

**INPUTS FROM MEXICO FOR THE MINISTERIAL OUTCOME DOCUMENT TO BE ADOPTED
BY THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY (UNEA-3)**

Concerned by the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by the pollution of air, soil, inland water and oceans;

Recalling CBD decisions XIII/3, on mainstreaming biodiversity into different sectors and XIII/10, on impacts of marine debris and anthropogenic underwater noise and coastal biodiversity as well as other related decisions in the framework of AGONU;

Welcoming the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being;

Recognizing that activities from sectors such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, mining and processing industry among others, generate pollution of air, soil, inland waters and oceans;

Also recognizing that mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans implies that biodiversity must be considered part of the functioning of the productive sectors, which seek to reduce, avoid and mitigate negative impacts, including pollution, and generate positive effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to sustainable development and the provision of essential services for human well-being;

Bearing in mind that the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, civil society, private sector, and national and subnational governments is a *sine qua non* condition for mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being, and is a fundamental condition for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, including for a pollution-free planet;

We commit to:

Promote that sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programs as well as legal and administrative measures and budgets established by our Governments, integrate in a coherent manner, actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

Encourage closer cooperation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization to prevent pollution from different economic sectors;

Take action to strengthen synergies with relevant Multilateral Environment Agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the Convention on Wetlands, among others;

Promote participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as indigenous people and local communities, academia, civil society, private sector and national and subnational governments;

Support sustainable production and consumption value chains, the safe and sustainable application of technologies, the phasing-out of harmful incentives, and the strengthening of positive incentives;

To prevent agricultural pollution and the efficient, safe and sustainable use of agrochemicals, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs;

Promote tourism as a rewarding experience for visitors, while improving the appreciation, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to prevent pollution;

Encourage the adaptation of practices for sustainable green and blue infrastructure, sustainable production and consumption, the conservation of landscapes and ecosystems, the use of land planning and the promotion of cultural values associated with biodiversity to prevent pollution;