

Discuss these questions for the united nation environments program (unep)

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Questions on the United Nation Environments Program (UNEP) Questions on the United Nation Environments Program (UNEP) UNEP is an organization that operates in countries and regions with well-coordinated frameworks as opposed to a unit-by-unit or initiative-by-initiative basis. Its cross-sectional and global ecosystem is reflected in its organizational structure, personnel, and the daily activities. What makes UNEP thrive in its operations is the fact that the organization is based in Africa. This gives an added advantage for it to understand the environmental concerns experienced by the developing countries. As a way to ensure that everything goes on precisely, UNEP has built a conducive surrounding by supporting various offices as well as centers of excellence such as the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The operations in crucial matters such as Economics, Industry, and Technology are made more favorable by situating their major offices in Paris and Geneva.

Any organization, no matter the size, must have key stakeholders (Shafritz & Ott, 1996). In the same way, UNEP has major actors in its daily operations, which ensure that the ecosystem of the organization favors the objectives and that all the goals are fully achieved. UNEP's comparative advantage lies in working with technical and scientific communities; in monitoring and assessing, as well as linking to environment ministries. The Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council, who are the chief formal governance mechanisms, meet on a regular basis to give adequate guidance and oversight.

There are a few challenges that the environment presents to UNEP. The worst of all are the environmental disasters. Developmental and economic

operations interact with components of the habitats and may probably cause the changing patterns of activities; creating severe environmental and natural phenomena (Tompkins, 2004). This is a major challenge to the UNEP as it may not be in a position to handle natural calamities, which are harmful to both the ecosystem and to human beings.

Human behavior is another factor of the environment that challenges this organization. They are directly linked to various trends, such as population growth, increase in poverty, unwise land use, disturbance of initially stable ecosystems, and environmental degradation. Such factors exposed to the environment may be a big problem for UNEP to handle within a short period of time. The environment is still at the margin of socio-economic growth.

Excessive consumption and poverty continue putting heavy pressure to UNEP, especially in places where awareness and action are not coordinated to conserve the environment.

An open system is isolated from other related or unrelated systems, though it exchanges energy and matter with other systems, whereas a closed one is isolated but it does not exchange anything (Tompkins, 2004). UNEP is an open system for the reason that, the resources and ideas used in the organization are exchanged with other organizations at regular basis. UNEP works hand in hand with UN partners and structures, such as its participation in 34 UNDAFS worldwide and its involvement in the ONE UN system. UNDP also shares its partnership with UNEP to bring a successful UNEP-UNDP Environmental and poverty initiative. In addition, it chairs the Environment Management Group of the UN, a widely coordinated system established to improve inter-agency cooperation on issues concerning the environment.

References

Shafritz, J., & Ott, S. (1996). *Classics of organization theory*, 6th Edition. New York, NY: Harcourt Brace College Publications.

Tompkins, J. (2004). *Organization theory and public management*. London: Wadsworth Publishing.