

Multilateral Environmental Diplomacy

**Dialogue on Environment Diplomacy for the
African Diplomatic Corp**

18 – 20 September 2017

Elizabeth Maruma Mrema

Director, Law Division

United Nations Environment Programme

Outline of Presentation

- ◆ Definitional aspects – Multilateral/Conference Diplomacy
- ◆ Organs of the UN & where does UN Environment Programme & its Environment Assembly fits
- ◆ UN environmental entities (UNGA, ECOSOC, HLPF, UNEA, UNEP)
- ◆ UN Environment Programme governance structure & roles
- ◆ Role of previous multilateral environmental conferences & summits outcomes to current environmental issues/debates
- ◆ Effective regional engagement in multilateral processes -UNEA
- ◆ Other types of multilateral environmental diplomacy – multilateral treaties diplomacy - MEAs
- ◆ Conclusion

Introduction

Diplomacy is traditionally known to be:

- Managing relations between countries through diplomatic relations (Bilateral/Multilateral)
- For Kenya:
 - Embassies with accredited Ambassadors or High Commissioners – Bilateral diplomacy
 - Permanent missions with Permanent Representatives accredited to the United Nations body – Eg: UN Environment Programme or UN Habitat in Nairobi –Multilateral diplomacy
 - Sent from capitals with the latter focusing on different dimensions as mandated.

Multilateral Conference Diplomacy – What is it?

- **Conference Diplomacy:**
 - *Management of relations between governments, and*
 - *Relations between governments and inter-govt'l organizations that takes place in international conferences.*
- Definition covers not only relations between governments but also between governments and the organizations where they are accredited as member states and/or parties in case of treaties.

Main Organs of the United Nations

- UN General Assembly (universal body-193 members)
- Security Council (15 members- 5/permanent)
- UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC- 54 members)
 - Responsible for coordination, policy review & dialogue on economic, social & env'tal issues, sustainable development + implementation of inter'lly agreed development goals (54 members) – **Monitors the implementation of the UN Environment Programme work**
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat – led by the UN Secretary General

UN Environmental Governance entities

- ECOSOC – Among other roles, it is responsible for:
 - Achieving balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable devt – economic, social & environmental.
 - Coordinated follow up & implementation of major UN conferences and summits, eg., 2030 Agenda & SDGs.
 - Each year – focuses its work on a specific theme of global importance to sustainable development.
- HLPF – inter alia, annually, reviews progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments
 - SDGs to be achieved by 2030
 - Improve coordination & cooperation within the UN system
 - Promote system-wide coherence & coordination of SD policies

UN Environmental Governance entities

- Replaced the Commission for Sustainable Devt
- Established in 2012 under the Rio+20 “Future we Want” document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development & elaborated by UNGA.
- Its central role – to follow up & review of the 2030 Agenda & SDGs at global level
- Meets every year at ministerial level under ECOSOC auspices on a focused theme & every four years at the Heads of State and Government level under the auspices of UNGA.

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

Before Rio+20 (2012)

- Commission on Sustainable Development
- Millennium Development Goals

The
Future we
want

After Rio+20

- High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
- Sustainable Development Goals

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15676

