Appendix 1

THE POLITICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE -
A CASE STUDY OF WESTERN GHATS REGION OF IDUKKI DISTRICT

(The Questionnaire is used only for the purpose of research on the topic of The Politics of Environmental Governance- A case study of Western Ghats Region of Idukki District undertaken by Manoj Kumar B, Part time research Scholar, Research and Post Graduate Department of Political Science, St. Thomas College Palai) under the guidance of Dr. Stany Thomas, Associate Professor, Research and Post Graduate Department of Political Science, St.Thomas College Palai. The researcher hereby assures the confidentiality of the collected data.)

1. Name and address
2. Age
3. Educational Qualification
4. BPL/APL/Others
5. Career
   • Agriculture
   • Coolie
   • Government servant
   • Commercial activities
   • Others
6. Membership in political party
   • Full time worker
   • Membership only
   • Not a member in Political Party
   • Occasional Participation & membership
   • Voting without membership
   • No faith in Political parties.
7. Which type of climate in western Ghats do you like
   • Rain
   • Sunlight
   • Intermittent rain
   • Occasional rain
8. Which of the features of the western ghats do make the region quite unique
   • Greenery
   • Ideal climate
   • Landslides and related issues
   • Availability of Water
   • Draught during summer

9. Do you think the change in climate has affected lifestyle of people in the western ghats?
   • Strongly Agree
   • Agree
   • No Comments
   • Disagree
   • Strongly Disagree

10. I think the climate change in the Western Ghats forced people, in due course of time, to move other places in search of new settlements.
    • Strongly Agree
    • Agree
    • No Comments
    • Disagree
    • Strongly Disagree

11. The Global Warming gradually became a cause for disappearance of islands in the earth.
    • Strongly Agree
    • Agree
    • No Comments
    • Disagree
    • Strongly Disagree/ mere fiction

12. The Earth has existence without human being
    • Strongly Agree
    • Agree
    • No Comments
    • Disagree
    • Strongly Disagree

13. From where did you get knowledge about environment and related problems
    • Relatives
    • Media
- Political Parties
- Religion
- Government
- NGOs
- None of the above

14. No being can have claim over earth as human being
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

15. The restrictions, upon rock quarrying/sand mining, are against people.
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

16. We are utilising the natural resource for the next generation too. So the term ‘exploitation’ is not apt in this context.
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

17. Laws for the protection of environment should be implemented in the Western Ghats.
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

18. Political Parties are acting as opportunists with regard to the Protection of the Western Ghats
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

19. I have no faith in the role of Political Parties in the protection of environment.
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- No Comments
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

19.1. The Agenda of political parties are contradictory to the agenda for environmental conservation
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- No Comments
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

20. We cannot give back the natural resources extracted from the earth
- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- No Comments
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

21. Prioritise the following environmental problems giving them number as 1, 2, 3 etc..
- Air Pollution
- Shortage of drinking water
- Global Warming
- Ozone depletion

22. Prioritise the following problems which lead to the destruction of the western Ghats
- Deforestation
- Soil mining
- Sand mining
- Rock quarrying
- Filling of watersheds
- Uni-crops like eucalyptus
23. Suggestions of Gadgil and Kasthooriranagan reports are against the people living in the western Ghats
   • Strongly Agree
   • Agree
   • No Comments
   • Disagree
   • Strongly Disagree
23.1. My awareness about these reports
   • Good
   • Poor
   • I don’t know
   • Want to know
   • Not interested to aware of it
24. The laws for the conservation of environment is against development
   • Strongly Agree
   • Agree
   • No Comments
   • Disagree
   • Strongly Disagree
25. Urbanisation is the real development
   • Strongly Agree
   • Agree
   • No Comments
   • Disagree
   • Strongly Disagree
26. In related to the problems related to environment, whose opinion is considered is more reliable
   • Environmentalists
   • NGO related to environmental movements
   • Leaders of political parties
   • Religious leaders/Leaders of different communities
   • Media
   • Government
27. Human being is not the prime accused in the problems of environment
   • Strongly Agree
   • Agree
28. Environmental demands and human demands are contradictory
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

29. The Earth and its resources should be used for increasing human happiness
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree

30. EFL and ESA are different
   - Strongly Agree
   - Agree
   - No Comments
   - Disagree
   - Strongly Disagree
Appendix II

Application is submitted herewith as per the Right to Information Act 2005

From

(Name and Address of the Researcher)

To

The state Public Information Officer,
………..Grama Panchayat

Sir,

Kindly send reply for the queries furnished herewith as per the Right to Information Act 2005

1. In which year the panchayat did come into existence?
2. Are there any projects/programmes in connection with conservation of environment?
   2.1. If yes, what are they?
3. Have you constituted the Biodiversity Management Committee in your panchayat?
4. Who are the members of the Biodiversity Management Committee?
5. How many meetings of the Biodiversity Management Committee are being convened till now?
6. On which date the last meeting of the Biodiversity Management Committee was summoned?
7. What are the important decisions taken by the Biodiversity Management Committees?
8. Have you conducted any programme to make people aware of the working of Biodiversity Management Committee?
9. How much fund has been released from the State Government for the working of Biodiversity Management Committee.

10. Have there any hindrance in the functioning of Biodiversity Management Committee?
    10.1. If so what are they?

11. Is the fund supplied by the State Government to support the Biodiversity Management Committee sufficient?

Yours faithfully

09/04/2015

Place Name and signature of the Researcher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Kanjikuzhi</th>
<th>Kamakshi</th>
<th>Pallivasal</th>
<th>Rajakad</th>
<th>Vellathooval</th>
<th>Munnar</th>
<th>Upputhara</th>
<th>Konnathady</th>
<th>Senapathy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In which year the Panchayat was formed?</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is there any running project/project in connection with the environmental protection in your panchayat?</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If any of such project, Please give details</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Bio Diversity Register</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is the panchayat constituted BMC?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>How many members are there in BMC?</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>In which date the BMC was last convened?</td>
<td>21/12/2012</td>
<td>9 meetings</td>
<td>1-14/2/12</td>
<td>3-25/04/14</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>What are the major decisions taken by the BMC?</td>
<td>Biodiversity register</td>
<td>Biodiversity register</td>
<td>Bio-diversity Register</td>
<td>Biodiversity register</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Is there any orientation programme to be conducted among people with respect to BMC?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>How much fund was allotted by the State Government for the functioning of BMC?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>70000</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Is the fund is sufficient?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Is there any hindrance in the function of BMC?</td>
<td>Lack of Fund/</td>
<td>No guidance/ lack of fund</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>What are the problems in the functioning of BMC?</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>People are not supporting</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl No</td>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Chinnakanal</td>
<td>Kattappana</td>
<td>Bisonvalley</td>
<td>Karunapuram</td>
<td>Santhanpara</td>
<td>Mangulam</td>
<td>Udumbanchola</td>
<td>Mariyapuram</td>
<td>Erattayar</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is there any running project/project in connection with the environmental protection in your panchayat?</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If any of such project, Please give details</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Preparation of Biodiversity Register</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Ponds, Social Forestry, Rainwater storage etc</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Bunds, Rainwater storage, Bio-fencing</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Is the panchayat constituted BMC?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>How many members are there in BMC?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>In which date the BMC was last convened?</td>
<td>09/05/2013</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>4/10/11</td>
<td>August/2013</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>One meeting 24/02/14</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>What are the major decisions taken by the BMC?</td>
<td>Biodiversity register workshop for NGOs</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Bio-diversity Register</td>
<td>To Start an Account</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Bio-diversity Register</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Bio-diversity Register</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Is there any orientation programme to be conducted among people with respect to BMC?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>How much fund was allotted by the State Government for the functioning of BMC?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Order to use Plan Fund</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>71,930</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Is the fund is sufficient?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Is there any hindrance in the function of BMC?</td>
<td>Lack of Fund shortage of Volunteers</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>No orientation as expected</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not informed the panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>What are the problems in the functioning of BMC?</td>
<td>Lack of Volunteerism/ geography</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>No orientation as expected</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix IV  Legal Framework for the Protection of Environment/
Source:   Data Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India
## Appendix V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>The OECD adopts PPP as a guiding principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>PPP adopted by the European Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>PPP embodied in the US’s Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund), authorising the Environmental Protection Agency to compel parties responsible for contaminating sites to clean them up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>PPP embodied in the Single European Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>PPP key principle of International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation (London Convention)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PPP key principle of Salzburg Convention on the Protection of the Alps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PPP embodied in the Maastricht Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PPP mentioned in Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PPP key principle of Helsinki Convention on the Transboundary Effects of industrial Accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PPP key principle of Oporto Agreement on the European Economic Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>PPP key principle of London Protocol on Water and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>World Summit on Sustainable Development includes PPP in its Plan of Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>European Commission adopts Environmental Liability Directive which extends PPP to include environmental and human welfare damage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time Line showing the importance of Polluter Pays Principle

*Source:* (Gurría 2011, 13-14)
Appendix VI

The Western Ghats- terrain (Source: Gadgil Report)
Appendix VII

THE KERALA FOREST (VESTING AND MANAGEMENT
OF ECOLOGICALLY FRAGILE LANDS) ACT, 2003 [1]

(Act 21 of 2005)

An Act to provide for the vesting in the Government of ecologically fragile lands in the State of Kerala and for the management of such lands with a view to maintaining ecological balance and conserving the bio-diversity.

Preamble.-WHEREAS the earth’s biological resources with their intrinsic ecological, genetic, economic, social, cultural, scientific, educational, recreational and aesthetic values are global assets and public trust vital to the sustained economic and social development, maintenance of ecological balance and the very existence of humanity;

AND WHEREAS the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings;

AND WHEREAS the tropical forests in the western ghats, which has been declared a bio-diversity hot-spot by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, are very rich repositories of bio-diversity extremely susceptible to rapid irreversible degradation;

AND WHEREAS it has become inevitable to conserve effectively the ecologically fragile lands, minimizing the reduction or degradation of these ecosystems and biological diversity therein, which evolved through millions of years;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to manage such lands in an integrated and uniform manner within their ecological boundaries in accordance with the management plans based on sound scientific principles.

BE it enacted in the Fifty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Kerala Forest (Vesting and Management of Ecologically Fragile Lands) Act, 2003

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) “custodian” means the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of the State or any other officer not below the rank of a Conservator of Forests appointed by the Government, by notification in the Gazette, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the custodian under this Act;

(b) “ecologically fragile lands” means,-

(i) any forest land or any portion thereof held by any person and lying contiguous to or encircled by a reserved forest or a vested forest or any other forest land owned by the Government and predominantly supporting natural vegetation, and

(ii) any land declared to be an ecologically fragile land by the Government by notification in the Gazette under section 6;

(c) “forest” means any land principally covered with naturally grown trees and under growth and includes any forest statutorily recognized and declared as reserved forest, protected forest or
Appendix VIII

The Ecologically Sensitive Area of the Western Ghats (Kasthurirangan Committee Report)

Source: HLWG Report. P.72
Appendix IX

Ecologically Sensitive Areas (Kasthoorirangan Report)
Appendix X

Ecologically Sensitive Areas in the Western Ghats – Kerala State (source Gadgil Report)
Appendix XI

Global environmental governance- initiative timeline (source: UNEP Web site)

   - UNEP provides global leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment.

   - Over 30,000 species protected, contributing to sustainable development and achievement of MDGs.

   - Spearheaded the adoption of integrated coastal zone management in national policies and development plans of 16 Mediterranean countries and the European Community

4. **1979** Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) established.
   - 116 member states.
   - Binding Agreements and Action Plans to protect 120 migratory species.

   - Led to major agreements, including the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and the Montreal Protocol.
   - Assisted 120 governments develop environmental legislation.

6. **1983** The Brundtland Commission established by UN General Assembly following a decision by UNEP Governing Council.
   - Created the most prevalent definition of sustainable development.
   - Published “Our Common Future”, a blueprint for future work on sustainability.

   - Set the standard for transboundary water resources management across 8 countries: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
   - Close to 150 countries assisted and over 98% reduction of controlled ozone depleting substances.
   - Projects worth US$ 2.79 billion approved under the Multilateral Fund.
   - Climate mitigation co-benefits estimated at 10 Gigatonnes of CO₂ emissions per year.

9. **1988 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** established by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization.
   - Delivered the most influential, comprehensive and scientifically reviewed reports on climate change.
   - Played a decisive role in the establishment of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

    - 178 member states and 14 Regional and Coordinating Centres for Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, covering all continents.
    - Public-private partnership addressing the management of end-of-life electronic devices and electronic waste.
    - Cartagena Declaration on waste prevention, minimization and recovery - 2011.

    - Laid the foundations for UNEP’s enduring relationship with the business sector.
    - Enhanced UNEP’s ability to provide policy advice on the green economy.

    - 182 member states.
    - $57 billion support to 2,800 projects in more than 168 countries.
    - $634 million direct grants to over 13,000 community-based projects.

    - Set the course for contemporary sustainable development.
    - Landmark treaties on climate change, desertification and biodiversity.
   - 193 member states.
   - Protected areas doubled over past 20 years, covering over 12% of Earth’s land surface.
   - Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing in 2010.

15. **1995** Global Programme of Action (GPA) launched as a non-binding agreement to protect the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution.
   - Adopted by 108 Governments and the EU.
   - Only global initiative to address terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems.

   - Ratified by 70 countries and the EU.
   - Established a regime for minimization of health and environmental impacts.
   - Created new, green economic opportunities.

17. **1996** UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) entered into force.
   - 193 signatories.
   - 5 Sub-regional Action Programmes.
   - Two thirds of African countries implementing National Forest Programmes (NFPs).

   - 39 banned or restricted chemicals.
   - 146 parties to the convention.
   - 265 national implementation authorities established in 170 countries.

19. **1999** UN Global Compact launched.
   - Over 8500 signatories from 135 countries working on sustainable and socially responsible policies.

   - Call to action on international environmental governance.
   - Crucial input to UN Millennium General Assembly and Rio+10 summit.

21. **2000** Millennium Declaration adopted: “ensuring environmental sustainability” as one of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
MDG 7 sets environmental targets.
- Close to 87% increase in access to drinking water. MDG’s 89% target likely to be surpassed.
- 94 million hectares increase in size of protected areas, covering 13% of the world’s forests.

- 176 parties.
- 18 chemicals listed targeted for elimination.
- 15 centres for capacity building and technology transfer.

23. **2002** World Summit on Sustainable Development
- Re-affirmed UNEP’s central role in sustainable development.
- Linked poverty alleviation and environmental protection.
- 2 new targets: To halve by 2015 people without access to basic sanitation; and to eliminate by 2012 destructive fishing practices.

- Framework for UNEP’s delivery of technology support and capacity building.

25. **2005** Millennium Ecosystem Assessment highlights the importance of ecosystems to human well-being, and the extent of ecosystem decline.
- Highlighted importance of ecosystems to human well-being.
- Influence on policy and decision making worldwide.
- 1,360 scientists from 95 countries.

26. **2007** Fourth IPCC Assessment Report states that warming of the climate is unequivocal.
- Mainstreamed scientific understanding of climate change and stirred public action.
- 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.
- Integration of climate change and sustainable development policies.

27. **2007** The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity (TEEB) launched
- Spotlights global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems and multitrillion dollar losses being sustained by unsustainable path.
- Up to a dozen countries launch national assessments from Colombia to UK.
28. **2007** International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management established to provide the scientific impetus for decoupling economic growth and resource use.
   - Tripling of resource use by 2050 projected - call for global action.
   - Governments adopt policies to ‘decouple’ the use of natural resources from economic development.

29. **2008** UN-REDD programme launched to combat deforestation, forest degradation and climate change.
   - 42 partner countries.
   - 14 national REDD programmes.
   - US$ 118 million funding from Norway, Denmark, Spain and Japan.

30. **2008** UNEP becomes a climate neutral organization (through reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and procuring carbon credits to compensate for the remaining emissions).
   - 3% annual emission reductions target.
   - Energy efficiency measures in buildings; e-communication; reduced paper use; improved waste management and staff awareness.

   - Transformational solution to both the economic crisis and environmental challenges.
   - Over 20 governments receive GEI advisory services.
   - National policy initiatives in 15 countries.
   - Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication becomes central Rio+20 theme.

32. **2009** International negotiations to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury are launched.
   - 120 countries and stakeholders work towards a global treaty on mercury by 2013 to reduce impact on health and the environment.

33. **2010** Nusa Dua Declaration adopted at UNEP’s Global Ministerial Forum in Indonesia.
   - International pledge to step-up global response to environmental and sustainability challenges.
   - Focus on role of marine and coastal ecosystems in the fight against climate change.
34. **2010** Governments agreed to establish an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
   - Designed to bridge the gap between science and policy for better and more focused action on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

   - Investment of 2% of global GDP in ten key sectors can grow economy, generate jobs and keep humanity within planetary boundaries
   - Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication key theme for Rio+20.

36. **2011** UNEP and UN-HABITAT open New Energy Efficient Office Facility in Gigiri
   - 6000 square metres of rooftop solar panels generate optimal energy.
   - Reduced water consumption.
   - Cost of investment repaid through lower energy bills in 7-10 years.