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Medium-term strategy for the period
2026–2029

**Solutions for a healthy, prosperous and resilient people and planet:
the United Nations Environment Programme Strategy for 2026–2029**

Summary

1. In decision 6/7, the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested the Executive Director, through inclusive and regular consultations with Member States and, as appropriate, relevant major groups and stakeholders to ensure all views are accounted for, to prepare a draft Programme of Work (PoW) and budget for 2026–2027 and a draft Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) for 2026–2029. These documents are to be presented for consideration and approval by the Environment Assembly at the seventh session, following established processes set out in paragraph 11 of Governing Council decision 27/2.
2. UNEP's vision for this MTS is a healthy, prosperous and resilient people and planet. The vision builds on the three strategic objectives of the earlier MTS: **Climate Stability** by reducing emissions and enhancing adaptation and resilience; **Living in Harmony with Nature and Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality** by reducing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, maintaining ecosystem functions and services, and reducing desertification, land degradation and drought; and **A Pollution-Free Planet** by preventing, reducing and controlling exposures to harmful chemicals, waste and pollution. Achieving these strategic objectives will require *inter alia* a strengthening of global economies, and a move towards more sustainable and equitable growth and development.
3. The MTS highlights the mission of UNEP as the leading global authority on the environment that has both a normative role and a role to support countries as they seek to implement country-level solutions to the three planetary environmental crises and challenges impacting people and planet. UNEP prioritizes solutions that are trans-disciplinary and deliver multiple benefits for countries. The MTS is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development and supports countries in achieving long-term sustainability – drawing on science, standards, technology and capacity building, while enhancing synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including those administered by UNEP.

4. The MTS focuses on key action pathways. Enhancing sustainable consumption and production patterns by incorporating circularity and increasing the use of science and data to inform country-led solutions. Promoting strengthened environmental governance, institutional capacity and accountability to meet international commitments at all levels. Advancing the development and implementation of environmental rule of law and the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/300). Encouraging the use of sectoral and integrated solutions that are country-relevant, country-led and sensitive to national contexts. Upon request, advising countries on ways to leverage and re-direct finance towards long-term sustainable development. Promoting strengthened capacity for digital solutions and improving governance for inclusive, anticipatory and impactful use of AI for sustainable growth. All these pathways are focused on inclusive actions that incorporate the views and knowledge of governments, indigenous peoples, local communities, people of African descent, children and youth, women and girls, private sector and other groups.

5. The MTS strengthens UNEP's previous strategy for 2022-2025 by aiming to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda through actions that back the environmental dimension of sustainable development. The implementation of the MTS will leverage the UN development system, aligning with the Pact for the Future and its Annexes (A/RES/79/1), the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operational activities for development of the UN System (A/RES/79/226), the Repositioning of the United Nations Development System (A/RES/72/279), UN 2.0 and the UN80 Initiative. This is expected to result in more coordinated solutions for healthy, prosperous and resilient people and planet.

6. The PoW and budget (to be added as add.1) sets out the results framework for the biennium 2026–2027 across seven subprogrammes.

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Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRP	International Resource Panel
LLDC	Land-locked Developing Country
LDC	Least-Developed Country
MTS	Medium-Term Strategy
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
POW	Programme of Work
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

I. Background: UNEP's environmental leadership role

1. **UNEP is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda.** Built on the edifice of science- and data-driven policy, UNEP has, since 1972, built a reputation as a trusted organization that produces guidance for understanding and responding to environmental challenges. Accordingly, UNEP is widely recognized as playing a key role in alerting the world to environmental challenges, while working with countries to support policies and actions that mitigate these challenges. UNEP's 2026-2029 MTS focuses on UNEP's normative role¹ and on supporting regional and country action that demonstrates and promotes coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development.^{2,3}

“We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as 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...”

Source: *The Future we Want*, paragraph 88, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012.

2. **Science and environmental governance are the foundations of UNEP's work.** Solutions and decision-making processes supported by UNEP rely on science underpinned by quality data. UNEP will continue to provide science to inform decision-making as the world approaches the deadline for Agenda 2030. Given the urgent timeline, UNEP will accelerate collaboration with partners, catalyse systemic interventions that engage financial and economic actors and appropriately leverage the power of digital technologies.
3. **UNEP supports countries to meet their environmental commitments.** UNEP is committed to delivering promises made to Member States in 2012 at Rio+20 and in its outcome document, ‘The Future We Want’.⁴ As such, the MTS reinforces UNEP's vision central role in supporting countries to deliver on sustainability through their environmental goals and commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Land Degradation Neutrality commitments, the Global Framework on Chemicals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
4. **UNEP will leverage the collective UN system to deliver environmental and sustainable development goals in the Decade of Action for Sustainable Development.** The MTS positions UNEP to strengthen the collective UN and country responses to environmental degradation and climate change, through supporting the implementation of relevant national plans upon request. UNEP will accelerate and implement country-relevant solutions while harnessing system-wide approaches. The MTS reinforces UNEP's commitment, efficiency and accountability, recognizing that staff are the organization's greatest asset.
5. **Multistakeholder consultations informed the preparation of the 2026-2029 MTS and PoW and Budget for 2026-2027.** Critical to informing these documents were sessions at the 167th to 170th Meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives; informal dialogues with Member States; engagement with MEA Secretariats, Major Groups and Stakeholders; UNEP internal workshops; and additional consultations with strategic partners, including other UN entities.

II. Situation analysis

Challenges

6. **The environment continues to deteriorate.** Greenhouse gas emissions and associated climate instability, biodiversity loss, desertification, land degradation, drought, pollution and waste are impacting planetary, human and economic health. The drivers of these crises are

interrelated and reinforcing, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable amid widening inequality. These environmental crises and challenges are occurring against a backdrop of rapid social and technological change, migration and conflict – exacerbated by geopolitical instability, misinformation and decreasing trust in institutions. Conflicts damage the environment and weaken environmental governance, further increasing pressure on ecosystems and natural resources in conflict-affected areas. However, positive developments suggest that, with the right ambition and action, the world can overcome these crises.

7. The climate is becoming increasingly unstable. In 2023, concentrations of methane, CO₂ and N₂O reached their highest levels in 800,000 years.⁵ Global net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 59 ± 6.6 GtCO₂-eq in 2019⁶. The past ten years broke records, with an average of 1.34-1.41°C above pre-industrial temperatures.⁷ As the climate warms, the demand for cooling is soaring, exacerbating greenhouse gas emissions. Glaciers are in retreat, sea ice is melting faster and ocean acidification continues.⁸ The frequency and intensity of extreme weather is increasing – claiming lives, damaging property and causing forced migration.⁹ The estimated adaptation costs for developing countries range from US\$215-387 billion per year, but finance has been slow to materialise.¹⁰

8. The economic cost of desertification, land degradation, drought, sand and dust storms, and declines in nature and ecosystem services – including freshwater, biodiversity, coral reefs and forests – is on the rise. Up to 40% of the planet's land is degraded. Together with the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, this is threatening roughly half of global GDP (US\$44 trillion). An additional estimated four football fields of productive lands are lost every second. Desertification, land degradation and drought cost the global economy US\$878 billion every year, affecting an estimated 213 million people, mostly in developing countries.

9. Biodiversity is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history. Over one million out of almost eight million species face extinction. Freshwater species are being lost faster than those on land, while 70-90% of coral reefs are expected to die with 1.5°C of temperature rise. Changes in land and sea use – such as deforestation, wetland conversion and urban sprawl – are significant threats, as they fragment and destroy natural habitats. Biomass harvesting in agriculture and forestry accounts for 90% of land-based biodiversity loss. Pollution from industrial, agricultural and domestic sources introduces harmful substances into ecosystems, while invasive alien species, often introduced by global trade and travel, outcompete native organisms. Additionally, climate change intensifies these pressures by altering temperature and precipitation patterns, disrupting ecosystems and accelerating species extinction. Together, these drivers form a complex web of pressures that erode Earth's rich biological diversity.

10. An estimated nine million people die each year from pollution, predominantly air pollution.¹¹ Nearly 90% of people living in urban areas are exposed to air pollution levels that exceed global guidelines¹². Air pollution is one of the main environmental risk factors of non-communicable diseases¹³; related healthcare expenses and lost productivity costs trillions of dollars globally each year.¹⁴ Municipal solid waste, most of which is food waste, is projected to rise from 2.1 billion tonnes in 2023 to 3.8 billion tonnes in 2050¹⁵, underscoring the urgent need for waste prevention and circularity. Electronic waste is growing five times faster than recycling efforts.¹⁶ Poor waste management carries severe health risks, especially in informal settings, costs an estimated US\$361 billion annually, and contributes to environmental releases of toxic chemical pollution, including lead and persistent organic pollutants.¹⁷ Antimicrobial resistance is mounting because of inappropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials – from agriculture, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing, healthcare and municipal wastewater – to the environment.¹⁸

11. Increasing indebtedness is imperilling developing countries' ability to take environmental action. As fiscal resources are increasingly constrained by debt, banks and markets will need to demonstrate greater willingness to take on investment risk in developing countries that are most affected by climate instability, land and water degradation, biodiversity loss and pollution.¹⁹ Debts and the cost of debt servicing has been putting pressure on countries. In 2023, 54 developing countries allocated at least 10% of government revenue to

interest payments.²⁰ These challenges compound the inequity within and amongst countries and can reduce the ability of countries to focus on environmental action.

12. Technological advances and the resultant growing demand for energy and resources, from increased electrification, energy transitions, digitalization and use of frontier technologies is straining the environment. The computing power required for AI is projected to increase over a million times over the next few years.²¹ As minerals and metals are critical to this transformation and to the clean energy transitions, rare earth element demand is expected to grow fourfold by 2040.²²

Cause for optimism

13. Multilateral solutions are leading to positive environmental outcomes. The operationalization of the Paris Agreement, the GBF, SDG target 15.3²³ and the Global Framework on Chemicals provide momentum for addressing the three planetary environmental crises. The Paris Agreement temperature goal provides the framework for country ambition on emissions reductions and strengthening their adaptation responses, while the indicators for measuring progress on targets under the Global Goal on Adaptation framework will further spur country ambition on adaptation. The Global Methane Pledge has seen over 150 countries back the ambition to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030 from 2020 levels. The recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/300) has empowered people to demand action to address environmental challenges. The phase-out of 99 per cent of ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol has allowed the ozone layer to slowly heal. Since the Stockholm Convention took effect, concentrations of key persistent organic pollutants have declined in the environment and in people. Member States initiatives for UN coordinated processes such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Ocean Conferences and the UN Water Conferences are increasing. Negotiations on an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution are ongoing.

14. Within the mandate of promoting “the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system”²⁴, UNEP will continue to leverage greater coherence, coordination and efficiency across the UN system. Accordingly, UNEP builds on established models for inter-agency coordination, working through the Resident Coordinator system at the country level and the Environment Management Group (EMG) at the system-wide level. Combining normative with vertical and implementation-oriented approaches, UNEP will promote a more coherent implementation of UN environmental action from global to local level.

15. UN inter-agency efforts, including through the One Health approach, have seen important advances. There is growing recognition of the environmental dimensions of global health threats, including the emergence of zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and exposure to harmful chemicals, heavy metals and highly hazardous pesticides. There is also broader recognition of air and water pollution, climate change as a health burden, the reliance of human health on healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, and the criticality of equitable benefit-sharing from natural resources and ecosystem services. Recent developments include the Political Declaration at the 2024 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AMR, which highlighted the imperative of tackling this challenge from the perspective of health, agriculture and the environment.

16. Investments in low-carbon economies and natural systems that sustain humanity are growing but need to speed up. Investment in the low emission energy transition worldwide grew 11% to a record US\$2.1 trillion in 2024.²⁵ Climate finance increased by 30% from 2021 to reach \$115.9 billion in 2022, with 60% of the total allocated to mitigation. Total adaptation finance rose to \$32.4 billion from \$10.1 billion in 2016.²⁶ While still inadequate, 2023 witnessed an increase in these flows.²⁷ Additionally, the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, established in 2022 and operationalized in 2023, marked an important milestone. However, investments in nature are lagging. Over half of global GDP depends on nature, with some estimates indicating the value of ecosystem services at approximately US\$125-140

trillion per year.²⁸ Yet investments in Nature-based Solutions are only around US\$200 billion per year, while finance flows to activities that harm nature are around US\$7 trillion.²⁹ To address this imbalance and meet global targets on climate, nature and land, flows to Nature-based Solutions must reach US\$542 billion per year by 2030 and US\$737 billion by 2050.³⁰

17. **Increased interest and focus on circular approaches.** Resource use has more than doubled over the past 50 years in developed countries, driven by infrastructure development and the shift of resource-intensive industries. It is intensifying in others.³¹ Circular approaches built on sustainable consumption and production have been shown to build prosperous and healthy economies while generating jobs. These approaches promote continual reduction of unnecessary single and short-lived products, and reuse, refurbishment and recycling of products and materials. This conserves resources, reduces biodiversity loss and waste, and lowers greenhouse gas emissions. Over 70 countries have implemented circular economy policies, with tens of millions of associated new jobs predicted by 2030.³²
18. **Technological advances are providing solutions.** Actions to enhance electrification, energy transitions, digitalization and frontier technologies are transforming economies and societies while creating jobs. Best practices that prevent further environmental degradation and support communities are emerging, such as renewable energy technologies, smart grid systems, precision agriculture, innovative product design, bioeconomy solutions, advanced waste management and digital solutions for resource efficiency.³³ Other solutions include emissions abatement and removal technologies for example Carbon Capture and Storage, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage and Direct Air Capture.
19. **The challenges and solutions are clear.** Responding to multiple crises requires integrated solutions. Political will and financial resources must be in synch to match these solutions and to customize them for country circumstances, while being system-wide, trans-disciplinary and focused on impact, equity, efficiency and accountability. UNEP acknowledges and highlights both the challenges and the solutions required, globally and nationally.

III. Lessons learned – A continuous learning journey

20. **UNEP supports direct country action through its portfolio of US\$2.65 billion (as of 15 April 2025).**³⁴ UNEP's core mission translates science-based advice, capacity building and technology transfer into country-level support. UNEP's policy and operational portfolios provide important lessons for the 2026-2029 MTS. Internal learning and evaluations show the need for adaptive governance, flexible implementation, timely delivery, better alignment between core and extra-budgetary programmes, and strategic and stronger partnerships. Evaluations have also shown the need for stronger results frameworks, an integrated implementation architecture and responsive country operations through strengthened and sustainable engagement with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams.³⁵
21. **The 2026-2029 MTS is informed by these lessons.** While many recommendations are predicated on sufficient and stable financial resources, UNEP continues to become more effective, agile and operationally relevant, while deliver its global environmental norm-setting mandate and guidance to countries upon request. During this period, UNEP will specifically enhance its work through:
 - a) **Strengthened accountability and operational efficiency, while ensuring financial sustainability.** UNEP's Delivery Model Policy³⁶ focuses on establishing clearer responsibilities between UNEP's Regional Offices and Divisions, thus enhancing accountability and performance. UNEP is committed to advancing this model to effectively respond to the evolving needs of countries. UNEP is committed to realizing strong and client-responsive operational efficiency that ensures cost savings, without compromising impact or fiduciary oversight requirements. In this context, in response to UN80, UNEP's Executive Director has led a Functional Review to streamline UNEP's procedures and structures, including merging the Early Warning and Assessment Division with the Chief Scientist's Office to focus on data, applied science and analytics. UNEP will also continue to focus on staff well-being and learning, as well as on streamlining internal structures and processes.

b) **Prioritizing impact and efficiency globally and nationally.** UNEP will continue to be selective in programmes and projects, focusing on areas where it has a clear mandate and comparative advantage to deliver the greatest impact and as requested by Member States. UNEP will continue to address critical environmental challenges while contributing to sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty³⁷, fighting inequality³⁸, including gender inequality, and including persons with disabilities – building on the findings of the evaluation of the UNEP Gender Policy and Strategy³⁹, and supporting progress towards the SDGs. UNEP will scale up meaningful youth engagement by supporting green job creation and actively promoting youth participation in environmental decision-making processes.

c) **Deeper collaboration and coordination across the UN System as demand for UNEP's advice and services rises.** Increasing demand for UNEP's services and advice underscores UNEP's unique role in supporting the UN development system in becoming climate- and environment-responsive in strategies, programmes, operations and transitions. UNEP will endeavour to reinforce its role within the UN system, working closely with other UN entities to scale-up environmental outcomes in support of country priorities and to ensure that environment and climate considerations are integrated into development pathways. UNEP will strengthen the coordination role of the EMG to identify redundancies across UN work on environment and promote system-wide coherence and effectiveness. UNEP will further promote cross-agency cooperation – through partnerships such as UN-REDD and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition – and ensure joint delivery. UNEP will continue focusing on supporting MEAs so that decisions taken under them are integrated into policies, programmes and processes at all levels, including Regional Environmental Fora and the High-Level Political Forum. UNEP will demonstrate leadership in implementing the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity⁴⁰, the UN Common Approach to Pollution⁴¹ and the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the UN system 2020-2030. Furthermore, UNEP will support UN-wide coordinated environmental action at global, regional and national levels, in support of countries and in alignment with national plans, priorities and frameworks. Additionally, as part of UN Country Teams, and in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinators system, UNEP will increase efforts to mainstream environmental outcomes into UN country level planning and programming and galvanize joint UN country-level action in support of countries' efforts to deliver environmental results.

d) **Ensuring that UNEP is agile and future-fit.** UNEP is rapidly strengthening the organization's strategic foresight capabilities to seek greater agility across subprogrammes. By institutionalizing advanced foresight, including horizon scanning, scenario planning and early warning systems, UNEP is building a robust, organization-wide approach to anticipate, assess and proactively address emerging environmental risks and opportunities. UNEP will support partners to better anticipate and prepare for future environmental challenges. UNEP will actively leverage scientific research and technological innovations such as AI and digitalization into planning and advisory work.

IV. UNEP Vision for 2026-2029 and beyond

22. **UNEP's vision is to ensure a healthy, prosperous and resilient people and planet.** UNEP's mission is to realise this vision by supporting solutions to achieve the three strategic objectives of the MTS: Climate Stability; Living in Harmony with Nature and Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality; and A Pollution-Free Planet. UNEP will support delivery through finance, partnerships, technology and capacity building to address the underlying environmental causes of unsustainable consumption and production that underpin the three planetary environmental crises and challenges.
23. **Key to UNEP's mandate is keeping the environment under review and supporting national and international environmental policy.**⁴² By leveraging science, strengthening

environmental governance, and encouraging global cooperation, UNEP aims to tackle emerging environmental challenges and support coordinated, impactful action. UNEP's three thematic subprogrammes will drive the MTS vision, while the two foundational and two enabling subprogrammes will, respectively, deliver the vision – through science, finance and economic instruments, environmental governance, and digital tools and platforms to enhance international cooperation, strengthen capacity-building and share good practices.

A. Strategic objectives for delivering solutions

24. UNEP will pursue the vision by developing responses and deploying solutions through three interconnected strategic objectives:

(a) to achieve **Climate Stability** by reducing emissions and enhancing adaptation and resilience;

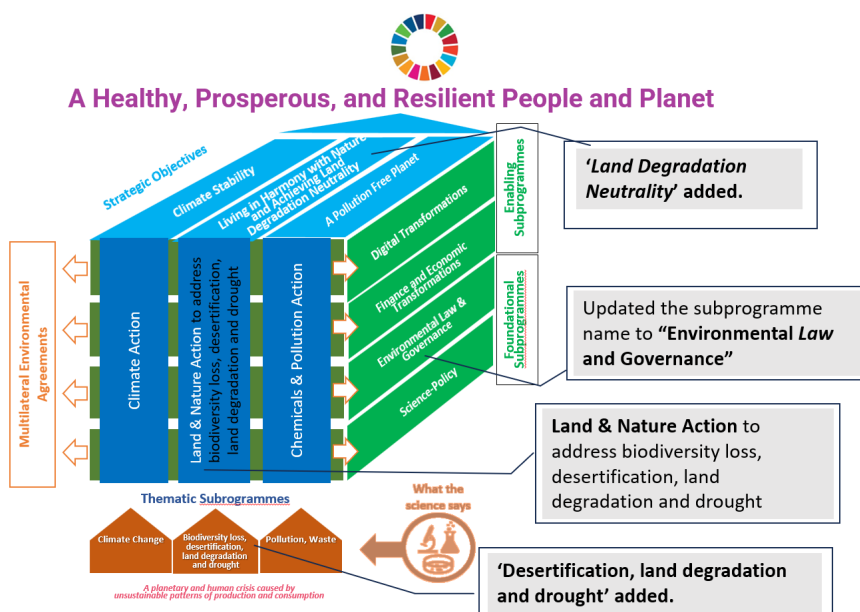
(b) to live in **Harmony with Nature and Achieve Land Degradation Neutrality** by reducing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation; maintaining ecosystem functions and services; and reducing desertification, land degradation and drought;

(c) to achieve **A Pollution-Free Planet** by reducing pollution and enhancing environmental quality and health for people and planet.

25. **These strategic objectives will guide UNEP's subprogrammes and project portfolios, shape partnerships, direct resource mobilization, and inform financial and human resource allocations, reporting and results.** Special attention will be paid to how the three objectives reinforce one another. Examples include bioeconomy, Nature-based Solutions, reduction of methane emissions, integrated environment and health policies, and circular economy approaches.

26. **Innovative solutions will be identified through working strategically with governments, indigenous peoples, local communities, people of African descent, children and youth, women and girls, private sector and other groups.** UNEP's partnerships with other UN agencies and MEA Secretariats will also become more intentional and targeted.

27. **UNEP's resource mobilization efforts and allocation of financial and human resources will be aligned to its subprogrammes by linking them to expected results.** Financial flows into UNEP and results will be closely monitored, with updates provided to Member States to ensure transparency.



Strategic Objective 1: Climate Stability

28. **An accelerated global response for climate stability aligned with the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and the recommendations of the Global Stocktake⁴³ and other relevant decisions can prompt resilience and sustainable development opportunities for all.** Paying particular attention to high emitting sectors, developing countries, countries affected by disasters and conflicts⁴⁴, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs will be key.
29. **Under this strategic objective, UNEP seeks to 1) reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and 2) enhance resilience and adaptation to climate impacts.** This will be achieved through partnerships and integrated approaches on science, governance, finance and sectoral solutions that close the mitigation and adaptation gaps. Implementation also calls for strengthening collaboration, while minimizing redundancies, with entities such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund, the UNEP-hosted Climate Technology Centre and Network, MEA secretariats and UN Country Teams, linking climate action to development. Upon request, UNEP will support countries in implementing policies and measures aligned with their NDCs, including capacity building for transparency and accountability under the Paris Agreement.

Strategic Objective 2: Living in Harmony with Nature and Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality

30. **This strategic objective aims to strengthen ecosystem stability and resilience through advancing sustainable biodiversity and land management practices, improved management of ecosystems, and ecosystem restoration.** UNEP will promote sustainable management of nature, land, water and ocean by strengthening the capacity of countries to manage sustainably and restore their ecosystems; and integration of sustainable management of biodiversity, land, water and ocean across sectoral decision-making, promoting *a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach*⁴⁵ to address interrelated nature and biodiversity conservation and development challenges. UNEP will also promote a people-oriented approach to biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use, recognizing the importance of designing policies in a manner supportive of local livelihoods and poverty eradication efforts to address the needs of biodiversity-dependent communities.
31. **The medium-term impact of this objective is enhanced stability of land and water ecosystems.** This impact will be achieved by strengthening coherence across policy, legal and regulatory frameworks; scaling up nature-based and innovative solutions; and addressing desertification, land degradation, sand and dust storms, drought and deforestation. Particular attention will be given to areas such as coastal zones, low-lying islands, areas prone to sand and dust storms and water stress, primary forests, and disaster and conflict affected areas. These efforts will include facilitating access to financial resources and building capacity to strengthen transparency, accountability and governance – all to deliver on biodiversity, land, ocean and water-related multilateral commitments. Indigenous people, who are the stewards of large tracts of land and biodiversity, will be critical partners to control and guide activities in their territories.

Strategic Objective 3: A Pollution-Free Planet

32. **This strategic objective aims to reduce pollution in air, soil and water and enhance environmental quality and health for people and planet.** Recognizing the need for capacity building efforts at local government level, countries will be assisted in identifying and addressing major polluting sectors and sources that contribute to pollution and its impacts. Efforts will be made to inform and engage all sectors of society.
33. **The medium-term impact of this strategic objective is reduced exposure of people and planet to harmful chemicals and pollution.** Key activities will include strengthening legal, policy and regulatory frameworks; improving access to science and pollution data; promoting sustainable consumption and production; and backing technologies and solutions that reduce risk and increase preparedness to address pollution, including in disaster and conflict situations. Coordinated action across the UN and scientific bodies will include a sound science-policy basis, capacity building, technology transfer and market incentives for cleaner

and circular alternatives and low-pollution solutions, while strengthening capacities for sound management of chemicals and waste and pollution prevention and control, and supporting implementation and scaling up of effective national actions.

B. Achieving impact through complementarities and synergies: UNEP's Thematic Subprogrammes

34. **UNEP's three thematic subprogrammes will drive the MTS's vision through responses and solutions to achieve the interlinked strategic objectives.** The two foundational and two enabling subprogrammes will deliver the vision through science, environmental governance, finance and economic instruments upon request, digital tools and platforms.
35. **All seven subprogrammes will work in an integrated, transdisciplinary fashion to deliver results.** Key principles will be to reduce poverty and inequality, to conserve and sustainably use natural resources, to uphold the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and to deliver benefits for everyone. Scientific data analysed and used by these subprogrammes will be gender/sex disaggregated, as relevant and possible. Emphasis will be given to solutions that deliver multiple benefits across the three planetary environmental crises and challenges while generating economic and social benefits.

i. Thematic Subprogramme: Climate Action

36. **Low-emission and resource-efficient economic activities for emissions reduction.** UNEP will support countries to take advantage of opportunities in low-emission, resource-efficient economic activities. UNEP will focus on high-impact sectors, identified by the latest science, and promote solutions ranging from technologies to Nature-based Solutions to reducing material use. Emphasis will be placed on integrating proven and innovative technologies into sectoral, national and sub-national policies and decisions. In addition, UNEP will support countries to address growing cooling needs and reduce short-lived climate pollutants, such as methane and other non-CO₂ emissions. This includes the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons through the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, coupled with the promotion of energy efficiency and passive cooling solutions in buildings. Furthermore, UNEP will advise countries, upon request, on scalable solutions to achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions and other commitments under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, fostering synergies with action on the GBF. UNEP will create a conducive environment for these transitions by raising awareness and fostering societal uptake and behaviour change for low-carbon solutions across sectors and different levels of governance, including the local level, which can generate new business opportunities, skills and jobs.
37. **Access to technology and financial resources for improved mitigation.** UNEP will support countries' access to technology and support the leveraging of finance – including vertical funds and phasing out and reforming incentives, including subsidies – to assist in the adoption of technologies and business models that support mitigation and adaptation in private and public investments and long-term planning across sectors. Leveraging the organization's diverse partnerships and multi-stakeholder platforms, UNEP will accelerate its advisory efforts on public policies, fiscal incentives and consumer and product information tools that underpin the macroeconomic case for climate action.
38. **Adaptation support using Nature-based Solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and innovative technologies to promote resilience.** With climate impacts intensifying, UNEP's work on adaptation and resilience will aim at (i) future proofing development choices and investments, particularly in urban settings and for critically vulnerable socio-economic sectors and countries; (ii) upscaling the deployment of Nature-based Solutions in a way that is financially viable; and (iii) enabling access to finance, supporting the deployment of financial instruments and mechanisms and engaging with financial institutions to safeguard socio-economic fabrics and ecosystem functions in the long run. Adaptation solutions to extreme heat, sea-level rise, glacier melt, floods and droughts will be tested, deployed and scaled up.
39. **A range of instruments will be deployed to enable decisions and policies that entail trade-offs and win-wins.** Initiatives that combine knowledge and scientific products, and advisory and policy expertise for joint mitigation, adaptation and nature outcomes will be taken forward.

Key areas of focus will include sustainable cooling, improved waste management and ecosystem restoration. Local, regional, transboundary and multi-country initiatives will join with the private sector to safeguard the supply chains of climate vulnerable commodities. Partnerships, multilevel governance, multi-stakeholder platforms and financial instruments will be deployed upon request to address the multi-faceted challenges and sectors required for meaningful adaptation outcomes and capacities.

40. **Measuring progress towards mitigation and adaptation and strengthening climate transparency.** Supported by the Science-Policy, Environmental Law and Governance and Digital Transformation subprogrammes, UNEP will provide science and policy practices to guide countries and non-state actors in assessing progress and evaluating the need for enhanced financial, technical and capacity-building support. Providing reliable, accessible, state-of-the-art information that reduces uncertainty and risk in decision-making will remain UNEP's core offer. Through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the International Resource Panel, UNEP's flagship reports (e.g., Gap Reports), and the portfolios on transparency and early warning, UNEP will deploy the latest climate change metrics and sectoral knowledge. Remote-sensing and artificial intelligence will increasingly provide data insight for better decision-making. UNEP will also continue enhancing the monitoring and reporting capacity of countries in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Synergies will be pursued with global and regional MEAs to facilitate digitalization, coordination and complementarity across transparency and reporting obligations.

ii. **Thematic subprogramme: Land and Nature Action**

41. **Enhancing the stability and resilience of ecosystems.** UNEP will focus on addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss by strengthening the management and restoration of natural and managed ecosystems in pursuit of the GBF. UNEP will also focus on achieving Land Degradation Neutrality through measures to reduce desertification, land degradation and drought, and enhance land restoration. This includes supporting indigenous peoples and people of African descent in managing their lands and natural resources, working with local communities, promoting Nature-based Solutions for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and broad engagement at all levels. UNEP will further strengthen cooperation at all levels to improve conservation, sustainable use and restoration actions and policies including through its role as agency of the GEF. These efforts will support the implementation of the CBD, UNCCD, the Convention on Wetlands, the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, the CMS and its instruments and other biodiversity-related MEAs.
42. **Integration of sustainable management of biodiversity, land, water and ocean in cross-sectoral decision-making frameworks.** UNEP will address interrelated nature conservation and development challenges through systemic approaches across sectors and systems. This includes the adoption of policies that help address biodiversity loss; legislation and strategies across sectors; supporting the valuation of ecosystem services and natural capital⁴⁶, emphasizing their return on investment and the costs of inaction; assisting countries in reflecting the full economic value of natural resource use, ensuring informed decision-making across society; and promoting integrated, cross-sectoral solutions and behaviour change initiatives that deliver multiple benefits for food security, health, economies, ecosystems and people, while minimizing potential trade-offs. In addition, greater emphasis will be placed on strengthening regional and subregional cooperation frameworks, especially in areas of shared ecological importance.
43. **Aligning public and private sector finance flows with the goals of MEAs and national and regional strategies.** This work will include engaging the financial sector and policymakers in improving financial decision-making, assessing nature-related risks and promoting transparency. By supporting catalytic finance mechanisms at global, national and subnational level, business incubation and nature-aligned practices, UNEP will help create an enabling environment for sustainable investment.
44. **Strengthening transparency, accountability and governance to deliver biodiversity, land, water and ocean related commitments.** This includes enhancing the monitoring and reporting capacity of countries and strengthening coherence to support progress towards

implementation of the GBF, the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018–2030 and aspiration to Land Degradation Neutrality, Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2026-2029 and the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, subject to entry into force; and supporting the rights and benefits of indigenous peoples, local communities, people of African descent, children and youth, women and girls.

iii. **Thematic subprogramme: Chemicals and Pollution Action**

45. **Scaling up circular, zero-waste and pollution-free sectors and value chains.** UNEP will work with governments, the private sector and stakeholders to support key sectors and value chains to reduce pollution. Countries will be enabled to develop tailored solutions to address key sources of pollution and move towards circularity and sustainable consumption and production approaches that minimize waste generation; reducing pollutants in air, soil and water, including plastic pollution; and reducing exposures to harmful chemicals across the life-cycle. These efforts will help reduce in-country and transboundary pollution and impacts on climate, land and nature, demonstrating that industry and governments can be competitive while reducing environmental and health risks.
46. **Reducing pollution and promoting circularity in the manufacturing sector.** UNEP will support the reduction of air, water, marine and soil pollution, and other environmental footprints of products, through circularity and sustainable consumption and production approaches, green and sustainable chemistry, and safer and innovative alternatives at every stage of the life-cycle – with emphasis on the plastics, textiles, building materials and electronics value chains. This work will demonstrate the link between pollution reduction and circularity while reducing biodiversity loss, and creating jobs and added business value.
47. **Promoting a circular economy in the mining sector.** Working with governments, industry and stakeholders, including from civil society, UNEP will focus on minerals and metals to reduce pollution and environmental impacts across their life-cycle. UNEP will support policy development, provide technical guidance and foster partnerships to improve sustainability across supply chains. UNEP will tailor support to national contexts, targeted to different economies and their challenges. This will promote responsible⁴⁷ and environmentally sound material sourcing while driving resource efficiency, job creation and investment. These efforts will contribute to implementing the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals⁴⁸.
48. **Reducing pollution from the agri-food, transport, waste, energy, and buildings and construction sectors.** UNEP will focus on economically viable solutions to pesticides, excess nitrogen and phosphorus, methane, NO_x, black carbon, plastic pollution and pollution contributing to antimicrobial resistance, in collaboration with relevant UN agencies and organizations, through the One Health approach and engagement in the Food Systems Coordination Hub. By supporting waste reduction efforts, particularly organic waste, and wastewater management, UNEP will also address the mitigation potential this sector represents.
49. **Strengthening access to science and data on pollution and its sources and effective management and control frameworks.** To promote effective pollution prevention and control and chemical and waste management, UNEP will support access to credible science and data. The new Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution – for which UNEP provides the interim secretariat – will be key to this end. This in turn will inform strong policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and effective technologies and solutions.
50. **Supporting the UNEP-hosted Global Framework on Chemicals, MEAs and other frameworks.** UNEP will support the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste, and will contribute to commitments under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Minamata Convention, and the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment, all of which have UNEP-hosted secretariats.⁴⁹ UNEP will also contribute to other relevant MEAs, panels and platforms – including the legally binding instrument on plastic pollution under negotiation
51. **Promoting the uptake of solutions to improve air quality and reduce source-to-sea pollution.** UNEP will strengthen capacities and support governments in their efforts to

improve air quality. To this end, UNEP will leverage intergovernmental cooperation networks and interagency and multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral alliances and partnerships, including the UNEP-convened Climate and Clean Air Coalition, with its Global Methane Pledge. UNEP will promote awareness of the economic importance of investing in air quality, considering the health, climate and economic benefits of clean air. UNEP will also support efforts to prevent and reduce soil, water and marine pollution through a source-to-sea approach, across sectors and systems. UNEP will help create enabling environments and market incentives to attract investment in low-pollution products and services, while building public awareness and consumer demand.

52. **Promoting integrated action.** Working with key partners, UNEP will promote and support integrated action to achieve environmental and health benefits, including through a One Health approach to address risks at the environment-plant-animal-human interface. UNEP will also strengthen preparedness and response capacities to prevent and manage pollution risks as part of environmental assistance and recovery in areas affected by armed conflict and disasters, in collaboration with other UN entities and relevant stakeholders.

C. Supporting and informing impacts: UNEP's Foundational Subprogrammes

i. Foundational subprogramme: Science-Policy

53. **Key to UNEP's mandate is keeping the environment under review and supporting national and international environmental policy.** UNEP's Science-Policy Subprogramme provides a strong foundation by keeping the environment under review and identifying emerging issues, integrating across issues and addressing solutions. The programme unites flagship panels and assessments – including GEO, IPCC, IRP, IPBES the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution, and relevant Gap Reports. This integrated approach, facilitated by the Ad Hoc Global Assessment Dialogue, fosters cooperation and coherence across Panels, MEAs and UNEP, enhancing UNEP's mandate to keep the environment under review and support evidence-based policy.
54. **Collecting, analysing and communicating scientific data and evidence.** In fulfilling the mandate to 'keep the world environmental situation under review', UNEP will strengthen activities to collect, analyse, synthesize and communicate scientific data and insights to Member States with a renewed focus on solutions. UNEP will support Member States' capacity in the collection and use of scientific evidence from multiple disciplines towards the development of policies, decision-making and management actions to protect the environment. Tools such as horizon scanning, strategic foresight and policy-tracking will guide the implementation of the MTS.
55. **Deepening collaboration with indigenous peoples on environmental knowledge.** Building on lessons from the IPCC, IPBES and the IRP, UNEP will enhance collaboration with indigenous peoples, local knowledge holders and citizen scientists to democratize data and knowledge. The Science-Policy subprogramme serves as a supporting framework for scientific data and its interpretation related to sectors, ecosystems and integrated solutions.
56. **Development and accessibility of reliable, coherent, and harmonized information, and knowledge to support interdisciplinary assessment for policy-making.** UNEP will work to enhance communication and engagement on environmental science across diverse audiences to foster greater understanding, encourage policy and management actions. UNEP will integrate new approaches in how science is generated, analysed, shared and communicated, ensuring it plays a proactive role in shaping action. By building robust knowledge architecture, UNEP aims to position science not only as a diagnostic tool but as a driver of policy coherence, innovation and transformative change across the global environmental agenda. Science-policy and digital services will collaborate in developing interactive digital products and contributing to the implementation of the Global Environmental Data Strategy and the enhancement of the World Environment Situation Room.

ii. Foundational subprogramme: Environmental Law and Governance

57. **Effective environmental governance provides the policy, legal and institutional**

framework needed to realize global environmental goals and commitments. This subprogramme supports Member States in developing and implementing effective laws and policies at all levels to achieve internationally agreed environmental commitments and goals, including those under MEAs, in a coherent manner. These include the integration of relevant obligations under MEAs in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Similarly, via the EMG and the Sustainable UN initiative, UNEP coordinates and guides the UN system in the integration of environmental considerations at policy, strategic and programmatic levels, as well as guiding internal environmental sustainability commitments and reporting.

58. **Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law.** Using the Montevideo Programme as a guide, UNEP will contribute to advancing environmental rule of law. It will provide technical legal assistance, guidance materials and innovative tools to support Member States as they strengthen institutions and develop and enforce effective environmental policies and laws, accounting for obligations under MEAs.
59. **The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/300).** UNEP will support by providing awareness, advocacy, tools and technical support, in partnership with relevant stakeholders and rightsholders
60. **Strengthening support to governing bodies and collaboration with MEA Secretariats.** UNEP hosts the secretariats of 15 MEAs, many regional inter-governmental partnerships and science-policy bodies such as IPBES and IPCC. While recognizing their independence, UNEP is well positioned to promote effectiveness, coherence and synergies in their implementation. UNEP will provide legal advice and guidance on questions of international environmental law, procedure and UN regulatory frameworks, and will support their implementation.
61. **Horizon scanning for emerging issues in environmental law and governance.** Within the mandate, UNEP will develop knowledge products to support Member States to understand, navigate and engage with evolving issues, catalysing experts and creating networks to provide cutting-edge legal perspectives on scientific advancements and developments in environmental law.

D. Strengthening and scaling impact: UNEP's Enabling Subprogrammes

i. Enabling subprogramme: Finance and Economic Transformations

62. **Scaling up enabling policies and action for just transitions to circular and resilient economies and societies.** Enabling the three strategic objectives of the MTS requires injecting sustainability into the heart of economic, finance, legal and regulatory frameworks. Based on national and regional priorities and circumstances, UNEP will support the unlocking of public and private finance to drive investment into high-impact sectors.
63. **Accelerating resilient value chains, circularity and sustainable consumption and production policies and initiatives.** UNEP will support policies and initiatives that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions and restoring ecosystem functions and services. UNEP, through the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, will support the reorientation of demand-side drivers through backing sustainable public procurement, consumer information, digital product information systems, new sustainable business models, and sustainable lifestyles, all informed by life-cycle approaches.
64. **Catalyzing private investments for SCP and circularity in high impact sectors.** The private sector is increasingly investing and lending in new and emerging areas that have a sustainability dimension and are aligned to Member States' economic and social priorities, including support to small- and medium-sized enterprises. Private sector actors, especially the banking and insurance sectors, are working with UNEP to take advantage of these opportunities and send the right market signals for this transformation. UNEP will collaborate with the broader UN system and support solutions through unlocking capital to achieve net-zero⁵⁰, nature-positive⁵¹, pollution-free⁵² and circular economy⁵³ outcomes.
65. **Unleashing the power of the public budget and fiscal policies to leverage private sector**

financing and investment. Upon request, UNEP will advise Member States on using their public budgets and expenditures to leverage private sector investments for long-term sustainability. Public finance is an essential enabler for a resilient and sustainable economy, and fiscal policies and reforms can help to realign incentives in support of environmental goals. This includes eliminating, phasing out and reforming harmful subsidies. UNEP will scale up efforts to support Member States with science-based knowledge, capacities and technical support for price incentives and tax reforms, among other tools. This can help to direct and catalyse greater investments in innovative solutions.

66. **Establishing metrics to track both stocks and flows of natural and other forms of capital.** UNEP will support these new metrics to inform environmental, economic and financial decisions and guide policymaking. UNEP's work on metrics, through the International Resource Panel, will help to assess resource use, availability and potential value-add to promote growth in jobs and income, and inform countries about the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, land degradation and drought, and exposure to chemicals and pollution on human well-being and labour productivity.

ii. Enabling subprogramme: Digital transformations

67. **Harnessing digital innovation, data ecosystems, and emerging technologies to accelerate the delivery of climate stability, nature and land protection, and a pollution-free planet.** The ambition of this subprogramme is to empower UNEP and Member States to make data and digital infrastructure a backbone of environmental action.
68. **The World Environment Situation Room (WESR) is an interoperable, user-centric platform for accessing and analysing environmental data.** By embedding analytics that link environmental change to economic, health and social outcomes, WESR will support decision-making across all seven subprogrammes, from tracking pollution hotspots to mapping land degradation and modelling consumer information pathways. To underpin this, UNEP and partners will help to implement the Global Environmental Data Strategy to ensure data quality, interoperability and affordability, and robust governance. This will unlock better monitoring of the SDGs, enhance alignment with MEAs, and inform interventions across subprogrammes. This will also ensure UNEP's science-policy work is data-rich, that finance flows are informed by verifiable indicators, and that governance frameworks can monitor environmental compliance and impacts in near real time.
69. **Strengthening digital capacity within the Secretariat and in developing countries.** UNEP will expand the Digital Accelerator Lab as a hub for co-developing AI-powered tools and frontier tech applications that are context-appropriate, inclusive and sustainable. These innovations will support scenario planning, impact calculation, Nature-based Solutions and circular economy initiatives. This includes co-creating digital tools with governments and MEA secretariats, indigenous peoples, local communities, people of African descent, children and youth, women and girls, the private sector and other groups; and ensuring that climate action, pollution tracking, and Nature-based Solutions are accessible, locally relevant and impactful. UNEP will also seek to deliver targeted digital capacity-building to Member States, with a focus on SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs. This includes advancing digital literacy for environmental officials, supporting the integration of digital tools into national development plans, and supporting regional capabilities for cross-border environmental action.
70. **Strengthening governance and use of AI tools used for environment.** Recognizing the growing role and risks of emerging technologies, UNEP will strengthen capacity to assess and shape the governance of AI for environment, while continuing to monitor other emerging technologies such as blockchain, 6G, quantum computing and Extended Reality. Working through multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability, UNEP will develop sustainability principles and best practices for the responsible deployment of these technologies, to enable solutions without exacerbating environmental economic or social harm.

V. Accelerating transformative change for a healthy, prosperous and resilient people and planet

- 71. A clear, cohesive path to achieving the 2030 Agenda.** UNEP's last strategy before the 2030 deadline outlines a solutions pathway to achieve the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and paragraph 88 of "The Future We Want", guided by a long-term vision of planetary sustainability for people, prosperity and peace. Drawing on lessons learned from the previous strategy and programme implementation, UNEP will serve as a catalyst and convener of action, while localizing environmental SDGs and contributing to the process for a UN post-2030 framework for sustainable development. UNEP will promote safeguards to ensure digital transformation supports and environmental goals.
- 72. Support and ambition from Member States is key to UNEP's impact and influence.** Political will and full contributions to the Environment Fund are key to keeping pace with today's challenges. In 2024, 102 Member States contributed to the Environment Fund, the foundation of UNEP's work. In addition, three UNEP Planetary Funds, focused on climate, nature and pollution, are delivering tangible impacts on the ground, demonstrating the power of strategic investment. Additional earmarked funds and partnerships are crucial to expand UNEP's impact and influence and for countries to deliver on their environmental commitments.

¹ UNEP's normative role refers to the following resolutions: Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP, GC decision 19/1 of February 1997, General Assembly Resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, and Rio +20 (A/RES/66/288).

² A/RES/66/288: The Future we Want

³ The words Strategy, MTS, Medium Term Strategy are used interchangeably in the document.

⁴ A/RES/66/288: The Future we Want

⁵ https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_66_288.pdf

⁶ WMO (2024). State of the Global Climate Report.

⁷ IPCC (2022). The 6th Assessment. Impacts Adaptation and Vulnerability.

⁸ WMO (2024). State of the Global Climate Report.

⁹ WMO (2024). State of the Global Climate Report.

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¹¹ UNEP (2023). Adaptation Gap Report: Underfinanced, Underprepared – Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed.

¹² LANCET (2024). Our environment, our health. The Lancet Public Health, 9(7), e4 11.

¹³ WHO (2025). Urban Health.

¹⁴ WHO (2025). Noncommunicable Diseases, Rehabilitation and Disability.

¹⁵ World Bank (2022). The Global Health Cost of PM 2.5 Air Pollution: A Case for Action Beyond 2021.

¹⁶ UNEP (2024). Global Waste Management Outlook.

¹⁷ UNITAR, ITU and Foundation Carmignac (2024). The Global e-waste Monitor 2024.

¹⁸ UNEP (2024). Global Waste Management Outlook.

¹⁹ UNEP (2023). Bracing for Superbugs.

²⁰ UNEP (2024). Global Resources Outlook 2024: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a livable planet as resource use spikes.

²¹ UNCTAD (2024). A World of Debt Report 2024.

²² Zhu, S., Yu, T., Xu T., Chen, H., Dustdar, S., Gigan, S., Gunduz, D., Hossain, E., Jin, Y., Lin, F., *et al.* (2023). Intelligent Computing: The Latest Advances, Challenges, and Future. *Intelligent Computing*, 2, 0006.

²³ IEA (2024). World Energy Outlook 2024

²⁴ By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. United Nations (2025). SDG Indicators Metadata repository.

²⁵ A/RES/66/288: The Future we Want, paragraph 88

²⁶ <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2024/overview-and-key-findings>

²⁷ United Nations (2024). The Sustainable Development Goals Report.

²⁸ [Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2024 - CPI](https://www.unepfi.org/pollution-and-circular-economy/circular-economy/2)

²⁹ https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/biodiversity-finance-and-the-economic-and-business-case-for-action_a3147942-en.html#:~:text=Ecosystem%20services%20delivered%20by%20biodiversity,the%20size%20of%20global%20GDP.

³⁰ UNEP (2023). State of Finance for Nature.

³¹ UNEP (2023). State of Finance for Nature.

³² UNEP (2024). Global Resources Outlook 2024: Bend the Trend – Pathways to a livable planet as resource use spikes.

³³ United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative. <https://www.unepfi.org/pollution-and-circular-economy/circular-economy/2>

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³⁴ UNEP (2021) *Making Peace with Nature*; IEA (2021) *Smart Grids Technology Roadmap*; FAO (2017) *The State of Food and Agriculture*; UNEP (2019), *GEO-6 Report*

³⁵ The distribution is: Global initiatives: 33.4%; Africa: 25%; Asia and Pacific: 16.9%; Latin America and Caribbean: 17.6%; West Asia: 2.9%; and Europe: 3.7%; (April 2025) Figures have been rounded up.

³⁶ References to internal and publicly available documents.

³⁷ United Nations Environment Programme. *Introduction – UNEP Programme and Project Management Manual – 2023 Edition*. UNEP, May 2023, <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/42763>.

³⁷ UNEP Evaluation Office. *Independent Review of UNEP's Contributions to Poverty Reduction, on Behalf of Sida: Synthesis Report*. United Nations Environment Programme, Apr. 2021, <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/35901>.

³⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Evaluation Office. *Evaluation Synthesis Report 2022–2023*. UNEP, 2024, <https://www.unep.org/resources/synthesis-reports/evaluation-synthesis-report-2022-2023>.

³⁹ Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN). *MOPAN 2020 Assessment Cycle: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*. MOPAN Secretariat, 2021, <https://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unep2020/>.

⁴⁰ United Nations Environment Programme. *UN Common Approach to Biodiversity*. UNEP, 2021, <https://www.unep.org/topics/nature-action/mainstreaming-nature/un-common-approach-biodiversity>.

⁴¹ United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG). *UN System Common Approach to Pollution*. UNEP/EMG, 2023, [UNEP_EMG_UN-system-common-approach-to-pollution-231122.pdf](https://www.unep.org/emg/un-system-common-approach-to-pollution-231122.pdf).

⁴² UNGA Resolution 2997.

⁴³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake>

⁴⁴ Only 9% of UNEP resources invested in conflict or fragile settings – Source: Disasters & Conflicts presentation March 2025 UNEP.

⁴⁵ Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is outlined under Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

⁴⁶ UNEP (2019). *Outcome of the Fourth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly*. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. Available at: <https://open.unep.org/resolution/outcome-report/436>

⁴⁷ In this context, “responsible” refers to material sourcing that delivers economic and social benefits while including effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts, and conserving biodiversity and ecosystems. This approach aligns with General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/288 “The future we want,” specifically: (i) Para 227. Mining activities should maximize social and economic benefits, as well as effectively address negative environmental and social impacts; (ii) Para 228. We recognize ... the importance of strong and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices for the mining sector that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts, as well as conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, including during post-mining closure.

⁴⁸ [The UN Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals | United Nations](https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/secretariats-and-conventions)

⁴⁹ <https://www.unep.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/secretariats-and-conventions>

⁵⁰ UNEP (2023). *Net-zero and Nature-Positive Finance: Accelerating Sustainable Land Use Investments*. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/net-zero-and-nature-positive-finance-accelerating-sustainable-land-use>

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⁵² UNEP (2023). *Pollution-Free, Nature-Positive, Net-Zero Fashion: A UNEP Dialogue Event*. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/pollution-free-nature-positive-net-zero-fashion>

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