

Annex 1. Overview of global commitments for the meetings covered in the mapping: implementation status, outcomes, and key messages						
Meeting	Main outcomes of the meeting	Reference for	Key Messages	Overarching global comitments related to meeting	Implementation Status	Reference for
Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change (COP 26)	COP26 reaffirmed target agreed by countries to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C and urged developed countries to fully deliver on the US\$100 billion goal by 2023 at the latest. The countries also agreed by all parties to the enhanced transparency framework' (common reporting of emissions and support), a new mechanism and standards for international carbon markets, and common timeframes for emissions reductions targets. 200 countries agreed on Glasgow climate pact which will accerallate the climate action and support in the decade. The pact consists of some agreed items which include: 1. Governments to submit more ambitious emissions-reduction targets by the end of 2022. 2. Strengthening efforts to build resilience to climate change, curbing greenhouse gas emissions and providing the necessary finance for both.	An overview of outcomes can be found here: https://unfccc.int/process-	The key message from COP26 was 1. To secure global net zero by mid-century and keep a maximum of 1.5 C degrees of warming within reach. 2. To keep promise of mobilizing 100 billion USD by developed countries to support developing countries for climate action. 3. To address nature loss by increasing nature-based solutions in national contributions. 4. Countries agreed to strengthen a network— known as the Santiago Network – that	Commitments are anchored in the UN Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) , the Kyoto protocol and the Paris agreement. The goal of the Paris agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by	Details of the content of the National Determined Contributions can be found in the NDC Synthesis Report 2021. The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) Emissions Gap Report 2021 and IPCC report 2021 shows that parties are not on track to meet the 1.5°C targets. A publication from UNDP on 'State of Climate Ambition' explores how the world is progressing on climate	NDC Synthesis Report 2021 Emissions Gap Report 2021 IPCC Report 2021 The State of Climate Ambition
						Glasgow Climate Pact
The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15- Part I)	1. Kunming Declaration was adopted by Parties to the CBD at the high-level segment on 13 October 2021.It addresses key elements which necessary for a successful post-2020 framework.The elements include: > The mainstreaming of biodiversity across all decision-making; > phasing out and redirection of harmful subsidies; > Strengthen the rule of law; > Recognizing the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensuring an effective mechanism to monitor and review progress. The first part of the COP 15 included several announcements, including:	Kunming Declaration	1. The Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and COP-15 President , Huang Runqiu, said: 'The construction of ecological civilization is related to the future of mankind. Building a green home is the common dream of mankind. At present, the rate of global species extinction is accelerating. The loss of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation pose a major risk to human survival and	Commitments are anchored in the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols. Parties shall report on measures taken to implement the convention and their effectiveness. Parties shall also develop national strategies, plans or programmes (NBSAPS) for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - and integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. Comitments of particular importance to COP15, is the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets with a vision of 'Living in Harmony with Nature' where 'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people'. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity includes 5 strategic goals with 20 time-bound, measurable targets to be met by the year 2020.	The Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) 5 in 2020 provided a global summary of progress on promoting biodiversity, the evidence of the growing biodiversity crisis and the urgent need for action. According to the Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 report, none of the 20 targets have been fully achieved by the year 2020, though six targets have been partially achieved (Targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20). The report presents transition pathways to reach new targets by 2030 to significantly shift away from 'business as usual' across a broad range of human activities by a set of ambitious, interlinked and essential changes to reach sustainability.	Global biodiversity outlook 5
The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Desertification (COP 15)	UNCCD COP15 will be held on 9-20 May 2022 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The COP15 theme is 'Land, Life, Legacy: From scarcity to prosperity'.This COP will explore links between land and other key sustainability issues, through a Heads of States Summit, high-level roundtables and interactive dialogue sessions, as well as numerous other special and side events.	Draft decisions	The priority areas for the discussion in upcoming COP15: > Sustainable management of land which including drought resilience, land restoration, and related enablers such as land	Commitments are anchored in The UN Convention to Combat Desertification agreed to address desertification and the effects of drought by 2030. According to the decisions of COP14 in 2019, SDG 15 and related target 15.3 has integrated into the implementation of the UNCCD and land degradation neutrality.The SDG 15.3 target is 'By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-	The progress of the mentioned initiatives to achieve the target 15.3 are as follows : 1. Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target-Setting Programme: To date, 128 countries have committed to setting LDN targets. More than 100 countries have already set their targets. 2.The Great Green Wall Initiative launched by the African Union in	https://www.unccd.int/cop15
The UN Food Systems Summit 2021	In the Food Systems Summit 2021, four levers of change was identified which includes human rights, innovation, finance, and gender equality and women's empowerment. Each of these levers cuts across five action tracks. Each of the action track will contribute significant progress, on both food systems transformation and the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The five action tracks also have 15 action-areas which was the starting point of 'coalitions of action' and could help national governments and multi-stakeholders adopt transformational pathways towards more sustainable food systems. The Action track and Action Areas are as follows: Action track 1: Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All Action area 1.1: Promote Food Security and Reduce Hunger ; Action area 1.2: Improve access to nutritious food; Action Area 1.3: Make Food Safer Action track 2: Shift to sustainable and healthy consumption patterns Action Area 2.1:Enabling inspiring and motivating	Coalitions in the context of UN Food Systems Summit	The Summit provided a space for intense and fruitful dialogue on how food systems transformation can accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The rich dialogue didn't conclude an official negotiated outcome document, however it provided the opportunity for some main messages to be highlighted including the following: 1. Across the SDGs, the world has established clear and ambitious goals for food systems that reflect complex relationships between the environmental, economic, and social pillars of sustainable development. 2. We do not need new goals; we need to move boldly – now	On World Food Day on 16 October 2019, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called for a Food Systems Summit to be held in 2021. The announcement followed conversations with the joint leadership of the three Rome-based United Nations agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme – at the High-level Political Forum in July 2019. The Summit was prepared, designed and delivered within the 'Decade of Action to deliver the Global Goals' launched in September 2019 when the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action on three levels: - global action to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; - local action embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and - people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.	With the ambition to carry the historical momentum of the Summit forward, the UN Secretary-General has committed the UN system to establish a UN Food Systems Coordination Hub to support countries implementing food system transformation pathways towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The Hub has been established on January 2022. The Hub is hosted, on behalf of the UN System, in FAO under the Office of the Director General and under the management of the FAO Office of Sustainable Development Goals. Oversight of the Hub is with a Steering Group comprised of the Principals of FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNDCO, and UNEP. The Oversight Group will engage with the Executive Office of the Secretary General (EOSG) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) on the Hub's work. The Hub became fully operational on May 2022 after the approval of the Hub's work plan by the Oversight Steering Group. The Hub's envisioning that it will not replicate existing UN functions and capacities, and will not be an implementing agency nor a gatekeeper. The Hub has a coordinating and connector role.	Science and innovations for or Food Systems Transformation and Summit Actions
The resumed Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2)	14 resolutions and one decision adopted by the UN Environment Assembly, in addition to a Ministerial Declaration . Some main outcomes include: agreement on a mandate to convene an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international legally binding agreement on plastic pollution that addresses the full lifecycle of plastic; agreement on a definition on nature based solutions ; decision to establish a science policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution Other substantive resolutions adopted focused on: -Sustainable Nitrogen Management. -Sound management of chemicals and waste. -Sustainable Lake Management. -Animal Welfare Environment Sustainable	MINISTERIAL DECLARATION Resolutions can be found here	The overall theme for UNEA-5 was 'Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals', highlighting the pivotal role nature plays in our lives and in social, economic and environmental sustainable development and member states found agreement on several important issues. Several key messages from the session can be found here: https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/un-environment-assembly-concludes-14-resolutions-curb-	The Environment Assembly meets biennially to set priorities for global environmental policies and develop international environmental law. Through its resolutions and calls to action, the Assembly provides leadership and catalyses intergovernmental action on the environment. More information about the resolutions and declarations adopted under previous sessions UNEA can be found via the link in the column to the right	Information on outcomes of previous sessions of the UN Environment Assembly can be found via the link in column to the right	https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/about-united-nations-environment-assembly
Special session to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of UNEP	The key outcome of the event is as follows: 1. Draft political declaration of the special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme 2. President Kenyatta announces a new bi-annual	DRAFT POLITICAL DECLARATION	Key Messages: ministered reaffirmed commitment to UNEP and strengtened international environmental cooperation			UNEA-5 and UNEP@50 featured updates UNEP - UN Environment
The 2022 UN Ocean Conference	The meeting is still being prepared. Some expected outcomes are: 1. Scaling up Ocean Action Based on Science and Innovation for the Implementation of Goal 14: Stocktaking, Partnerships and Solutions 2. Adoption of the political declaration 3. Provide substantive input to the HLPF 2022 SDG 14 review, including on how marine and coastal ecosystems are key assets for building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)	2022 UN Ocean Conference United Nations	The UN Ocean Conference will be held on June 27 to July 1, 2022 The theme of the Conference is: 'Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions'. Brief backroud of key messages: Anthropogenic pressures are creating	The UN Ocean Conference is meant to provide a platform for catalyzing integrated action not only on coastal/ocean matters but also in relation to the 2030 agenda as a whole and related Multilateral Environmental Agreement and conferences, including on climate, biodiversity, etc. In this sense, the UN Ocean Conference, including through the interactive dialogues, will for aim to solidify critical linkages with in-land and 'upstream' environmental, social, and economic processes for a true 'ridge to reef' approach. Acknowledging the critical important of the 'blue' space as a whole, the UN Ocean Conference will, among others, aim to support the proceedings towards the Water Conference in 2024. The main objective of the 2022 UN Ocean Conference is boarden Ocean Action Based on Science and Innovation for achieving the SDG 14 target. The SDG 14 target are: 14.1: 'By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds,	SDG14 is under review at the 2022 High Level Political Forum. Please also see the progress report of the Secretary General in column to the right.	Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General
Stockholm+50	Stockholm+50 will commemorate the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and celebrate 50 years of global environmental action. By recognizing the importance of multilateralism in tackling the Earth's triple planetary crisis – climate, nature, and pollution – the event aims to act as a springboard accelerate the implementation of the UN Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, including the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement on climate change, the post-2020 global Biodiversity Framework, and encourage the adoption of green post-COVID-19 recovery plans.	Stockholm+50 Concept note: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/38911/Stockholm50_CN.pdf	The main event will be held on 2-3 June, 2022 in the week of World Environment Day. In the event three leadership dialogues will take place: Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of	The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was made in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden, resulting in what is often seen as the first step toward the development of international environmental law, recognizing the importance of a healthy environment for people, and creating the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).		Programme Stockholm+50
Second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference		Beijing Statement of the Second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/gstc2_beijing_statement_16_oct.2021.pdf	Participating Ministers reaffirm	The request for the Secretary-General to organize the Conference is anchored in the General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/212 titled 'Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve	As part of the Conference preparatory process, the United Nations inter	Interagency Report: https://sdg
				The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 (UNSPF) was adopted by the UNGA in 2017 (A/RES/71/285). UNFF17 will be devoted to discussions on policy, including on the implementation of the UNSPF, taking into consideration the discussions held and proposals made at UNFF16. In accordance with annex I to ECOSOC resolution 2020/14, the thematic priorities of the UNFF for each biennium are based on the Global Forest Goals and targets, taking into account the post-2020 programme of the HLPF and relevant international forest-related developments. The thematic priorities for the current biennium for UNFF16-UNFF17 are: (a) reversing the loss of forest cover (Global Forest Goal 1); (b) enhancing forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits (Global Forest Goal 2); and (c) mobilizing financial resources and strengthening scientific and technical cooperation, promotion governance frameworks to advance The High-level Dialogue on Energy triggered the registration of over 200 Energy Compacts including voluntary commitments of over \$600 billion into	Information on outcomes of previous UNFF sessions can be found on the UNFF website at: https://www.un.org/esa/forests/documents/index.html. The most updated information on the progress made in the implementation of the UNSPF is contained in the UNFF17 document "Note by the Secretariat on monitoring, assessment and reporting: progress on the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including the United Nations forest instrument, and voluntary national contributions" (E/CN.18/2022/4). The UNFF also launched the Global Forest Goals Report 2021 during UNFF16 held in April 2021.	UNFF website (https://www.un.org/esa/forests/)
The seventeenth session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF17)	UNFF17 (9-13 May 2022) will hold policy discussions on	Following the conclusion of UNFF17, the omnibus re				
High-level Dialogue on Energy	The outcomes of the Dialogue include: - The first ever Glo	https://www.un.org/en/energy	To help ensure that collective ef		As part of efforts to implement the outcomes of the High-level Dialogue	https://www.un.org/en/confer
			2025 milestones:			
			• 500 million more people have gained access to electricity.			
			• 1 billion more people have gained access to clean cooking solutions.			
			• Annual investment in access to electricity increased to US\$ 35 billion and in access to clean cooking increased to US\$ 25 billion.			
			• 100% increase in modern renewables capacity globally.			
			• Double annual investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency globally.			
			• No new coal power plans in the pipeline after 2021.			
			• Fossil fuel consumption subsidies re-directed towards renewable energy and energy efficiency.			
			• 30 million jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency.			
			2030 milestones:			
			• Universal access to electricity and clean cooking solutions.			
			• Triple global renewable power capacity.			
			• Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.			
			• Triple annual investment for renewable energy and energy efficiency globally.			
			• Phase out coal power plans within the OECD by 2030 and globally by 2040.			
			• 60 million jobs in renewable energy and energy efficiency.			
			• Universal access to electricity in all healthcare facilities and all schools worldwide.			