

## Commitments to Act

**Towards a Pollution- Free Planet** 

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#### Commitments: the What?

#### Commitments can:

- Relate to any or all of the following pollution risk areas:
  - air, water, land, coastal and marine, chemicals, waste.
- Consist of concrete targets or actions
  - ☐ to avoid, reduce, mitigate, measure, monitor, report, and/or manage pollution.
- Include quantifiable information
  - ☐ in the form of targets or actions, including commitment period and timeframe for implementation.
- Be new or have already been made;
  - □in this case, progress made on the earlier commitment will need to be reported to the Secretariat

#### Commitments: the Who?

- Governments, parliamentarians, law enforcement entities, judges
- Intergovernmental organisations, international finance institutions, multilateral agreements
- Businesses, private sector entities and associations
- Cities, local and subnational authorities and their networks
- Civil Society Organisations, Foundations, Philantropic Entities
- Established partnerships/initiatives/networks
- Citizens

# Pledges: the How? For citizens

- Proposed Actions will be available on the UN Environment Assembly web platform with information about each pollution risk area and promoted on social media channels.
- Citizens will be able to commit to individual actions, choosing one or all actions given on the website and/or creating their own actions and sign a Pollution-Free Planet pledge.
- The proposed concrete actions:
  - ☐ are designed to be easily understood and taken up by people everywhere.
  - acan be chosen according to the relevance of local environments.

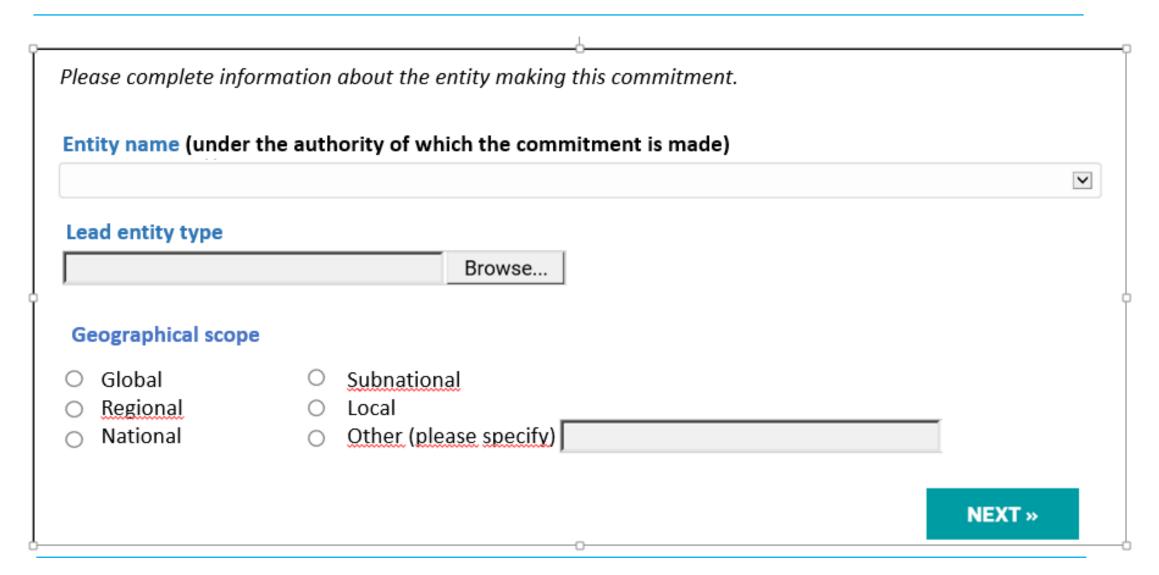
## Examples of actions for citizens

- Use clean technologies to light and power my home
- Rethink my own plastic use, eliminating single-use plastics and buying unpackaged food when I can
- Buy biodegradable products
- Eat less meat and more organic food
- Use natural cleaning products at home
- Learn about and take advantage of local opportunities to recycle and compost

## Commitments: the How? For all stakeholders except citizens

- Should be communicated to the UN Environment Secretariat
- A standard questionnaire to record the commitment will be made available
  - on line through the UN Environment Assembly webplatform.
  - as a downloadable word document.
- The Secretariat will accept both commitments made on line or recorded on paper.
- Stocktaking of commitments of action will be made as of
  - □15 June, 30 September and 30 November (December 4) to enable commitments to be included in the background document prepared for the Assembly or to be announced.
- Early announcements are encouraged
  - ☐ with a view to keep up the momentum.
  - ☐ to be included in the background document

# Stakeholders will be able to commit online – on the UN Environment Assembly web platform



#### The Asks

development

#### 1 – Indicate the commitment ☐ Selection of the pollution area the commitment is targeting ☐ Description of the commitment (objectives, implementation methodologies, follow-up mechanisms, governance, etc.) □ Deliverables and timeframe ☐ Link to the Sustainable Development Goals 2- Describe the pollution challenge the commitment is addressing (to better understand the added value of the commitment and help define a baseline) ☐ Member States are invited to provide information on the regulatory, legislative, policy environment already in place to tackle the pollution as well as monitoring, if any ☐ Businesses/private sector stakeholders are invited to provide information on the major global standards they may already be adhering to, and the monitoring protocol, if any ☐ Other stakeholders are invited to describe the major impacts of the pollution area (health, environment, economic and social development, peace, security and human rights) 3- Describe the resources mobilised/required ie. Financial, Technology transfer, Legal, Advocacy and awareness-raising, Capacity

### Main categories of commitments

- 1. Public advocacy/campaign
- 2. Environmental education
- 3. Monitoring and reporting of pollution levels
- 4. Institutional strengthening
- 5. Research and development; Technology change; Innovation
- 6. Partnership building
- 7. New legislative/policy/ financial instruments
- 8. Policy enforcement and compliance
- 9. Restoration/clean-up of polluted or degraded sites
- 10. Compensations to those affected by pollution

### Examples of commitments (1/2)

#### Across pollution areas ☐ Monitor and report on pollution levels, and make the information publically available (Member States) ☐ Apply polluter pays principle (Member States) ■ Apply precautionary principle ( Member States) Air pollution □ Adopt vehicle emissions standards of Euro 4 standard or above. ☐ Increase energy efficiency in industries Developing national programmes promoting efficient heating and cooking stoves. ☐ Join the Breathe Life campaign (Member States, local authorities) Freshwater pollution ☐ Reduce and/or increase efficiency in safe use of pesticides (Member States, private sector) ☐ Replace aged water infrastructure (e.g. lead in pipes) (Member States, local authorities) ☐ Work towards/ Attain universal safely managed sanitation (all) ☐ Increase reuse of wastewater to reduce untreated discharges into water bodies ( Member States/private sector)

# Examples of commitments (2/2)

	Marine and coastal pollution  □ Ban plastic bags (Member States, retailers) □ Ban use of microplastics (private sector) □ Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater (Member States, private sector)
	Land and soil contamination  ☐ Commit to using phosphate-free product formulation (private sector) ☐ Enhance capacity to use fertilisers more efficiently (Member states, private sector)
	☐ Commit to implementing best-practice management of mine waste to avoid tailings dam leakage and disasters (government, private sector).
•	Waste pollution  ☐ Regulate open burning of municipal, industrial and agricultural waste (Member States) ☐ Convert open dumps to sanitary landfills (Member States, Local authorities) ☐ Increase investment for recapture of recyclable waste streams/materials ☐ Commit to waste separation (Member States, private sector)
	<ul> <li>Chemicals pollution</li> <li>□ Reduce the release of contaminants of emerging concerns (e.g pharmaceuticals, endocrine disruptors)</li> <li>□ Phase out the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in equipment (e.g. transformers,</li> </ul>
	capacitors) by 2025 and to environmentally sound waste management of liquids and contaminated equipment by 2028. (Member States)  Phase out the use of lead in paint by 2020 (Member States, industry and retailers)

#### Commitments: what for?

- Commitments help build the momentum and mobilise energy from all concerned stakeholders and citizens for them to take an active part in transformative change towards a pollution-free planet
- Member States commitments can be taken up at the regional level and contribute to inform the outcome of the UN Environment Assembly
- Commitments can inform some of the UN Environment Assembly resolutions and the Ministerial declaration
- Commitments can also be a way to better understand priorities and needs for the future, e.g. contributing to better shape capacity strengthening programmes and defining action plans

# Thank you

