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**15/ENG01/003**

**CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

**CHE 584 ASSIGNMENT**

**List and explain briefly, 5 specific organs of the United Nation that are concerned primarily with environmental protection.**

**United Nations Economic and Social Council**

The [Economic and Social Council](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/) is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies.  It has [54 Members](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/members.shtml), elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations’ central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on [sustainable development](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/).

The UN leads environmental policy development through the work of some key bodies.

* High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
* Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)
* Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
* UN Forum on Forests

**High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**

The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is a subsidiary body of both the [United Nations General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly) and the [United Nations Economic and Social Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Economic_and_Social_Council) responsible for the entire organization's policy on [sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development). It adopts negotiated declarations, reviews commitment and the progress of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2030_Agenda_for_Sustainable_Development). The Forum replaced the [Commission on Sustainable Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commission_on_Sustainable_Development) on the 24 September 2013. Meetings of the Forum are open to all Member States of the United Nations.

The [High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1556)was established in follow-up to the outcome of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development ([Rio+20](http://research.un.org/content.php?pid=405645&sid=3326935#13348474)) to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Forum is a subsidiary of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly.

The HLPF was created with the aim to strengthen sustainable development governance at the United Nations. It works to achieve this through its mandate, which states the following in respect to sustainable development:

*Resolution A/RES/66/288:*

* (a) Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;
* (b) Enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development...at all levels;
* (c) Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue...to advance sustainable development;
* (d) Ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;
* (e) Follow up and review progress in the implementation of previous United Nations sustainable development commitments;
* (g) Improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;
* (i) Promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development;
* (j) Promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies;

*Resolution A/RES/67/290:*

* (a) Shall provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development,
* (b) Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments,
* (c) Enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;
* (d) Ensure the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;
* (e) Devote adequate time to the discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing developing countries;

**Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)**

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was a body under the [UN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) [Economic and Social Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Economic_and_Social_Council) (ECOSOC) tasked with overseeing the outcomes of the 1992 [United Nations Conference on Environment and Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Conference_on_Environment_and_Development)/[Earth Summit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_Summit). It was replaced in 2013 by the [High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_Political_Forum_on_sustainable_development), which meets both under the [General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly) every four years and the [ECOSOC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECOSOC) in other years.

The CSD was established in December 1992 by [General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_General_Assembly) Resolution [A/RES/47/191](https://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/47/ares47-191.htm) as a functional commission of the UN [Economic and Social Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Economic_and_Social_Council), implementing a recommendation in [Chapter 38](https://web.archive.org/web/20030223122650/http:/habitat.igc.org/agenda21/a21-38.htm) of [Agenda 21](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21), the landmark global agreement reached at the June 1992 [United Nations Conference on Environment and Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Conference_on_Environment_and_Development)/[Earth Summit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_Summit) held in [Rio de Janeiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro), Brazil.

It was envisaged that implementation of Agenda 21 would require active involvement of all relevant international institutions, both within and outside the Untied Nations system, that deal with specific economic, social or environmental dimensions of sustainable development. However, the CSD was never seen as the body that would coordinate the work of the United Nations system. Instead paragraph 38.13(a) of Agenda 21 gave the CSD a monitoring role, stating that the CSD should: monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the United Nations system through analysis and evaluation of reports from all relevant organs, organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system dealing with various issues of environment and development, including those related to finance."25 Similarly, paragraph 21 of UN General Assembly Resolution 47/191, which established the CSD, requests all specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21, in particular regarding projects for promoting sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 38.28 of Agenda 21, and make their reports on steps they have taken to give effect to this recommendation available to the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994

**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an [intergovernmental body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_organization) of the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) that is dedicated to providing the world with objective, [scientific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science) information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of the risk of human-induced[climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change), its natural, [political](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics), and [economic impacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impacts_of_climate_change) and risks, and possible response options.

The IPCC was established in 1988 by the [World Meteorological Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Meteorological_Organization) (WMO) and the [United Nations Environment Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Environment_Programme) (UNEP) and was later endorsed by the [United Nations General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly). Membership is open to all members of the WMO and UN. The IPCC produces reports that contribute to the work of the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change) (UNFCCC), the main international treaty on climate change. The objective of the UNFCCC is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system". The IPCC's [Fifth Assessment Report](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_Assessment_Report) was a critical scientific input into the UNFCCC's [Paris Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Agreement) in 2015.

The IPCC does not conduct its own original research. It produces comprehensive assessments, reports on special topics, and methodologies. The assessments build on previous reports, highlighting the latest knowledge. For example, the wording of the reports from the first to the fifth assessment reflects the growing evidence for a changing climate caused by human activity.

The IPCC has adopted and published "Principles Governing IPCC Work", which states that the IPCC will assess:

* the risk of [human-induced climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming),
* its [potential impacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects_of_global_warming), and
* possible [options for prevention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_mitigation).

This document also states that IPCC will do this work by assessing "on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis" of these topics. The Principles also state that "IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies."

*Key facts about the IPCC*

* Established jointly by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) and World Meterological Organization (WMO) in 1988, and endorsed by General Assembly resolution [43/53](http://undocs.org/en/a/res/43/53) of 6 December 1988;
* Network of scientists and experts who review scientific research on the climate change and prepare reports for policy makers;
* Reports aim to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts;
* [Five Assessment Reports](http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_and_data_reports.shtml#1) have been completed in 1990, 1995, 2001, 2007 and 2013.

**UN Forum on Forests**

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is a high-level intergovernmental policy forum. The forum includes all [United Nations member states and permanent observers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_member_states_and_permanent_observers), the UNFF Secretariat, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, Regional Organizations and Processes and Major Groups.

In 1992, the [United Nations Conference on Environment and Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Conference_on_Environment_and_Development), (“Earth Summit”) held in [Rio de Janeiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro), adopted the *Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests* ([Forest Principles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_Principles)) together with [Agenda 21](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21), which included a chapter (Chapter 11) on “Combating Deforestation”.

Following the Earth Summit, the UN established the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and its successor, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), to implement the [Forest Principles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_Principles) and Chapter 11 of [Agenda 21](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21). From 1995 to 2000, the IPF/IFF processes dealt with such issues as underlying causes of [deforestation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deforestation); traditional forest-related knowledge; international cooperation in financial assistance and [technology transfer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology_transfer); development of [criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criteria_%26_Indicators_of_Sustainable_Forest_Management); and trade and environment. The IPF/IFF processes resulted in a set of 270 proposals for action for the promotion of the management, [conservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_ethic) and [sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development) of all types of forests.

Principal functions of UNFF

* To facilitate implementation of forest-related agreements and foster a common understanding on [sustainable forest management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_forest_management);
* To provide for continued policy development and dialogue among Governments, international organizations, including major groups, as identified in [Agenda 21](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21) as well as to address forest issues and emerging areas of concern in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner,
* To enhance cooperation as well as policy and programme coordination on forest-related issues
* To foster international cooperation and
* To monitor, assess and report on progress of the above functions and objectives
* To strengthen political commitment to the management, conservation and [sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development) of all types of [forests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest).

**World Meteorological Organization(WMO)**

The World Meteorological Organization(WMO) is an intergovernmental organizationwith a membership of 193 Member States and Territories. The President of the World Meteorological Congress, its supreme body, is Gerhard Adrianas a successor of David Grimes. The organization is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

WMO Strategic Plan:

-Disaster risk reduction

-The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)

-The WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS)

-Aviation meteorological services

-Polar and high mountain regions

-Capacity development

-Governance

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