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QUESTION: LIST AND EXPLIAN BRIEFLY 5 SPECIFIC ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATION THAT ARE CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION:

1. UNITED NATIONS ENVIROMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP or UN Environment) is responsible for coordinating the UN's environmental activities and assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. UNEP was founded in 1972 by Canadian businessman and philanthropist Maurice Strong, its first director, following the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference). Its mandate covers a wide range of areas, including the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance, and green economic development. UNEP's activities include developing international environmental conventions; promoting environmental science and information; working with public and private stakeholders on developing and implementing policy; funding and implementing environmental development projects, such as reforestation and wetlands restoration; and formulating guidelines on issues such as the international trade in potentially harmful chemicals, transboundary air pollution, and contamination of international waterways

1. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT UNIDO

This is a specialized agency of the United Nations that assists countries in economic and industrial development. It is headquartered at the UN Office in Vienna, Austria and has a permanent presence in over 60 countries. As of April 2019, UNIDO has 170 member states, which set the organization's policies, programs, and principles through the biannual General Conference. UNIDO was established in 1966 by the UN General Assembly to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries, which were emerging from decolonization in record numbers and with little to no industrial base. UNIDO supports countries in their environmental management efforts, including the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the provision of sustainable energy. It helps create new green industries, establishing national road maps for greening the supply chain, determining benchmarks and indicators, disseminating and sharing best practices, running clean technology programmes, undertaking various capacity-building exercises and contributing to international forums with the necessary research and expertise.

1. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL OF CLIMATIC CHANGE IPCC

Through its assessments, the IPCC determines the state of knowledge on climate change. It identifies where there is agreement in the scientific community on topics related to climate change, and where further research is needed. The reports are drafted and reviewed in several stages, thus guaranteeing objectivity and transparency. The IPCC does not conduct its own research. IPCC reports are neutral, policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive. The assessment reports are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change. Created by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988, the IPCC has 195 Member countries. In the same year, the UN General Assembly

1. ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH FUND EFH

The Environmental Health Foundation (EHF) is a private, independent grant-making organization dedicated to providing strategic investments and support to groups and individuals with the aim of improving the health, environment, and educational status of Jamaicans. Through the support it provides, the Foundation fosters innovation particularly in the field of science and technology and the development of knowledge, helps strengthen institutions, and provides information to the general public mostly via its publications, meetings, lectures, as well as through the media.

1. ENVIROMENTAL DEFENCE FUND EDF

Environmental Defense Fund or EDF (formerly known as Environmental Defense) is a United States-based nonprofit environmental advocacy group. The group is known for its work on issues including global warming, ecosystem restoration, oceans, and human health, and advocates using sound science, economics and law to find environmental solutions that work. It is nonpartisan, and its work often advocates market-based solutions to environmental problems.