



UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

ORGANIZATION PROFILE



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ORGANIZATION PROFILE

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MISSION STATEMENT



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To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.



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2 GOVERNANCE

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

UNEP is the United Nations system's designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. The mandate and objectives of UNEP emanate from:

- UN General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972;
- Agenda 21, adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in 1992;
- the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP, adopted by the UNEP Governing Council in 1997;
- the Malmö Ministerial Declaration and the UN Millennium Declaration, adopted in 2000; and
- recommendations related to international environmental governance approved by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit.

THE UNEP GOVERNING COUNCIL

The UNEP Governing Council reports to the UN General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Its 58 members are elected by the General Assembly for four-year terms, taking into account the principle of equitable regional representation:

- 16 seats for African States.
- 13 seats for Asian States.
- 6 seats for Eastern European States.
- 10 seats for Latin American and Caribbean States.
- 13 seats for Western European and other States.

governance

MEMBER STATES OF THE UNEP GOVERNING COUNCIL 2006-2009

Algeria **	Indonesia **
Angola **	Islamic Republic of Iran *
Antigua and Barbuda **	Israel *
Argentina **	Japan **
Australia **	Kazakhstan *
Austria **	Kenya **
Bahamas *	Kyrgyzstan *
Bangladesh *	Mexico *
Belgium **	Monaco *
Botswana **	Morocco *
Brazil *	Netherlands *
Bulgaria *	Pakistan **
Burkina Faso *	Poland *
Burundi **	Republic of Korea **
Cameroon *	Romania **
Canada **	Russian Federation **
Cape Verde *	Saudi Arabia *
Chile **	Senegal *
China **	Somalia *
Colombia *	South Africa **
Costa Rica *	Sweden *
Czech Republic **	Thailand **
Democratic Republic of the Congo **	Turkey *
France **	Tuvalu *
Germany **	Uganda **
Ghana *	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *
Haiti **	United Republic of Tanzania *
Hungary *	United States of America **
India *	Uruguay **

* Members whose terms expire on 31 December 2007.

** Members whose terms expire on 31 December 2009.



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GLOBAL MINISTERIAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM

In 1999, the UN General Assembly endorsed a proposal to institute an annual ministerial-level global environmental forum, in which participants can review important and emerging policy issues in the field of the environment. The Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GMEF), which meets annually as part of the UNEP Governing Council's regular and special sessions, has greatly enhanced UNEP's capacity to identify and evolve consensus on current and emerging environmental challenges.

The first GMEF, which met in May 2000 in Malmö, Sweden, issued the Malmö Declaration, bringing the major environmental challenges of the 21st century to the attention of the 55th session of the UN General Assembly. At the Millennium Summit, which marked the commencement of the 55th UN General Assembly, world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration which includes a set of time-bound objectives, collectively known as the Millennium Development Goals, which include the goal of ensuring environmental sustainability.



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COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Committee of Permanent Representatives was established as a subsidiary organ of the UNEP Governing Council. Its mandate, as defined by the UNEP Governing Council in 1997, includes:

- reviewing, monitoring and assessing the implementation of Governing Council Decisions on administrative, budgetary and programme matters;
- reviewing the draft programme of work and budget during their preparation by the Secretariat;
- reviewing and making recommendations on reports requested of the Secretariat by the Governing Council on the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of the functions and work of the Secretariat;
- preparing draft decisions for consideration by the Governing Council based on inputs from the Secretariat.



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Achim Steiner
UNEP Executive Director

EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

The Executive Director of UNEP is responsible for all the activities of the Secretariat, including its administration. The Executive Director provides environmental policy leadership within the world community and identifies emerging environmental issues of global significance for the attention of governments and other partners.

The Executive Director provides management oversight and leadership to UNEP and directs the implementation of the UNEP programme of work, which is decided by the UNEP Governing Council. As well as overseeing the organization's work, the Executive Director promotes close links with UNEP's partners, including governments, UN bodies and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities.

The Office of the Executive Director coordinates an extensive schedule of appointments and visits with the purpose of raising global awareness about the importance of environment for development and the work of UNEP. The Executive Director's spokesperson and the Division of Communications and Public Information (DCPI) implement a proactive media strategy in close collaboration with information officers stationed in UNEP's six regional offices.

The Executive Director is assisted in the performance of his or her functions by a Deputy Executive Director, who advises the Executive Director on substantive matters, and assists in strategic planning and the development of management tools and instruments to enhance UNEP's performance in its overall mission.

The Deputy Executive Director manages the Environment Programme, supervising all divisions and regional offices, and is directly responsible for the mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of UNEP's programme of work and the various activities earmarked for support by donors. The Deputy Executive Director also manages the project approval process and coordination of UNEP's project portfolios with the UN Foundation and other private sector partners, as well as the UN Development Account.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNEP

FROM STOCKHOLM TO RIO, 1972-1992

UNEP was established after the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, proposed the creation of a global body to act as the environmental conscience of the UN system. In response, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2997 on 15 December, 1972 creating:

- the UNEP Governing Council, composed of 58 nations elected for four-year terms by the UN General Assembly, responsible for assessing the state of the global environment, establishing UNEP's programme priorities, and approving the budget;
- the UNEP Secretariat, with its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, to provide a focal point for environmental action and coordination within the UN system, headed by an Executive Director, with the rank of UN Under-Secretary-General; and
- a voluntary Environment Fund to finance UNEP's environmental initiatives, to be supplemented by trust funds and funds allocated by the UN regular budget.



The Stockholm Conference marked the formal acceptance by the international community that development and the environment are inextricably linked. It prompted a growing body of research that has greatly improved understanding and awareness of critical environmental issues over the past three-plus decades, and it provided the impetus for new national, regional and international environmental legislation worldwide.

In the subsequent two decades, a proliferation of environmental conferences and conventions addressed various environmental issues, including conserving endangered species, controlling the movement of hazardous wastes, and reversing the depletion of the ozone layer. The most successful and well-known convention from this period was the 1987 Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, an example of international environmental cooperation whose inspiration reverberates to this day.



a brief history of unep



In the same year that the Montreal Protocol was signed, the World Commission on Environment and Development published its report *Our Common Future*. It was in this report that the concept of sustainable development was clearly defined. Sustainable development, said the report, is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The report also went further than any before in linking environment and development. In the words of Gro Harlem Brundtland, the commission's chairman: "*Environment* is where we all live; and *development* is what we all do in attempting to improve our lot within that abode. The two are inseparable."

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In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development—the Earth Summit—was convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, bringing together an unprecedented number of representatives from governments, civil society, and the private sector. The purpose of the Earth Summit was to examine progress made since Stockholm, and to “elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries”.

The Earth Summit generated a tangible sense of optimism that momentum was at last being created for global change. It gave birth to two major conventions—the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity—and saw the creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. The Rio Declaration reaffirmed the principles first elaborated in Stockholm twenty years earlier, while Agenda 21 gave the world an action programme for building sustainable development into the 21st century. With its groundbreaking synthesis of social, economic and environmental elements into a single policy framework, Agenda 21 gave new impetus and importance to the work of UNEP.



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THE MILLENNIUM VISION: 2000 AND BEYOND

Throughout the 1990s, the principles of sustainable development were reaffirmed at numerous international conferences. The impetus of Agenda 21 was seen in the increased involvement of civil society in promoting sustainable development and in private sector initiatives to improve environmental performance, such as the Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative. However, the same period also saw a measurable increase in global temperatures and weather-related natural disasters. By the turn of the millennium, the human population had reached 6 billion, experts were warning of an impending water crisis, fisheries were collapsing, biodiversity declining, and global warming was widely accepted as a fact.

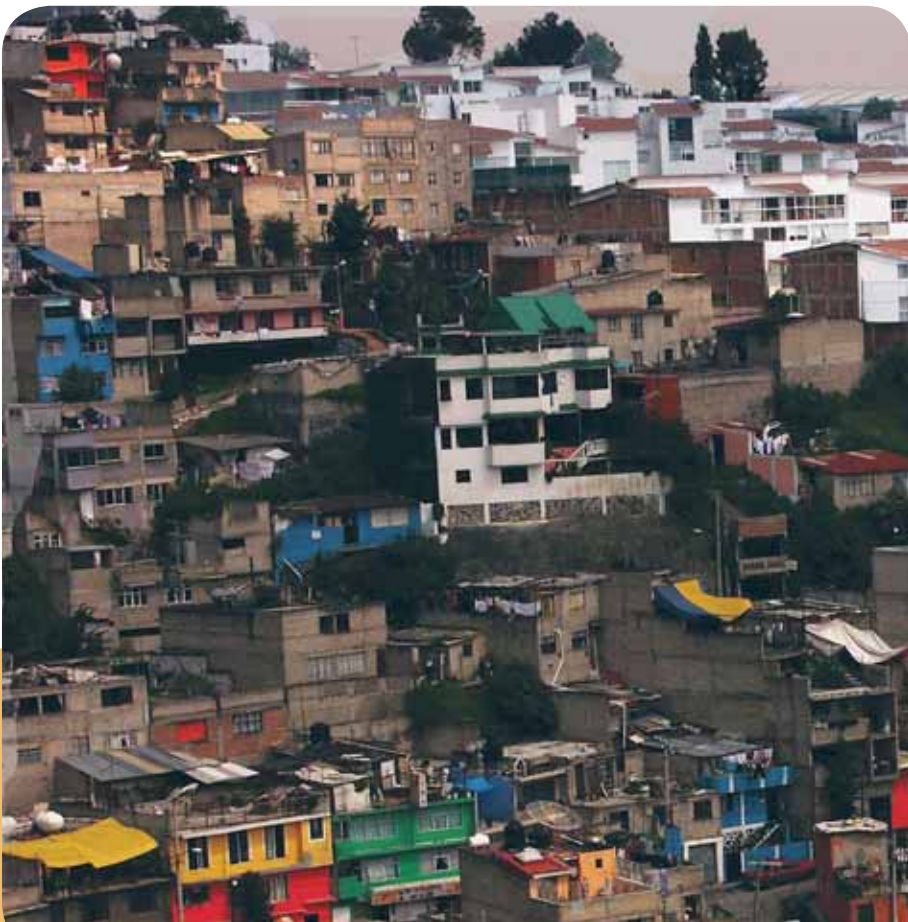
In 1972, and again in 1992, the world's governments had declared their commitment to the principles of sustainable development. As the new millennium approached, that commitment came under increasing scrutiny. In May 2000, UNEP convened the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum, in Malmö, Sweden. One of the Forum's functions was to send a strong message to the UN General Assembly, which was due to revisit the sustainable development debate at the Millennium Summit in September 2000.





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The Forum's Malmö Declaration notes with "deep concern" that "the environment and the natural resource base that supports life on Earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate" and that "there is an alarming discrepancy between commitments and action" in relation to sustainable development. The UN Secretary-General's report to the Millennium Summit was equally frank. "The challenges of sustainable development simply overwhelm the adequacy of our responses", he wrote. "With some honourable exceptions, our responses are too few, too little and too late."



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The principal outcome of the Millennium Summit was the Millennium Declaration, which contained a set of internationally agreed, time-bound objectives and measurable targets collectively known as the Millennium Development Goals. Environmental sustainability is highlighted among the goals as an objective in itself, and is widely recognized as a major factor underlying the attainability of all the other goals. This understanding increasingly underpins UNEP's approach to addressing the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

The new millennium has presented UNEP with many new challenges and opportunities. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation emphasized the centrality of the environment to humankind's development and the integral role that UNEP has to play. Then, in February 2005, UNEP's role was further reinforced when the UNEP Governing Council approved the Bali Strategic Plan, which mandates UNEP to implement capacity building and technology support programmes at national level.





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Finally, in September 2005, governments at the 2005 World Summit reaffirmed their commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Furthermore, they recognized the need for enhancing coordination, improving policy advice and guidance, and strengthening scientific knowledge, assessment and cooperation in the UN system, with a pledge to “explore the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework to address this need” building on existing institutions.

The crucial final years of the global commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals will see UNEP continue to provide essential information, policy advice and practical support to UN member states as they work together to fulfil the promise of the UN Charter of a world of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

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MILESTONES 1972-2005

- 1972: UNEP established after UN Conference on the Human Environment
- 1973: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- 1975: Mediterranean Action Plan: first of thirteen regional action plans under the UNEP Regional Seas programme
- 1979: Bonn Convention on Migratory Species
- 1985: Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- 1987: Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- 1988: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established to assess information related to human-induced climate change
- 1989: Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
- 1991: Global Environment Facility established
- 1992: UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) issues Rio Declaration and Agenda 21
- 1992: Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1992: Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1994: Convention to Combat Desertification
- 1995: Global Programme of Action (GPA) launched to protect marine environment from land-based sources of pollution
- 1998: Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent
- 1999: UN Global Compact launched

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- 2000: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopted to address issue of genetically modified organisms
- 2000: Malmö Declaration: a call to action on international environmental governance by the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum
- 2000: Millennium Declaration: environmental sustainability listed as one of eight Millennium Development Goals
- 2001: Third IPCC Assessment Report details the extent of human-induced global warming
- 2001: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- 2002: World Summit on Sustainable Development reaffirms UNEP's central role in international efforts to achieve sustainable development
- 2005: Kyoto Protocol on climate change enters into force
- 2005: Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building adopted by UNEP Governing Council mandating national level support to developing countries
- 2005: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment highlights the importance of ecosystems to human well-being, and the extent of ecosystem decline
- 2005: 2005 World Summit agrees to explore a more coherent institutional framework system for international environmental governance



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4 ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

UNEP'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE:

- Promoting international cooperation in the field of the environment and recommending appropriate policies.
- Monitoring the status of the global environment and gathering and disseminating environmental information.
- Catalyzing environmental awareness and action to address major environmental threats among governments, the private sector and civil society.
- Facilitating the coordination of UN activities on matters concerned with the environment, and ensuring, through cooperation, liaison and participation, that their activities take environmental considerations into account.
- Developing regional programmes for environmental sustainability.
- Helping, upon request, environment ministries and other environmental authorities, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to formulate and implement environmental policies.
- Providing country-level environmental capacity building and technology support.
- Helping to develop international environmental law, and providing expert advice on the development and use of environmental concepts and instruments.





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THE MAJOR RESULTS OF UNEP ACTIVITIES:

- International arrangements to enhance environmental protection.
- Periodic assessments and scientifically sound forecasts to support decision making and international consensus on the main environmental threats and responses to them.
- Support for more effective national and international responses to environmental threats, including policy advice to governments, multilateral organizations and others to strengthen environmental protection and incorporate environmental considerations into the sustainable development process.
- More effective coordination of environmental matters within the UN system.
- Greater awareness and capacity for environmental management among governments, the private sector and civil society.
- Better understanding of the nexus between environment and human security, poverty eradication, and preventing and mitigating natural disasters.

UNEP HAS FIVE PRIORITY AREAS:

- Environmental assessment and early warning.
- Development of policy instruments.
- Enhanced coordination with environmental conventions.
- Technology transfer.
- Support to Africa.

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UNEP AROUND THE WORLD

UNEP's global base is in Nairobi, Kenya. It is one of only two UN programmes headquartered in the developing world (the other is UNEP's sister agency UN-HABITAT, which is also located in Nairobi). Being based in Africa gives UNEP a first-hand understanding of the environmental issues facing developing countries.

UNEP's global and cross-sectoral outlook is reflected in its organizational structure, its activities and its personnel. UNEP staff come from nearly 100 countries. About one-third of UNEP's approximately 1,000 staff live and work in Nairobi; the majority are located around the world in more than 28 cities in 25 countries.

UNEP has a major office in Paris, France, where its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) is headquartered. UNEP DTIE also has branches in Geneva, Switzerland, and Osaka, Japan.

UNEP is represented across the globe by six regional offices:

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





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In addition, UNEP has an office in New York, USA, to provide liaison with the UN General Assembly and Secretariat. Offices in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Brussels, Belgium, and Cairo, Egypt, respectively provide liaison with the African Union, the European Union and the Arab League. UNEP also has country-level liaison offices in Brasilia, Brazil, Beijing, China and Moscow, Russia.

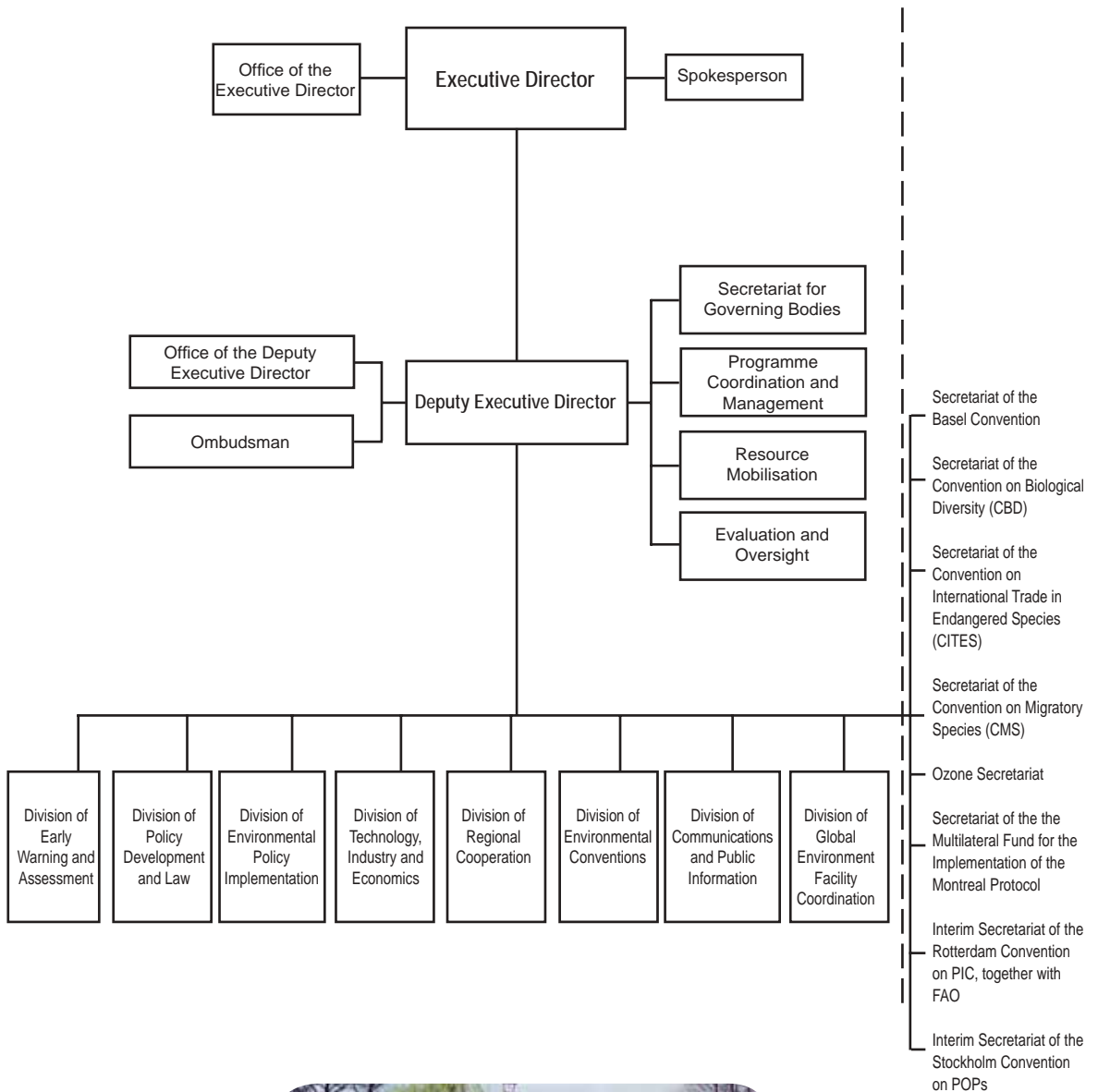
UNEP supports a growing network of centres of excellence such as the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE), the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) centres and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

UNEP cooperates closely with an increasing number of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements. The UNEP-administered environmental conventions include:

- the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Ozone Secretariat), in Nairobi, Kenya;
- the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, in Montreal, Canada;
- the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), in Geneva, Switzerland;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Montreal, Canada;
- the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, in Bonn, Germany, which includes the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, and the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas;
- the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Other Wastes, in Geneva, Switzerland;
- the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), in Geneva, Switzerland;
- the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, in Geneva, Switzerland;
- six Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans.

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UNEP STRUCTURE



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UNEP IN ACTION

UNEP is the voice for the environment in the UN system. It is an advocate, educator, catalyst and facilitator, promoting the wise use of the planet's natural assets for sustainable development. The organization works with many partners, including UN entities, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, business, industry, the media and civil society.

UNEP's work includes:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends.
- Developing international and national environmental agreements and legal instruments.
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.
- Integrating economic development and environmental protection.
- Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development.
- Encouraging new partnerships and approaches within civil society and the private sector.

UNEP's programme of work to promote and facilitate sound environmental management for sustainable development is implemented by eight divisions:

- Early Warning and Assessment.
- Policy Development and Law.
- Environmental Policy Implementation.
- Technology, Industry and Economics.
- Regional Cooperation.
- Environmental Conventions.
- Communications and Public Information.
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination.



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EARLY WARNING AND ASSESSMENT

UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) is responsible for analyzing the state of the global environment, providing early warning information and assessing global and regional environmental trends to catalyze and promote international cooperation and action on the environment.

DEWA provides governments and the international community with improved access to meaningful environmental data and information and policy advice, and helps to strengthen the capacity of governments to use environmental information for decision making and planning for sustainable development.

The Global Environment Outlook (GEO) assessment process facilitates the interaction between science and policy making. It has a strong capacity building component, supporting governments and institutions in all regions to produce data and information on the state of the environment that can be incorporated into assessments from national to global level.

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre is the biodiversity assessment and policy implementation arm of UNEP. Its core work is managing, interpreting and analyzing data about biodiversity and ecosystems to provide assessments and policy analysis, and making the results available to national and international decision makers and businesses.



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TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS

UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) works with international and non-governmental organizations, national and local governments, business and industry to develop and implement policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, incorporate environmental costs, use natural resources efficiently, reduce pollution and risks for humans and the environment, and enable the implementation of conventions and international agreements.

The division promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns and energy and transport policies for sustainable development, and encourages investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The OzonAction branch supports the phase out of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while the Chemicals branch catalyzes global actions and builds national capacity for the sound management of chemicals and the improvement of chemical safety worldwide.

DTIE's Economics and Trade branch strengthens the ability of countries to integrate environmental considerations into economic and trade policies and promotes the greening of the finance sector, while the International Environmental Technology Centre, based in Japan, implements integrated waste, water and disaster management programmes, focusing in particular on Asia.



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POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LAW

UNEP's Division of Policy Development and Law (DPDL) works to enable governments and other members of the international community to develop integrated and coherent policy responses to environmental problems, to strengthen environmental law and improve compliance with and enforcement of legal instruments.

DPDL analyzes, reviews and develops environment-related policies, and articulates policy positions in response to emerging environmental issues and events. It works to develop new and strengthen existing legal, economic and policy instruments and institutional frameworks to make environmental policy more effective.

The division's priorities also include enhancing environmental policy coordination and information exchange within and outside the UN system, and promoting the involvement of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and major interest groups in environmental policy dialogue and development.

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) works with international and national partners, providing technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of environmental law and policy, and strengthening the environmental management capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Practical examples of DEPI's work to promote capacity building and policy implementation include the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP), the International Coral Reef Action Network, and the Dams and Development Project, which works to promote improved decision making, planning and management of dams and their alternatives.

DEPI also coordinates the activities of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and helps countries to respond to environmental challenges rising from post-conflict situations and natural and human-made disasters.

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REGIONAL COOPERATION

UNEP's Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC) helps to implement UNEP's global programmes in the regions by initiating, coordinating and catalyzing regional and sub-regional cooperation and action in response to environmental problems and emergencies. The division coordinates the work of six regional offices which bring regional perspectives to the development of UNEP policies and programmes and present and enlist support for UNEP global policies in the regions.

DRC helps in the development of policies and programmes on global and regional environmental issues between and within governments in the regions; and provides advisory services to help governments translate global environmental commitments into national action. DRC also works to raise public awareness of environmental issues and create a consistency for environmental action; promote cooperation between UNEP, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and broaden the constituency of UNEP.



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ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

UNEP's Division of Environmental Conventions (DEC) works to ensure the sustainability of ecosystem services for the equitable benefit of current and future generations by strengthening the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It does this through promoting improved compliance with and enforcement of MEAs (taking into account the autonomous decision making authority of the Conferences of Parties of MEAs).

With the proliferation of global and regional MEAs, there is a growing need for a strategic approach to increase collaboration, and for more effective and efficient implementation. DEC supports MEA implementation through the enhancement of synergies and interlinkages and the development of partnerships among the MEAs, scientific bodies, global, regional and national stakeholders, and UNEP.

DEC helps to strengthen capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition so they can comply with the provisions of the MEAs in a synergistic manner, and it supports the application of scientific knowledge for environmental protection through technical research, partnership building and the joint implementation of programmes with MEA stakeholders.



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COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

UNEP's Division of Communications and Public Information (DCPI) communicates UNEP's core messages to all stakeholders and partners, raising environmental awareness, influencing attitudes, behaviour and decisions related to the local and global environment, and enhancing the profile of UNEP worldwide.

DCPI disseminates UNEP's environmental message through the media, the Internet, audiovisual and printed products, events such as World Environment Day, and environmental prizes, including the UNEP Sasakawa Prize, Champions of the Earth and the Focus on Your World photographic competition.

DCPI coordinates UNEP's 'Tunza' programme for children and youth. Conferences, awareness campaigns and other events combine with targeted publications and a web site to educate children and youth about sustainable living. The division also manages UNEP's programme on sport and the environment. Regular conferences bring together representatives from the sporting goods industry, the Olympic movement and other sporting associations to incorporate sustainability into sport.



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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY COORDINATION

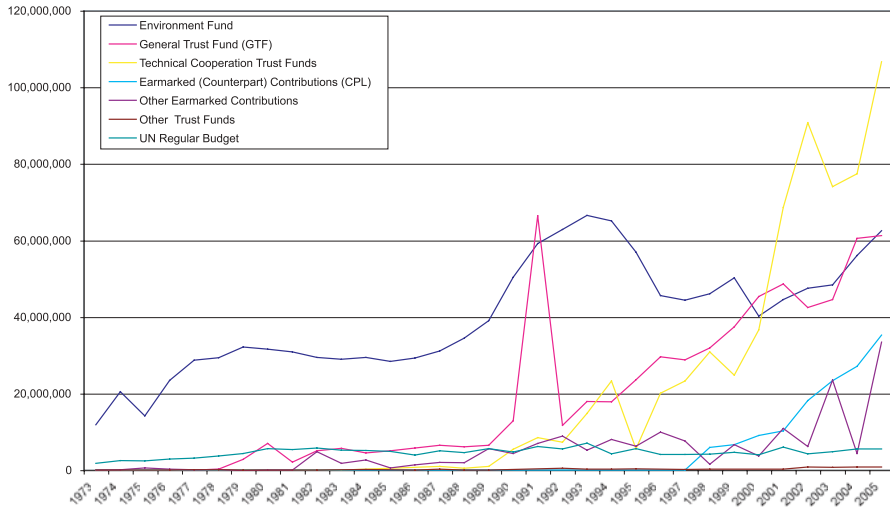
UNEP is one of three implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), alongside the World Bank and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The GEF helps developing countries and those with economies in transition to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures designed to achieve global environmental benefits in six focal areas: biological diversity, climate change, international waters, ozone layer depletion, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

UNEP's Division of Global Environment Facility coordination provides the secretariat to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the GEF and supports the development and implementation of GEF-funded projects. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP works with governments, non-governmental organizations, universities and research institutes to develop their project ideas and to oversee the implementation of the work, providing managerial, administrative and technical support. UNEP is supporting the implementation of more than 500 projects in 152 countries.

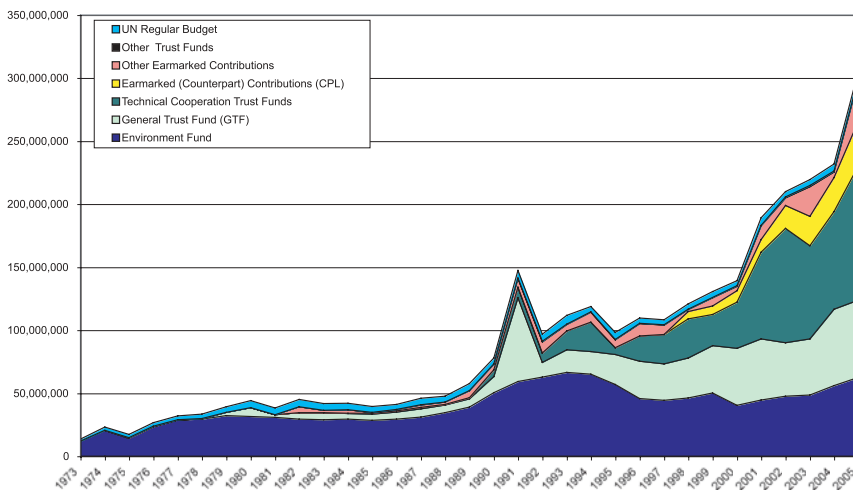
Capacity building is an important component of almost all UNEP/GEF projects. To this end, UNEP supports the implementation of national enabling activities, which strengthen the capacity of countries to meet their obligations under the global environmental conventions.

5 UNEP RESOURCES

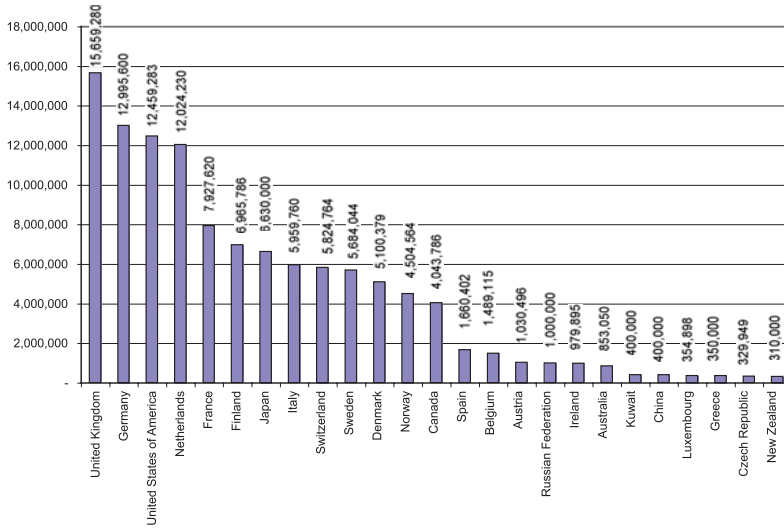
UNEP FINANCING BY SOURCE OF FUNDING 1973–2005



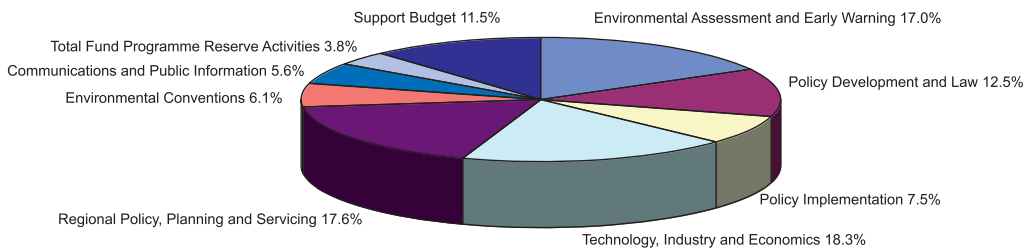
UNEP FINANCING BY SOURCE OF FUNDING 1973–2005



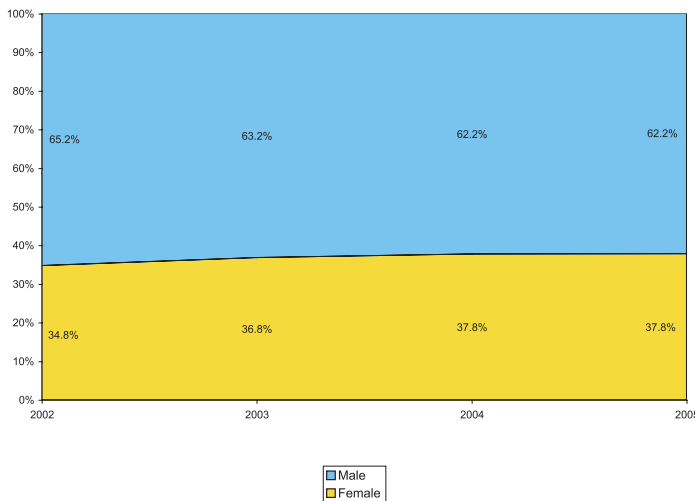
ENVIRONMENT FUND: TOP 25 CONTRIBUTORS 2004-2005



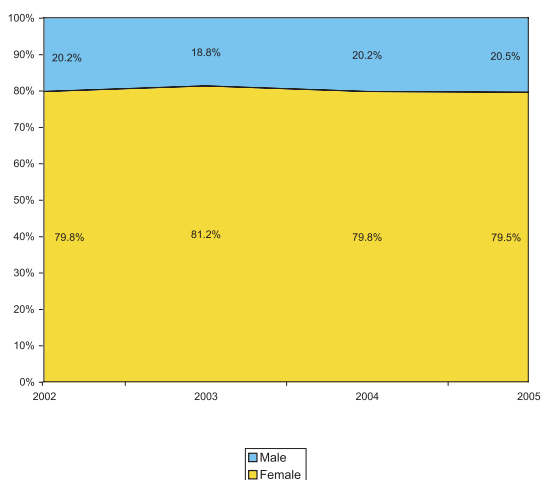
ENVIRONMENT FUND ACTIVITIES: UNEP PROGRAMME OF WORK 2004-2005



**UNEP STAFF GENDER TRENDS
PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY
2002-2005**



**UNEP STAFF GENDER TRENDS
GENERAL SERVICE CATEGORY
2002-2005**



**UNEP GENERAL SERVICE
STAFF BY NATIONALITY**

	Female	Male	Total
Afghanistan	1		1
Argentina	1		1
Austria	1		1
Bahrain	4	1	5
Belarus	1		1
Belgium	2		2
Bulgaria	1		1
Burundi	1		1
Canada	22	7	29
Chile	1		1
Colombia	2		2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1		1
Croatia	1		1
Cuba	1		1
Dominican Republic	1		1
El Salvador	1		1
Ethiopia	3		3
France	22	6	28
Gambia	1		1
Germany	6	3	9
Greece	9	3	12
Hungary		1	1
India	2	3	5
Iraq		1	1
Ireland	1	1	2
Italy	1		1
Jamaica	7	1	8
Japan	7		7
Jordan	1		1
Kenya	149	40	189
Lebanon	1	1	2
Mauritius		1	1
Mexico	10	2	12
Mongolia	1		1
Morocco		2	2
Netherlands	2	1	3
Norway	1		1
Pakistan	1		1
Peru	1		1
Philippines	7	2	9
Republic of Korea		1	1
Russian Federation	4		4
Senegal	1		1
Singapore		1	1
Slovenia	1		1
Spain	2	1	3
Switzerland	3		3
Tanzania,			
United Rep. of	1		1
Thailand	13	2	15
Turkey	1		1
Uganda	3	1	4
United Kingdom	18	3	21
United States of			
America	6		6
Venezuela	1		1
Zambia	1		1
Total*	330	85	415

UNEP PROFESSIONAL STAFF BY NATIONALITY

	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total
Albania	1		1	Lebanon		3	3
Algeria		1	1	Malawi		1	1
Argentina	3	4	7	Malaysia	3	3	6
Australia	4	7	11	Mali	1		1
Austria		2	2	Malta		1	1
Bahrain		2	2	Mauritania		1	1
Bangladesh		2	2	Mauritius	1		1
Barbados	1	1	2	Mexico	1	3	4
Belarus	1		1	Morocco	3	1	4
Belgium	8	6	14	Nepal		2	2
Bolivia		1	1	Netherlands	8	15	23
Brazil	2	2	4	New Zealand	1	5	6
Bulgaria	1	1	2	Nigeria	2	1	3
Burkina Faso		1	1	Norway	2	2	4
Cambodia		1	1	Pakistan	1	4	5
Cameroon	2	1	3	Panama	2	1	3
Canada	3	14	17	Peru	3	1	4
Cape Verde		1	1	Philippines	3	1	4
Chile		1	1	Poland	2		2
China	2	10	12	Republic of Korea	3	2	5
Colombia	4	4	8	Republic of Yemen		1	1
Comoros	1		1	Russian Federation		6	6
Congo		1	1	Rwanda	1	1	2
Congo, Dem. Rep.		1	1	Saint Lucia		1	1
Costa Rica		1	1	Senegal	1	3	4
Cote d'Ivoire		1	1	Sierra Leone		1	1
Croatia		1	1	Singapore	1		1
Cuba		3	3	Slovenia	1		1
Denmark	2	5	7	Somalia		1	1
Djibouti		1	1	South Africa	1	3	4
Egypt	2	6	8	Spain		5	5
Estonia	1		1	Sri Lanka		2	2
Ethiopia	1	3	4	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		1	1
Fiji		2	2	Sudan		1	1
Finland	5	5	10	Sweden	6	2	8
France	9	10	19	Switzerland	1	3	4
Gambia		1	1	Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	2
Germany	10	17	27	Tanzania, United Rep. of	3	3	6
Ghana		5	5	Thailand	4	2	6
Guyana		1	1	Togo		1	1
Honduras	1		1	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2
India	3	9	12	Tunisia		1	1
Indonesia		1	1	Turkey	1		1
Iran	1	3	4	Uganda	2	6	8
Ireland	1	2	3	Ukraine		1	1
Israel		1	1	United Kingdom	7	23	30
Italy	8	6	14	United States of America	11	17	28
Jamaica	2	2	4	Uruguay	1	1	2
Japan	12	5	17	Venezuela	1	2	3
Kazakhstan	2	1	3	Viet Nam	1	2	3
Kenya	14	14	28	Zimbabwe	1	3	4
Kyrgyzstan	1		1				
				Total*	190	312	502

* as at 31 December 2005

These figures represent UNEP staff who hold contracts of one year and more. They include staff employed at UNEP headquarters, the offices of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) in France, Switzerland and Japan, UNEP Regional Offices, and other outposted offices. They do not include the many other staff who also work at UNEP collaborating centres and the UNEP-administered environmental conventions.

6 UNEP ADDRESSES

UNEP HEADQUARTERS

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7621 234
Fax: +254 20 7623 927 / 692
Telex: 22068 / 22173
E-mail: unepinfo@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org

UNEP DIVISIONS AND BRANCHES

DIVISION OF EARLY WARNING AND ASSESSMENT (DEWA)

Early Warning; Environmental Assessment

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7623 231 or 7624 028
Fax: +254 20 7623 943
E-mail: dewa.director@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/dewa

UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
United Kingdom
Phone: +44 1223 277 314
Fax: +44 1223 277 136
E-mail: director@unep-wcmc.org
Web: www.unep-wcmc.org

International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Designated Administrative Authority (for Japan and Seychelles Secretariat)
UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
United Kingdom
Phone: +44 1223 277 314
Fax: +44 1223 277 136
E-mail: icri_secretariat@unep.wcmc.org
Web: www.icriforum.org

UNEP Global Environment Monitoring System/Water (GEMS/Water)

National Water Research Institute
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 5050, 867 Lakeshore Road, Burlington
Ontario L7R 4A6, Canada
Phone: +1 905 336 4919 / 4935 or +1 905 319 6908
Fax: +1 905 336 4582 / 6230
E-mail: gems@ec.gc.ca
Web: www.gemswater.org

Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)

SE - 391 82 Kalmar, Sweden
Phone: +46 480 44 73 53
Fax: +46 480 44 73 55
E-mail: info@giwa.net
Web: www.giwa.net

UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

International Environment House
11 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 94 / 95
Fax: +41 22 917 80 29
Email: infogrid@grid.unep.ch
Web: www.grid.unep.ch

UNEP/GRID-Sioux Falls

USGS EROS Data Center
47914 252nd Street, Sioux Falls, SD 57198-0001, USA
Phone: +1 605 594 6117
Fax: +1 605 594 6119
Email: info@www.na.unep.net
Web: www.na.unep.net/index.php3

All UNEP Divisions are located at UNEP Headquarters with the exception of DTIE.

Internet access to all UNEP Divisions and additional e-mail addresses are available from the UNEP web site www.unep.org.

Divisional list compiled according to the UNEP Operational Manual (available from UNEP, Chief, Programme Coordination and Management Unit, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi 00100, Kenya). Includes branches and units located outside UNEP Headquarters and related collaborating centres.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal

Longum Park, Service Box 706
N-4808 Arendal, Norway
Phone: +47 3703 5650
Fax: +47 3703 5050
E-mail: grid@grida.no
Web: www.grida.no

DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND LAW (DPDL)

Policy Analysis, Development and Partnerships; Environmental Law; Major Groups and Stakeholders, Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs; Environmental Management Group

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 762 3835
Fax: +254 20 762 4324
E-mail: cboelcke.DPDL@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/dpdl

UNEP New York Office

Two United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-803,
New York, NY 10017, USA
Phone: +1 212 963 8210
Fax: +1 212 963 7341
E-mail: info@nyo.unep.org
Web: www.nyo.unep.org

Secretariat of the Environmental Management Group

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 86 93
Fax: +41 22 797 34 20
E-mail: emg@unep.ch

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION (DEPI)

Capacity Building; Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment (GPA); Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans; Post Conflict Assessment; Disaster Management; Implementation of Environmental Law, Dams and Development Project

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7623 508
Fax: +254 20 7624 249
E-mail: depi@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/depi

Global Programme of Action

P.O. Box 16227, 2500 BE
The Hague, The Netherlands
Phone: +31 70 311 4460 / 1
Fax: +31 70 345 6648
E-mail: gpa@unep.nl
Web: www.gpa.unep.org

Post-Conflict Assessment Unit

International Environment House
11 chemin des Anémones,
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 85 30
Fax: +41 22 917 80 64
E-mail: postconflict@unep.ch
Web: www.postconflict.unep.ch

UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section

OCHA-Geneva
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 11 42
Fax: +41 22 907 02 57
E-mail: ochaunep@un.org
Web: www.reliefweb.int/ochaunep

UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment (UCC-Water)

Agern Alle 5
2970 Hoersholm, Denmark
Phone: +45 45 16 92 00
Fax: +45 45 16 92 92
Email: ucc-water@dhi.dk
Web: www.ucc-water.org

DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS (DTIE)

Production and Consumption; Energy; OzonAction; International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC); Chemicals; Economics and Trade

Division Headquarters

39-43 Quai André Citroën
75739 Paris Cedex 15, France
Phone: +33 1 4437 1450
Fax: +33 1 4437 1474
E-mail: unep.tie@unep.fr
Web: www.unep.fr

International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)

2-110 Ryokuchi Koen
Tsurumi-ku, Osaka 538-0036, Japan
Phone: +81 6 6915 4581
Fax: +81 6 6915 0304
E-mail: ietc@unep.or.jp
Web: www.unep.or.jp

Chemicals Branch

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 81 92
Fax: +41 22 797 34 60
E-mail: chemicals@unep.ch
Web: www.chem.unep.ch

Economics and Trade Branch

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 43
Fax: +41 22 917 80 76
E-mail: etb@unep.ch
Web: www.unep.ch/etb

UNEP/UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 98
Fax: +41 22 917 80 76
E-mail: cbtf@unep.ch
Web: www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf

UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE)

Risoe National Laboratory, Bldg. 142
Frederiksborgvej 399
P.O. Box 49 DK 4000 Roskilde, Denmark
Phone: +45 46 32 22 88
Fax: +45 46 32 19 99
E-mail: John.Christensen@risoe.dk
Web: www.uccee.org

DIVISION OF REGIONAL COOPERATION (DRC)

Coordination of Regional Activities. Regional Offices: Africa; Europe; Asia and the Pacific; West Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; North America

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7623 727
Fax: +254 20 7624 270
E-mail: cristina.boelcke@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/drc

Regional Office for Africa (ROA)

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7624 284
Fax: +254 20 7623 928
E-mail: sekou.toure@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/roa

Liaison Office with the African Union

ECA New Building
4th Floor, No. 4NC4-4N13
P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone: +251 1 443 431
Fax: +251 1 521 633
E-mail: unepoffice@uneca.org

Regional Office for Europe (ROE)

International Environment House
9-11 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 76
Fax: +41 22 917 80 24
E-mail: roe@unep.ch
Web: www.unep.ch/roe

Liaison Office with the European Union

14 rue Montoyer, 2nd floor
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Phone: +32 2 213 30 50
Fax: 32 2 213 30 51
E-mail: info@unep.be

UNEP Moscow Office

28, Ostozhenka str.
119034 Moscow, Russia
Phone: +7 095 787 2156
Fax: +7 095 787 7763
E-mail: gudyma.unep@undp.ru

Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention

UNEP, Vienna/ISCC – Room JOE 25
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Phone: +43 1 26060-4545
Fax: +43 1 26060-6730
E-mail: harald.egerer@unvienna.org

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
10th Floor, B-Block
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 281 6101 or 288 1870
Fax: +66 2 280 3829
E-mail: asvathitanonta@un.org
Web: www.roap.unep.org

UNEP China Office

2 Liangmahe Nalu (Road)
Beijing 100600, P. R. China
Phone: +86 10 653-23731 ext. 219
Fax: +86 10 653-22567
E-mail: wenjuan.zhang@public.un.org.cn

Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA)

P.O. Box 10880
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
Phone: +973 17 812 777
Fax: +973 17 825 110 / 825 111
E-mail: uneprowa@unep.org.bh
Web: www.unep.org.bh

Liaison Office with the Arab League

P.O. Box 22
Cairo, Egypt
Phone: +20 2 70 60 44 and 3605234
Fax: +20 2 70 06 58
E-mail: unep-allo@link.net

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)

Boulevard de los Virreyes No. 155
Col. Lomas Virreyes, AP 10793
11000 Mexico, D.F. Mexico
Phone: +52 55 5249-5000 / 5202-6394 /
5202-4841
Fax: +52 55 5202-0950
E-mail: ricardo.sanchez@pnuma.org
Web: www.rolac.pnuma.org

UNEP Brazil Office

SCN Q.2 Bloco A 11 andar
Brasilia DF, Brazil
Phone: +55 61 32 92 113 / 5561 30 38 92 33
Fax: +55 61-30 38 92 39
E-mail: unep.brazil@undp.org.br

Regional Office for North America (RONA)

UNEP, 1707 H St. NW, Suite 300
Washington D.C. 20006, USA
Phone: +1 202 785 0465
Fax: +1 202 785 2096
E-mail: brennan.vandyke@rona.unep.org
Web: www.rona.unep.org

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS (DEC)

Global Environmental Conventions;

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: + 254 20 7623 283
Fax: +254 20 7624 300
E-mail: dec@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/dec

Information Unit for Conventions (Geneva)

International Environment House
11 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 44
Fax: +41 22 797 34 64
E-mail: michael.williams@unep.ch

Regional Seas Coordinating Office

*UNEP-administered Regional Seas Programmes:
Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention); West
and Central Africa (Abidjan Convention); Wider
Caribbean (Cartagena Convention); Eastern
Africa (Nairobi Convention); North West Pacific;
Asian Seas; North East Pacific (interim/partial
administration by UNEP); Caspian Seas (Tehran
Convention—interim administration by UNEP)*
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7624 544 or 7624 033
Fax: +254 20 7624 618
E-mail: Ellik.Adler@unep.org
Web: www.unep.ch/seas

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Secretariat

C/o WMO 7bis, Avenue de la Paix
C.P. No 2300, 1211
Geneva 2, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 739 8208 8254
Fax: +41 22 739 8025 or 8013
E-mail: ipcc_sec@gateway.wmo.ch
Web: www.ipcc.ch

UNEP-ADMINISTERED CONVENTION SECRETARIATS

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
393 St Jacques Street, Office 300
Montréal, Québec, Canada H2Y 1N9
Phone: +1 514 288 2220
Fax: +1 514 288 6588
E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org
Web: www.biodiv.org

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

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 81 39 / 40
Fax: +41 22 797 34 17
E-mail: cites@unep.ch
Web: www.cites.org

Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

1800 McGill College Avenue, 27th Floor
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 3J6
Phone: +1 514 282 1122
Fax: +1 514 282 0068
E-mail: secretariat@unmfs.org

Secretariat of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (Ozone Secretariat)

Located at UNEP HQ
Phone: +254 20 7623 851
Fax: +254 20 7623 601 / 7623 913
E-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/ozone

Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

United Nations Premises in Bonn
Martin-Luther-King-Str. 8
53175 Bonn, Germany
Phone: +49 228 815 2401 / 2
Fax: +49 228 815 2449
E-mail: cms@unep.de
Web: www.wcmc.org.uk/cms

Interim Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine,
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 81 83
Fax: +41 22 797 34 60
E-mail: pic@unep.ch
Web: www.pic.int

Secretariat of the Basel Convention

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 82 18
Fax: +41 22 797 34 54
E-mail: sbc@unep.ch
Web: www.basel.int

Interim Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 81 91
Fax: +41 22 797 34 60
E-mail: pops@unep.ch
Web: www.pops.int

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Phone: +43 1 26060 4330
Fax: +43 1 26060 4330
E-mail: unscear@unscear.org
Web: www.unscear.org

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION (DCPI)

Media Services; Audio-visual and Graphics; Outreach and Special Events; Children and Youth / Sports and the Environment; Library and Documentation; Publishing

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7623 293
Fax: +254 20 7623 927 / 692
E-mail: unepinfo@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org

UNEP Publications

SMI (Distribution Service) Ltd
P.O. Box 119
Stevenage
Herts SG1 4TP United Kingdom
Tel: 44 1438 748111
Fax: 44 1438 748844
Email: orders@earthprint.com
Web: www.earthprint.com

DIVISION OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY COORDINATION (DGEF)

Biodiversity/Biosafety; International Waters; Persistent Organic Pollutants; Climate Change/Ozone Depletion; Land Degradation; Medium Size Projects; Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Secretariat

Division Headquarters

P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7624 165
Fax: +254 20 76240 41
E-mail: ahmed.djoghlaif@unep.org
Web: www.unep.org/gef

UNEP/GEF Liaison Office, Washington DC

1707 H Street, NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: +1 202 974 1312
Fax: +1 202 223 2004
E-mail: kristin.mclaughlin@rona.unep.org

UNEP/GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Phone: +41 22 917 84 10
Fax: +41 22 917 80 70
E-mail: biosafety@unep.ch
Web: www.unep.ch/biosafety

UNEP/GEF Project on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

UNEP/GEF Project Co-ordinating Unit
United Nations Building 2nd Floor, Block B
Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200,
Thailand
Phone: +66 2 288 1886
Fax: +66 2 288-1094 or 281 2428
E-mail: pernetta@un.org
Web: www.unepscs.org

GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Secretariat

UNEP, 1707 H St. NW, Suite 300
Washington D.C. 20006, USA
Phone: +1 202 974-1311
Fax: +1 202 223-2004
E-mail: guadalupe.duron@rona.unep.org
Web site: <http://stapgef.unep.org>
and
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 7624 159
Fax: +254 20 7623 140
E-mail: anne-marie.verbeken@unep.org
Web: <http://stapgef.unep.org>

