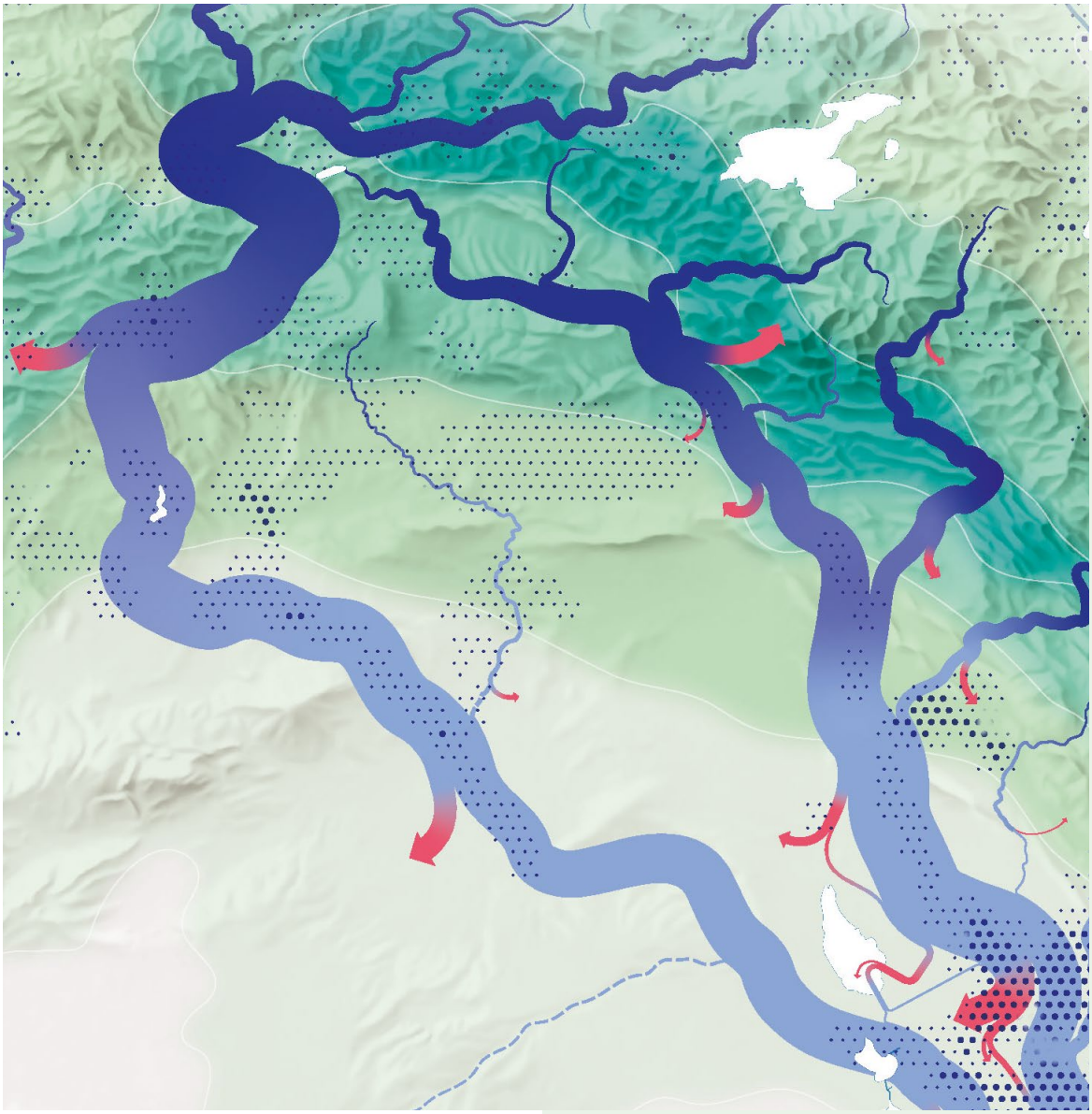
MAPS

SELECTED WORKS
2020–2025

GRAPHICS



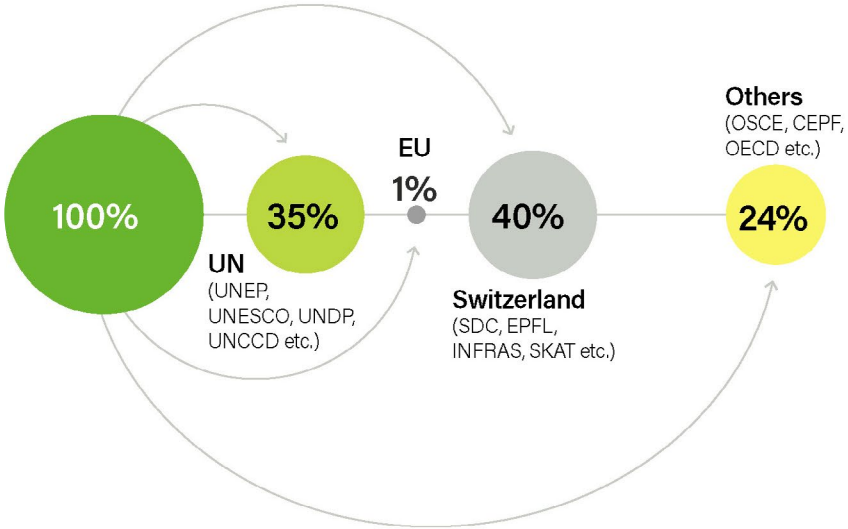
PORT FOLIO

zoï
environment network

Financial statement

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
total revenues	1 593 078	1 487 340	1 629 962	1 783 785	**1 757 841**
project work in progress	11 928	16 205	5 258	30 894	-4863
operating expenses					
project expenses	683 860	596 447	702 269	744 416	726 226
personnel costs	760 156	748 599	822 926	873 407	908 082
other expenses	137 134	126 089	99 509	135 068	118 670

Funding sources

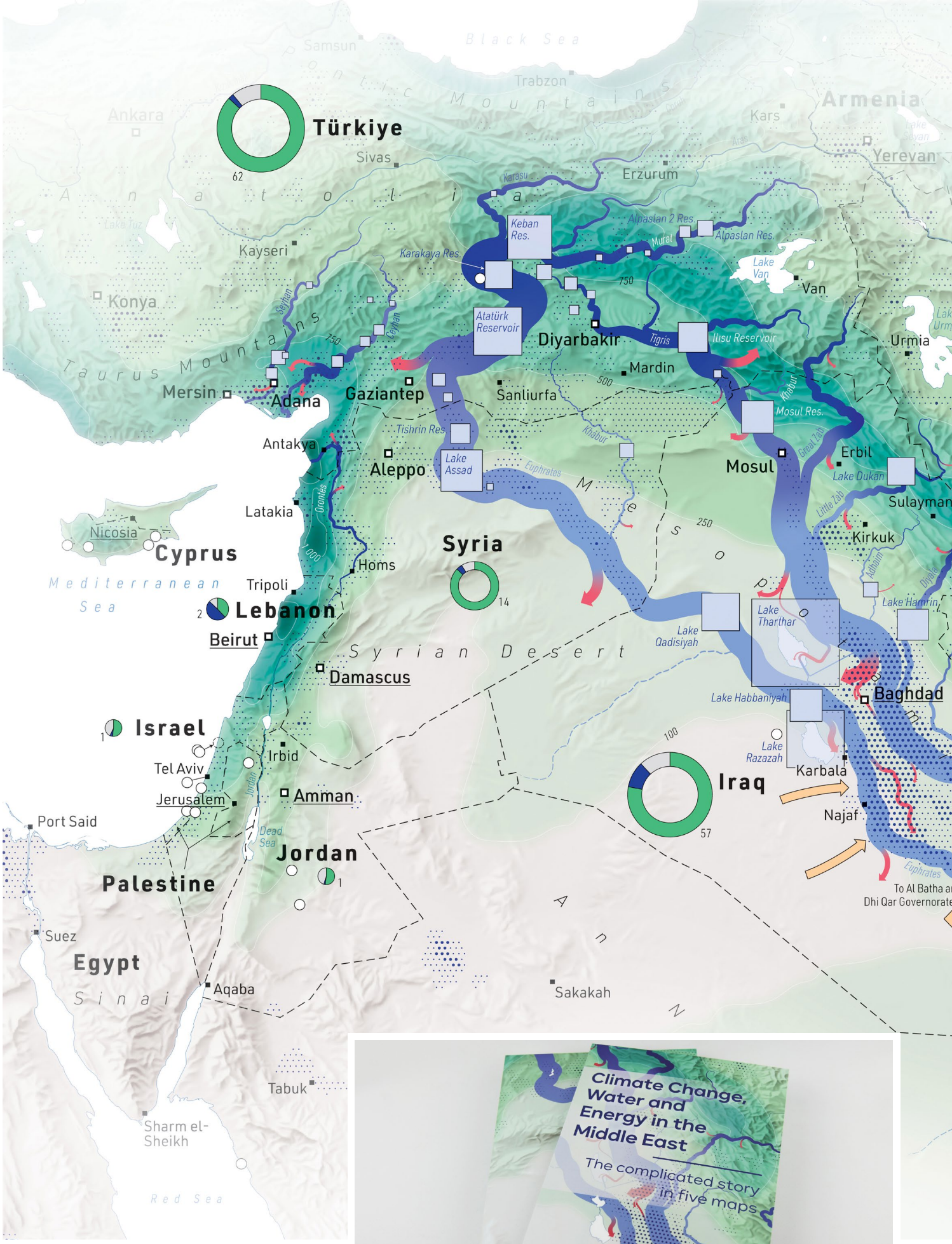


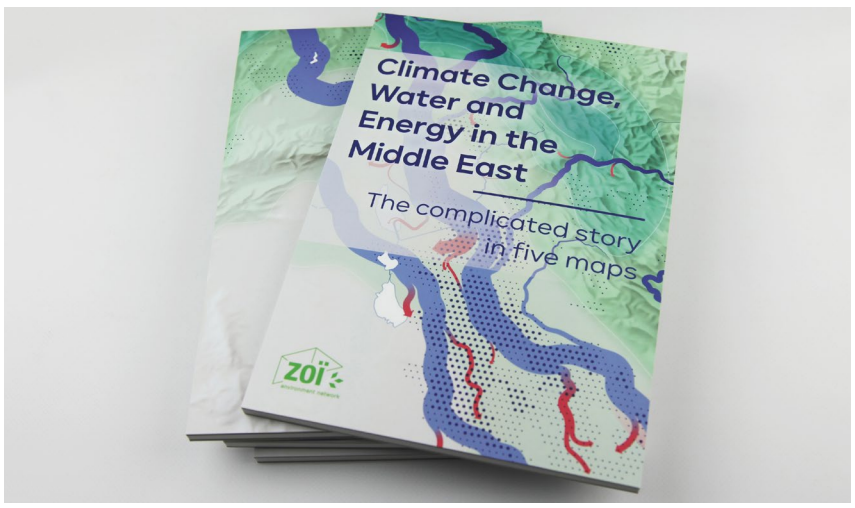
Collaborated with **74 partner organizations**

2024

annual report **2024**
zoï environment network

Zoï Environment Network is well known for its ability to transfer dry analysis into easily readable visual communication products – infographics, maps, posters, books, scrolls and animated videos about today's environmental challenges. With our busy everyday working lives, we sometimes forget how productive we actually are as a rather small non-profit corner shop, somewhat comparable to a bakery where delicious croissants, breads and patisserie are sold to hopefully happy clients in an ongoing process of daily recreation. Once in a while we take the liberty to extract what we think is 'the best of' a visual portfolio to give insight and to inspire our communities (and somewhat ourselves). While we are quite aware of the potential of artificial intelligence in today's visual design, most of what you see in this portfolio still is 'hand-made' and thus distinguishes itself from the internet porridge we are confronted with every day. Enjoy!


Türkiye
62
Syria
14
Lebanon
2
Israel
1
Jordan
1
Iraq
57
Cyprus
Palestine
Egypt
Sinai
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Syrian Desert
Arabian Desert
Mesopotamia
Taurus Mountains
Anatolia
Pontic Mountains
Samsun
Trabzon
Ankara
Sivas
Erzurum
Kars
Armenia
Yerevan
Kayseri
Konya
Lake Van
Van
Urmia
Mersin
Adana
Gaziantep
Sanliurfa
Diyarbakir
Mardin
Mosul
Erbil
Sulaymaniyah
Kirkuk
Antakya
Aleppo
Latakia
Homs
Tripoli
Beirut
Damascus
Nicosia
Irbid
Amman
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Port Said
Suez
Aqaba
Tabuk
Sharm el-Sheikh
Sakakah
Baghdad
Karbala
Najaf
Lake Tharthar
Lake Qadisiyah
Lake Habbaniyah
Lake Razazah
Lake Hamrin
Lake Dukan
Lake Assad
Keban Res.
Karakaya Res.
Atatürk Reservoir
Alpaslan 2 Res.
Alpaslan Res.
Ilısu Reservoir
Mosul Res.
Tishrin Res.
Euphrates
Tigris
Murat
Karasu
Aras
Khabur
Great Zab
Little Zab
Adhaim
Diyala
Orontes
Jordan
Dead Sea
Seyhan
Ceyhan
To Al Batha and Dhi Qar Governorate
750
500
250
1 000
100


Climate Change, Water and Energy in the Middle East
The complicated story in five maps
zoï

Surface water in the Middle East

Water abstraction

River run-off

100 200 400 800

Average river run-off (m³/s)

Irrigated areas

25 to 50 percent of total area

More than 50 percent of total area

Surface area of major reservoirs and lakes

2 000 km²
1 000
500
250
100

Precipitation

Annual average precipitation (mm)

100 250 500 750 1 000

Limit for rainfed agriculture

Water consumption by sector 2020, billion m³

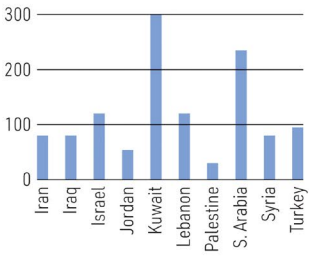
Agriculture

Industry

Domestic

50
20
10
5
2
1

Water consumption per capita (litre/day)



Other elements

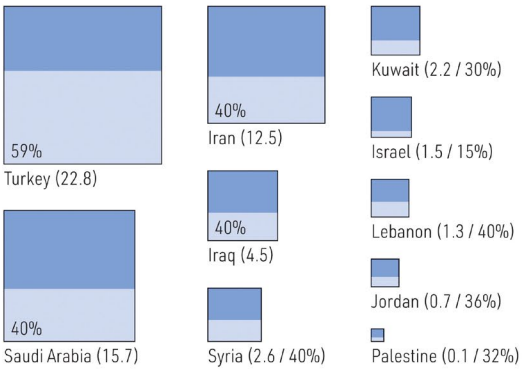
Desalination plant

Salt water intrusion

High occurance of sand storms

State borders

Water system input volume (million m³/day) and non-revenue water (percent) *

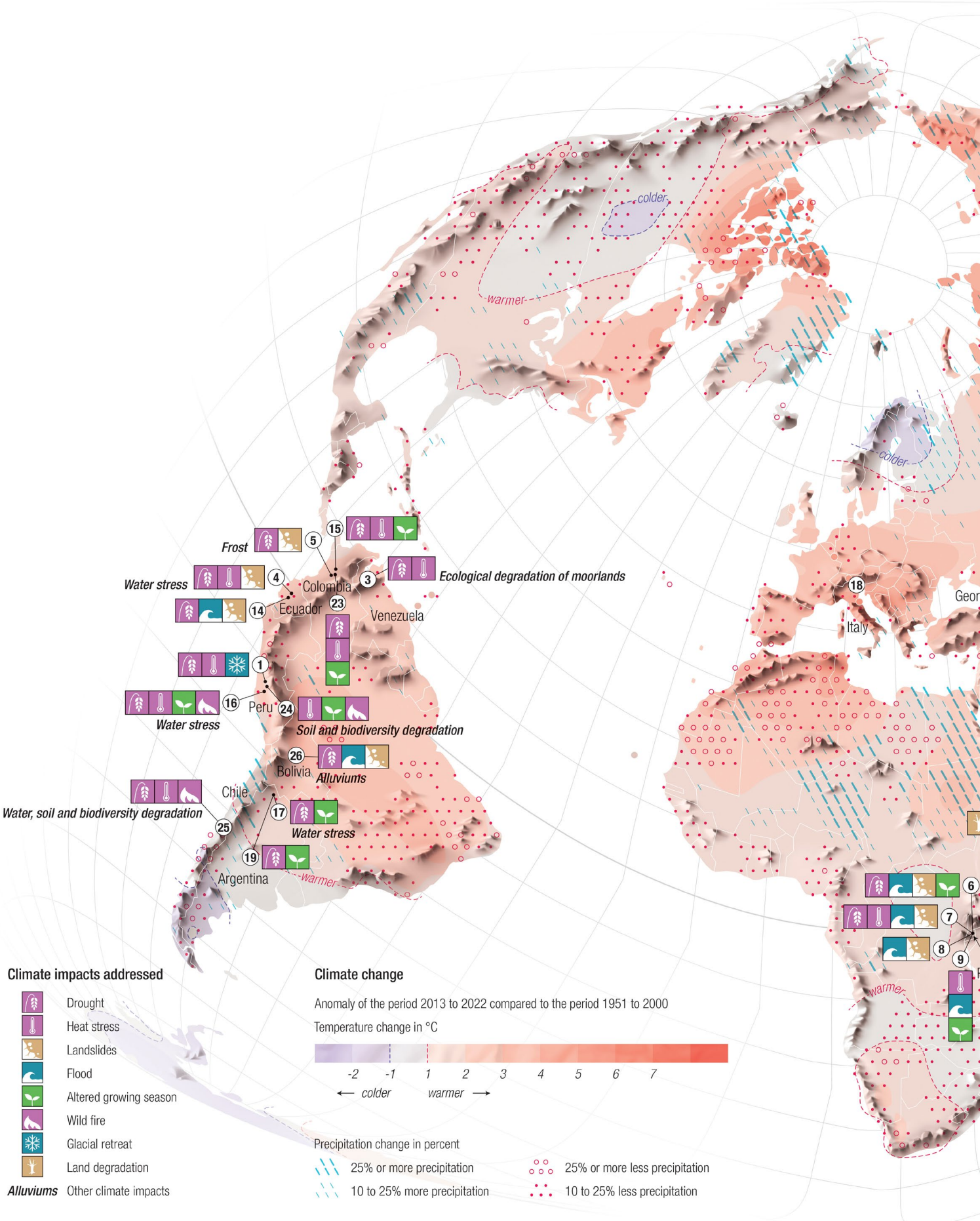


** The water system input volume refers to the volume of water that enters a water supply system. Non-revenue water is water that has been produced and is "lost" before it reaches the customer.*

0 100 km

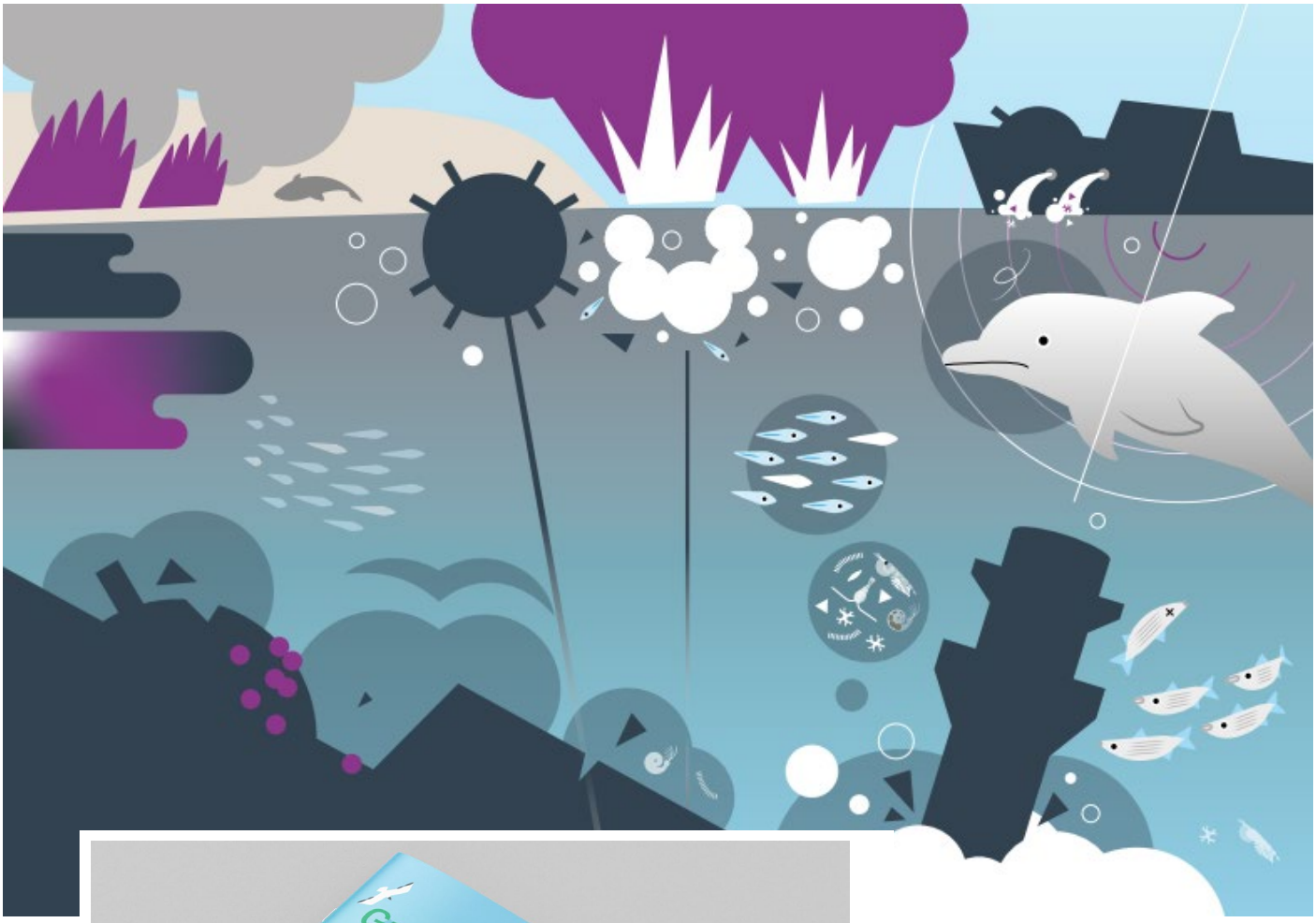
Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, January 2024

Climate Change, Water and Energy in the Middle East
The complicated story in five maps
Zoï Environment Network, 2025



Mountain world solutions
Adaptation at altitude
SDC, 2023

1. Restoring ancient water management systems, Peru
2. Flourishing dams, Georgia
3. Management and conservation of wetlands and paramos, Venezuela
4. Funding and implementation of climate change adaptation measures, Ecuador
5. Adaptation experiences to climate change with peasant communities, Colombia
6. Nursing trees for tilted farming, Burundi
7. The Green Gicumbi project, Rwanda
8. Landscape approach to forest restoration and conservation, Rwanda
9. Getting slopes in shape, Rwanda
10. Fish for the future - cold fish farming, Kenya
11. Thrive with ecotourism, Tanzania
12. Carbon sequestration through climate investment in forests and rangelands (CS-FOR), Kyrgyzstan
13. Transforming agriculture and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes, India
14. Community-based adaptation and integrated adaptive watershed management, Ecuador
15. Climate change adaptation in water regulation and supply, Colombia
16. Conservation of Queuña forests, Peru
17. Wetland management and conservation, Argentina
18. Safeguarding the living mountainous landscape, Italy
19. Ecosystem conservation and restoration, Argentina
20. Sustainable Land Management Project 2, Ethiopia
21. Sustainable Land Management Project I, Ethiopia
22. Community-based traditional ecological knowledge to support biodiversity conservation, China
23. Monitoring of high mountain ecosystems (EMA), Colombia
24. Mechanisms for ecosystem services retribution (MERESE), Peru
25. Protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services (GEF-Montaña), Chile
26. Climate change adaptation on water resources, Bolivia
27. Nature-based “carrots and sticks” solution, China

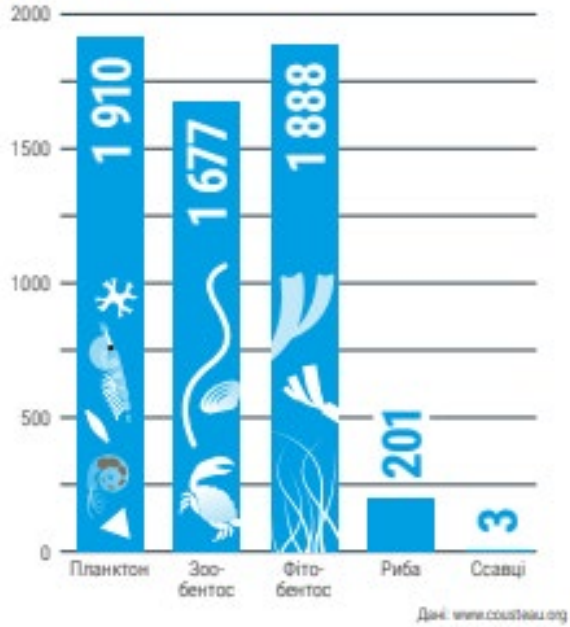



Green recovery of the Black Sea
UN environment programme


Timeline of key war events around the Black Sea
2022
2023
2024
2025

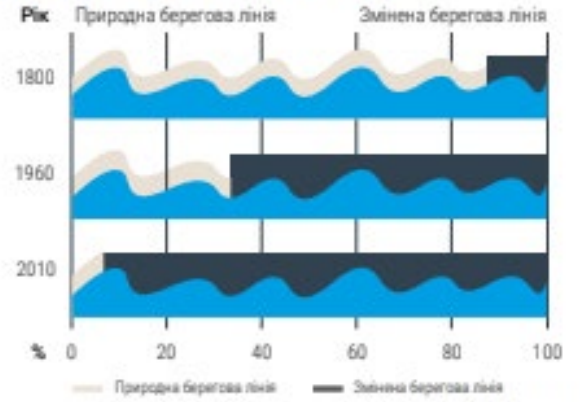
Green recovery of the Black Sea
UNEP, 2025

Біологічні види



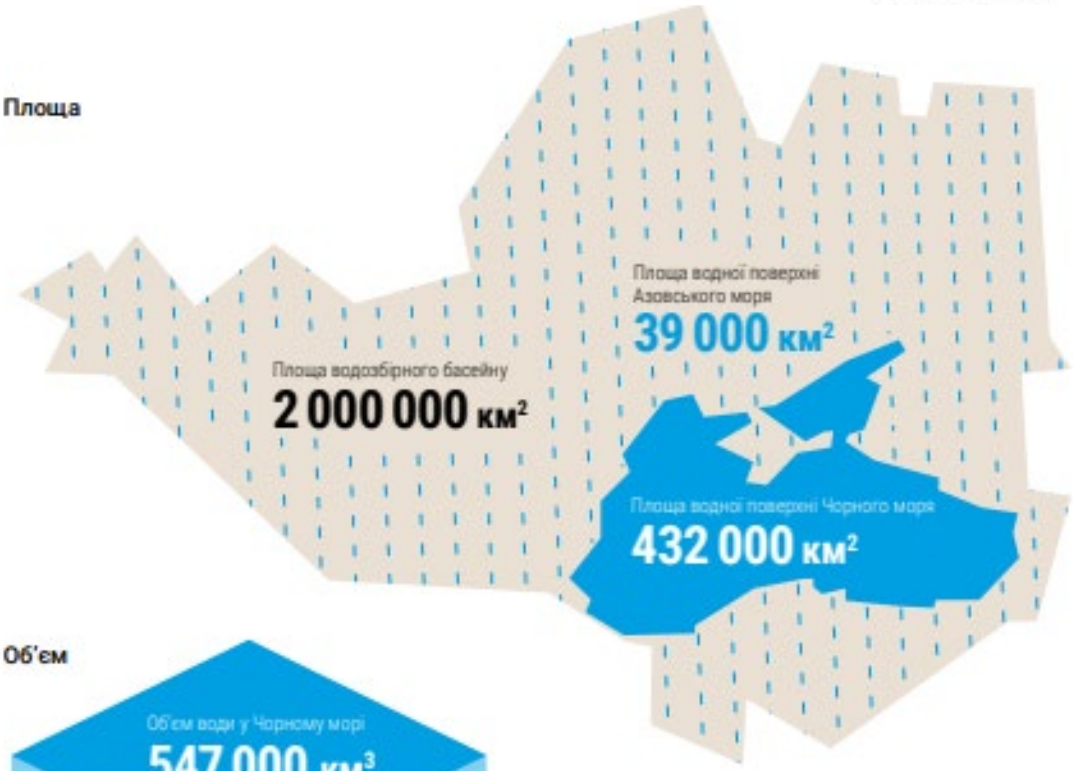
Дані: www.cousteau.org

Зміна узбережжя (Одеська затока)



Дані: Mitricheva et al., 2013

Площа



Об'єм

Річний річковий стік
340 км³

Берегова лінія Чорного моря

Resilient Nature Based Water Solutions (RNBWS) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA region)

Shifting productive agricultural landscapes from drivers of environmental impact to providers of environmental solutions and services.

+4°
increase

Nature Based Solutions for Water (NBSW)

Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits, focusing specifically on addressing water resource challenges.

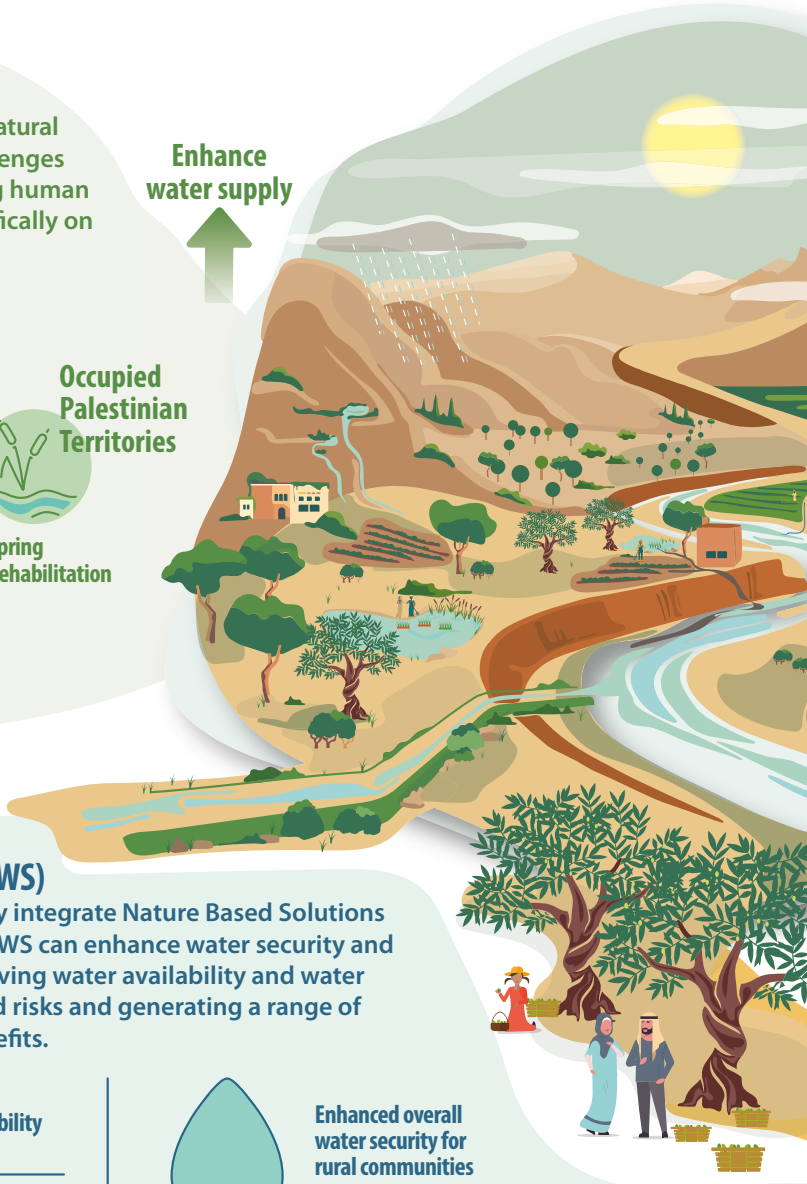
Jordan
Spring Rehabilitation

Egypt
Land Health Management

Lebanon
Flash Flood Management

Occupied Palestinian Territories
Spring Rehabilitation

Support and Training
NBSW are designed to build local community ownership of the interventions, prioritising women and youth cooperatives through establishing farmer field schools



Resilient Nature-Based Water Solutions (RNBWS)

Solutions in agricultural landscapes that strategically integrate Nature Based Solutions for Water with Agricultural Water Management. RNBWS can enhance water security and ecological agricultural production systems by improving water availability and water quality whilst simultaneously reducing water-related risks and generating a range of additional social, economic, and environmental benefits.

40% Estimated global gap between water supply and demand by 2023

NBSW interventions increase water availability within a catchment

AWM interventions reduce agriculture demand for water

Enhanced overall water security for rural communities

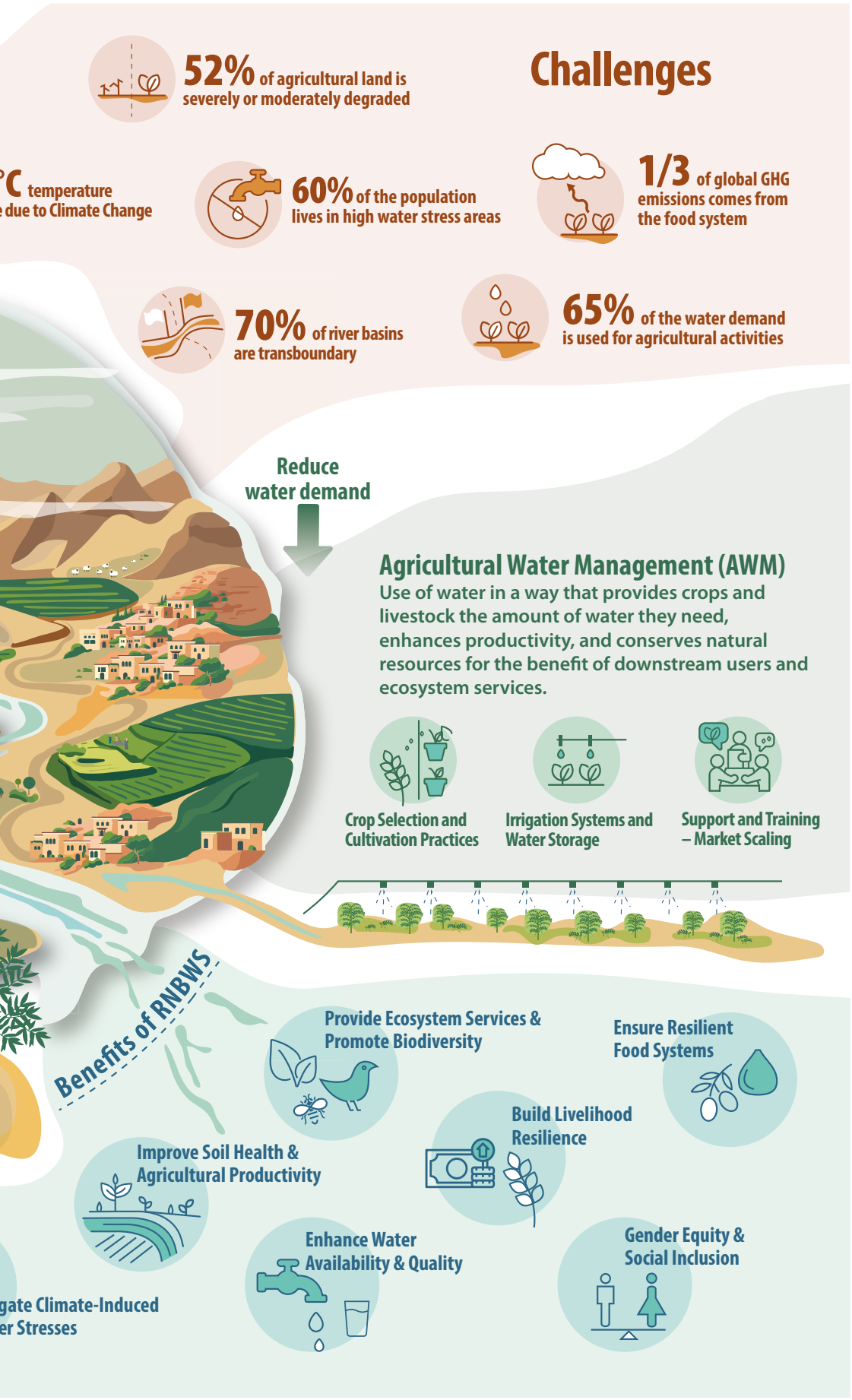
Miti
Wat

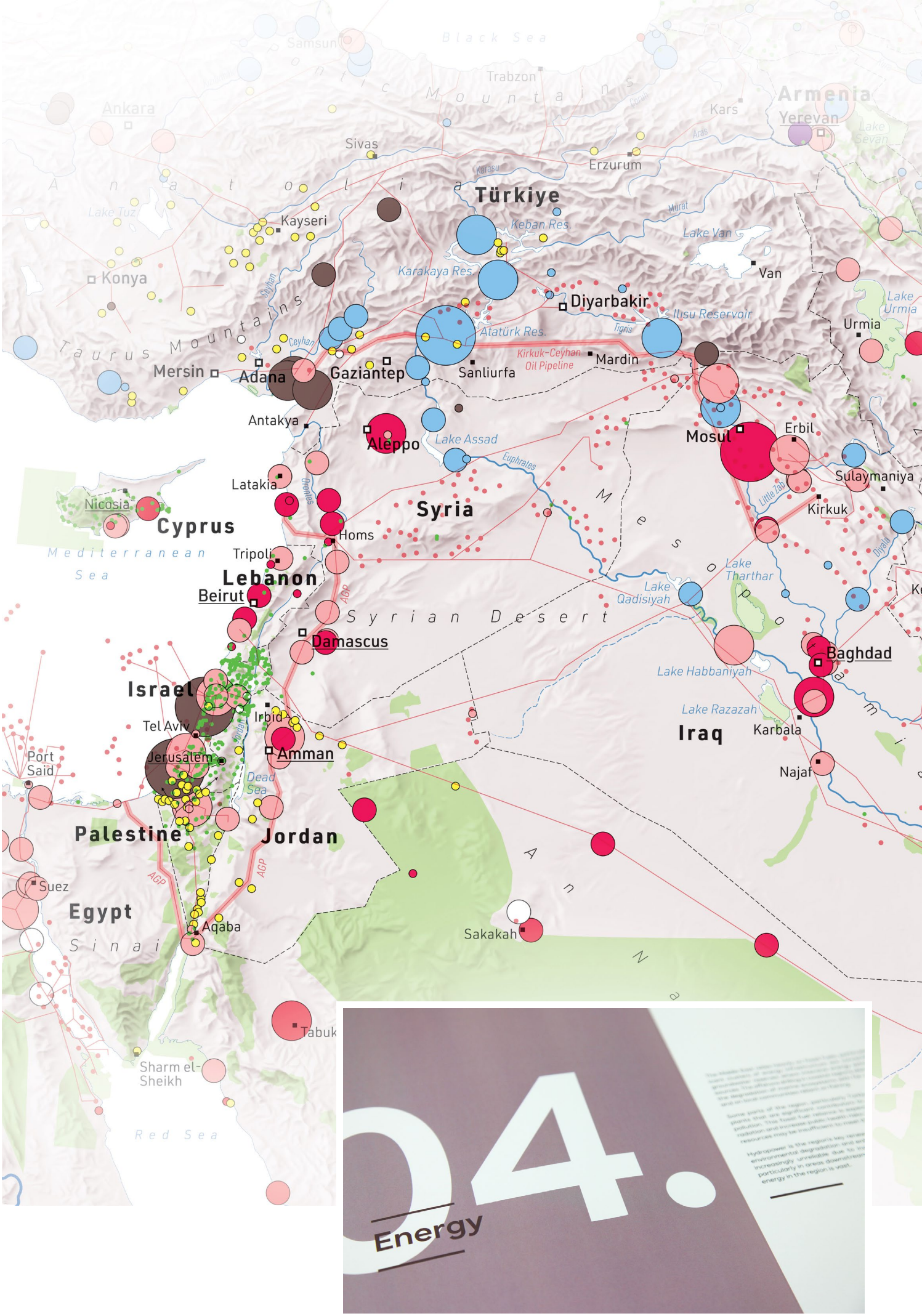
Project name: Al Murunah - Building Climate Resilience through Enhanced Water Security in MENA

Project lead: IWMI International Water Management Institute

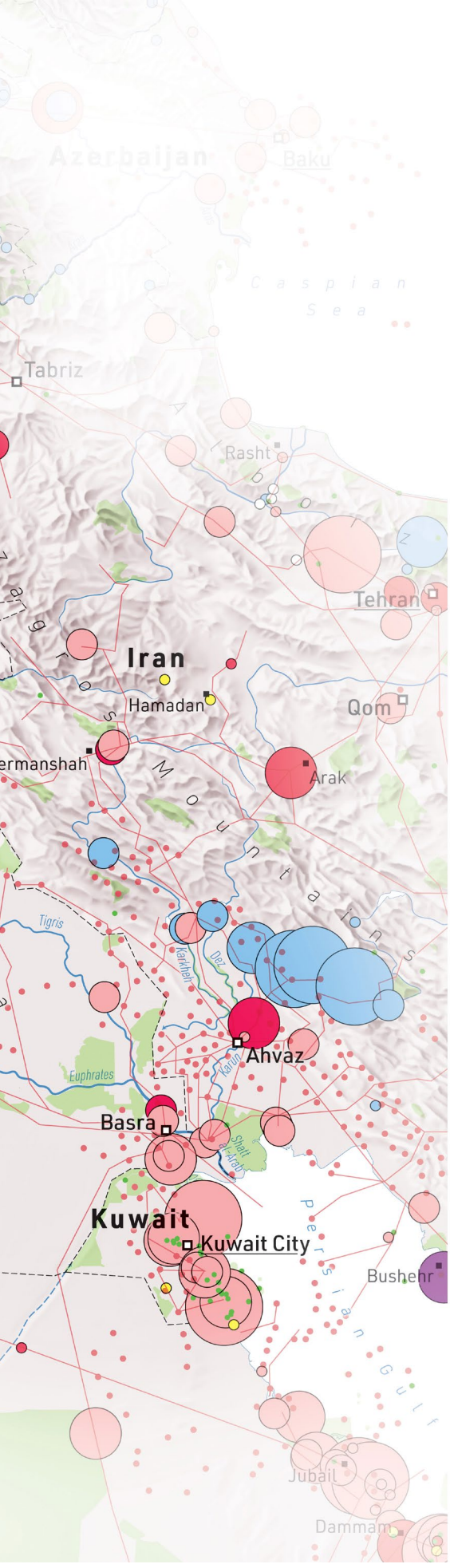
Project partner: IUCN

Funded by: UK International Development — Partnership | Progress | Prosperity


Challenges
52% of agricultural land is severely or moderately degraded
°C temperature
e due to Climate Change
60% of the population lives in high water stress areas
1/3 of global GHG emissions comes from the food system
70% of river basins are transboundary
65% of the water demand is used for agricultural activities
Reduce water demand
Agricultural Water Management (AWM)
Use of water in a way that provides crops and livestock the amount of water they need, enhances productivity, and conserves natural resources for the benefit of downstream users and ecosystem services.
Crop Selection and Cultivation Practices
Irrigation Systems and Water Storage
Support and Training – Market Scaling
Benefits of RNBWS
Provide Ecosystem Services & Promote Biodiversity
Ensure Resilient Food Systems
Build Livelihood Resilience
Improve Soil Health & Agricultural Productivity
Enhance Water Availability & Quality
Gender Equity & Social Inclusion
gate Climate-Induced
er Stresses


Black Sea
Samsun
Trabzon
Armenia
Yerevan
Kars
Ankara
Sivas
Erzurum
Türkiye
Kayseri
Lake Tuz
Keban Res.
Lake Van
Konya
Karakaya Res.
Van
Diyarbakir
Lake Urmia
Urmia
Ilisu Reservoir
Atatürk Res.
Kirkuk-Ceyhan Oil Pipeline
Mersin
Adana
Gaziantep
Sanliurfa
Mardin
Antakya
Aleppo
Lake Assad
Mosul
Erbil
Latakia
Euphrates
Sulaymaniya
Nicosia
Cyprus
Syria
Kirkuk
Homs
Mediterranean Sea
Tripoli
Lebanon
Beirut
Lake Tharthar
Lake Qadisiyah
Syrian Desert
Damascus
Baghdad
Lake Habbaniyah
Israel
Lake Razazah
Irbid
Iraq
Karbala
Tel Aviv
Amman
Najaf
Port Said
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Palestine
Jordan
Suez
Egypt
Aqaba
Sakakah
Sinai
Tabuk
Sharm el-Sheikh
Red Sea

04.
Energy



Power plants *

- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Hydro
- Solar
- Wind
- Nuclear

- Less than 200 MW
- 200–1 000 MW
- 1 000–2 000 MW
- More than 2 000 MW

** Coverage may contain gaps; installed capacity, if available*

Other elements

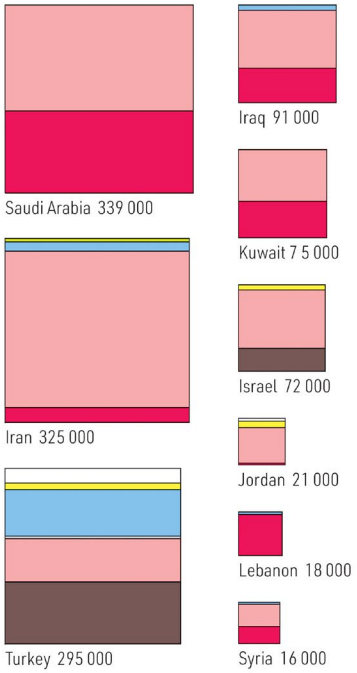
- Gas or oil production and exploration area
- Gas or oil pipeline
- Prominent gas or oil pipeline
- State borders

Protected areas

- Larger than 100 km²
- Smaller than 100 km²

Electricity production by sector 2020, million kilowatt-hours

Coal · Oil · Gas · Hydro · Solar · Wind · Nuclear · Other

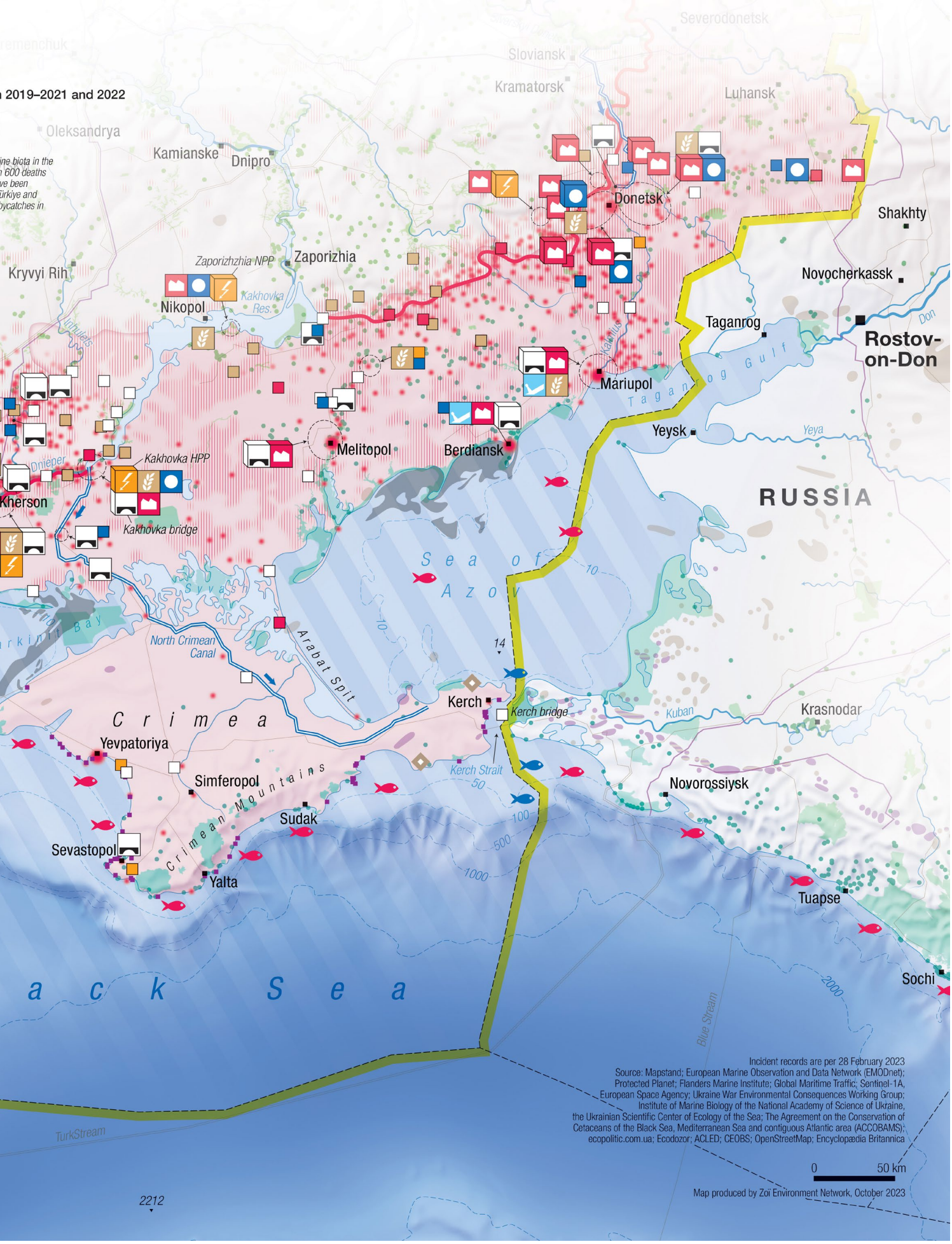


0 100 km

Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, January 2024

Climate Change, Water and Energy in the Middle East
The complicated story in five maps
Zoï Environment Network, 2025


Oil, gas and coal
Oil fields
Gas fields
Oil and gas fields
Oil pipelines
Gas pipelines
Ecologically important areas
Major
Smaller
Grain export
Major ports for grain export or transit from Ukraine
Grain export corridor (Black Sea Grain Initiative Shipping Route)
Background information
Line of contact per 28 February 2023
Areas outside of government control per 28 February 2023
Former areas outside of government control in 2022
State borders / exclusive economic zone (Black Sea)
50
Sea depth in metres
Impacts on the marine and coastal environment
Cetacean (dolphins, porpoises) sightings, dead or injured, on the coast between February and July 2022 *
Impact on the marine biota due to mitlitary activities (e.g. sonar) in the Black Sea, approximate deliniation *
Military exercises in protected areas (marine and land)
Main areas of natural and man-made fires in 2022
Potential oil spills between March and September 2022
Incidents of damage or disruption to industry, infrastructure and settlements in coastal areas
Heavy industry
Power generation
Food industry and agriculture
Water, sewerage, fuel supply
Transport
Damaged or sunk ships
Settlements
1 incident
2–4 incidents
5 or more incidents
Intensity change of fishery between mean
More
Less
* Military activities in marine and coastal areas may affect the mar
region, including cetaceans. According to ACCOBAMS, more thar
of cetaceans (mostly common dolphins and harbor porpoises) ha
observed throughout 2022 on the coasts of Bulgaria, Romania, T
Ukraine. The map shows only selected cetacean strandings and
Ukraine in the first half of 2022.
Yuzhnoukrayinsk
South Ukraine NPP
UKRAINE
Southern Buh
Dniester
Chisinau
Tighina
Tiraspol
MOLDOVA
Mykolaiv
Odesa
Comrat
Focsani
ROMANIA
Galati
Danube
Braila
Buzau
Ploiesti
Zmiinyi Island (Snake Island)
Moskva
Bucharest
Danube
Constanta
100
500
1000
BULGARIA


2019–2021 and 2022
Severodonetsk
Sloviansk
Kramatorsk
Luhansk
Oleksandrya
Kamianske
Dnipro
Donetsk
Shakhty
Kryvyi Rih
Zaporizhzhia NPP
Zaporizhia
Nikopol
Kakhovka Res.
Novocherkassk
Taganrog
Rostov-on-Don
Mariupol
Taganrog Gulf
Yeysk
Yeya
Melitopol
Berdiansk
Kakhovka HPP
Kherson
Kakhovka bridge
RUSSIA
Sea of Azov
Syvash
North Crimean Canal
Arabat Spit
14
Kerch
Kerch bridge
Kuban
Krasnodar
Crimea
Yevpatoriya
Simferopol
Crimean Mountains
Kerch Strait
Novorossiysk
Sudak
Sevastopol
Yalta
Tuapse
Sochi
Blue Stream
TurkStream
2212
Incident records are per 28 February 2023
Source: Mapstand; European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet); Protected Planet; Flanders Marine Institute; Global Maritime Traffic; Sentinel-1A, European Space Agency; Ukraine War Environmental Consequences Working Group; Institute of Marine Biology of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Scientific Center of Ecology of the Sea; The Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS); ecopolitic.com.ua; Ecodozor; ACLED; CEOBS; OpenStreetMap; Encyclopædia Britannica
0
50 km
Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, October 2023

OSCE project: Mitigating Climate Change Threats to Critical Energy Infrastructure

Project Factsheet – No. 1102456

Climate change is increasingly affecting the energy sector: it damages energy assets, overloads power grids, and compromises the reliability of providing energy to people. Over the last years, **power utilities ranked highest** in exposure and vulnerability to long-term risks of climate change.

Extreme weather events and climate variations compromise power plant capacities, while increasing energy demand. **A temperature increase of 3.5°C - 5°C by 2050 could increase the need for electricity by 10-20%**. To strengthen energy security, countries urgently need to integrate these risks into their energy planning and invest in resilient infrastructure for the generation and distribution of electricity.

However, most OSCE participating States have access neither to localized climate projections nor to the know-how to apply them to energy planning. For example, the OSCE Risk and Readiness Assessment revealed that **50% of project countries seldom or never use climate data** for energy planning.

This unique OSCE project equips energy stakeholders with the know-how, capacities, and data to to prevent and address climate risks to critical energy infrastructure, prepare for future climate realities, and advance a resilient and long-lasting energy transition.

15 countries
Central Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, and the Mediterranean region

50 institutions

200 national experts
in energy & climate

2023-2026

Implementing P
Argonne Nationa

OSCE

artner
l Laboratory

Other Partners
IEA, WMO, IAEA,
World Bank

Budget
EUR 2,5 million
Support our project

Webpage

Donors
Austria, Germany,
Italy, Poland, United States

Project Manager
Giulia Manconi
Senior Energy Security Adviser
giulia.manconi@osce.org

New « Silk road »

- Central Asia expanded
- Secondary state involved
- China
- Russia
- European Union
- Eurasian hub in China

Railroad

- existing
- planned or under construction

Pipelines connecting China

- Main pipelines (oil and gas)
- Planned

Economic corridors

- Eurasiatic road
- South and Southeast Asia
- Maritime road

North maritime road

- Permanent
- Only in the summer

Ports with Chinese engagement

- existing
- planned or under construction

Sources: Mercator Institute for China Studies, May 2017; Courrierinternational.com; Scmp.com ; Energy Information Administration (EIA).

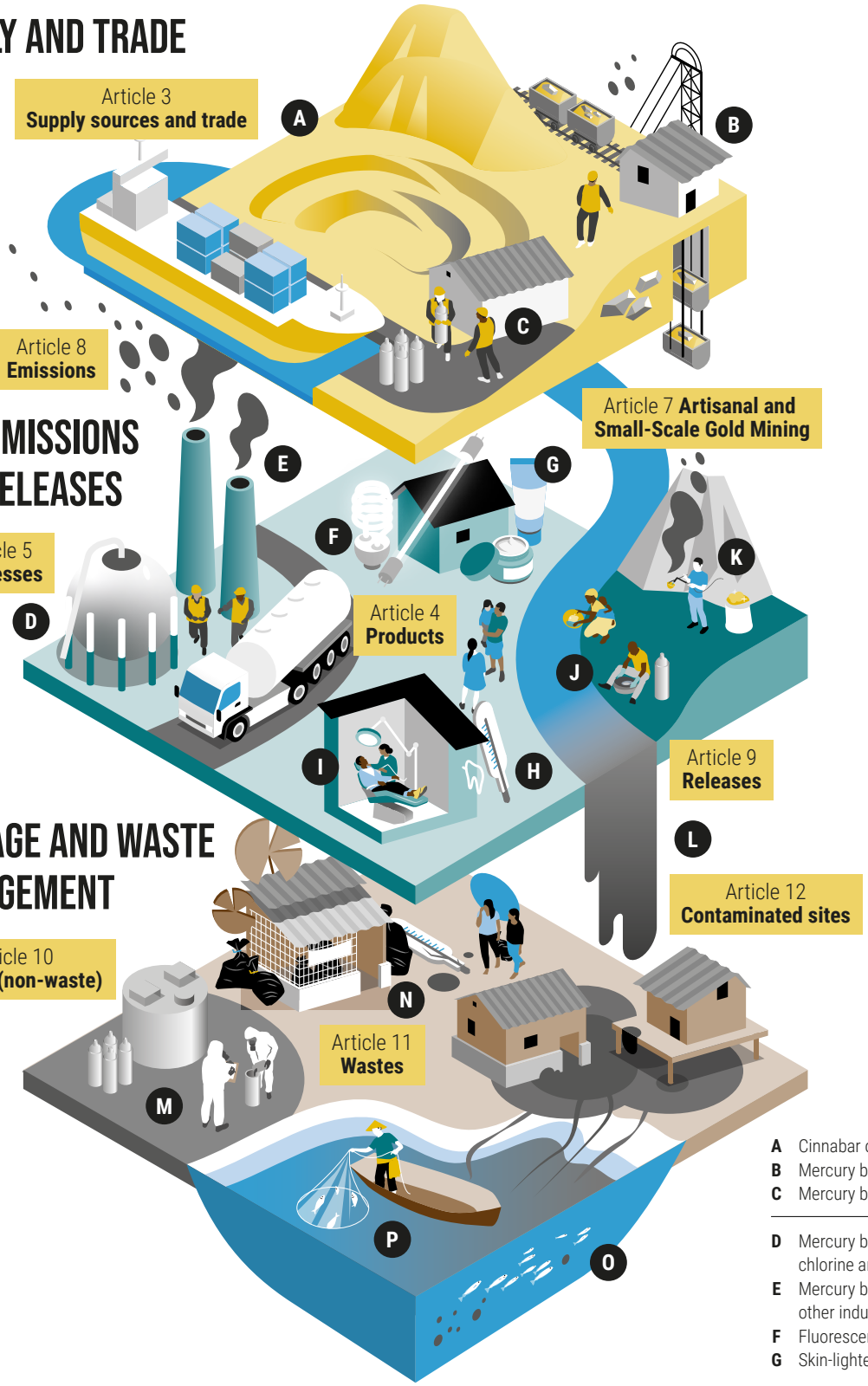
Map produced by Agnès Stienne
Zoï Environment Network, March 2018.

Greening the Belt and Road Projects in Central Asia
A Visual Synthesis
SDC, 2019

HOW WE MAKE MERCURY HISTORY

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty that helps countries to control, reduce and eliminate mercury across all its life-stages with an ultimate goal to protect human health and the environment

SUPPLY AND TRADE

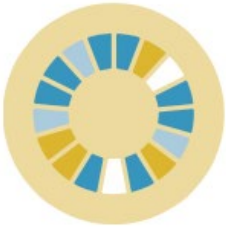


A Cinnabar ore mining to produce mercury
B Mercury being supplied from primary mining
C Mercury being internationally traded

D Mercury being used in various industries such as chlorine and caustic soda
E Mercury being emitted to air from coal burning and other industries
F Fluorescent lamps
G Skin-lightening products

Minamata Convention – Visuals
2023 – 2025

Participate in **trade regimes** to manage mercury responsibly.



Contribute to achieving its commitment to **Sustainable Development Goals**.

Access **capacity-building and technical assistance** support for eligible parties through the Convention's financial mechanism and through capacity building and technical assistance activities provided by the Secretariat.

Improve information, awareness-raising and public education, especially through regular **exchange of information and expertise** and drawing also on the Secretariat and the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Improve **research and development** on mercury.

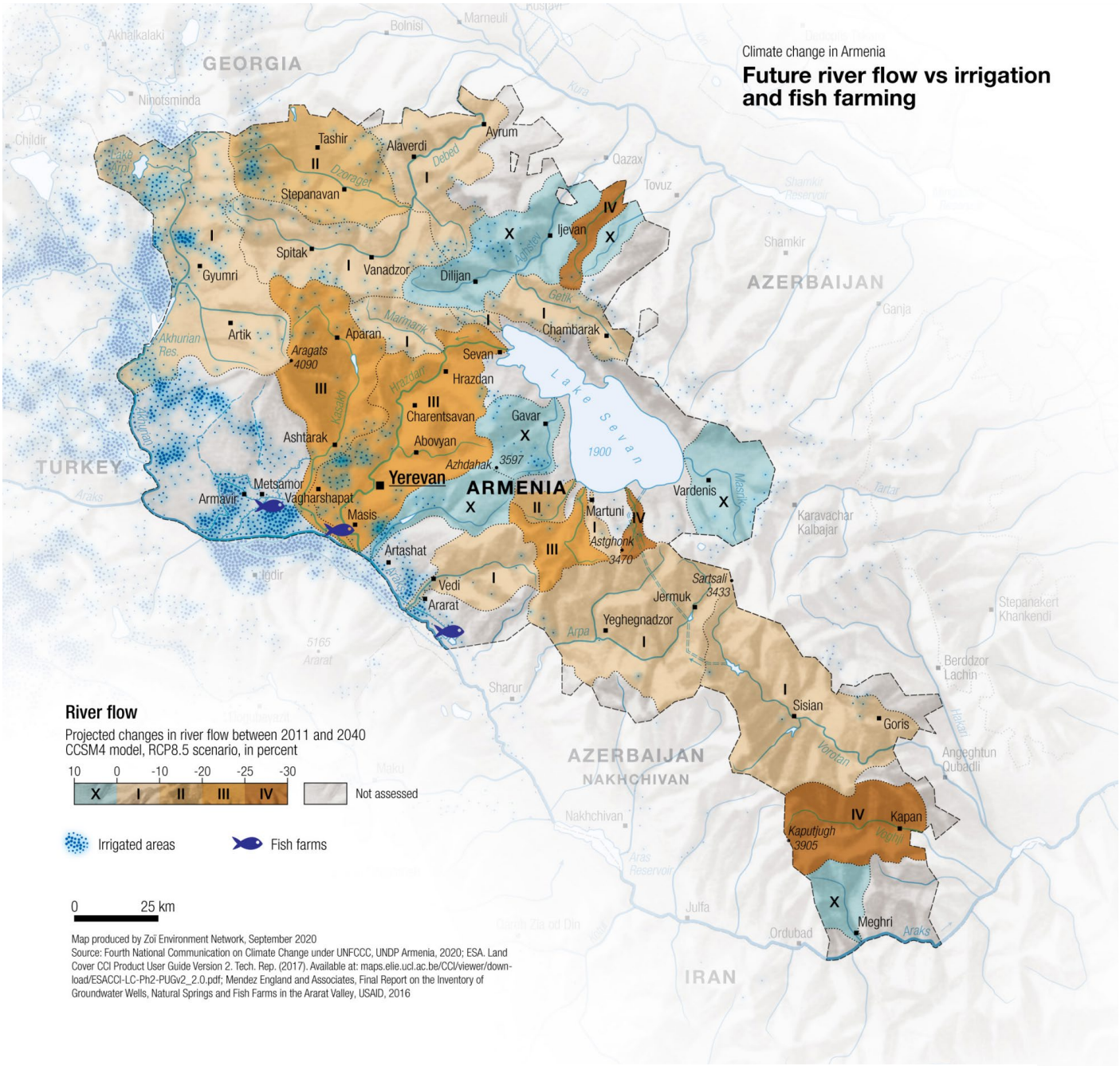
Facilitate cooperation among parties and other stakeholders to support the implementation of Convention obligations

H Thermometers
I Dental amalgam
J Mercury being used to extract gold in gold mining
K Mercury being vaporized through burning to obtain gold
L Mercury being released into land and water

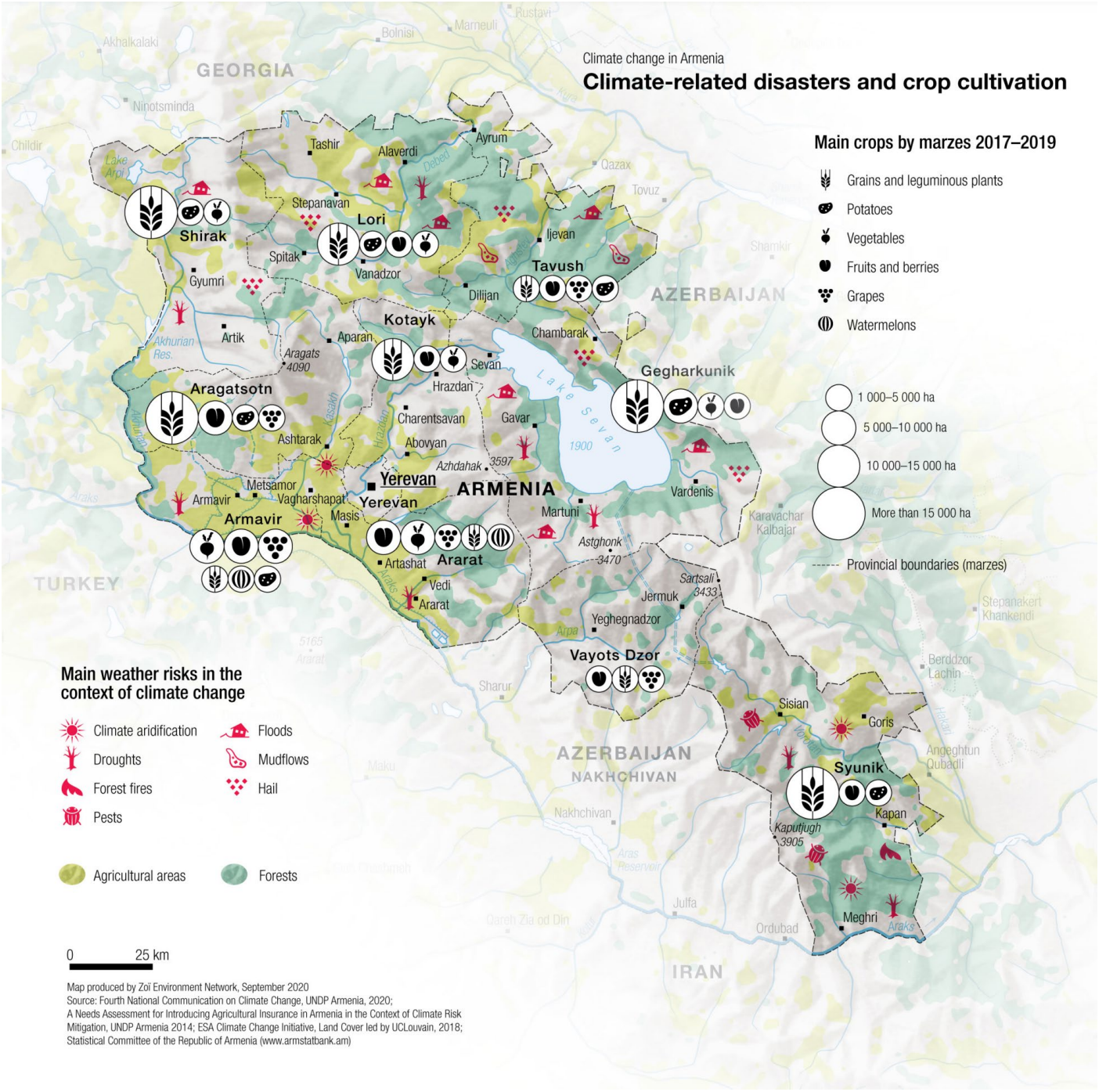
M Interim storage
N Mercury being emitted and released from waste management
O Mercury accumulating in fish from micro-organisms
P Humans being exposed to mercury through food consumption

UN environment programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY


Climate change in Armenia
Future river flow vs irrigation and fish farming
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
TURKEY
IRAN
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
NAKHCHIVAN
Yerevan
Tashir
Alaverdi
Ayrum
Stepanavan
Spitak
Vanadzor
Dilijan
Ijevan
Gyumri
Artik
Aparan
Aragats
4090
Sevan
Hrazdan
Chambarak
Charentsavan
Gavar
Abovyan
Ashtarak
Azhdahak
3597
Metsamor
Armavir
Vagharshapat
Masis
Artashat
Vedi
Ararat
Martuni
Astghonk
3470
Vardenis
Sartsali
3433
Jermuk
Yeghegnadzor
Sisian
Goris
Kapan
Kaputjugh
3905
Meghri
Ordubad
Lake Sevan
1900
River flow
Projected changes in river flow between 2011 and 2040
CCSM4 model, RCP8.5 scenario, in percent
10 0 -10 -20 -25 -30
X I II III IV
Not assessed
Irrigated areas
Fish farms
0 25 km
Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, September 2020
Source: Fourth National Communication on Climate Change under UNFCCC, UNDP Armenia, 2020; ESA. Land Cover CCI Product User Guide Version 2. Tech. Rep. (2017). Available at: maps.elie.ucl.ac.be/CCI/viewer/download/ESACCI-LC-Ph2-PUGv2_2.0.pdf; Mendez England and Associates, Final Report on the Inventory of Groundwater Wells, Natural Springs and Fish Farms in the Ararat Valley, USAID, 2016


Climate Services in the
REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
Baseline analysis and summary of online consultations for the National Framework for
GFDRR

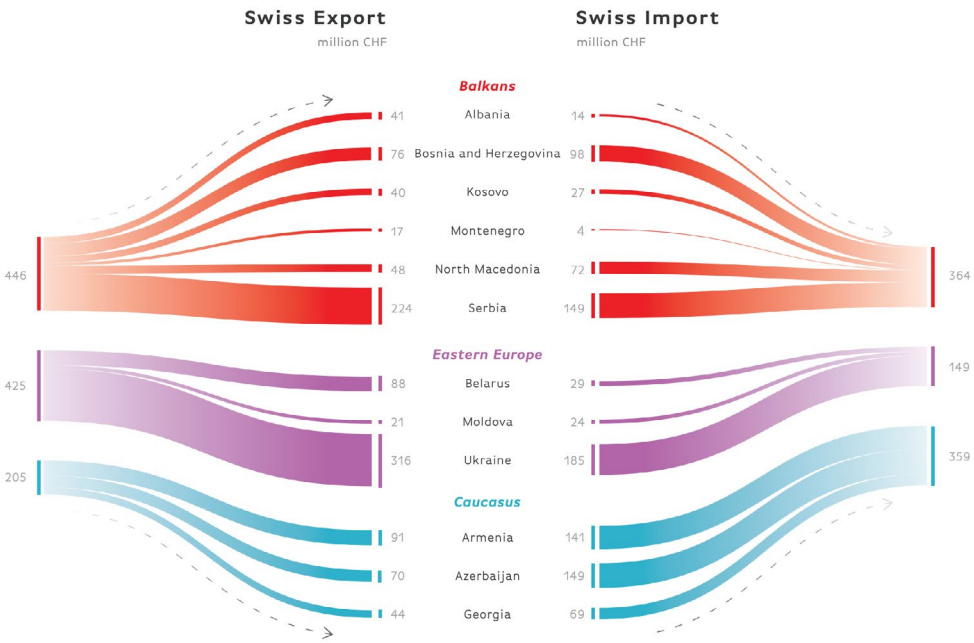

Climate change in Armenia
Climate-related disasters and crop cultivation
Main crops by marzes 2017–2019
Grains and leguminous plants
Potatoes
Vegetables
Fruits and berries
Grapes
Watermelons
1 000–5 000 ha
5 000–10 000 ha
10 000–15 000 ha
More than 15 000 ha
Provincial boundaries (marzes)
Main weather risks in the context of climate change
Climate aridification
Droughts
Forest fires
Pests
Floods
Mudflows
Hail
Agricultural areas
Forests
0
25 km
Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, September 2020
Source: Fourth National Communication on Climate Change, UNDP Armenia, 2020;
A Needs Assessment for Introducing Agricultural Insurance in Armenia in the Context of Climate Risk Mitigation, UNDP Armenia 2014; ESA Climate Change Initiative, Land Cover led by UCLouvain, 2018;
Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (www.armstatbank.am)
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
NAKHCHIVAN
TURKEY
IRAN
Shirak
Lori
Tavush
Kotayk
Aragatsotn
Gegharkunik
Yerevan
Armavir
Ararat
Vayots Dzor
Syunik
Tashir
Alaverdi
Ayrum
Stepanavan
Ijevan
Spitak
Vanadzor
Gyumri
Dilijan
Artik
Aparan
Sevan
Hrazdan
Chambarak
Ashtarak
Charentsavan
Gavar
Abovyan
Metsamor
Vagharshapat
Masis
Artashat
Vedi
Ararat
Martuni
Vardenis
Jermuk
Yeghegnadzor
Sisian
Goris
Kapan
Meghri
Ordubad
Julfa
Nakhchivan
Sharur
Lake Sevan
1900
Aragats
4090
Azhdahak
3597
Astghonk
3470
Sartsali
3433
Kaputjugh
3905

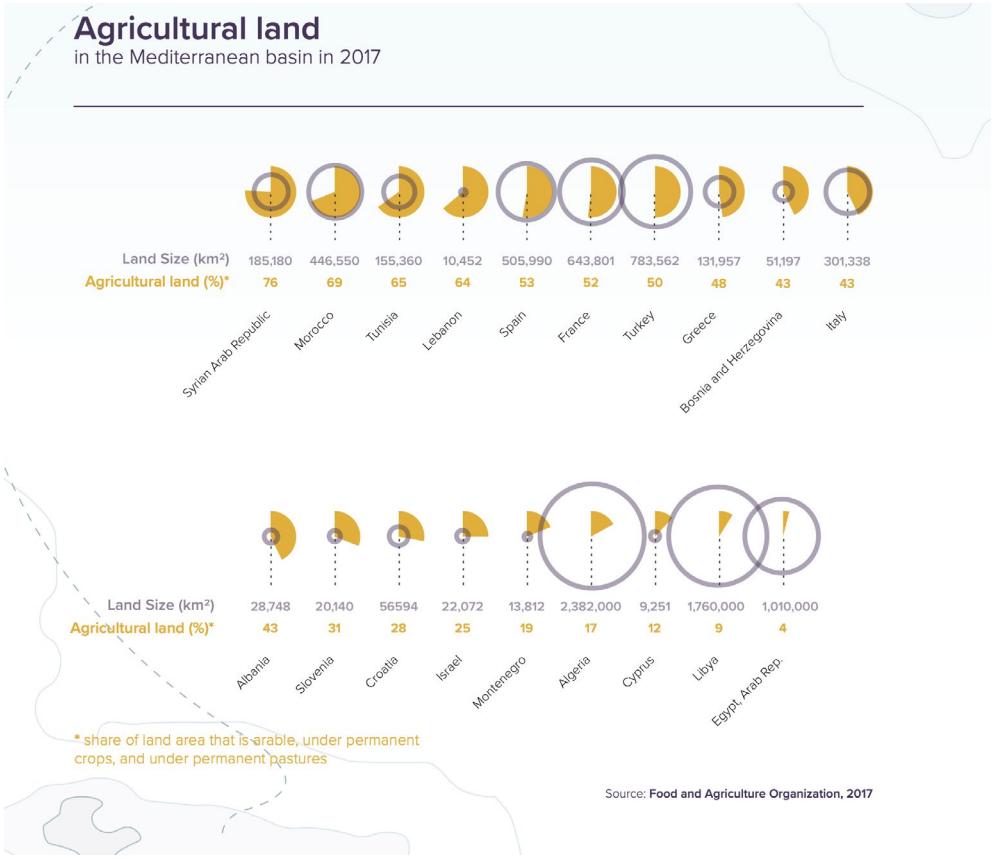
SWITZERLAND'S PROXIMITY TO EUROPE'S EAST

1/5 of the Swiss national team has roots in the Balkans

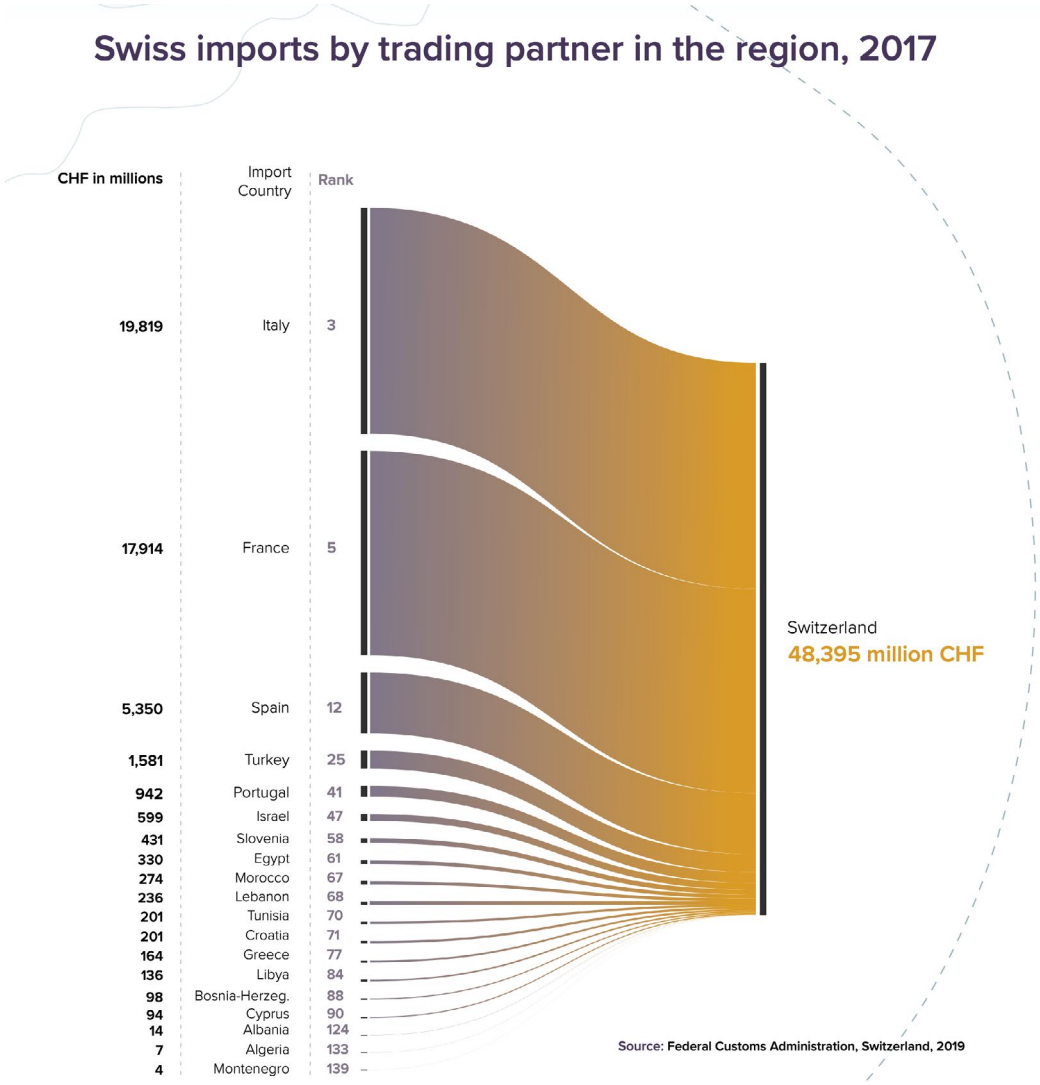
5% of Swiss residents speak Albanian or Serbo-Croatian

Switzerland's Proximity to Europe's East
SDC, 2019





Climate Change & Security in the Mediterranean Basin
FDFA, 2019



Impacts of the Loss of Mountain Snow and Ice in the Caucasus

Between 2000 and 2020, glaciers in the in the Caucasus have lost approximately **20%** of their mass.

+1.5°

By 2100, a temperature rise of **1.5°C** would result in loss of approximately **60%** of glacier mass compared to 2024.

Permafrost
thawing

Ice avalanche & snow avalanche

Landslides & rockfall

Loss of endemic sp
dependent on snow a

Glacial lake outburst floods

Reduced supply of drinking water and irrigation water, with effects on food security, livelihoods, cultural heritage, and overall security

Increase in human–wildlife conflicts

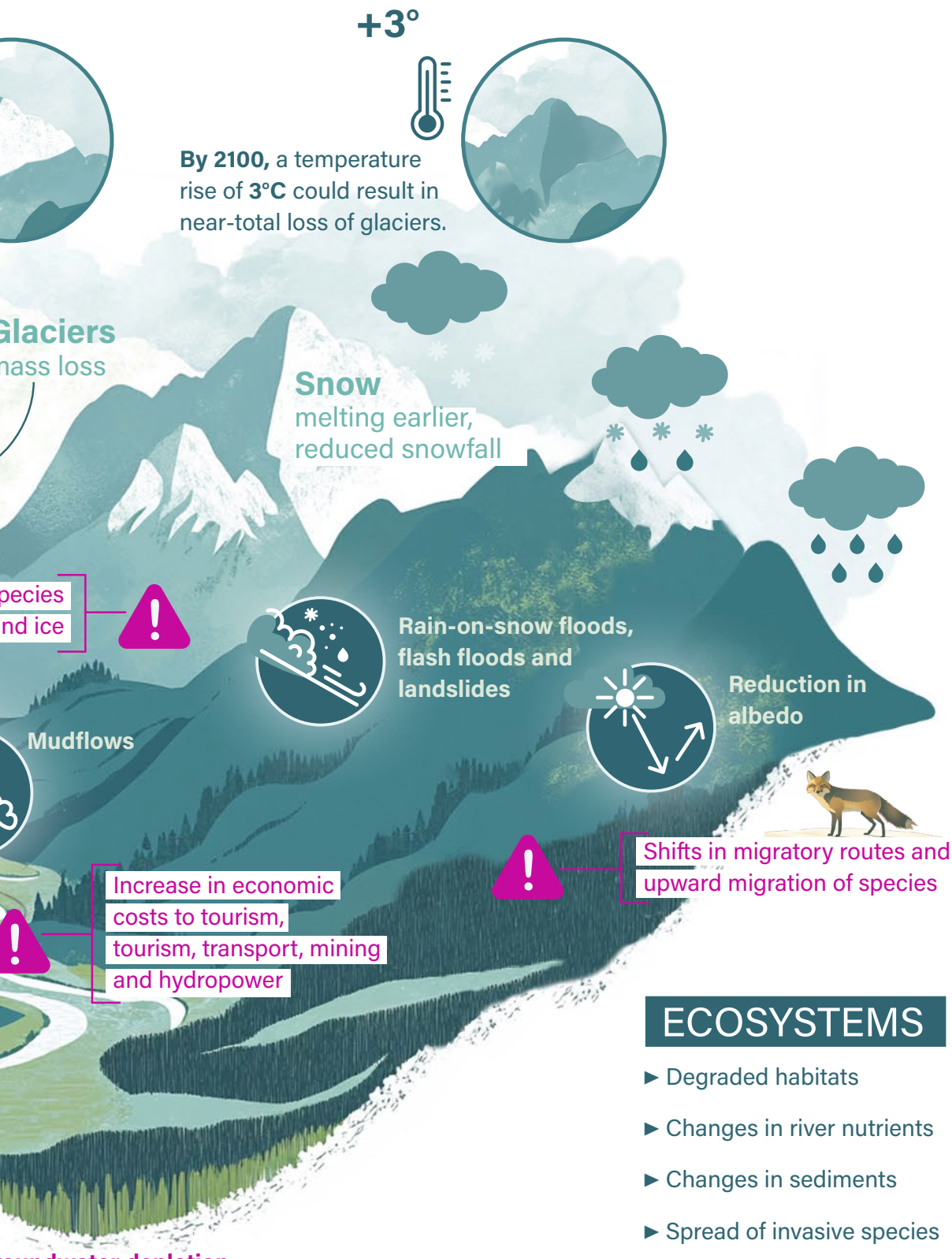
WATER RESOURCES

- Reduced summer water availability in hot and dry years
- More pronounced annual and inter-annual water fluctuations
- River flows see earlier peaks and then decrease to lower than average levels
- Drying of springs

Changes in cyclic and seasonal climate patterns disrupting plant and animal species

Gr
Inc
– 2
nea

Impact of the loss of mountain snow and ice in the Caucasus
SDC, 2025



roundwater depletion

crease in groundwater withdrawals since 2000
25% in Georgia, 100% in Armenia and
arly 400% in Azerbaijan

Sources: UNEP, 2024 ; Zekollari et al., 2024; Zemp et al., 2019; Tielidze et al., 2022a; Tielidze et al., 2023; Shakarashvili et al., 2020.

Infographic produced by **Zoï Environment Network**, 2025

South-East European Multi-Hazard
Early Warning Advisory System

South-East European Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory System
WMO, 2022


Kazakhstan
Russia
Caspian Sea
Georgia
Azerbaijan
Armenia
Türkiye
Iran
Cyprus

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING ADVISORY SYSTEM
(SEE-MHEWS-A)

1 THE NEED FOR EARLY WARNING
Major hazards and impacts
Importance of cross-border cooperation
Project participants and contributors

ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE

Adaptation at Altitude
Taking Action in the Mountains
SDC, 2020 – 2025

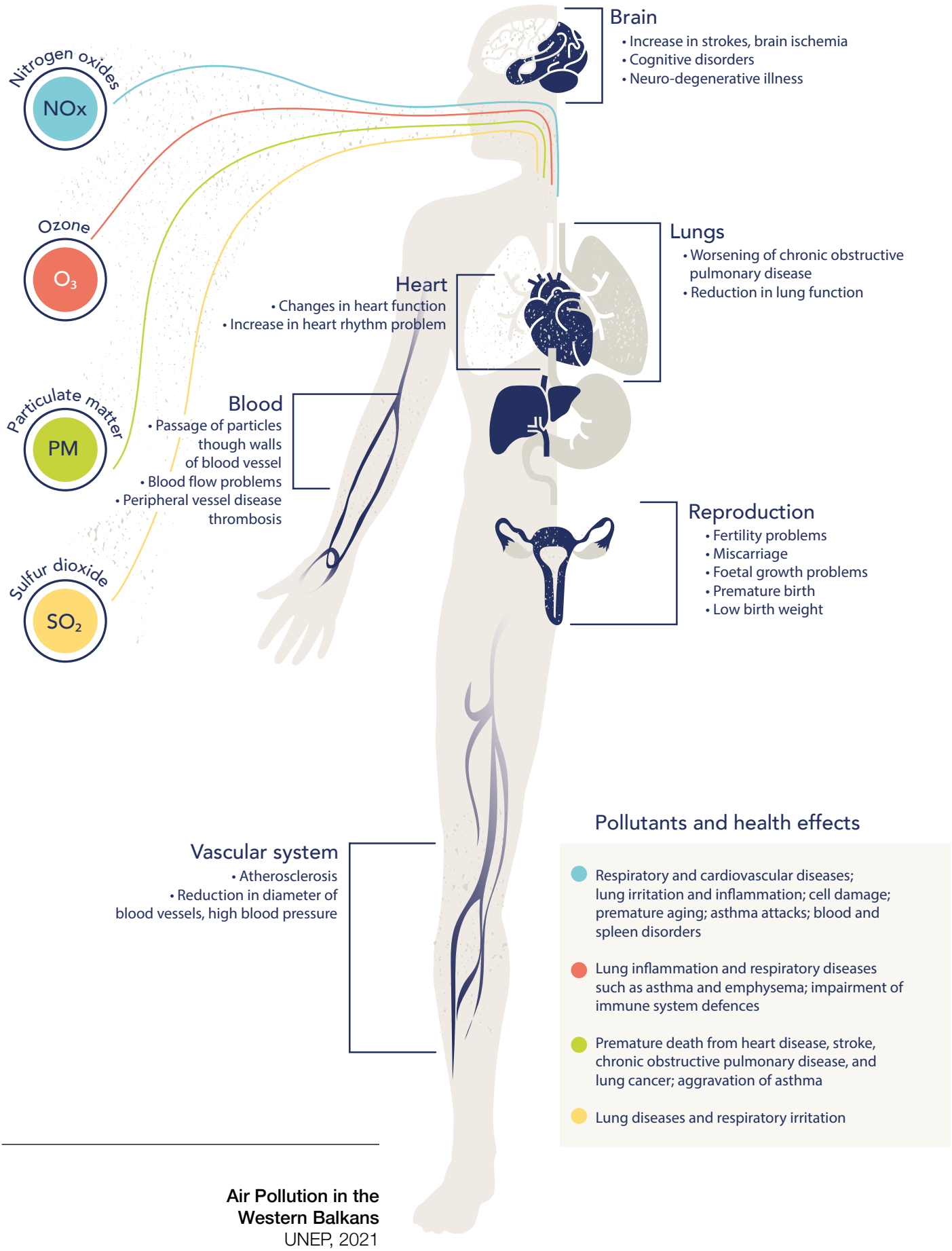
UNDERSTANDING
DISASTER RISK

INVESTING
IN RESILIENCE

STRENGTHENING
RISK GOVERNANCE

ENHANCING
PREPAREDNESS

Impact on human health



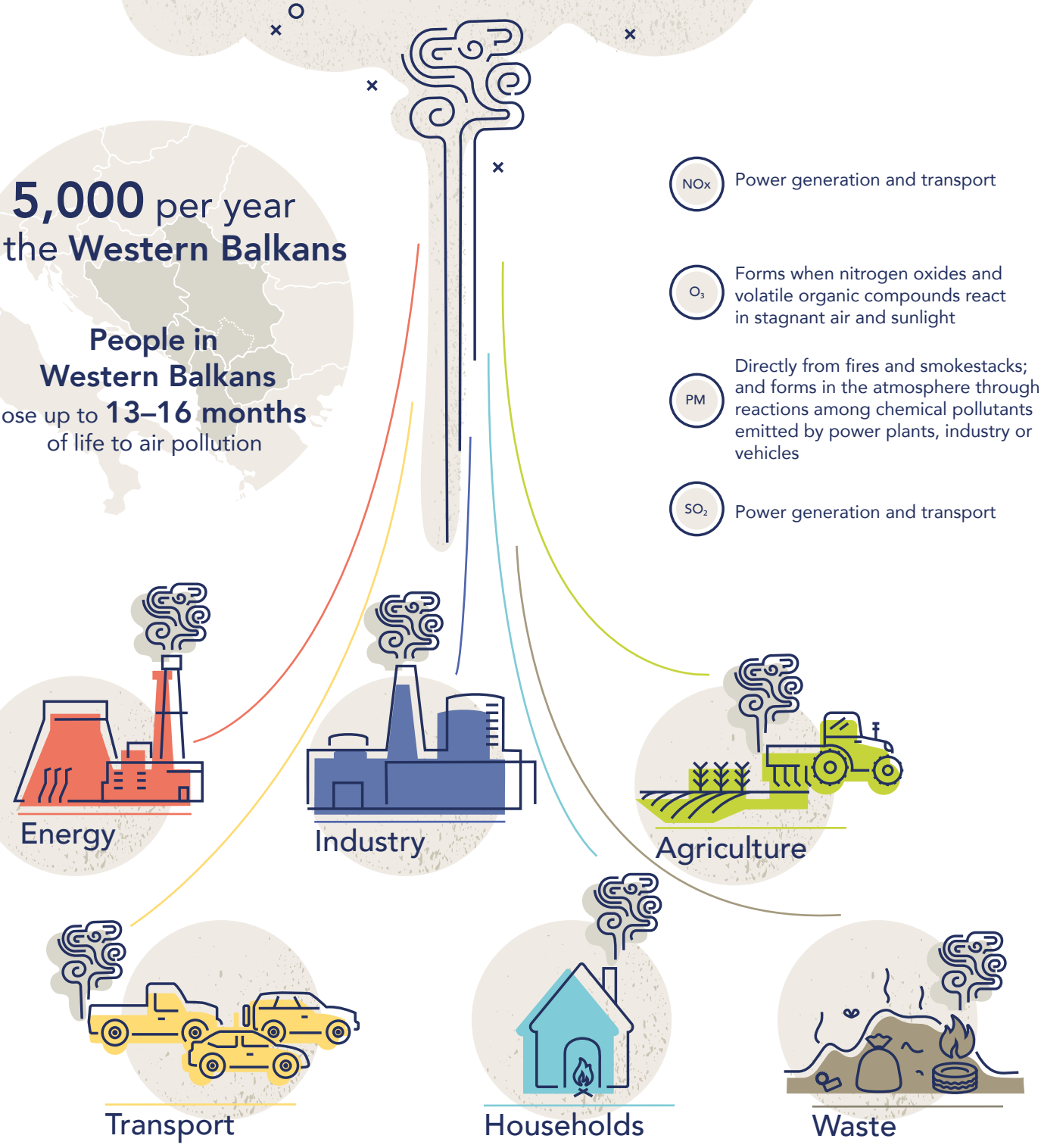
Air Pollution in the Western Balkans
UNEP, 2021

Pollutants and sources

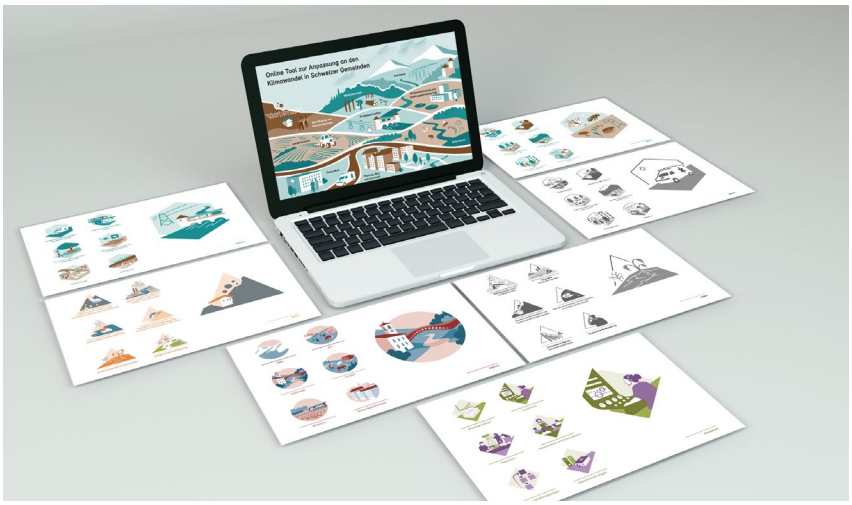
7 million deaths
per year due to air pollution

5,000 per year
in the **Western Balkans**

People in Western Balkans
lose up to **13–16 months**
of life to air pollution



Online Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change
FOEN, 2022

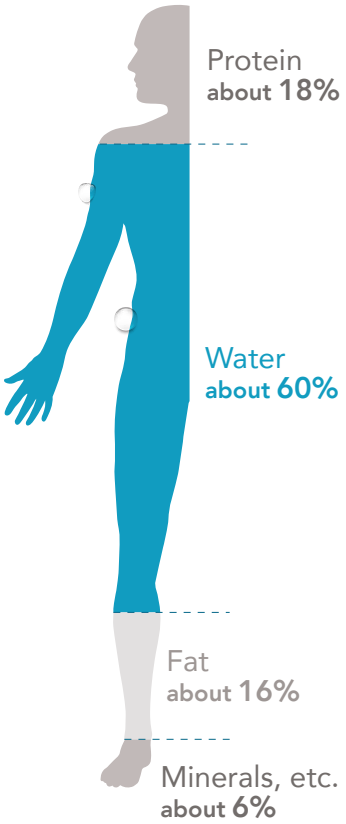


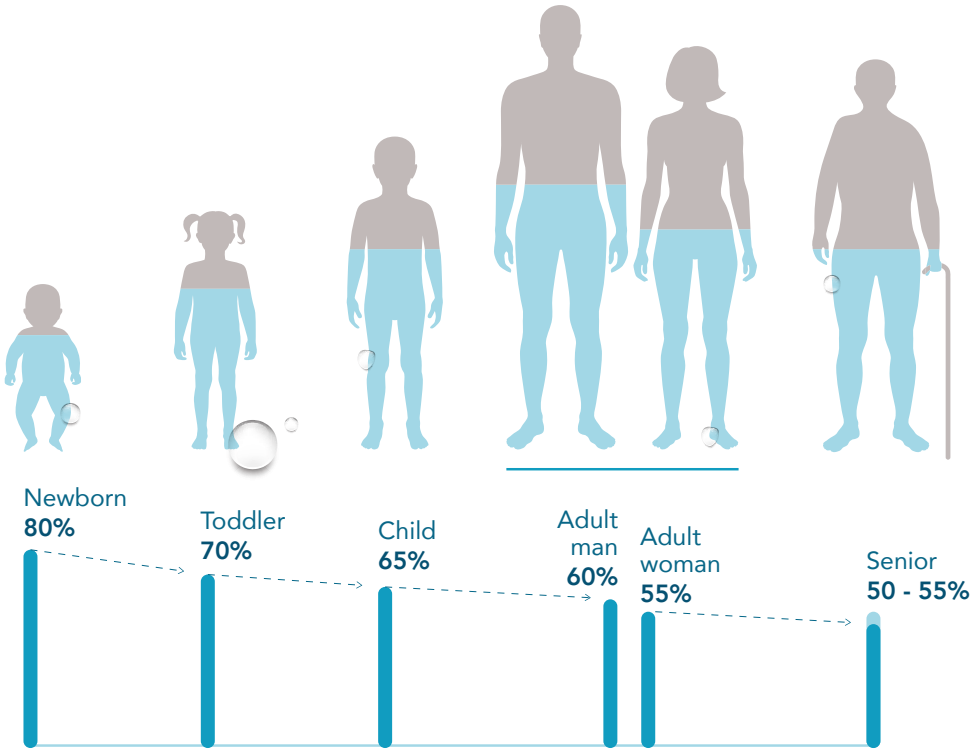
Wasserwirtschaft

Landwirtschaft

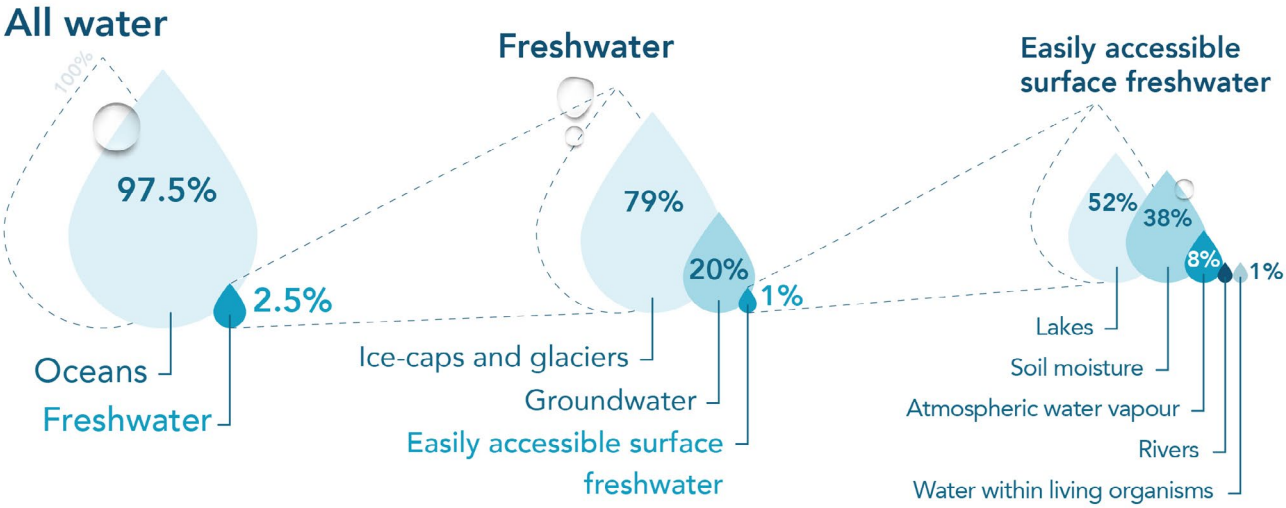
Wohnungswesen

We are water





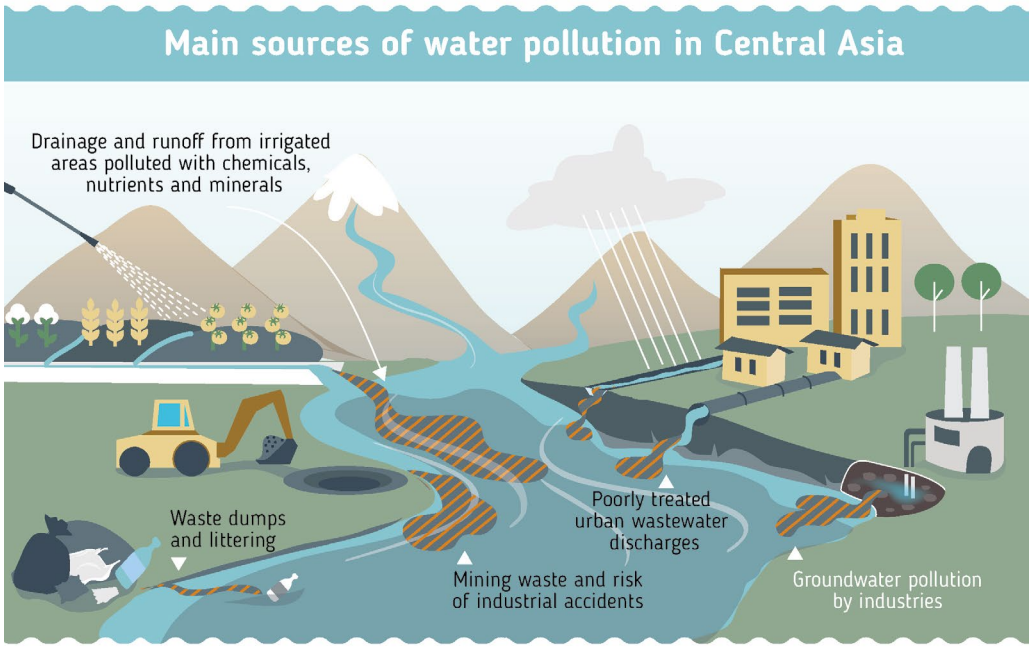
Global water resources on earth are estimated at about **1400 km³**
of which only **0.175 km³ (0.0125%) are easily accessible surface freshwater.**

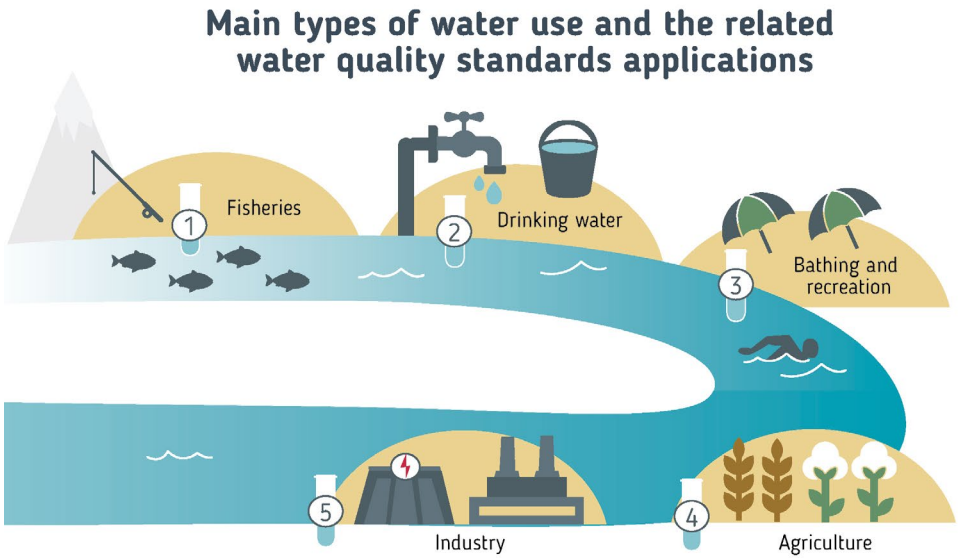


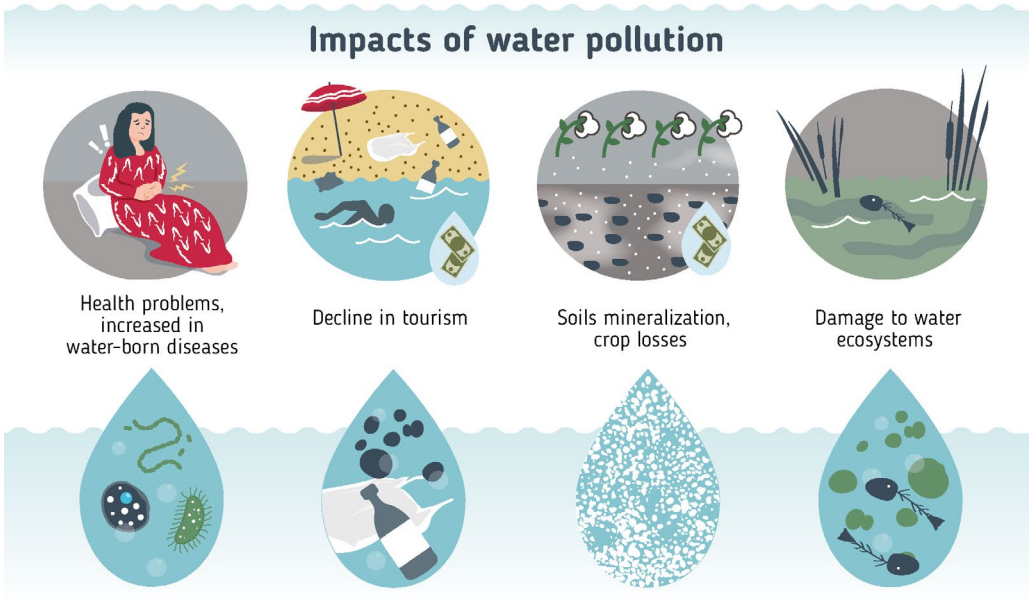
Global Programme Water
Programme Framework 2021-24
SDC, 2022


Природа Западного Тянь-Шаня
Основные места туризма и отдыха
в горах Ташкентской области
КАЗАХСТАН
КЫРГЫЗСТАН
ТАДЖИКИСТАН
вдхр. Чарвак
р. Чирчик
Чаткал
Ключевые районы биоразнообразия и
участки всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО
Кумышкан
Чимган
Чаткальский
заповедник
Ташкент
Паркент
Сукок
р. Сукок
Янгиабад
р. Ангрен
Курамин
Чортак
р. Сырдарья

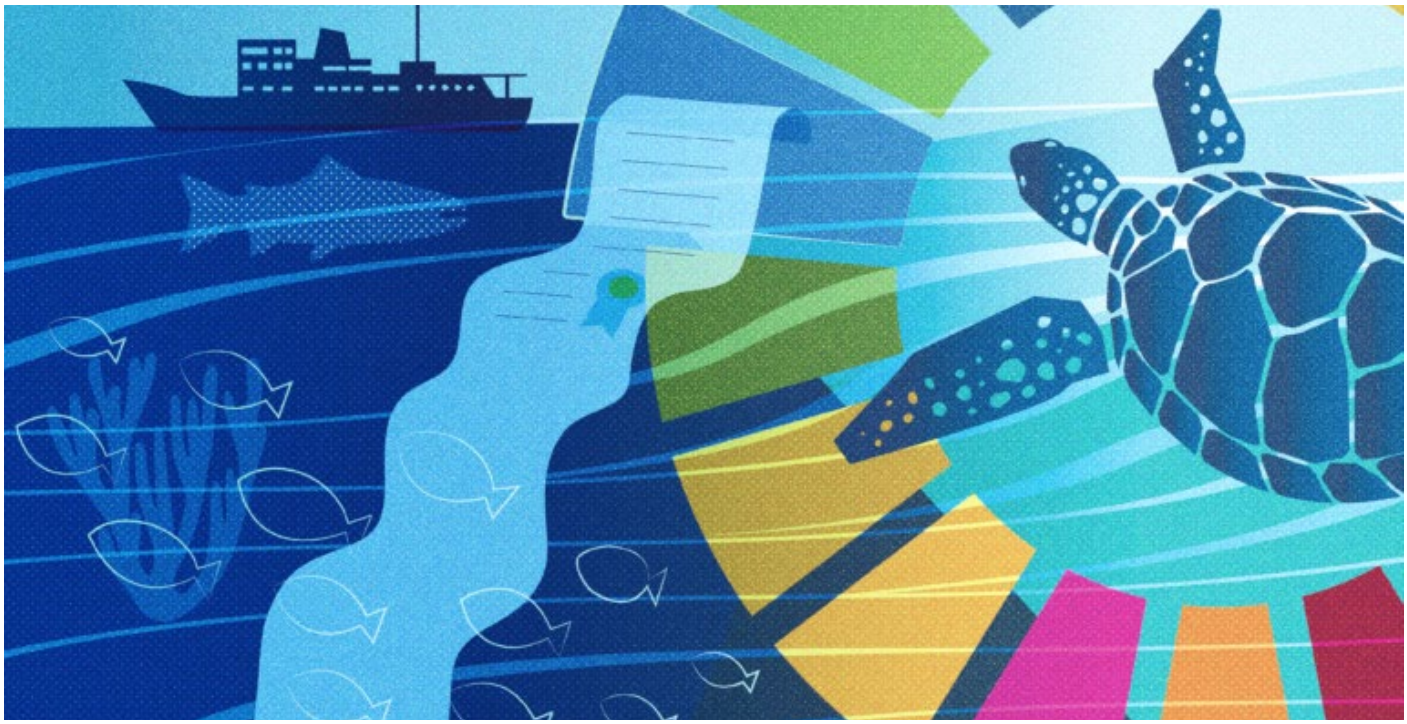
Water infographic
in Central Asia
Regional Environmental Center of Central Asia, 2022

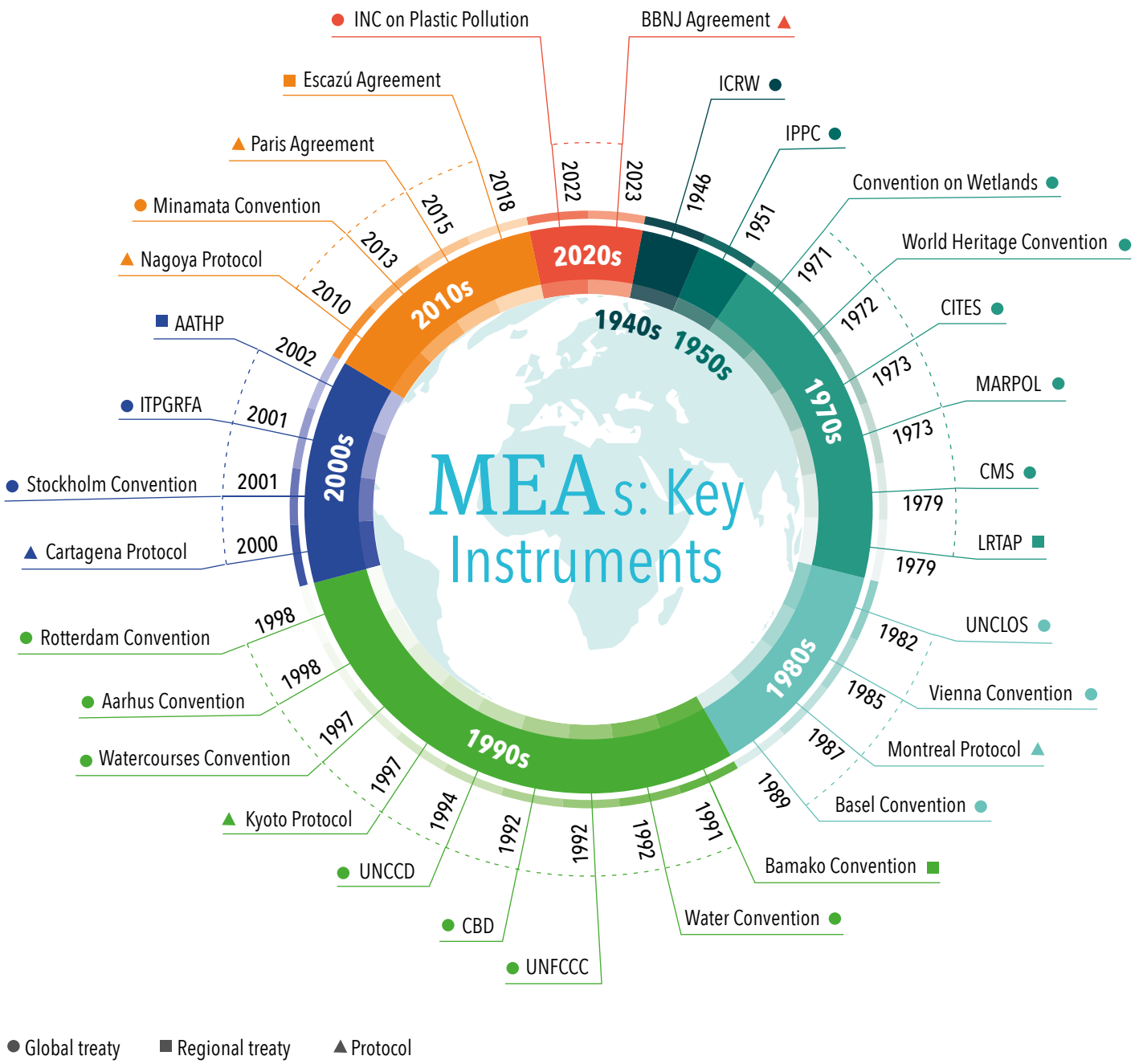






United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements
E-learning, visual scroll, diagram
InforMEA, 2021




MEAs: Key Instruments
1940s
1950s
1970s
1980s
1990s
2000s
2010s
2020s
INC on Plastic Pollution
2022
BBNJ Agreement
2023
Escazú Agreement
2018
ICRW
1946
Paris Agreement
2015
IPPC
1951
Minamata Convention
2013
Convention on Wetlands
1971
Nagoya Protocol
2010
World Heritage Convention
1972
AATHP
2002
CITES
1973
ITPGRFA
2001
MARPOL
1973
Stockholm Convention
2001
CMS
1979
Cartagena Protocol
2000
LRTAP
1979
Rotterdam Convention
1998
UNCLOS
1982
Aarhus Convention
1998
Vienna Convention
1985
Watercourses Convention
1997
Montreal Protocol
1987
Kyoto Protocol
1997
Basel Convention
1989
UNCCD
1994
Bamako Convention
1991
CBD
1992
Water Convention
1992
UNFCCC
1992
Global treaty
Regional treaty
Protocol

alignment alignment

1 MILLION
YOUTH ACTIONS
CHALLENGE
1MYAC.COM

HEX # 0FA7D7
RGB • 15 - 167 - 215
CMYK • 74 - 14 - 7 - 0

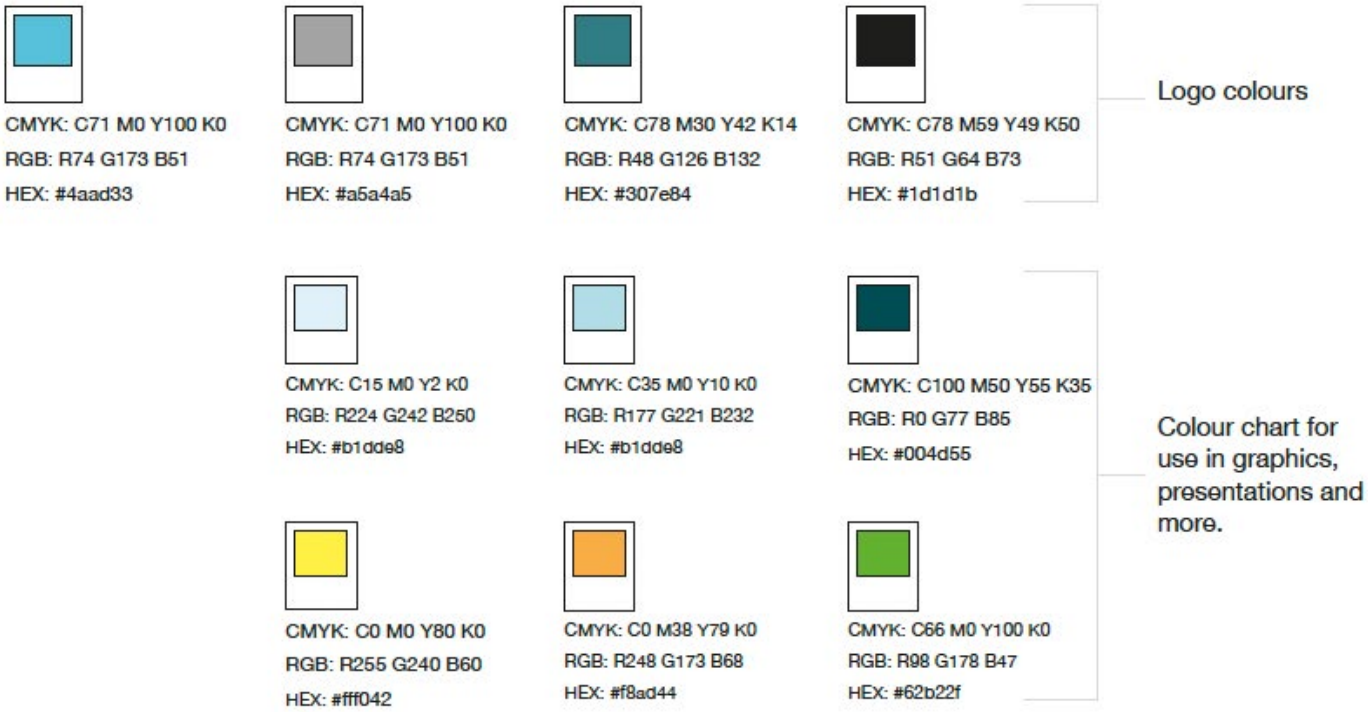
HEX # B8E1F3
RGB • 184 - 225 - 243
CMYK • 32 - 0 - 4 - 0

HEX # 3FA635
RGB • 63 - 166 - 53
CMYK • 75 - 4 - 100 - 0

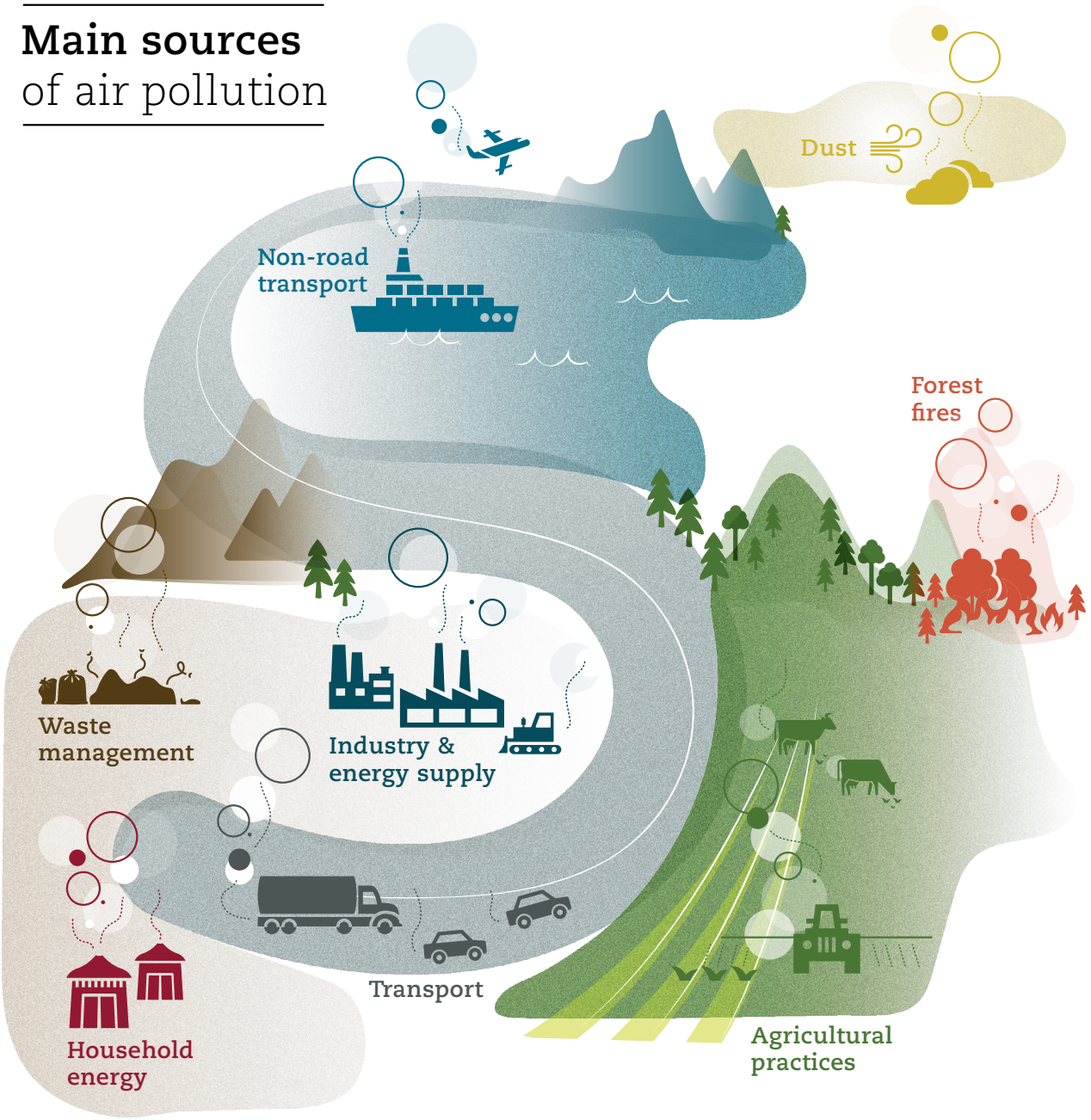
* The fonts used for this logo are two creative vector fonts and cannot be used for writing text.


Hand-made
typographic design
20
26
Font -
Arial Rounded

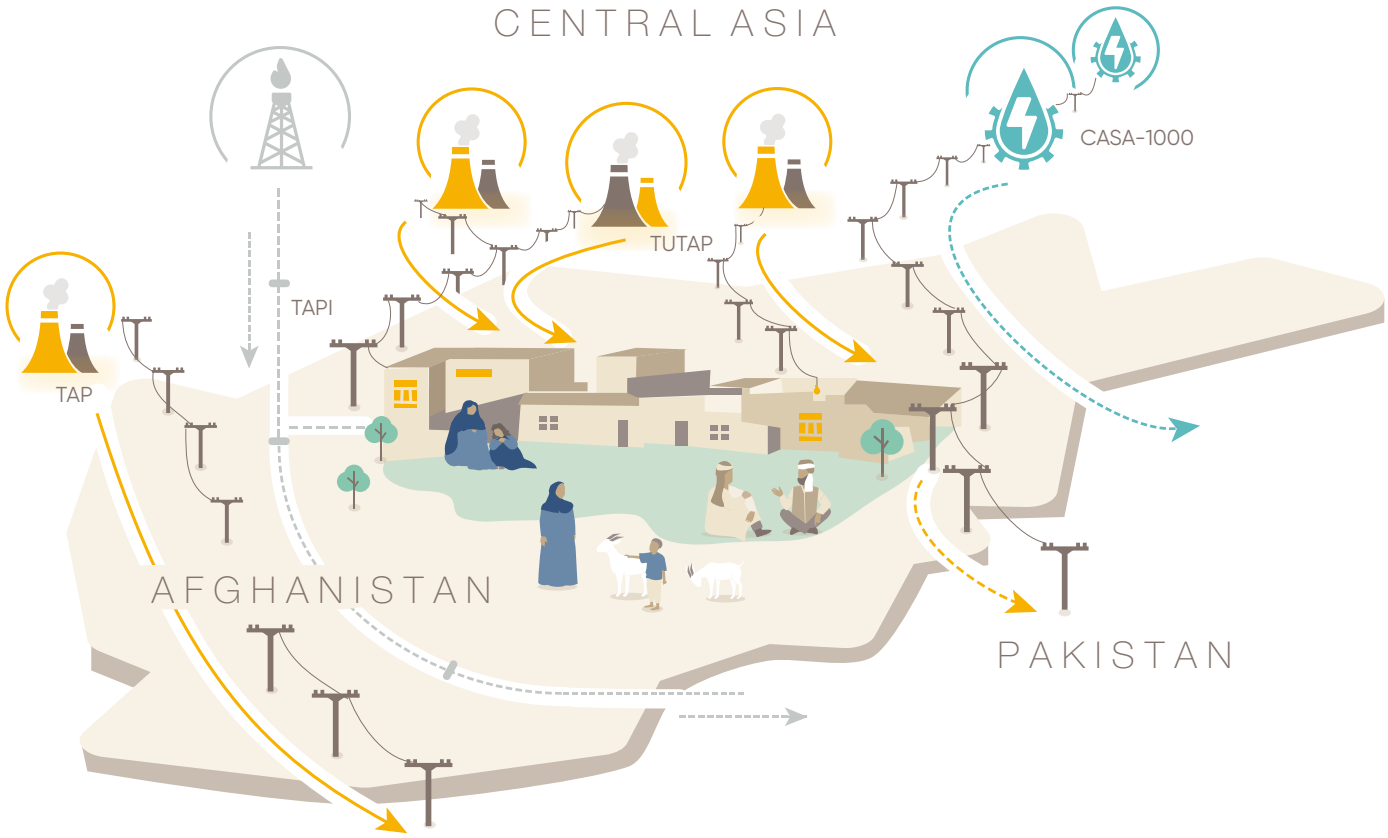

Font - Acumin Pro
medium
Hand-made
typographic design
International Conference on
Calcium
Aluminates
20
26
Font -
Arial Rounded
Font - Acumin Pro
medium

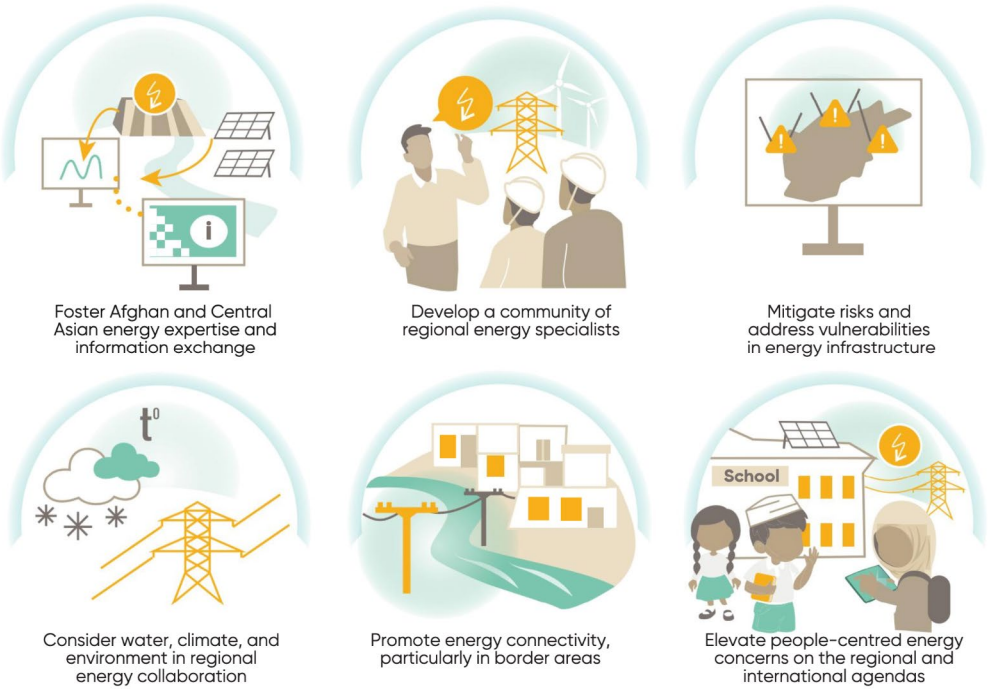

CMYK: C71 M0 Y100 K0
RGB: R74 G173 B51
HEX: #4aad33
CMYK: C71 M0 Y100 K0
RGB: R74 G173 B51
HEX: #a5a4a5
CMYK: C78 M30 Y42 K14
RGB: R48 G126 B132
HEX: #307e84
CMYK: C78 M59 Y49 K50
RGB: R51 G64 B73
HEX: #1d1d1b
Logo colours
CMYK: C15 M0 Y2 K0
RGB: R224 G242 B250
HEX: #b1dde8
CMYK: C35 M0 Y10 K0
RGB: R177 G221 B232
HEX: #b1dde8
CMYK: C100 M50 Y55 K35
RGB: R0 G77 B85
HEX: #004d55
Colour chart for
use in graphics,
presentations and
more.
CMYK: C0 M0 Y80 K0
RGB: R255 G240 B60
HEX: #fff042
CMYK: C0 M38 Y79 K0
RGB: R248 G173 B68
HEX: #f8ad44
CMYK: C66 M0 Y100 K0
RGB: R98 G178 B47
HEX: #62b22f

Main sources of air pollution



The SDC's engagement for clean air for all
SDC, 2022


CENTRAL ASIA
CASA-1000
TUTAP
TAPI
TAP
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN


Foster Afghan and Central Asian energy expertise and information exchange
Develop a community of regional energy specialists
Mitigate risks and address vulnerabilities in energy infrastructure
Consider water, climate, and environment in regional energy collaboration
Promote energy connectivity, particularly in border areas
School
Elevate people-centred energy concerns on the regional and international agendas

ASSESS THE PROBLEM WITH AVAILABLE DATA

1. Determine the GHG emissions associated with material use in the economy to prioritize sectors/sub-sectors for circular economy interventions in the NDC.
2. Assess current NDC to identify entry points for circular economy interventions.
3. Identify relevant stakeholders to engage.

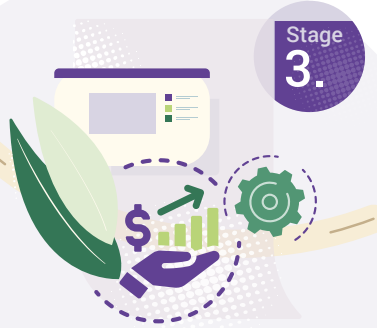
Problem assessment
Material use and GHG emissions

Policy response
Circular economy interventions

DEFINE THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY POLICY RESPONSE

1. Identify circular economy opportunities in prioritized sectors/sub-sectors for the NDC.
2. Select circular economy interventions and assess their potential impact to inform the NDC update (ex-ante).
3. Strengthen political will and establish institutional arrangements to ensure implementation.

Policy implementation
Policy instruments

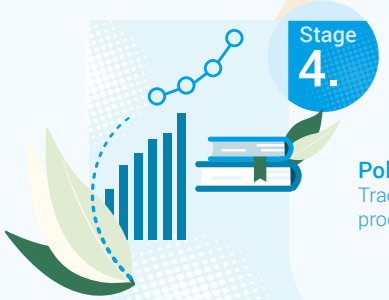


IMPLEMENT CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR THE NDC

1. Identify policy instruments for the implementation of selected circular economy interventions.
2. Assess feasibility and establish indicators to track implementation and inform the NDC.
3. Explore financial resources for implementation.

TRACK AND REPORT PROGRESS IN THE BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT

1. Assess effectiveness of interventions and impact on material flows and GHG emissions.
2. Report impact and progress in the BTR.



Policy evaluation
Track and report progress in the BTR

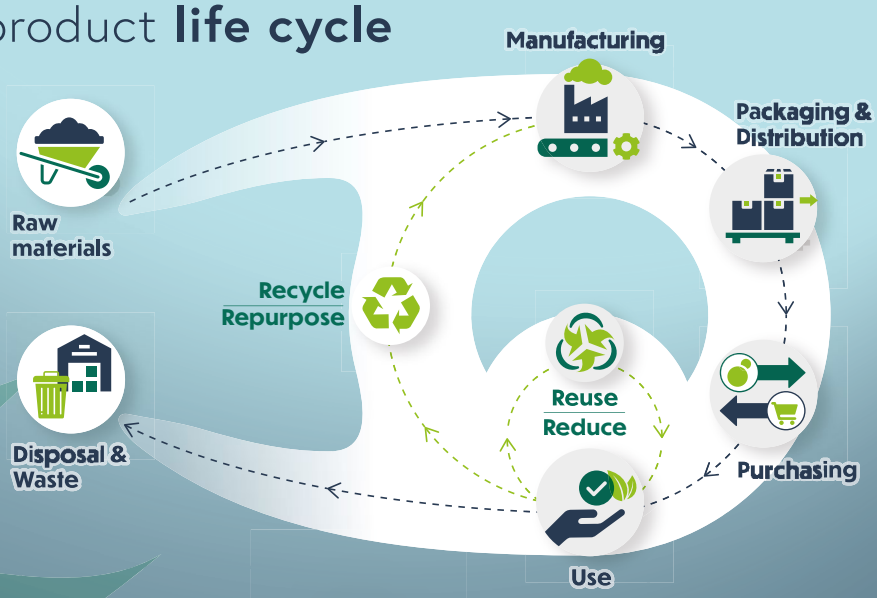
What are the different types of **environmental labels** ?

Information for Producers

Overview of labels and their application for environmental best practice:

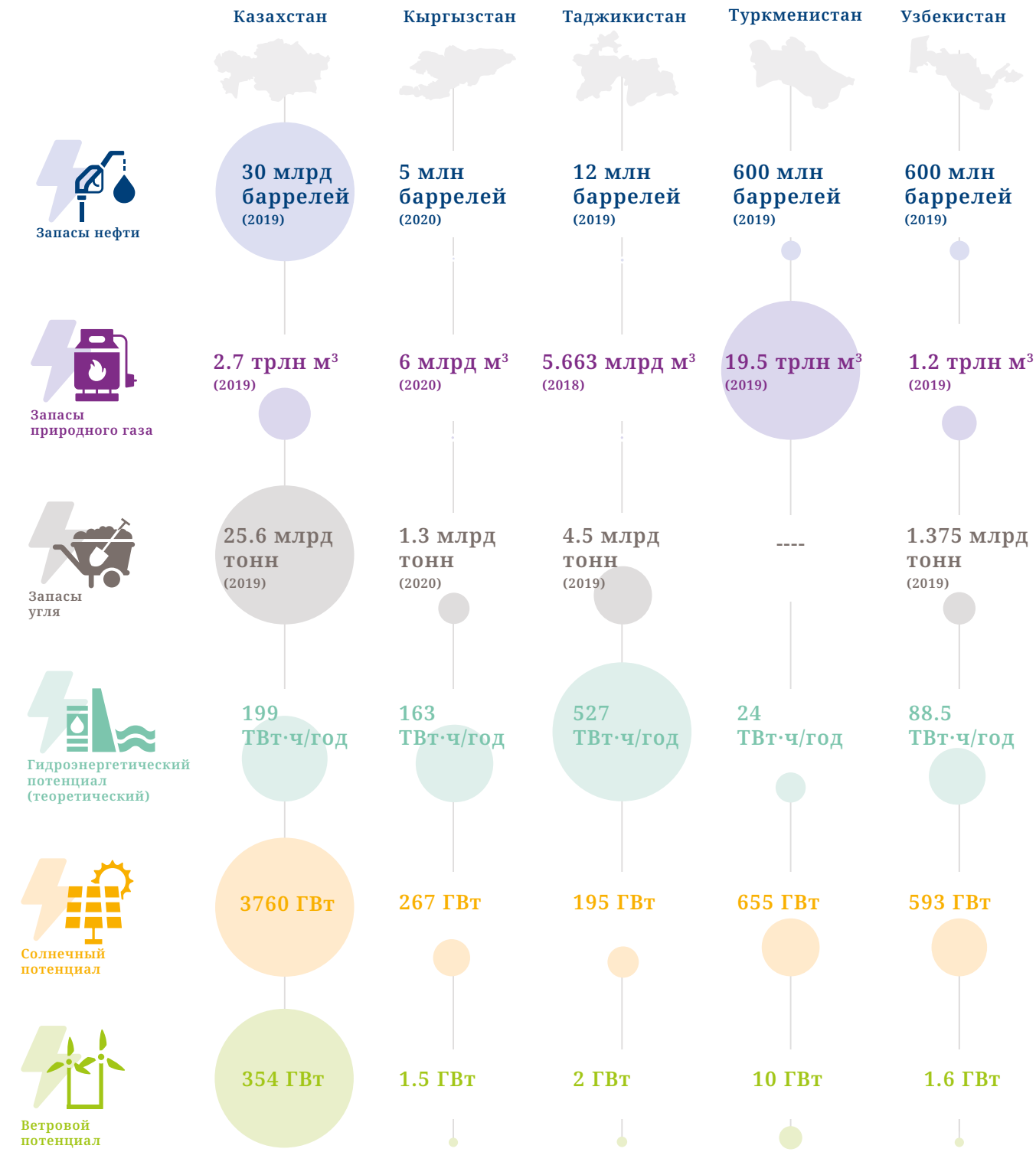
	Ecolabel Type I	**Certification scheme or sustainability label** Type I-like	**Self-declaration** Type II	**Environmental product declaration** Type III
ISO reference	ISO 14024		ISO 14021	ISO 14025
Third party-verified	✓	✓	Not required but recommended	✓
Life cycle-based	✓	✓	Rarely	Typically
Environmental focus	Full set of environmental (and social) criteria	Specific environmental impact	Specific environmental impact	Overall impact (often shown as matrix)
Comparability between products possible	Sometimes	Sometimes	---	Typically
Communication method	Seal or label	Seal or label	Declaration, sometimes with seal or graphical element	Environmental product declaration
Type of communication	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-consumer	Business-to-business

The product **life cycle**

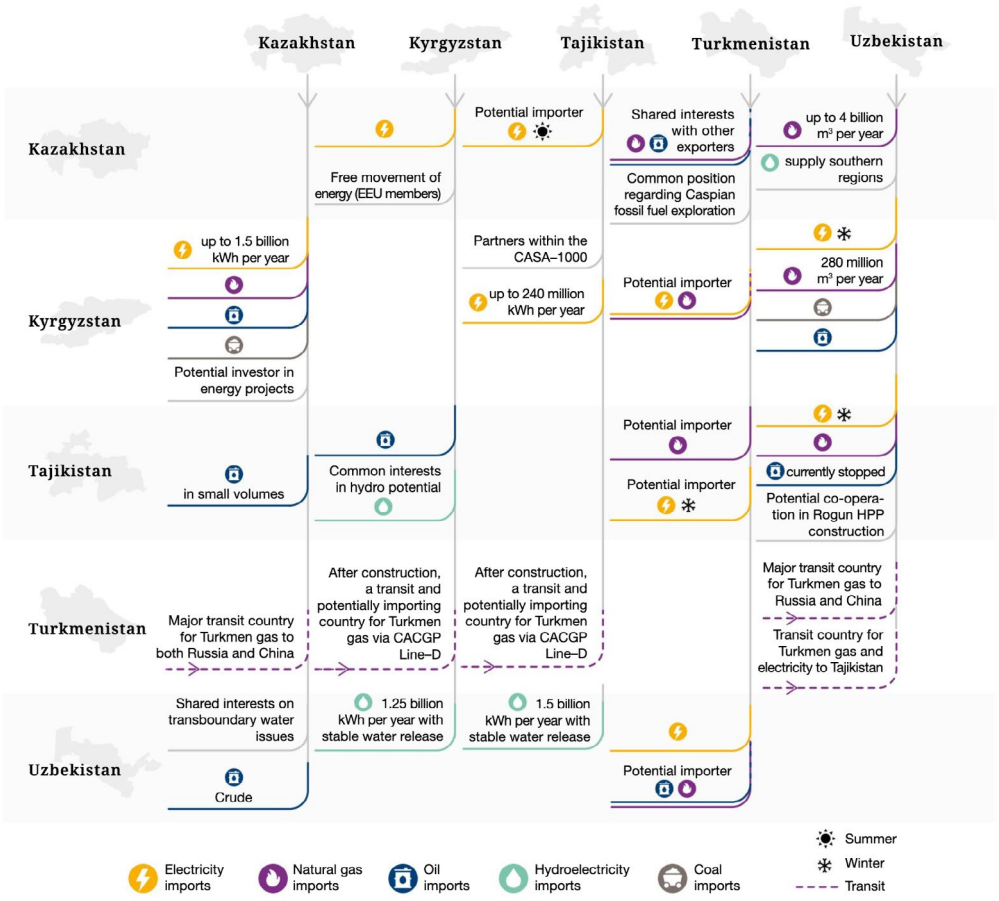


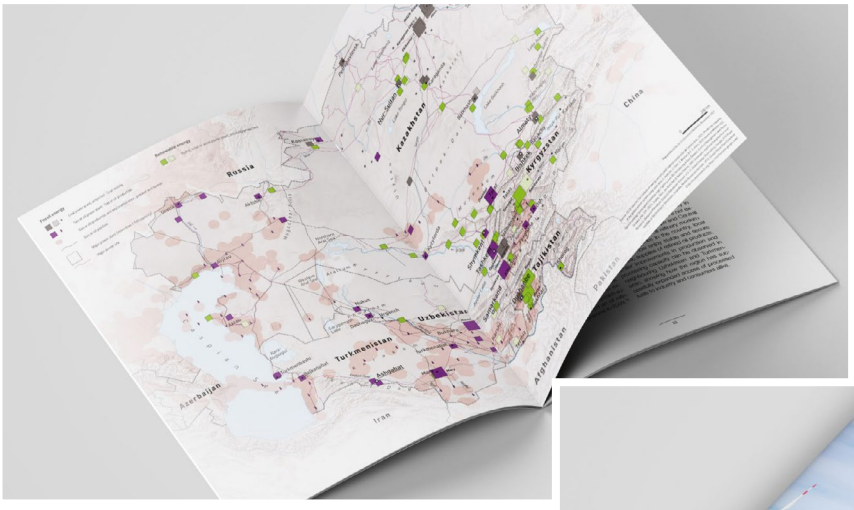
Design: Zoï Environment Network

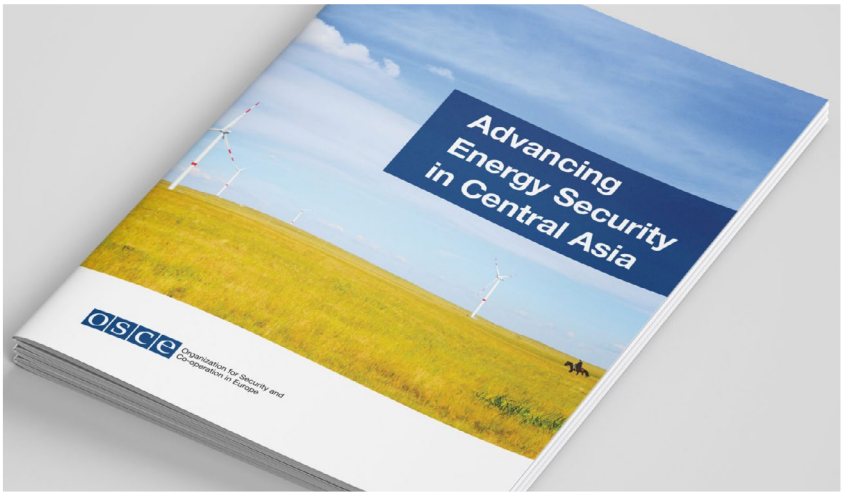
www.eu4environment.org


Казахстан
Кыргызстан
Таджикистан
Туркменистан
Узбекистан
Запасы нефти
30 млрд баррелей (2019)
5 млн баррелей (2020)
12 млн баррелей (2019)
600 млн баррелей (2019)
600 млн баррелей (2019)
Запасы природного газа
2.7 трлн м³ (2019)
6 млрд м³ (2020)
5.663 млрд м³ (2018)
19.5 трлн м³ (2019)
1.2 трлн м³ (2019)
Запасы угля
25.6 млрд тонн (2019)
1.3 млрд тонн (2020)
4.5 млрд тонн (2019)

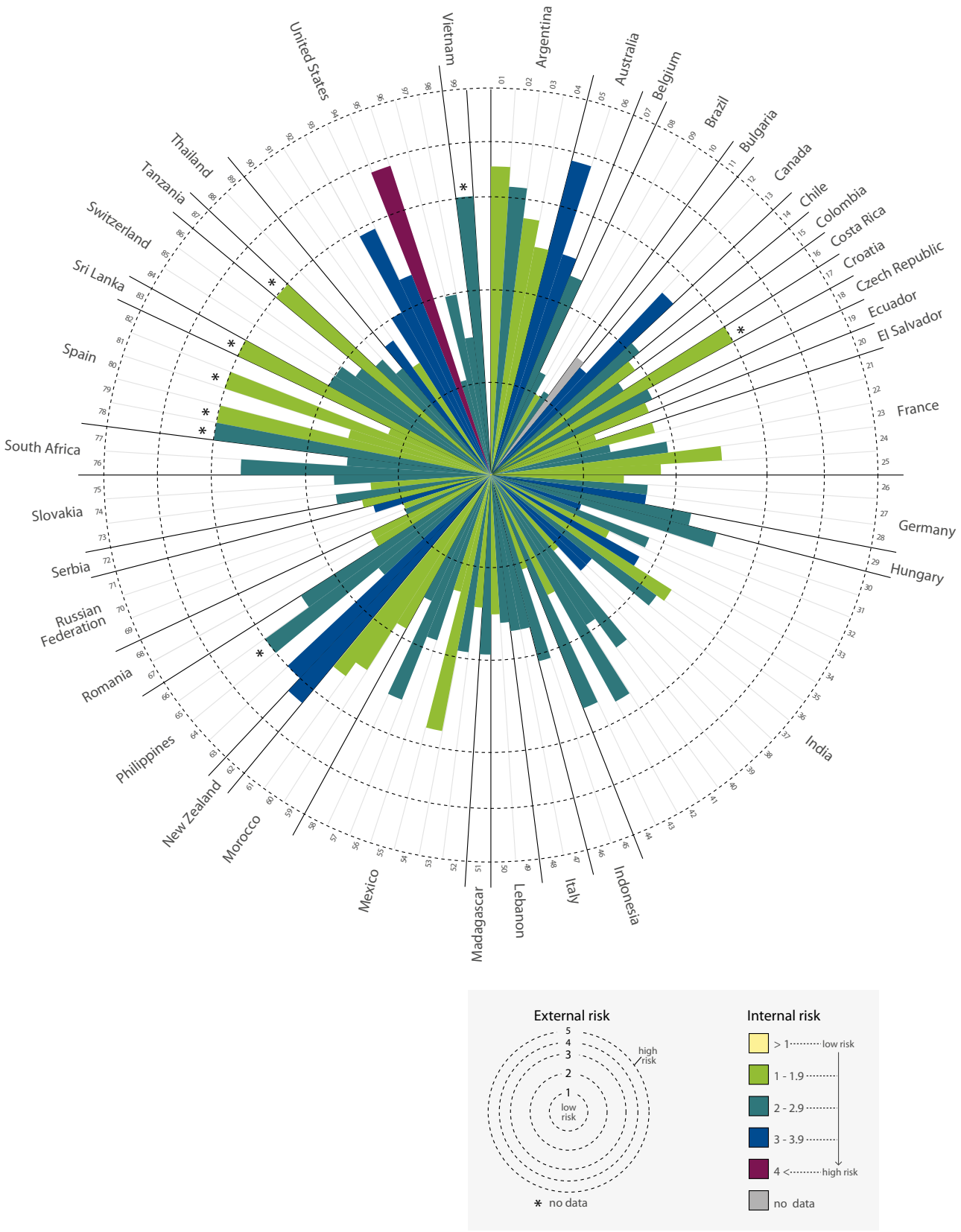
1.375 млрд тонн (2019)
Гидроэнергетический потенциал (теоретический)
199 ТВт·ч/год
163 ТВт·ч/год
527 ТВт·ч/год
24 ТВт·ч/год
88.5 ТВт·ч/год
Солнечный потенциал
3760 ГВт
267 ГВт
195 ГВт
655 ГВт
593 ГВт
Ветровой потенциал
354 ГВт
1.5 ГВт
2 ГВт
10 ГВт
1.6 ГВт

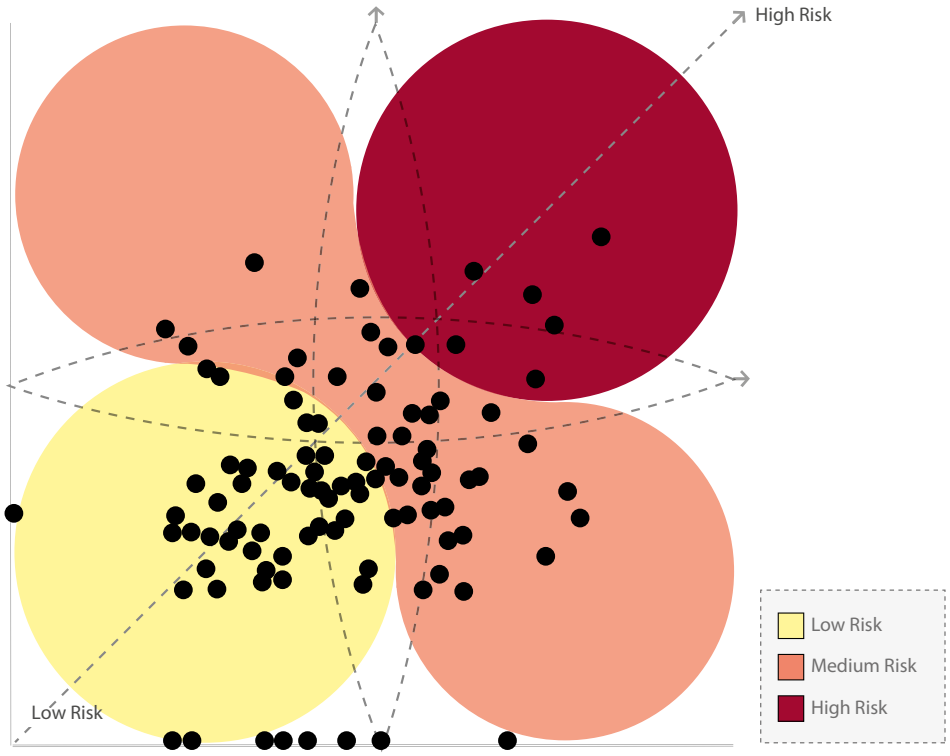

Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Free movement of energy (EEU members)
Potential importer
Shared interests with other exporters
up to 4 billion m³ per year
supply southern regions
Common position regarding Caspian fossil fuel exploration
up to 1.5 billion kWh per year
Potential investor in energy projects
Partners within the CASA–1000
up to 240 million kWh per year
Potential importer
280 million m³ per year
in small volumes
Common interests in hydro potential
Potential importer
Potential importer
currently stopped
Potential co-operation in Rogun HPP construction
Major transit country for Turkmen gas to both Russia and China
After construction, a transit and potentially importing country for Turkmen gas via CACGP Line–D
After construction, a transit and potentially importing country for Turkmen gas via CACGP Line–D
Major transit country for Turkmen gas to Russia and China
Transit country for Turkmen gas and electricity to Tajikistan
Shared interests on transboundary water issues
1.25 billion kWh per year with stable water release
1.5 billion kWh per year with stable water release
Crude
Potential importer
Summer
Winter
Transit
Electricity imports
Natural gas imports
Oil imports
Hydroelectricity imports
Coal imports

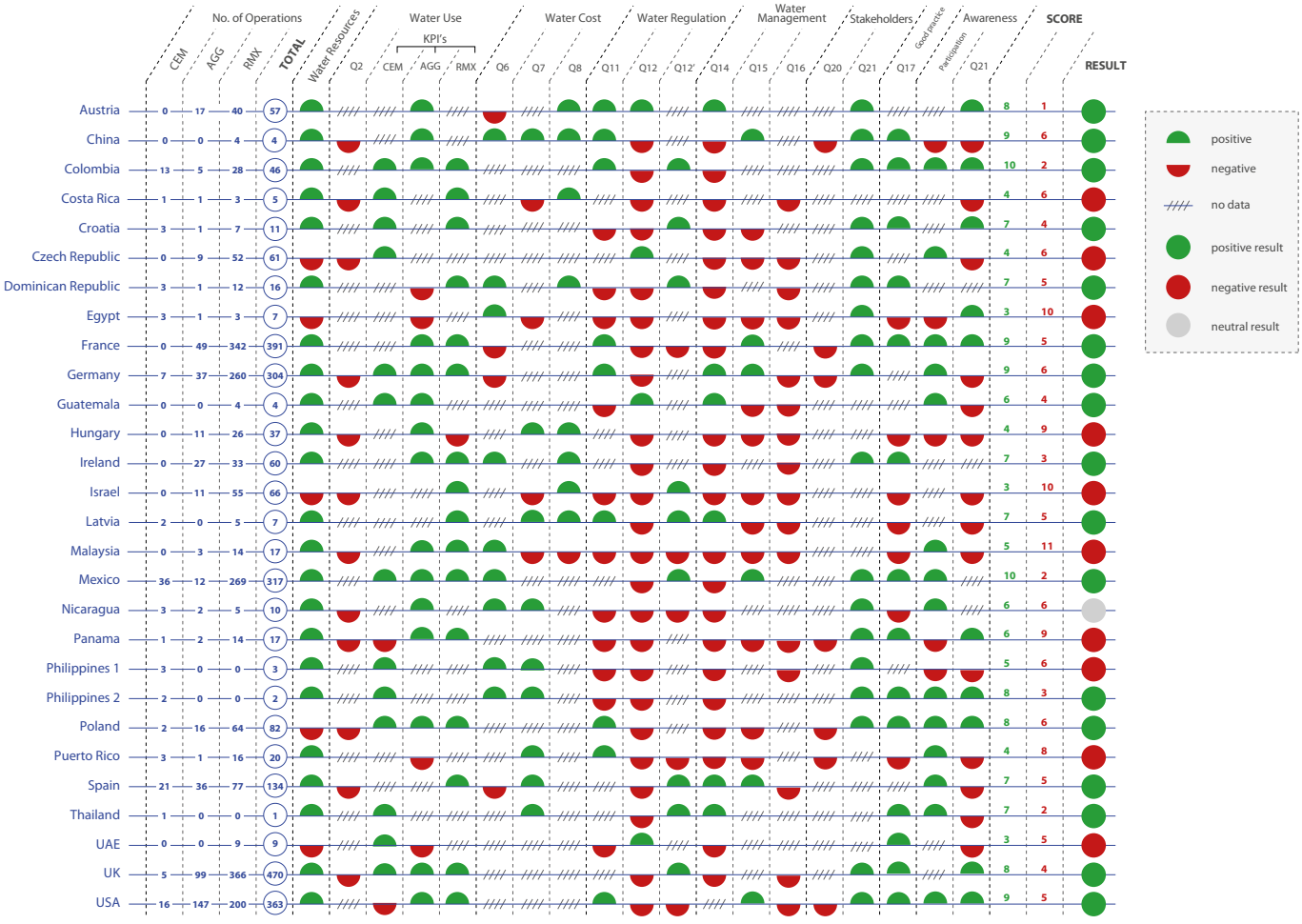

Russia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
Azerbaijan
Iran
Afghanistan
China


Advancing Energy Security in Central Asia
OSCE
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Company A - General Risk Assessment




High Risk
Low Risk
Low Risk
Medium Risk
High Risk


No. of Operations
CEM
AGG
RMX
TOTAL
Water Resources
Q2
Water Use
KPI's
CEM
AGG
RMX
Q6
Water Cost
Q7
Q8
Q11
Water Regulation
Q12
Q12'
Water Management
Q14
Q15
Q16
Stakeholders
Q20
Q21
Awareness
Good practice
Participation
Q17
Q21
SCORE
RESULT
Austria 0 17 40 57 8 1
China 0 0 4 4 9 6
Colombia 13 5 28 46 10 2
Costa Rica 1 1 3 5 4 6
Croatia 3 1 7 11 7 4
Czech Republic 0 9 52 61 4 6
Dominican Republic 3 1 12 16 7 5
Egypt 3 1 3 7 3 10
France 0 49 342 391 9 5
Germany 7 37 260 304 9 6
Guatemala 0 0 4 4 6 4
Hungary 0 11 26 37 4 9
Ireland 0 27 33 60 7 3
Israel 0 11 55 66 3 10
Latvia 2 0 5 7 7 5
Malaysia 0 3 14 17 5 11
Mexico 36 12 269 317 10 2
Nicaragua 3 2 5 10 6 6
Panama 1 2 14 17 6 9
Philippines 1 3 0 0 3 5 6
Philippines 2 2 0 0 2 8 3
Poland 2 16 64 82 8 6
Puerto Rico 3 1 16 20 4 8
Spain 21 36 77 134 7 5
Thailand 1 0 0 1 7 2
UAE 0 0 9 9 3 5
UK 5 99 366 470 8 4
USA 16 147 200 363 9 5
positive
negative
no data
positive result
negative result
neutral result

Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Mothers' Milk
UN Environment, 2012

Summary of results of 3 POPs in mothers'milk

UNIT → pg g^{-1} fat

Mainstreaming biodiversity

1 Aware of the values of biodiversity
2 Integration of,biodiversity
3 Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity
4 Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption

Reducing pressure on biodiversity

5 Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats
6 All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably
7 Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably
8 Reducing pollution
9 Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized
10 Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems

Safeguarding ecosystem

11 Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas.
12 Prevent extinction of known threatened species
13 Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity

Enhancing benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services

14 Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems
15 Enhanced ecosystem resilience
16 Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (…)

Mainstreaming biodiversity

17 Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan
18 Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected
19 Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved
20 Mobilization of financial resources

Zoï Environment Network
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
CH-1219 Châtelaine, Switzerland
tel +41 22 917 83 42
enzoi@zoinet.org