



# Letter from the Executive Director

UNEP in 2020



**The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a passionate advocate for planetary and human health. For almost 50 years, UNEP has delivered science to help the world understand the damage humanity's carbon- and resource-hungry development path is causing to the planet, human health and economies, and has supported policies and actions to halt and reverse this damage.**

But in 2020, the planet spoke up for itself. COVID-19 hit hard, claiming lives and magnifying inequalities. Economies are facing deep recessions. For the first time in 30 years, poverty is on the rise while the pandemic is driving the world further off-course from achieving the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Like others before it, this pandemic is linked to the way humanity treats nature as fuel for the economic growth engine. The systemic issues that helped to create this pandemic – particularly unsustainable consumption and production – are the same ones driving the three planetary crises: the climate crisis, the biodiversity and nature crisis, and the pollution and waste crisis. The world continued to heat up in 2020, contributing to wildfires, droughts, floods and ravenous locust swarms. The loss of nature to agriculture, infrastructure and human settlements continues to escalate. Pollution of the air, land and sea is still claiming lives and damaging crucial ecosystems.

In December 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres put these issues at the top of the agenda. He said that humanity must make peace with nature, or face problems far more damaging than COVID-19 in the future. Making peace with nature requires resetting the system. It requires a long-term transformation of how humanity extracts and consumes resources. It requires a rapid and permanent shift to a world that works with nature, not against it.

In 2020, despite disruption from the pandemic, UNEP pushed even harder to address the three planetary crises, including by refocusing some of our work to deal with the immediate environmental impacts of COVID-19, such as increased waste and laying the foundations for a green post-pandemic recovery. With this letter, I present some highlights from this work.

## **Inger Andersen**

UN Under-Secretary-General and  
UNEP Executive Director





# Climate Change



We face three imperatives in addressing the climate crisis: first, we need to achieve global carbon neutrality within the next three decades. Second, we have to align global finance behind the Paris Agreement, the world's blueprint for climate action. Third, we must deliver a breakthrough on adaptation to protect the world.

**António Guterres**, United Nations Secretary-General speaking on 2 December 2020 in his [State of the Planet address](#).



## Creating a low-carbon future through science and engagement

Over five years have passed since nations negotiated the Paris Agreement to limit global warming this century to well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C. UNEP, through the annual Emissions Gap Report, tracks how commitments are stacking up towards this goal. The [latest edition](#), released in December 2020, found that the pandemic-linked economic slowdown will make a negligible difference to long-term emissions and temperatures. Based on current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the world is still off track for meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Meanwhile, the [Production Gap Report](#), which UNEP publishes with leading scientific bodies, found that the world needs to decrease fossil fuel production by around 6 per cent per year until 2030 to have a chance of hitting the 1.5°C target. Current projections suggest annual increases of 2 per cent.

These reports also tell us how to catch up on climate goals. The Emissions Gap Report found that pandemic stimulus packages can help, if invested in zero-emissions technologies, subsidies for renewables rather than fossil fuels, and nature-based solutions. Such investments can put the world on at least a 2°C pathway while supporting other environmental, social and economic goals.

To contribute to green recovery plans, the [Partnership for Action on Green Economy](#), for which UNEP provides the secretariat, set up a support mechanism for a green economic recovery in its 20 partner countries. UNEP provided briefings in legislatures, including to US lawmakers on the benefits of a green recovery, and presented the findings of the Emissions Gap Report to the European Commission.

This scientific analysis in the Emissions Gap Report is critical in this pivotal year, when the delayed Climate Change Conference (COP26) takes place. According to UNEP's findings, if the new US administration fulfills its election promise to join the race to zero, countries accounting for more than 63 per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions will have committed to GHG neutrality. But these commitments must be translated into strong, near-term policies and actions and be included in stronger NDCs ahead of COP26. In this respect, UNEP is working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide technical assistance to countries preparing their enhanced NDCs.

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As COP26 Presidency, we will use the findings from this [Emissions Gap] Report ... and we will also use the upcoming Adaptation Gap Report to continue to champion the need for the highest possible ambition that the word has to offer across all pillars of the Paris Agreement.

**Archie Young**, Lead Climate Negotiator for COP26, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Action on the buildings and construction sector is important for stronger NDCs and a green pandemic recovery (see the [2020 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction](#)). Sustainable infrastructure can make a significant difference to climate, nature and pollution – which is why UNEP worked with partners to develop [best practices and guidance](#) for the sector. And the UNEP-led [Cool Coalition](#) works to deliver huge climate benefits by improving cooling efficiency, and energy efficiency broadly.

## 35 years of the Vienna Convention

Last year brought the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Through the Convention's Montreal Protocol, nations have virtually eliminated ozone-depleting substances, meaning the ozone layer that protects the planet from harmful UV radiation is now on the mend. But the Montreal Protocol is not finished. The Protocol's Kigali Amendment commits nations to reducing climate-warming hydrofluorocarbons used in cooling. This amendment, projected to avoid up to 0.4°C of global temperature rise by 2100, was ratified by an additional 21 nations in 2020, bringing the total to 112. UNEP hosts the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, serves as Treasurer, and is a Multilateral Fund Implementing Agency.

Another key piece of science and engagement came in the form of the [Used Vehicles and the Environment Report](#), which pointed to climate and air quality issues arising from developed nations exporting unroadworthy, polluting second-hand vehicles to developing nations, and called for minimum quality standards. As a result of UNEP's support and with the leadership of Ghana, the Economic Community of West African States Commission last year announced stricter vehicle standards. The directives bar the import of light-duty vehicles more than five years old and aim to double the efficiency of cars by 2030. The rules are a milestone in slashing greenhouse gas emissions in a region that is home to about 400 million people, where many vehicles are past their prime.

## Supporting vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change

Another priority is helping developing countries and vulnerable communities deal with the impacts of climate change, which will intensify even if the world meets the Paris Agreement goals. UNEP's [Adaptation Gap Report 2020](#) shows that the world is still not taking adaptation finance seriously. Finance remains far below the levels required and most initiatives are yet to reduce risks. The world needs to commit to fulfilling the Paris Agreement goals on adaptation financing.

UNEP is also taking concrete measures to help countries adapt. In 2020, UNEP supported over 50 nations to develop national adaptation plans and early warning systems on climate change, and launched new projects in Benin, Ghana, Iraq, Lesotho and Mauritania. Through the [Global Environment Facility Blue Forests Project](#), UNEP supported the launch of mangrove carbon market projects in Kenya and in Madagascar, which cover the protection and restoration of almost 2,000 hectares of mangrove and sustain the livelihoods of at least 20,000 people.

## Transforming the private and financial sectors

The private sector must also shoulder its share of the burden for climate action. Public-private collaboration is beginning to accelerate, with UNEP playing a key role through its [Finance Initiative](#) and other engagements.

The blended [AGRI3 fund, created by UNEP and banking partners](#), aims to mobilize USD 1 billion in finance for nature- and climate-positive agriculture and forestry. The fund's first transactions – for forest protection and renovation of degraded pastureland in Mato Grosso, Brazil, and sustainable pepper farming in the larger Chongqing region of China – closed in December 2020, with USD 90 million backing from the Dutch government, Rabobank and the Global Environment Facility.

### Quick gains through methane

Methane is a more powerful climate-warming gas than carbon dioxide, yet it stays in the atmosphere for less time. Managed by UNEP and led by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the European Commission and the Environmental Defense Fund, the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership includes 62 companies representing 30 per cent of all oil and gas production. The goal is to cut emissions by 45 per cent by 2025 and 60-75 per cent by 2030. In 2020, the partnership released a new [gold standard reporting framework](#) to improve the transparency of the sector's methane emissions.

The members of the [Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance](#) – one of many robust commitments and engagements with investors and businesses run by the Finance Initiative – have committed to greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the 16 to 29 per cent range by 2025. This is the first milestone toward net-zero emissions portfolios by 2050. Representing USD 5.1 trillion in assets under management, the alliance will have a sizable impact on future global emissions.

Meanwhile, in support of the Secretary General's efforts to scale up financing for the 2030 Agenda, [UN-REDD](#) and partners launched a targeted effort to secure a gigatonne in annual emissions reductions – the equivalent of taking 80 per cent of the cars off American roads – through the [Green Gigaton Challenge](#). The total value of the initiative is USD 10-15 billion per year by 2025.

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Let me salute UNEP's efforts and the specific initiatives around the Principles for Responsible Banking and the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance - really translating principles into action.

**Mark Carney**, UN Special Envoy on Climate Change & Finance and the UK's Finance Adviser for COP26, former Governor of the Bank of England

# Nature and Biodiversity

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Making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It must be the top, top priority for everyone, everywhere.

**António Guterres**  
United Nations Secretary-General



## Putting global biodiversity efforts back on track

2020 was slated to be the super year for nature. Even though COVID-19 delayed significant processes, attention to biodiversity grew significantly. The first-ever **UN Biodiversity Summit** and the **Leader's Pledge for Nature** galvanized global commitments on stopping and reversing biodiversity loss. This is critical because nature is in trouble. The UNEP-administered Secretariat of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) in 2020 released the **Global Biodiversity Outlook**, which found that, despite progress, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have not been met. Through the **UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre** (UNEP-WCMC), UNEP played a key role in bringing together the data for these findings, including updating, verifying or adding records for over 200,000 protected areas and other area-based conservation measures in the **Protected Planet databases**.

An important goal in 2021 is for the world to agree on a new biodiversity framework at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the **Conference of Parties to the CBD** in Kunming, China. Throughout 2020, UNEP advocated for an ambitious and measurable framework that backs more, larger and better-managed conservation areas, biodiversity-positive agriculture and fisheries, an end to harmful subsidies, and a move away from destructive extractive resource mining to patterns of sustainable consumption and production. Despite the pandemic, the CBD Secretariat continued to lay the foundations for this crucial new agreement, bringing together key experts to update the **zero draft of the framework** and, together with UNEP, to facilitate the involvement of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the process.

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It brings together the highest quality evidence on the state of nature across the globe and should be commended.

**Professor Jane Memmott**,  
President, British Ecological  
Society on the Global  
Biodiversity Outlook

## Protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity

UNEP's joint report with the International Livestock Research Institute, **Preventing the next pandemic – Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission**, identified the root causes of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19 and highlighted that human, animal and planetary health must be treated as a single issue in policy-making – what is known as the One Health approach. Following this approach, **UNEP began collaborating** with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health as a unified team to help prevent zoonotic diseases.



The year 2021 sees the **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** begin. The decade – co-led by UNEP and FAO – seeks to stop and reverse the destruction and degradation of terrestrial and ocean ecosystems. This key nature-based solution would generate trillions of dollars in nature’s services by conserving biodiversity, restoring productive ecosystems and putting significant amounts of carbon back in the ground. In 2020, UNEP and partners laid the foundations for the decade by running a global public consultation, finalizing and releasing the **strategy**, and preparing materials to allow better monitoring and implementation of the decade.

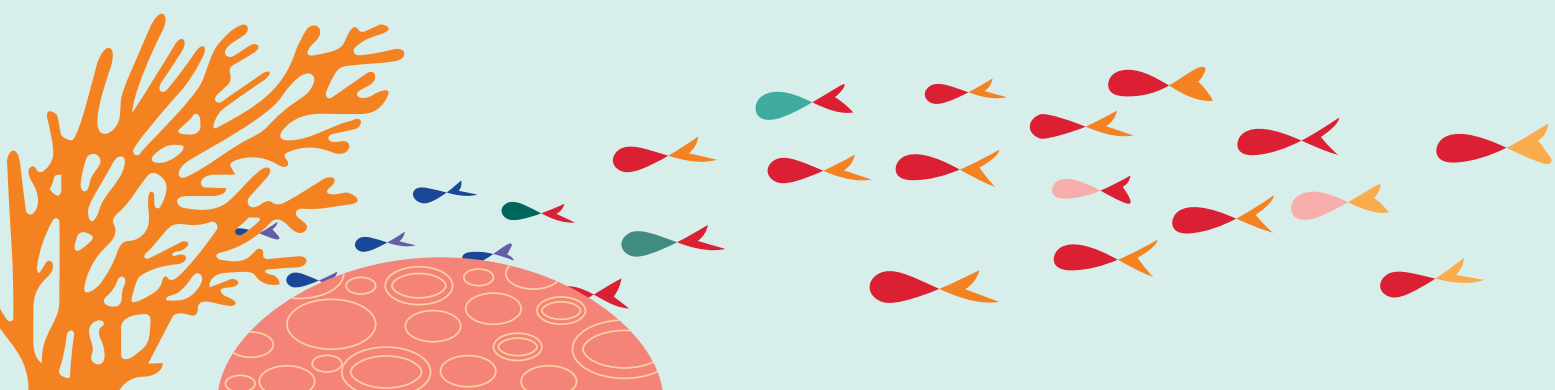
UNEP was pleased to be invited by FAO to co-author and co-launch the **State of the World’s Forests Report**, which this year focused on innovative solutions to safeguard forest biodiversity amid alarming rates of deforestation and degradation. UNEP also launched a new **International Seagrass Experts Network** and published the **first global report** on the importance of seagrass ecosystems to people, biodiversity and the environment – they boost fish production, improve water quality and protect coastlines. The network is supporting the world’s first seagrass carbon market project in Kenya.

UNEP also took practical steps to conserve wildlife. In Nigeria and Zambia, UNEP’s support is enabling field rangers to reduce poaching and trade in elephant products. In Nigeria’s Yankari Game Reserve, one of several project sites, only one elephant has been killed in over five years. Through the work of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora** (CITES) and UNEP-WCMC, resources were made available during the year to support customs officials and others to implement the international wildlife trade provisions of CITES.

Also worth mentioning is the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) to the **Convention on Migratory Species**, which took place in Gandhinagar, India. **COP13** was the largest in the convention’s history, and added ten new protected species to its appendices.

## Financing conservation and restoration

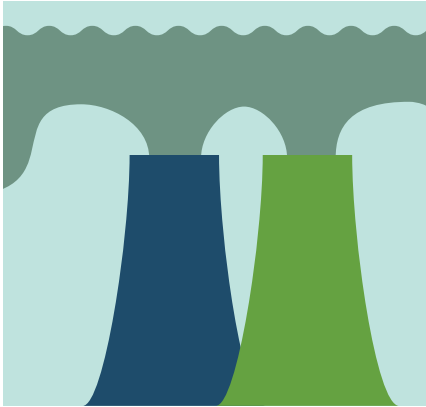
Just as with climate change, financing is essential to protect, conserve and sustainably manage nature. Here too, working with partners, UNEP has new and growing funds. With partners, UNEP established the **Restoration Seed Capital Facility**, funded by Germany and Luxembourg with EUR 25 million. This aims to unlock a minimum of USD 170 million to invest in forest landscape restoration projects over the next five years. The new **Global Fund for Coral Reefs** aims to invest USD 500 million over the next ten years to improve the health of coral reefs, which otherwise may face extinction within 30 years. UNEP’s Finance Initiative now hosts the **Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Initiative**, a new platform bringing together financial institutions to work with scientists, corporates and civil society.



# Pollution and Waste

The pollution and waste crisis, like the climate and nature crises, is largely driven by unsustainable consumption and production. As the UNEP-hosted [International Resource Panel's report Sustainable Trade in Resources](#) reveals, every tonne of material resources traded across nations requires that more than three times as much raw material be extracted in the exporting country. More than a third of the 92 billion tonnes of material resources extracted in 2017 were used to produce goods for trade. Tackling pollution and waste therefore requires a move to sustainable consumption and production practices, which also have massive benefits for climate and nature.





## Air pollution

Air pollution contributes to the premature deaths of seven million people each year, mainly in developing countries, and is linked to increased vulnerability to COVID-19. To help fill the data gap on air quality in developing countries, UNEP collaborated with other UN agencies and the private sector to launch the world's **largest urban air quality data platform**. Spanning more than 7,000 cities, this tool can enable greener policies and products, and equip citizens to hold their leaders accountable.

Last year, Kazakhstan followed up on UNEP's recommendations on air quality. Almaty, the country's biggest city, started using citizen science to feed into its data, and made this available to the general public. **Eighteen air quality sensors** are now in place across Almaty, with more covering five other cities in the country. Meanwhile, the city is looking at measures to improve air quality, including by modernizing its thermal power plant.

Clean mobility is crucial to air quality and UNEP is involved in many projects to create low-emissions travel. Aside from the work on used vehicle standards, the **MOVE platform** in Latin America and the Caribbean is helping to drive a shift away from dirty transport, including by helping countries create national electric mobility strategies. Another initiative in the Asia-Pacific region is supporting countries in their national targets – such as Thailand, which aims to get 1.2 million electric vehicles on its roads by 2036.

Following a UN General Assembly Resolution, UNEP facilitated the first ever International Day of **Clean Air for blue skies**, with the **Climate and Clean Air Coalition** and country partners. Launched by Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea, the day raised awareness of the solutions to air pollution.



## Facing the marine pollution and litter problem

With membership of 188 Parties, the **Basel Convention** to control transboundary hazardous waste is close to universal, meaning that almost all countries are bound to amendments (that came into effect on 1 January 2021) to more tightly control transboundary movements of plastic waste.

In Asia, a **UNEP project** shared scientific knowledge on plastic pollution in the Ganges, the Mekong and other rivers in Asia. As a result, the Mekong River Commission and its member states are developing a plastic waste management and monitoring plan for the Mekong River basin by 2022.

Working with the Ellen McArthur Foundation and UNEP's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, UNEP tracked **significant progress** by dozens of major companies in incorporating recycled content into plastic packaging and phasing out items such as single-use plastic bags and straws.

The Ad Hoc Open-Ended [Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics](#), established under the United Nations Environment Assembly, concluded its mandates at its fourth meeting held in November 2020. Many in the group backed a global agreement on marine litter, which could drive further action and unlock finance to tackle the issue.



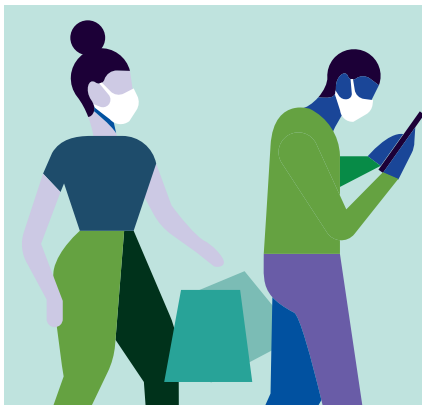
## Reducing health and environment impacts from chemicals and disasters

The [Minamata Convention](#), named after the Japanese city where people suffered crippling illnesses after being poisoned by mercury-tainted industrial wastewater, reached a milestone in 2020 – the deadline for Parties to cease the manufacture, import and export of mercury-

containing products cited in the Convention. Mercury-containing thermometers and other products are being replaced by alternative devices, and many countries have banned skin-lightening products that contain mercury.

The Brumadinho dam disaster in Brazil in 2019 served as a reminder that a global standard was needed for tailings dams so that companies and national regulators could safeguard communities, employees and the environment. Following the disaster, UNEP co-convoked the Global Tailings Review, which led to the launch of the first [global industry standard on tailings](#), guiding the entire lifecycle of tailings facilities.

In August 2020, within 48 hours of a large amount of ammonium nitrate stored at the port of Beirut exploding, the [UNEP-OCHA Joint Environment Unit](#) had people on the ground advising the authorities, and worked with the broader UN team to support the delivery of a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment that informed recovery efforts.



## Dealing with COVID-19 waste

UNEP is working to address a spike in waste from the pandemic. In this regard, UNEP provided technical advice on medical waste management to Afghanistan, Haiti, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as to UN peacekeepers. Furthermore, UNEP published [guidelines on healthcare and municipal solid waste management](#), reaching thousands of people in more than 150 countries.

In India, Afghanistan, Haiti, South Sudan and Sudan, UNEP provided governments with practical waste management advice. In South Africa, UNEP supported a COVID-19 needs assessment to inform a national recovery strategy.

# Advocating and partnering for transformation

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Human activities are at the root of our descent towards chaos. But that means human action can help solve it.

**António Guterres**  
United Nations Secretary-General



The scale of transformation needed to tackle the three planetary crises is only possible with everyone onboard. This is why UNEP focuses on building cross-sectoral partnerships and advocating personal responsibility and action for the environment – including collaborating with educators, leisure industries and the religious community.

A key date in UNEP’s calendar is June 5, [World Environment Day](#). In 2020 – despite the pandemic – Colombia, in partnership with Germany, hosted the World Environment Day celebrations, streamed live from Bogotá. Colombian President Iván Duque Márquez led global calls to declare it is “Time #ForNature.” Governments, the private sector, civil society and millions of individuals around the world – many of them confined to their homes – joined in events to acknowledge the importance of nature to our health, our economies and our societies.

## Sustainable fashion

The fashion industry consumes 215 trillion litres of water and emits 3.3 billion metric tonnes of greenhouse gases every year. To counter the impact of fast fashion, a [UNEP report](#) is helping producers and consumers to make greener choices by identifying the impacts of textiles on climate, land, ecosystems, water, human health and social issues. Designers like UNEP’s Regional Goodwill Ambassador Rami Kadi – whose spring/summer 2020 collection included a dress made from recycled plastic – are using their platform for good.

2020 saw the [Run Wild Challenge](#) – a mobile application through which runners match the distance covered by actual, GPS-tracked pangolins, tigers and elephants – surpass its one million runner goal.

UNEP partnered with TED to develop [Earth School](#) – the largest online learning initiative in history. This education platform, targeting children and youth aged 5-18, consists of 30 quests that cover topics such as marine litter, biodiversity and climate change. UNEP also engaged gamers through the [Playing for the Planet Alliance](#). Commitments from the video game industry include green activations in games, planting millions of trees and reducing plastic use – equivalent to a 30 million tonne reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030.

With government and faith partners, UNEP organized a multi-faith global conference that drew representatives of 12 religions from 60 countries and resulted in the adoption of a [declaration](#) calling for a new Faith for Earth Coalition, to be submitted to the fifth [United Nations Environment Assembly](#) (UNEA-5).

# Embracing a Digital Transformation

COVID-19 brought into sharp focus the potential of digital technologies – from sharing life-saving information to accessing emergency funds. UNEP’s Medium-Term Strategy recommends harnessing digital technologies to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production.

UNEP has relationships with more than 17 major technology companies, including Microsoft, Google and LinkedIn. As custodian for 25 indicators across six Sustainable Development Goals, UNEP developed methodologies for collecting data to measure progress. UNEP also reached new levels of innovation, collaborating with Google, NASA and other partners to monitor ecosystems, using remote sensing, satellite data and other technologies.

The new [World Environment Situation Room](#) provides public access to information as well as customized data on environmental issues for Member States, UN Country Teams and Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Supporting the UN Reform process, the platform enables country level understanding of environmental factors, which form the basis of Common Country Analyses, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and reporting by Member States.

UNEP also moved forward with another digital transformation: holding intergovernmental meetings online. The [Carpathian Convention](#), [Vienna Convention](#), [Montreal Protocol](#) Conferences of the Parties, and meetings of UNEP’s Committee of Permanent Representatives all took place online for the first time ever.



# Gender and Equity





As the world has woken up to racism, sexism and privilege through the Black Lives Matter and #MeToo movements, UNEP has driven home the message that science must be explicit about the bias it carries and move to correct it. UNEP has called for wider representation of global voices and the experiences of all genders, races, religions and nationalities.

UNEP is striving to increase representation. Gender balance is improving, with 61 per cent of UNEP staff female – although regional imbalances represent a challenge to be overcome. At the senior professional level, UNEP still has some work to do, with 43 per cent of staff being female. UNEP strengthened its approach to equity with a new Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which ensures a human rights-based approach to programmes and projects.

A lot of UNEP's work in 2020 focused on fairness and equity for those the organization serves. The Adaptation Gap Report, for example, is about ensuring that vulnerable communities get the support they need to deal with climate change. In other projects, UNEP is ensuring that women have equal access to opportunities and livelihoods: such as in Viet Nam, where a pilot project with UN Women is supporting women enterprises that use renewable energy. [The project](#) – which also operates in Bangladesh and Cambodia – is looking to take such efforts to scale and help integrate gender concerns into the countries' NDCs.

## Protecting environmental rights and defenders

Violations of the environmental and land rights of local communities – often indigenous people and women – are on the rise, with hundreds of people killed each year. UNEP worked with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen environmental rights and their implementation. This joint support helped States adopt a [UN Human Rights Council resolution](#) on realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment. The partnership is also featured in a [European Parliament resolution](#), calling for an EU strategy to protect the right to a healthy environment. Meanwhile, UNEP's years of support for Phyllis Omido, a Kenyan defender, helped Omido and her community obtain a judgement for USD 13 million in compensation for damages to the environment and their health from lead poisoning emitted by a nearby factory.



# Reforming UNEP for a Stronger Future

The 2020 development of UNEP's new Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2022-2025 followed an inclusive and transparent process, consulting with Member States, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the private sector, religious groups and staff. The final draft of the strategy will be presented to Member States at UNEA-5 in late February 2021.

The strategy and its associated Programme of Work (PoW) are designed to enable a transformative shift to target the drivers of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and chemicals and pollution. The strategy aligns UNEP's systems, operations, procedures and culture to deliver with greater impact.

A significant part of UNEP's transformation is to work effectively and efficiently in the context of the UN reforms. Accordingly, UNEP's Regional Offices have greatly strengthened their collaboration through the Resident Coordinators to ensure that the environmental dimension is adequately supported in the UN's work at the country level.

When the world emerges from COVID-19, there will be much to learn. One area that UNEP intends to capitalize on is engaging with partners and collaborators through virtual means to drive efficacy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and broaden collaboration.



# A Call to Action

With COVID-19 vaccines rolling out, the world can begin to hope that an end is in sight. But this cannot mean a return to the way many of us lived before. The world must use the coming year to create a brighter, greener future.

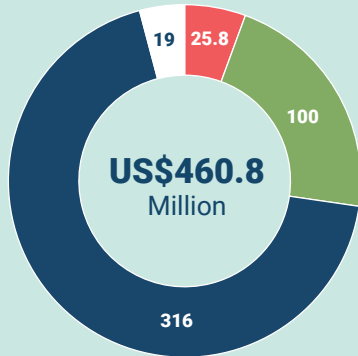
Ambitious policies and green investments need to be put in place – including on sustainable consumption and production. More ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions need to be announced by the next climate meeting in Glasgow, UK, and these promises turned into deeds. A stronger post-2020 biodiversity framework needs to be agreed in Kunming this year – with a commitment to act at every level and in every sector. The International Conference on Chemicals Management must deliver a strong beyond-2020 framework on chemicals and waste. And the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration must deliver.

Transformational change will not be easy. It requires each and every one of us, everywhere and every day, to play our part. But if there is one thing that 2020 has taught us, it is that the entire global community is capable of rapid, transformational change. As the world sets out to deliver a similar transformation for the planet, UNEP will be there every step of the way, providing science, know-how and support for people and planet.

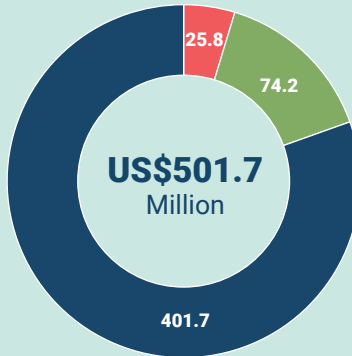


# Financial Facts

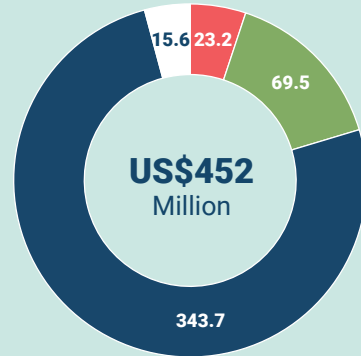
## Budget



## Income



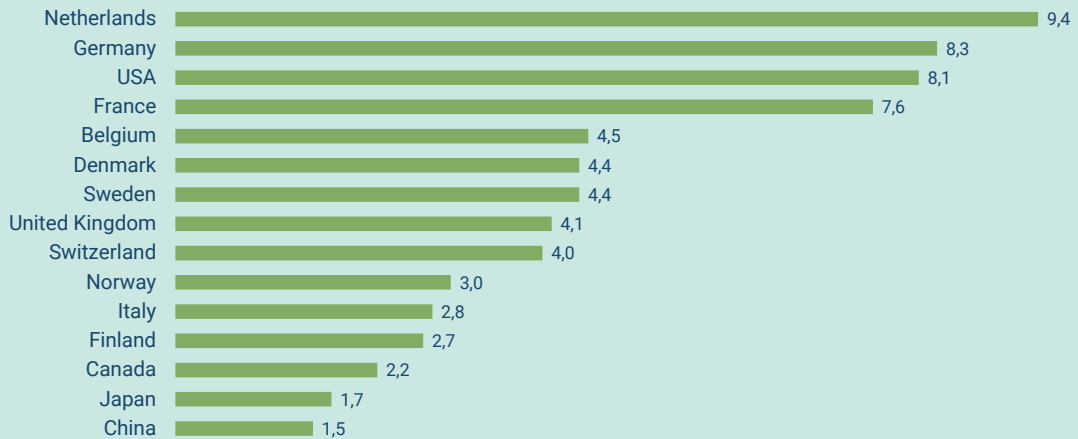
## Expenditure



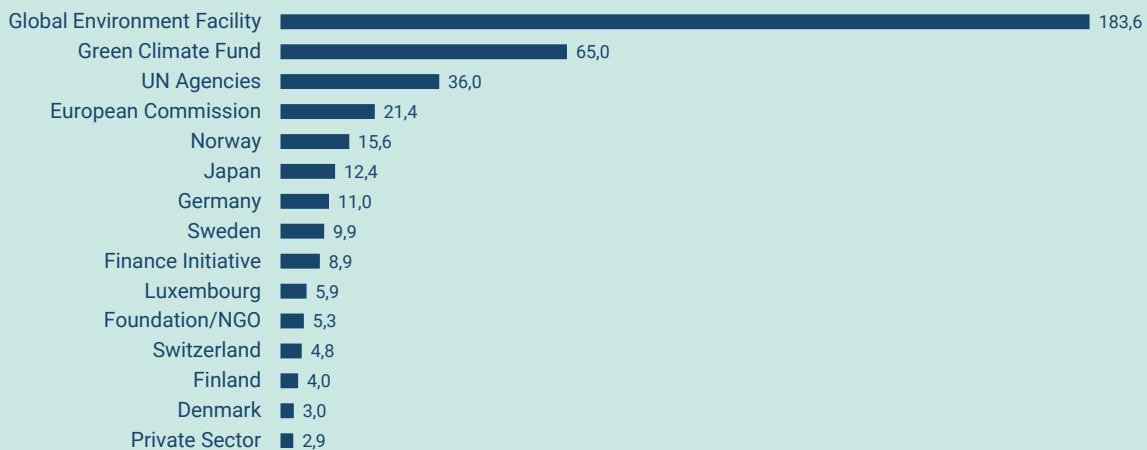
■ Environment Fund ■ Earmarked Funds ■ UN Regular Budget ■ Programme Support Cost

\* UN Regular Budget is inclusive of UNDA

## Top 15 contributors to the Environment Fund in 2020 in US\$ Millions



## Top 15 contributors to Earmarked Funds in 2020 in US\$ Millions



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