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**146<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives  
to the United Nations Environment Programme**

Nairobi, 20 June 2019

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Conference Room 1

**Agenda Item 7: Follow-up of the fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly**

With the aim to analyse and facilitate follow up and implementation of the resolutions adopted at UNEA 4, the following three draft documents have been developed by the Secretariat:

**Annex 1:** Resolutions adopted at UNEA-4: Summaries and next steps

**Annex 2:** Mandates / requests for member States and stakeholders emanating from resolutions adopted at UNEA-4

**Annex 3:** Requests to the UN Environment Programme Secretariat emanating from resolutions adopted at UNEA-4

Member States are invited to share any observations or comments with regard to these documents to the Secretariat ([unep-sgb@un.org](mailto:unep-sgb@un.org)).

## Resolutions adopted at UNEA-4: Summaries and next steps

### UNEP/EA.4/ Res.1 - Innovative Pathways to Achieve Sustainable Consumption and Production

**Summary of the resolution:** The resolution recognizes the importance of advancing sustainable consumption and production patterns, through the circular economy and other sustainable economic models, and the importance of implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, as specifically addressed in Sustainable Development Goal 12 of Agenda 2030. Current trends of natural resource exploitation and their impact on the environment set out in the Global Resources Outlook 2019 were noted, and the need to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns for the SDGs, the environment and climate objectives. Member States recognized that while achieving sustainable consumption and production requires the active support of all stakeholders, governments must take the lead on policies to empower consumers in making informed choices and can transform markets through sustainable public procurement. The resolution requests *inter alia* the Executive Director, in collaboration with relevant UN entities and stakeholders, to (OP 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19):

- establish a time-limited task group of the International Resource Panel and One Planet Network, to provide insights on the management of natural resources and raw materials in relation to Agenda 2030;
- take into account the analysis provided by the International Resource Panel, Global Environment Outlook and other assessments and scientific panels to guide the Programme of Work on the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources;
- submit a report providing an overview of best practices and their impact related to designing sustainable products and services and coherent product-policies to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation for consideration at UNEA 5;
- undertake a study, based on a life-cycle approach, of the potential for achieving sustainable consumption and production in certain sectors, such as plastics, textiles and construction;
- catalyse efforts for resource mobilization for strengthening and scaling-up sustainable consumption and production action on the ground, including through the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund on Sustainable Development Goal 12; and
- facilitate regional cooperation for sustainable public procurement regimes, in the context of the One Planet Network.

**The next steps/action to be taken:** Develop joint insights in the Task Group on best practices, policy options and business models for sustainable resource use in preparation for a joint report at UNEA 5.

- The IRP to work with other Outlook and Assessment teams on recommendations for UN Environment PoW priorities on efficient and sustainable production and use of resources;
- Develop a concept note on best practices on sustainable product and coherent product-policy design for decoupling by June 2019 for a report to be made available at UNEA 5;
- For the plastic, textiles and construction sectors, based on analysis of trends, IRP modelling scenarios and hotspot analysis, develop an initial concept note on identifying best practices on SCP in those sectors by June 2019, for a study to be presented at UNEA 5;
- One Planet Network and UNEP FI to catalyse efforts for resource mobilization, including financial support, by Member States, international financial institutions, and the private sector; and
- One Planet network and SPP programme to develop platforms for regional cooperation for sustainable public procurement, starting in the LAC region.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res. 2 - Promoting sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste

**Summary of the resolution:** The world called for sustained action on food loss and waste during the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly by adopting its second resolution on food loss and waste (FLW). The Resolution reaffirms the needs of the international community for technical support, coordination and collaboration enabled by UNEP, in partnership with FAO and delivered through the Sustainable Food Systems programme of the One Planet Network. It emphasizes the scarcity of data on food loss and waste, and adds new dimensions to our response, including energy efficient cold chain solutions and sustainable cooling technologies, highlighting the needs of high ambient temperature countries.

The *Sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing FLW* Resolution 4/3 recognizes that:

- one third of food produced for human consumption, equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes and valued at USD 990 billion, is lost or wasted each year, while near 821 million people are undernourished;
- producing food that is lost/wasted requires significant resources, including water, land, energy, labor and capital, uses inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, and results in greenhouse gas emissions;
- the Ministerial Declaration of the 2018 High Level Political Forum on sustainable development called upon stakeholders to adopt a sustainable food systems approach and strategies to reduce FLW;
- Member States and the 2030 Agenda call for the halving of per capita food waste at retail and consumer level and the reduction of food loss across production and supply chains, and that FLW has a negative impact on a number of the Sustainable Development Goals,
- there are challenges in selecting sustainable cooling technologies, while some Member States are making progress in implementing innovative solutions and in engaging local constituents.

Encouraging Member States and other stakeholders to address FLW at all stages of the supply chain and prioritize reductions that have the greatest environmental benefits, the resolution urges Member States to:

1. Set national strategies to reduce FLW in line with SDG 12.3, establish mechanisms for measurement, take appropriate measures for the reduction of FLW, including policy, education and awareness-raising, and promote broad-based dialogue and cooperation between private and public sectors across the whole value chain;
2. Use or repurpose excess production using sustainable practices and innovative technologies;
3. Develop or share best practices on energy efficient cold chain solutions, sustainable cooling technologies, and food preservation innovations; promote applied research on the impacts of climate conditions on the production, storage and transport leading to FLW, including in high ambient temperature countries; and to engage industry in adopting energy efficient refrigeration and other cold chain solutions for SMEs, farmers and producers.

The resolution requests UNEP to:

1. Provide technical support to MS in implementing this resolution;
2. Foster regional and global cooperation and facilitate exchange of experiences, knowledge, research and best practices among MS and stakeholders;
3. Continue to participate in international initiatives to support transfer of innovative practices;
4. Promote FLW reduction and support countries in exploring opportunities to collaborate with UN organizations and international financial institutions;
5. Report on progress implementing this Resolution to UNEA in next session.

**The next steps/action to be taken:** The Resolution underlines the growing international momentum on food loss and waste and the engagement of new sectors and regions. Much of the work outlined in the resolution is already foreseen in the Core Initiative on FLW of the One Planet Network's Sustainable Food Systems programme, while new actions will be needed on sustainable cold chains and cooling technologies. Ongoing and enhanced actions will include: development of the Food Waste Index and support for FLW measurement at country level, regional capacity building, sector specific support (cold chain, tourism, households), while driving action in international initiatives such as Champions 12.3. Resources are needed to support these activities as well as UNEP coordination beyond 2019.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res. 3 - Sustainable mobility

### Summary of the resolution:

- *Definition of sustainable mobility* - includes, inter alia, electric mobility, sustainable biofuels, active mobility (walking and cycling), public transport, shared mobility, low emission and efficient fuels and efficient combustion engines, hydrogen and e-fuels, compressed liquid natural gas.
- *Member states* - encourages member states to a) consider formulating domestic public policy instruments on innovation on sustainable mobility; b) promote the exchange of knowledge, good practices, lessons learned and opportunities associated with sustainable mobility; c). collaborate with relevant stakeholders to identify, as appropriate, innovative policy, financial and technology solutions to promote sustainable mobility.
- *UNEP Secretariat* - to promote sustainability by a) facilitating capacity-building and exchange of knowledge and information; b) reporting on good practices on policies and initiatives; c) encouraging pilot projects; d) collaborate with UN organisations and financial institutions; e) exploring synergies and opportunities in areas related to sustainable mobility; f) preparing a compilation report to be presented at UNEA 6.

**The next steps/action to be taken:** The Secretariat will develop and implement four major global partnerships:

- *Electric mobility* – to support a global shift to zero emissions mobility, UNEP has started developing a global electric mobility programme with activities at global, regional and national level. It is focused at low and middle income countries. At national level the programme will support country and city activities to introduce pilot demonstration projects and support the introduction of policies to promote electric mobility. At regional level UNEP will develop regional networks and at global level normative products. UNEP will develop partnerships at all levels, including with the private sector and financial institutions, and will reach out to the GEF and other institutions for cooperation and support.
- *Targets for coming 4 years:* ~50 country projects; 3 regional platforms; two global initiatives.
- *Clean fuels and vehicles* - UNEP already hosts the secretariat of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV), which involves 73 organizations, to introduce cleaner fuels and vehicles in low and middle income countries. UNEP's focus in the coming years will be to support: i) the introduction of cleaner low sulfur fuels; ii) the introduction of vehicles emissions standards, and iii) the development of a global programme to regulate used vehicles - working with exporting and importing countries to set minimum requirements for used vehicles.
- UNEP is also one of five partners in the Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) which aims to reduce climate emissions from the global vehicle fleet through improvement of vehicle fuel efficiency.
- *Targets for coming 4 years:* supporting remaining countries with low sulfur fuels and vehicles standards (~40 projects); support and additional ~15 GFEI country projects; create a new global programme and develop a global regime on used vehicles.
- *Walking and cycling* - UNEP initiated the Share the Road Programme to support national and city governments and other stakeholders in developing countries to systematically invest in walking and cycling infrastructure. The programme supports countries and cities with the design of pilot projects and policies. The programme will enlarge its number of pilots and provide policy supports to developing countries in all regions.

Targets for the coming 4 years: at least 4 to 5 demonstrations projects in all major regions.

Where possible, the implementation of these programs will take place in an integrated – for example combining several different interventions into one country project. The implementation of these programs will depend on raising additional core and extra-budgetary resources.

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## UNEP/EA.4/ Res. 4 - Addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business practices

### Summary of the resolution

The resolution stresses the role that sustainable businesses play in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and underscores the need to develop enabling macroeconomic and sectoral policies, as well as to develop and strengthen programmes that support the uptake of innovative solutions and sustainable business approaches and the availability of suitable financial mechanisms. It recognizes the importance of developing the skills of enterprises, especially micro, small and medium sized enterprises, to promote more sustainable production patterns. The resolution also recognizes national, regional and global initiatives promoting sustainable businesses, including the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production, Switch Africa Green, SwitchMed, Switch Asia Programmes. It requests *inter alia* the Executive Director, in collaboration with relevant UN entities and stakeholders, to (OP 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9):

- Continue to support the development of skills, especially for micro, small and medium sized enterprises, to promote sustainable production patterns, including through cleaner production, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency and productivity, and industrial symbiosis;
- Continue supporting countries, especially least developed countries, to collect and disseminate good practices on green business development;
- Promote cooperation including partnerships and support incubation programs to conserve ecologically unique and biodiverse habitats while promoting sustainable livelihoods;
- Develop and implement programmes that catalyse replication, upscale existing innovative solutions and technologies, and promote the uptake of sustainable business approaches;
- Develop guidance, tools and mechanisms which support member states in advancing sustainable business practices, in collaboration with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.

### The next steps/action to be taken:

- Regional Offices and Consumption and Production Unit to continue to collect and disseminate good practices and case studies developed in the context of the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production, SWITCH Africa Green, SwitchMed, Switch-Asia and EU4Environment programmes, and in the relevant Programmes of the One Planet Network and to strengthen their visibility through the One Planet Network and the GGKP Green Industry Platform.
- Regional Offices, the Consumption and Production Unit and the One Planet Network to explore the possibility to create opportunities in the above mentioned Programmes to convene training sessions for business intermediaries, businesses and other multipliers to build capacity to apply sustainable production patterns.
- Consumption and Production Unit and Regional Offices to coordinate the development and, upon availability of resources, the implementation of programmes to deliver technical advice at national level to enterprises and policy makers. The programmes will develop national expertise on the application of resource efficiency, cleaner production, eco-innovation, industrial symbiosis, the adoption of consumer information tool, the design and uptake of sustainability standards, the development of corporate sustainability reporting and the creation of enabling policy conditions for sustainable consumption, production and trade.
- Science Division's Enabling Innovation Unit to develop a network of partners to continuously scan the horizon for new science-based solutions to environmental challenges and use the science-policy nexus to catalyze partnerships for the uptake, upscaling and replication of those innovative science-based solutions.
- Relevant Programmes of the One Planet Network and GGKP expert working group on Natural Capital to scope opportunities to support incubation programs to conserve ecologically unique and biodiverse habitats while promoting sustainable livelihoods.

### Focal points:

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## UNEP/EA.4/ Res. 5 Sustainable Infrastructure

### Summary of the resolution

- The resolution recognizes the importance of infrastructure to the 2030 Agenda for its underpinning of human development and economic growth, for the potential negative impacts that infrastructure development can have on societies and the environment, and for the positive role that sustainable infrastructure can play in supporting more resource efficient and sustainable consumption and production processes. It highlights the need for large amounts of infrastructure to be built, particularly in urban areas and developing countries, and the need for that infrastructure to be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable.
- The resolution calls upon Member States to apply appropriate sustainability criteria to all infrastructure development; promote sustainable infrastructure investments; continue to support developing countries to build technological and innovative capacity; strengthen national and regional systems-level strategic approaches to infrastructure planning; promote nature-based solutions; and build public-private partnerships for infrastructure development.
- The resolution requests that the Executive Director support Member States' efforts by promoting existing guidelines and best practices; fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue; building partnerships; building governments' capacity to use data knowledge, tools, and approaches; and facilitating private investment in sustainable infrastructure. It also requests that the Executive Director prepare a compilation report for the next UNEA of relevant best practices and knowledge gaps, and asks that Member States share such information with each other.

### The next steps/action to be taken

While sector-specific infrastructure-related work is ongoing throughout UN Environment's PoW, addressing this resolution requires a coordinated, integrated approach to sustainable infrastructure as an entry point to achieving the SDGs. This can be coordinated through UN Environment's [Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership](#) (SIP), which is already working towards the following objectives:

- raising awareness about the centrality of infrastructure for the 2030 Agenda.
- developing streamlined normative and technical guidance to scale up the application and the integration of existing tools and approaches in support of different sustainable development priorities.
- strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply upstream, macro-level, integrated approaches to infrastructure development.
- These broad objectives can be supported by the activities of the SIP and its partners, including the relevant organizational units in UN Environment. Specific follow-up activities are proposed in more detail in the implementation spreadsheet and costing table.

The SIP works with partners from the UN System (UNIDO, UNDP, UNECE, ILO, UNITAR, UNOPS), MDBs/IFIs (World Bank, IDB, ADB, EIB, AIIB), NGOs (IUCN, WWF, FoE, TNC), academia (the UK ITRC/University of Oxford, University of Geneva, Zofnass Programme at Harvard, TU Delft, Deacon University), and other IOs (OECD, GIZ, Global Infrastructure Basel, Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation).

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res. 6 - Marine litter and microplastics

### Summary of the resolution

Four marine litter resolutions have been adopted by the UN Environment Assembly namely 1/6: Marine plastic debris and microplastics (2014); 2/11: Marine plastic litter and microplastics (2016); 3/7: Marine litter and microplastics (2017); and 4/L.7 Marine plastic litter and microplastics (2019). Key actions include the development of regional and national action plans on marine litter; State of knowledge; governance gaps and options to address these and an Ad-hoc open-ended expert group. The Global Partnership on Marine Litter has been highlighted as a key platform for improved coordination and cooperation and UNEA-3 requested UNEP to strengthen its contribution to the partnership (3/7/7) with the most recent resolution taking note of its framework document<sup>1</sup>. The last resolution used "Marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics" as countries did not wish to specifically focus on single-use plastics or plastics alone (such paragraphs were moved to other relevant resolutions). Relevant operative paragraphs requested UNEP to:

- OP2: within available resources and benefiting from the work of relevant existing mechanisms, to immediately strengthen scientific and technological knowledge with regard to marine litter including marine plastic litter and microplastics through the following activities: (a) Convening existing relevant science advisory initiatives with input from the Member States, as appropriate, to provide input into the activities under paragraph 3 and 7; (b) Compiling available scientific and other relevant data and information to prepare an assessment on sources, pathways, and hazards of litter including plastic litter and microplastic pollution and its presence in the rivers and oceans, scientific knowledge about adverse effects on ecosystems, potential adverse effects on human health and environmentally sound technology innovations; (c) Recommending indicators to harmonize monitoring, report and assess methodologies, taking into account the key sources of marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics in cooperation with relevant international organizations; (d) Gathering information with a view to inform policies and action on environmentally sound technological innovations, options and measures for reducing risks of discharges of litter including plastic litter and microplastics to the marine environment taking into account the whole life-cycle of plastics, in support of local, national, regional and global action;
- OP3: strengthen coordination and cooperation by establishing, within available resources, and building on existing initiatives, a multi-stakeholder platform within UNEP, to take immediate action towards the long-term elimination of discharges of litter and microplastics through a life cycle approach, into the oceans. This may include the following functions: (a) Serving as a forum for governments, industry, academia, civil society, and other stakeholders to share experiences and coordinate action, either on a regular or ad hoc basis; (b) Serving as a repository for: assessments on how land and sea-based sources of marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics are addressed at national, regional and international levels, conceptual and practical guidance materials for governments, organizations, and private entities to address aspects of marine litter; and current action plans, management practices, and guidelines for enabling, enhancing and supporting action to prevent discharge of litter, including plastic litter and microplastics, into the marine environment; (c) Raising global awareness of the issue with a wide variety of audiences, such as governments, policy-makers, resource managers, educators, private sector entities, and the public; (d) Establishing and maintaining a database of technical and scientific information related to marine litter, such as inventories of discharges to the marine environment, scientific studies, and innovations to address marine litter; (e) Promoting collaboration among relevant existing science mechanisms to facilitate access to available scientific data and information to disseminate sound scientific practices, such as guidelines for the sampling and analysis of marine macro-plastics and microplastics and to improve policy relevance of research; (f) Promoting action in Regional Seas Conventions and Programmes, within available resources, to address marine litter through action plans, protocols, partnerships, and other activities;
- OP7: Decides to extend until UNEA-5 the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics created by resolution UNEP/EA.3/res.7, building on its previous work, to: (a) Take stock of existing activities and actions towards long-term elimination of discharges into the oceans, to reduce marine plastic litter and microplastics by governments, relevant global and regional instruments and international organizations, the private sector, Non-Governmental organizations and other relevant contributors; (b) Identify technical and financial resources or mechanisms for supporting countries in addressing marine plastic litter and microplastics; (c) Encourage partnerships as well as increased cooperation in relations to the prevention of marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics that undertake activities, such as development of source inventories, improvement of waste management, awareness raising, and promotion of innovation; (d) Analyse the effectiveness of existing and potential

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<sup>1</sup> [https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1900241\\_-\\_framework\\_document\\_for\\_the\\_gpml\\_-\\_advance.pdf](https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1900241_-_framework_document_for_the_gpml_-_advance.pdf)



response options and activities on marine litter and microplastics at all levels to determine the contribution in solving the global problem;

- OP8: Invites the Environment Management Group (EMG) to engage in and contribute to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics by providing inter alia a mapping of all relevant United Nations agencies, programmes, initiatives and expertise with relevance to marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics.
- OP10: through its 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, to elaborate guidelines on plastic use and production in order to inform consumers, including on standards and labels, to incentivize businesses and retailers to commit to sustainable practices and products, and to support governments to promote the use of information tools and incentives to foster sustainable consumption and production;

#### **Next steps/action to be taken**

- Further define implementation plans and dates, fundraise and put in place agreements with partners;
- Invite Governments and Major Groups and Stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the resolution through various ways including nominations for an Advisory Group to support work under OP 2 and 3;
- Invite UN Agencies and Multilateral Environmental Agreement Secretariats to support the implementation in coordination with the Environmental Management Group (OP8) and engage in the Ad hoc open ended experts group on marine litter and microplastics;
- Update 2016 Report “Marine Plastic Litter and Microplastics”;
- Initiate work towards the set up a thematic entry point for marine litter and microplastics through the World Environment Situation Room to “harvest” data and information from various existing platforms and initiatives.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res. 7 “Environmentally sound management of waste”**

### **Summary of the resolution**

The resolution requests the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources, and in cooperation with relevant international partners to:

- Strengthen UNEP’s International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) and its role in provision of technological advice and capacity building on the environmentally sound waste management and enhance cooperation with Basel and Stockholm regional centres as appropriate;
- Maintain inventories of environmentally sound waste management technologies and practices including those which have been introduced in the global and regional waste management outlook to share with member states;
- Assist member states in use of BAT/BEP (Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices) in solid waste management;
- Continue to foster sharing experiences, lessons learned and success stories amongst Member States and key stakeholders through existing global and regional platforms;
- Coordinate with member states and relevant UN and humanitarian agencies to incorporating, as appropriate and feasible, waste management in humanitarian recovery and response plans “building back better”;
- Assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in their efforts to strengthen and enhance national and local implementation of environmentally sound management of waste, through the regional waste management outlooks, improving information on environmentally sound technologies to integrate waste management.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

The International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) of UN Environment, Chemicals and Waste Branch, Economy Division will follow up and lead the implementation of the items, requested in the resolution, in particular for the OP 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f). IETC welcomes the OP 2 (a), and will keep working on the thematic compendiums, as requested. IETC is open to assist other countries in use of BAT/BEP (Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices) in solid waste management. The potential target countries in coming years include Bahrain, India (Varanasi), Indonesia (North Sumatra), Kenya, Sri Lanka and Uruguay. IETC will continue sharing experiences, lessons learned and success stories amongst Member States and key stakeholders through existing global and regional platforms, for example through organization of the May Global Dialogue in 2019 and participation in the annual ISWA Congress. IETC plans to complete a series of regional waste management outlooks by 2020. The future work could focus on thematic waste issues in each region. For the OP 2 (e), IETC will assist countries on pilot basis, in cooperation with the UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit (JEU) under Disaster and Conflict Sub-programme and Ecosystem Division

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res. 8 – Sound management of chemicals and waste

### Summary of the resolution

A range of events, science policy forum discussions, press conferences as well as dialogues during the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly were key to shape the resolution. This included, among many, the launching of the Global Chemicals Outlook -II, the event on advancing the sustainability of chemicals throughout the life cycle as well as the meeting of the High Ambition Alliance on Chemicals and Waste hosted by the Governments of Sweden and Uruguay. The initiative of the Alliance, which was welcomed by the resolution, provides an open and transparent platform for dialogue and discussions around the ambition and elements needed for achieving sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term. Accordingly, the resolution emphasizes concern over the present situation, trends and challenges, as reflected in the Global Chemicals Outlook-II recalls the need for effective implementation of the global chemicals and wastes convention and of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, and it emphasizes the need to strengthen the science policy interface at all levels. It also emphasizes the need for urgent and resolute action at all levels to implement the 2030 Agenda, including through an improved enabling framework for sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term. It also urges all stakeholders including governments, industry, private sector, civil society, the scientific and academic community to intensify and prioritise efforts on sound management of chemicals and waste towards achieving targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The resolution *requests* the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the member organizations of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), to undertake various activities, including to:

- step up the technical assistance and capacity building;
- strengthen cooperation and avoid duplication of actions undertaken by IOMC organisations;
- enhance the support to SAICM, including with sufficient staff and resources for its Secretariat;
- develop manuals on green and sustainable chemistry, by UNEA5;
- follow the trends in the design, production, use and release of chemicals and the generation of waste in order to identify issues of concern;
- prepare a report by 30 April 2020 on relevant issues where emerging evidence indicates a risk to human health and the environment;
- prepare by 30 April 2020 an assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface at the international level for the sound management of chemicals and waste;
- Provide technical advice, policy support and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and further encourage industry and private sector involvement throughout the value chain.

### The next steps/action to be taken

In order to respond to the mandates received, the Economy Division Chemicals and Health Branch is taking the lead to undertake among others the following activities:

- The manuals on green and sustainable chemistry will be developed via two phases. Phase 1 will see the development of a methodology, featuring among others an outline of the manuals and clarifying the target groups as well as the scope. Phase 2 will see the development of the manuals synthesized from UNEP's analysis of best practices in sustainable chemistry. Throughout, due efforts will be undertaken to implement an open and inclusive stakeholder consultation, reaching out both to the SAICM community as well as to non-traditional partners, in particular private sector partners in relevant sectors. Fundraising activities have been successful.
- The assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface will be developed in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, which will be given various opportunities to provide input, including in the context of the intersessional process on chemicals and waste beyond 2020. The assessment will draw on existing documentation, findings from a survey and feedback at an expert meeting. Fundraising activities have been successful.
- The report on relevant issues where emerging evidence indicates a risk will be prepared building on and complementing the analysis provided in the GCO-II. For each issue, (i) economic and technical information, (ii) environment and health information, (iii) and policy information will be compiled working with experts in the respective fields. Stakeholders will be engaged through a workshop. Fundraising activities have been successful.
- In response to the request for urgent and resolute action at all levels to implement the 2030 Agenda, including through an improved enabling framework for sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term, the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) took place from 2-4 April 2019 in

Montevideo, Uruguay with over 350 participants from 85 governments, IGOs, NGOs and the private sector participated. A third meeting of the intersessional process will be held in Bangkok, from 1 to 4 October 2019. Regional meetings and technical briefings will take place on 30 September 2019. Fourth meeting envisaged to take place first quarter 2020 in Bucharest. These meetings will support stakeholders in their efforts to elaborate the future arrangements of the strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 for consideration and adoption at the next session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to be held in Bonn, Germany, from 5 to 9 October 2020.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/ Res. 9 – Addressing single-use plastic products pollution**

### **Summary of the resolution**

The resolution encourages Member States to deal with the pollution generated by single-use plastic products, suggesting actions to develop, research and promote alternatives, address consumption and waste management, while considering all environmental impacts across the full life cycle of such products. It specifically requests the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources, and in cooperation with relevant international partners to (OP8):

- Support Member States, upon their request, in the development and implementation of national or regional action plans to address the environmental impacts of single-use plastic products;
- Facilitate and/or coordinate technical and policy support to governments, especially of developing countries
- Facilitate and/or coordinate technical and policy support to governments, especially of developing countries that so request, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, regarding the environmental impact of single-use plastic products and the promotion of innovative and environmentally friendly solutions for their replacement, taking into account their full environmental impact;
- Make available existing information on actions member states have taken to address plastic pollution and the full life cycle environmental impacts of plastics to the full life cycle environmental impacts of other alternative materials and share this information in advance of UNEA 5.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

The sub-programme (SP6) on Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (and to some degree SP5, on Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality) already contains descriptions of much of the tasks requested in this resolution (8a, b and c), although funding is not yet secured for most of those. The work is being and will be delivered jointly by several teams across UN Environment, led by the Economy Division (Life Cycle Initiative; Consumption and Production Unit; International Environment Technology Centre, IETC), together with the Ecosystems and Law Divisions and most regional and country offices. Action plans to address impacts of single-use plastic products (8a) will continue to be informed by IETC and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter among other teams coordinated by the work on sustainable consumption and production, supported by life cycle approaches to inform most adequate strategies. Ongoing work by the Law Division, undertaken on behalf of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, and complemented with global overview of legal approaches e.g. including the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, will inform legal and policy support (8b, e.g. legislative guidance tool to support States, as well as a single-use plastic legislation toolkit for effective implementation of single-use plastic legislation). Further specific requests from Member States will be supported by coordinated effort of UN Environment teams, under the umbrella of the Global Plastics Platform and through regional and country offices (8b). Work at the global level comparing alternative products and business models to single-use plastic items will be informed by Life Cycle Assessment studies, led by the Economy Division's Life Cycle Initiative (8c), and provided in the public domain through relevant knowledge platforms (e.g. the Global LCA Data Access network for relevant LCA datasets).

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res.10 – Innovation on Biodiversity and Land Degradation

### Summary of the resolution

This resolution focuses on increasing support for preventing the loss of biodiversity and degradation of land and soil through innovative approaches, partnerships and financing mechanisms. Support for ongoing Convention on Biological Diversity processes was reinforced. Specific focus areas for member states include increased use of strategic environmental and other assessments to support policy decisions and strengthened commitments and stepped up efforts for conservation, sustainable use, appropriate policies, partnerships and financing measures to prevent biodiversity loss and land and soil degradation. Member states are urged to address overexploitation and illegal trade in wildlife. The resolution emphasizes the need for state, non-state and private actors to support centers of excellence, mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectoral interventions, and protected areas and other effective area-based conservation approaches. UNEP was called upon to develop and strengthen approaches for sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, including through wildlife-based economies. UNEP was also requested to support member states in identifying innovative financing for ecosystem restoration and conservation, as well as additional support for addressing sand and dust storms. Integrated approaches were highlighted for both Member States and UNEP, with UNEP specifically requested to continue to collaborate on coordinating across multiple conventions to foster innovative and integrated approaches to biodiversity, climate and land, soil and ecosystem degradation and ecosystem restoration.

### The next steps/action to be taken

UNEP will continue support for upcoming CBD events, including preparations for the Heads of State Summit that was specifically mentioned. Additional activities to support ecosystem restoration, including through climate appropriate nature-based solutions, will address mainstreaming, restoration and integrated approaches. Additional resources will need to be secured for this work in partnership with member states. Support for sand and dust storm analysis and support for member states will also require additional resources. UNEP will convene an Africa Wildlife Economy Summit to generate additional support, partnerships and resources for wildlife compatible economies that support sustainable livelihoods. Programs focused on coexistence of humans and wildlife will expand to other regions. Work on multi-lateral environmental agreement coordination and integration should continue through the synergies working groups, with a focus on developing innovative approaches.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res.11 – Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities

**Summary of the resolution:** The resolution notes the importance of protecting the marine environment from land-based activities. The resolution calls for mainstreaming the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems in policies, particularly those addressing environmental threats caused by marine litter, nutrients, and wastewater. It also calls for enhancing capacity-building, know-how, and knowledge sharing through partnerships and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, financial institutions, civil society, academia, and more. The resolution then emphasizes the need for improving coordination, engagement, and support to protect the marine environment from land-based activities, also by fostering the linkages with the Regional Seas Programmes (RSPs). Furthermore, it also highlights the importance of sharing information, best practices, as well as practical experience and collaborative action, and invites member states to take the initiative to protect the marine environment at national and regional levels. Finally, the resolution requests UN Environment to provide technical assistance to protect the marine environment from land-based activities and emphasizes the key role of the partnerships established under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA).

**The next steps/action to be taken:** UN Environment will work together with member states and relevant stakeholder to address land-based pollution, also through the three partnerships for which the GPA acts as a secretariat. Actions to be taken encompass for example providing legislative support, and developing action plans on tackling marine litter; developing a global nutrient pollution reduction plan; finalizing an atlas on the status of wastewater and sanitation provision in Africa; developing and implementing demonstration projects; conducting a feasibility study and programme design for a “Wastewater Facility”; organizing and developing capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and other related activities.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res.12 – Sustainable Management for global health of mangroves**

**Summary of the resolution:** The resolution notes the importance of mangrove ecosystems for carbon sinks, climate change adaptation, natural filtering systems, shoreline stabilization, disaster risk reduction and pollution traps; and that mangroves support the livelihoods of millions of people around the world. It also notes and recognizes the various multilateral policy frameworks that are important for sustainable mangrove management and conservation, including the Ramsar Convention, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the Sustainable Development Goals (specifically, 2, 13, 14 and 15). The resolution then goes on to encourage and invite member states use ecosystem-based approaches for the sustainable management of mangroves, to strengthen policies that control pollution on mangroves, to increase public awareness of the importance of mangroves, to increase international cooperation on mangrove management, to prevent conversion of mangrove ecosystems, to prepare management plans for mangrove ecosystems and to protect mangrove-related indigenous knowledge. The only operational paragraph requesting UNEP action is number 8: Requests the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders to facilitate collaboration amongst member states through collaboration and co-production of research, mapping and valuation of ecosystem services and related best management practices, within available resources.

**The next steps/action to be taken:** As a next step, UNEP will work with interested member states to develop an intergovernmental platform for collaboration on mangrove research and management.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res.13 – Sustainable coral reefs management

### Summary of the resolution

The resolution notes the critical importance of coral reef ecosystems in supporting the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people through ecosystem services related to food security, shoreline protection, and medicinal resources among others. It also notes and recognizes the various international policy frameworks, initiatives and documents that highlight the importance of coral reefs globally, including General Assembly resolution 65/150, previous UNEA resolution 2/12, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, the Coral Reef Life Declaration, the International Year of the Reef, the Our Ocean Conference commitments, the International Coral Reef Initiative plan of action, and a coral reef policy analysis document prepared by UNEP for UNEA-4. The resolution then makes several calls to UNEP for action in the following OPs:

- 1 bis. Requests the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme, within existing resources, in collaboration with International Coral Reef Initiative, and building where possible on existing regional mechanisms, such as the Regional Seas Programme and the coral restoration consortium, assist with the compilation of best practices for coral restoration, as appropriate for maintenance of ecosystem services, incl for coastal defense and/or restoration of fish nursery areas;
- Requests the Executive Director of UN Environment Programme in particular through the Coral Reef Unit and in collaboration with ICRI, to continue to develop and strengthen the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, including integrated monitoring and new technologies, in line with the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network Implementation and Governance Plan to understand and communicate the status and trends of coral reefs globally;
- Encourages member states in collaboration with UN Environment Programme, ICRI and other partners to build on the success of the International Year of the Reefs 2018 and continue their efforts in strengthening awareness about the ecological, economic, social and cultural value of, and critical threats to, coral reefs and associated ecosystems.

**The next steps/action to be taken:** As next steps in order to implement the resolution, UNEP will

- work with partners to develop a compilation of best practices for coral reef restoration
- support the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network in producing a global report on the status of coral reefs by 2020 and potentially further regional reports as well
- develop and launch a global campaign to increase public awareness on the importance of coral reefs, and
- support member states in further analyzing and exploring the policy scenarios and recommendations made in the UNEP coral reef policy analysis information document (UNEP/EA.4/INF.) submitted to UNEA.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res.14 - Sustainable Nitrogen Management

### Summary of the resolution

The core of the resolution calls for improved coordination of policies across the global nitrogen cycle at the national, regional and global levels, improved management of the global nitrogen cycle, through the sharing of assessment methodologies, best practices and emerging technologies for recovery and recycling of nitrogen, coordinated management of information to facilitate decision making particularly around the quantification of health and economic benefits and contributing to capacity building. The lead institutional node on nutrient pollution (of which reactive nitrogen is a part) within UNEP is the Global Programme of Action, as concerns pollution of the marine environment. The Economy Division takes a complementary lead on air pollution in terms of the atmospheric components of reactive nitrogen.

### The next steps/action to be taken

A substantial part of implementation of the resolution will be under the UNEP-implemented ***Toward an International Nitrogen Management System (INMS) Project*** which was designed to focus on supporting countries take action to address the impacts of reactive nitrogen in the environment. The project will develop the evidence base to showcase the need for effective practices for global nitrogen management and highlight options to maximize the multiple benefits of better nitrogen use. The INMS Project is executed by the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology. It is funded through a grant from GEF in the amount of US\$6 million with co-financing contributions upward of US\$62 million (at project approval). The project was launched in 2016 and will run to 2021. The project has 4 components (under active implementation):

- Component 1: Tools for understanding & managing the global N cycle
- Component 2: Global & regional quantification of N use, flows, impacts & benefits of practices
- Component 3: Demonstration and verification of full-nitrogen approach at regional/national/local levels (building on existing / planned interventions); these are across global regions – Africa; North America; South Asia; South America; Eastern Europe; East Asia
- Component 4: Awareness raising and knowledge sharing

At the 4<sup>th</sup> Plenary of INMS held at the UN Headquarters over the 29 April to 2 May 2019, the Committee of Permanent Representatives, along with representatives of relevant conventions participated in a high-level segment to commence the process of consideration of global policy options for integrated nitrogen management.

Within UNEP's Programme of Work, the resolution implementation will also be supported under a complementary suite of actions under an approved internal project 522.4: '***Protecting the Marine Environment from Land-Based Pollution through Strengthened Coordination of Global Action***' which is an integrated approach to source-to-sea management that includes sustainable nutrient management. This project falls under the Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality sub-programme. The project will be managed under the Global Programme of Action.

Implementation of the resolution is mainly aligned to key sub-programme areas:

- Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality
- Healthy and Productive Ecosystems.
- Resource Efficiency
- Environment Under Review

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res.15 – Innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism**

### **Summary of the resolution**

The core of the resolution calls to undertake a regional assessment of the status, conditions and trends in rangeland, pastoral land and pastoralism, considering their information and knowledge gathered through UNEP gap analysis and the work by other stakeholders and relevant UN organizations.

For the first time, it calls for the restoration of rangelands on a par with the restoration of other ecosystems, such as forests.

The resolution include language about the need for establishing an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralism. The lead pastoralism and drylands portfolio within UN Environment is the Terrestrial Ecosystems Unit.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

A substantial part of the implementation of the resolution will be through a fundraising effort coordinated by UN Environment. A costing proposal for the resolution has been developed and a coordination mechanism for resource mobilization will be undertaken jointly with key partners FAO, UNCCD, ILRI, International Year of rangelands and Pastoralism and the countries. Within UNEP's Programme of Work, the resolution implementation will also be supported under a complementary group of actions under an approved internal project: The Healthy and Productive Landscape Project. This framework program will catalyze a global push for ILM by understanding the importance of ILM at community and landscape levels; understanding and seeking ways to address policy gaps through the evidence base; providing a focus for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and traditional land-uses are based on ILM for example, pastoralism, agroforestry, multi-cropping, organic farming.

Implementation of the resolution is mainly aligned to sub-programmes Healthy and Productive Ecosystems and Climate Change (adaptation and mitigation).

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res.16 - Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands

### Summary of the resolution

The fourth United Nations Environment Assembly adopted its first ever resolution on peatlands. The Resolution emphasizes the importance of research, knowledge exchange and cooperation among all stakeholders involved to achieve effective protection and restoration of peatlands worldwide. The resolution recognizes that:

- peatlands exist in more than 180 countries, one of the world's largest carbon stores, contributing to global climate change mitigation,
- degraded peatlands are a substantial source of greenhouse gas emissions globally, so actions that advance sustainable peatland conservation and sustainable management can also contribute to addressing climate change,
- the benefit and value of peatlands in providing vital ecosystem functions and services - reduce floods and droughts, preserve biodiversity, and supply food and water that maintain ecological systems and improve human livelihoods,
- improving peatlands management will improve carbon storage, strengthen resilience, livelihoods, and increase biodiversity while contributing to the implementation of Environmental Agreements,

Recognizing that policymakers, practitioners and local communities need access to sound, credible and science-based information, analysis, and relevant tools in order needed to design and implement the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands the resolution asks for the following actions.

- Urges Member States and other stakeholders to give greater emphasis to the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of peatlands worldwide
- Requests United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to coordinate efforts to create a comprehensive and accurate inventory of global peatlands;
- development of technical guidance on peatlands, including tropical peatlands;
- encourages regional and international collaboration for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands including:
  - Sharing information, knowledge and best practice;
  - Continuing interdisciplinary research;
  - Building capacity;
  - Promoting a multi-stakeholder approach;
- Encourages all to cooperate with existing national, regional and international peatland management organizations and all actors, including the United Nations Environment Programme led Global Peatlands Initiative, to foster the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands.

### The next steps/action to be taken

The Resolution marks an important moment recognizing peatlands as a priority ecosystem for biodiversity, resilience and climate action. Much of the work outlined in the resolution is already underway in the efforts of the Global Peatlands Initiative. However, given the level of ambition of the Resolution, more resources and increased coordination of collaborative efforts will be needed. Ongoing and further enhanced actions will include: outreach and awareness raising; undertake a full global inventory of peatlands; working with partners to draw on best practices and develop technical guidance notes for conservation and sustainable management of peatlands; enable interdisciplinary research (including through the International Tropical Peatlands Center); facilitate knowledge transfer and exchange.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res.17 - Promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance**

### **Summary of the resolution**

In its First Global Assessment of the Environmental Rule of Law, UN Environment finds that women are less likely to have rights to land and resources than men. They are often more affected by pollution, and they are less likely to have a voice in decisions or to have their rights (to the extent they exist on paper) enforced. This situation persists despite the reaffirmation of the right of all to participate in environmental protection by the Rio + 20. This is why the adoption of the resolution on Promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance represents a milestone achievement for UN Environment and its Assembly. In an era where an average of 4 people a week, including women, are being killed while carrying out their legitimate work to defend the environment, the adoption of the resolution is particularly timely and critical.

Apart from recognizing the principles of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the resolution also invites member states to support capacity-building to enhance women's active and meaningful participation in decision-making. It calls on UN Environment to increase its collaboration with other UN entities working in the field of human rights and gender issues. Although a shift from its original proposal and a product of robust negotiation, the final text is the first of its kind Assembly resolution to recognize the role women play as managers of natural resources and agents of change in safeguarding the environment.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

The Gender and Safeguards Unit in Policy and Programme division will undertake to coordinate the overall implementation of the Resolution. Specifically, the Unit will focus on carrying out a pilot survey of member countries to identify country level gender related needs and challenges; capacity enhancement of staff from environment ministries from selected member states; development of materials and tools for gender mainstreaming.

UN Environment, through its Law Division, will undertake the following actions to support the implementation of the operative paragraphs 2(c) and 2(d): (i) launch a planned (and costed) global campaign with OHCHR and UN Women to promote, protect and respect environmental rights (with a focus on women agents of change); (ii) strengthen collaboration with OHCHR and the UN Office of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment through the signing of an approved MoU with OHCHR; (iii) convene multi-stakeholder consultations (Asia and Latin America planned for 2019) to enhance access to information on environmental governance frameworks, especially rights and obligations, with the majority participation of and guidance from women stakeholders; (iv) through a costed joint work plan with the UN Special Rapporteur and OHCHR, convene expert consultations and produce materials and tools to contribute to the implementation of environmental governance frameworks that, *inter alia*, promote gender equality as well as the human rights and empowerment of women; and (v) collaborate with partners, including member states and actors working on gender, to strengthen international legal frameworks to address priority environmental governance issues.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/ Res.18 - Poverty Environment Nexus**

### **Summary of the resolution**

The Poverty-Environment nexus resolution was proposed by the Africa Group and recognizes the strong and complex linkages between poverty, socio-economic development, environment and natural resources management, as stated in the 2030 Agenda. It also acknowledges that addressing environmental degradation and sustainable management of natural resources, is necessary to protect the planet to support the needs of present and future generations and contribute to poverty eradication.

The resolution recognizes the important roles of two initiatives: the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals, and the Africa Women Energy Entrepreneurs Framework. It asks Member States to apply integrated, innovative and coherent approaches in developing and implementing policies, laws, plans and budgets on poverty eradication through sustainable environment and natural resources management; and also use sustainable finance mechanisms, monitor poverty-Environment linkages, use multi-dimensional poverty measurements, amongst others.

It requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with other relevant UN Agencies and partners, to strengthen initiatives, under the existing PoW and budget, addressing the linkages between poverty and environment and consider how UNEP, including through its regional and country offices, can contribute to the eradication of poverty in its operations.

It also requests the Executive Director, within the scope of UNEP's PoW and budget, to collaborate with Member States, other UN Agencies and partners, that are promoting sustainable agriculture innovations such as the uptake of climate resilient agriculture by small-holder farmers and women farmers to eradicate extreme poverty.

It further requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partners, within the scope of UNEP's programme of work and budget, to continue supporting Member States that seek assistance in their relevant adaptation and resilience-building efforts to address adverse impacts of climate change, desertification, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and other environmental changes that can contribute to human displacement;

Finally, it requests the Executive Director, within the existing scope of UNEP's PoW and budget, in collaboration with Member States and other relevant UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders to promote sustainable energy solutions which support poverty eradication and sustainable development, enable access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy, account for social and cultural factors, and empower women and the youth, such as integrated energy and environment policies, on and off-grid investments, sustainable biomass use.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

- Review the costing of the resolution as most of the requests to the Executive Director are to be done within the scope of UNEP's PoW and budget. This means that at the moment, there is only one joint UNDP-UNEP program that directly works on the nexus which is the Poverty-Environment Action for SDGs (2018-22), with a total budget of 20 million, of which 15 million are pledged, so another 5 million need to be raised.
- Share lessons learnt from the Poverty-Environment Initiative with Member States (we have a lessons learnt publication that will be available in August and have already 4 regional lessons learnt reports on our website: [www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)) and further strengthen the work of UNEP's regional offices on the Poverty-Environment Nexus through additional funding.

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## UNEP/EA.4/ Res.19 - Mineral resource governance

### Summary of the resolution

The resolution recognizes that sustainable management of metal and mineral resources contributed significantly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and underlines the need to share knowledge and experience on regulatory approaches, implementation practices, technologies and strategies for the sustainable management of metal and mineral resources, including over the whole life of a mine and the post mining stage. The resolution specifically builds on the findings of the reports “Mineral Resource Governance in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century of the International Resource Panel, by UNEP on mine tailing storage and by UNEP GRID on sustainable sand management. It requests *inter alia* the Executive Director, in collaboration with relevant UN entities and stakeholders, to (OP 4):

- Requests the Executive Director, based on relevant reports such as those by the UNEP International Resource Panel and UNEP GRID, to collect information on sustainable practices, identify knowledge gaps and options for implementation strategies, and undertake an overview of existing assessments of different governance initiatives and approaches on sustainable management of metal and mineral resources, and report to the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

### The next steps/action to be taken

- Building on the work of the IRP and GRID, coordinate the collection of best practices, and the identification of knowledge gaps and options for policy action on sustainable management of metals and mineral resources. Progress in the collection of best practices, knowledge gaps and options for policy action to be reported at UNEA5.
- Advance activities related to the development, implementation and dissemination of an industry tailing dams standard, as well as the work on eco-innovation in the metals and mining resources value chain.
- Advance work on the sustainability in sand mining and the promotion of sustainability in the buildings and construction sector.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res.20 - Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo V): Delivering for People and the Planet**

### **Summary of the resolution**

From 1982 to the present, the environmental law activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) have been organized and coordinated through a series of 10-year programmes, adopted by the Governing Council, widely known as the Montevideo Programmes, the aim of which has been to contribute to the development and periodic review of environmental law. The current and fourth Montevideo Programme ends in December 2019.

In Resolution 4/20 of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), Member States adopted the Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the decade beginning in 2020 (Montevideo Programme V). The resolution establishes a ten-year intergovernmental programme designed to guide the identification and implementation of priority actions in the field of environmental law to be undertaken by UN Environment, in collaboration with other relevant actors. The programme text is contained in the annex to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/EA.4/19), available here:

<https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/uploads/k1803863.pdf#overlay-context=pre-session-unea4>.

Through the resolution, Member States also: (a) invited Member States that have not yet done so to designate national focal points for the Montevideo Programme; (b) requested the Executive Director to implement Montevideo Programme V through the programmes of work for the decade beginning in 2020; (c) requested the Executive Director, in consultation with the national focal points of the Montevideo Programme, to consider and report to the UNEA at its fifth session on the availability of adequate funding to support the implementation of Montevideo Programme V and its activities in the field of environmental law; and (e) decided to review Montevideo Programme V no later than 2025 and requested the Executive Director to provide a report on that review for consideration by the UNEA.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

UN Environment, through its Law Division, will now undertake the following actions to guide preparations to ensure effective implementation of Montevideo V when it starts in January 2020: (a) inviting Member States to designate national focal points and using Regional Offices and networks to increase the number of focal points; (b) seeking to mobilize resources for effective implementation of the programme; (c) mobilizing additional partners (e.g. universities, private sector, civil society) for effective implementation of the programme; (d) subject to resources, organizing a global meeting of national focal points in early 2020; and (e) preparing a Montevideo V Draft Implementation Strategy to be shared with potential donors in 2019 and with national focal points for consideration at its first global meeting in 2020.

The Montevideo V Draft Implementation Strategy will outline, inter alia: (a) anticipated funding requirements and a resource mobilization plan; (b) possible thematic priority areas and concrete activities for consideration by national focal points to implement the programmes of work, including proposals for an Environmental Rule of Law Index to support effective implementation of the programme; (c) draft modalities of work for the steering committee of the programme; (e) proposals to raise the profiles of national focal points and the programme; and (f) proposals on information exchange mechanisms and technologies to support effective implementation.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res. 21: Implementation plan “Towards a pollution-free planet”**

The world called for prompt action towards a pollution-free planet during the fourth United Nations Environment Assembly by adopting a resolution on the Implementation plan “Towards a pollution-free planet”. The resolution recalls the outcome of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, its resolutions, voluntary commitments and the Ministerial Declaration “Towards a Pollution-free Planet”, that responds to the need for commitment and leadership from all actors in moving towards a pollution-free planet. The resolution recognizes the Plan as the vehicle for the prompt implementation of the objectives of the declaration, relevant UNEA resolutions, as well as voluntary commitments, and encourages all Member States and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation.

The resolution invites Member States and others in a position to do so to provide extra-budgetary financial resources to support the implementation of this resolution.

The resolution *requests* the Executive Director to:

- Coordinate and monitor the delivery of the implementation plan in the context of the current and future programmes of work and budgets, with inputs from Member States and other stakeholders;
- Fully and effectively leverage the capacity of UNEPs regional and sub-regional offices and UNEPs partnerships with other relevant United Nations bodies and partners in contributing to the delivery of the implementation plan;
- Report on the progress made in relation to the implementation plan “Towards a Pollution free Planet” in the reporting on the programme of work and budget to the meetings of the Annual Subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

- A Pollution, Environment and Health Unit has been established in Nairobi and headed by Cristina Zucca, who is expected to join the team in July 2019 from the UNEP Law Division.
- The Unit leads work on the nexus between environment, health and pollution in response to UNEA mandates and, in particular, coordinates the Pollution Implementation Plan across UNEP.
- The Unit develops guidance material for countries and is an executing partner of GEF projects on the environment and health nexus. The Unit also provides support to countries and stakeholders to enhance their capacity to act against pollution by providing knowledge, capacity development and tools on the nexus between environment and health.

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## UNEP/EA.4/Res. 22 – Implementation and follow up of United Nations Environment Assembly Resolutions

Resolution UNEP/EA.4/Res. 22 requests the Executive Director to: develop a monitoring mechanism in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to track and assess UN Environment Programme's implementation of resolutions in the framework of the Programme of Work and Budget, according to parameters specified in the resolution; propose a reporting framework for reporting on the implementation of UNEA resolutions to be integrated with the reporting on the Programme of Work and budget and; report to the 5th session of the Assembly on implementation of the resolution. Table one below outlines the mandates.

**Table 1: UNEP/EA.4/Res. 22: Implementation and follow-up of the UN Environment Assembly Resolutions: Mandates for the Executive Director**

	Item	Request to the Executive Director
1.	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	<p><u>Operative Paragraph 3</u> Develop a monitoring mechanism in consultation with the CPR, to track and assess UNEP's implementation of resolutions in the framework of the Programme of Work and Budget;</p> <p><u>Operative paragraph 4</u> That the mechanism:</p> <p>(a) Builds on and improves existing formats of reporting and monitoring;            (b) Provides an inventory and a brief summary of implementation of UNEA resolutions via a dedicated website;            (c) Identifies existing linkages between each resolution and the Programme of Work and Budget;            (d) Provides links to existing reports related to UNEA resolutions;            (e) Provides the opportunity for Members States to voluntarily report on national implementation efforts;            (f) Based on available information, including existing UNEP and national voluntary reports, summarizes specific challenges that have hindered implementation efforts, including those of member States;</p>
2.	<b>Reporting Framework</b>	<p><u>Operative paragraph 5</u> Requests the Executive Director to propose to the Committee Permanent Representatives at its 146th meeting options for an improved framework for reporting on the implementation of UNEA resolutions to be integrated with the reporting on the Programme of Work and budget;</p>
3.	<b>Report to UNEA 5</b>	<p><u>Operative paragraph 6</u> Report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Environment Assembly at its 5<sup>th</sup> session.</p>

Link to Programme of Work: The resolution is cross-cutting.

### The next steps/action to be taken

- Reporting Framework (OP.5): A draft document on options for an improved reporting framework, to be considered by the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its 146th meeting is under preparation.
- Monitoring mechanism: (OP. 3 and 4): Additional resources are required to develop the monitoring mechanism. The financial implications of the resolution have been revised in light of the final text. A Corporate decision on the way forward on the monitoring mechanism is awaited.

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## **UNEP/EA.4/Res. 23 – Keeping the World Environment under Review: Enhancing UNEP’s Science-Policy Interface and Endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook**

### **Summary of the resolution**

The resolution has three main components:

1. Endorsement of the sixth Global Environment Outlook and its accompanying Summary for Policymakers;
2. Development of a broad data strategy to support environmental assessments, especially the Global Environment Outlook;
3. Development of an options paper for the future of the Global Environment Outlook process.

Item 1 of the resolution was confirmed at UNEA-4, with Member States confirming they ‘welcome with appreciation’ the sixth Global Environment Outlook and its Summary for Policymakers, which was approved at the negotiation meeting in January, 2019.

Item 2 of the resolution is being discussed internally with the goal of harmonizing or creating synergies with other data gathering efforts and reporting efforts being designed across UN Environment.

Item 3 of the resolution requires the creation of a Steering Committee to oversee and manage the development of the options paper and the associated consultations, which will allow a recommendation on the future of the Global Environment Outlook at the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly. In order to quickly establish the Steering Committee, the Secretariat proceeded to create a nomination portal for Member States and specialized agencies to submit their nominations by May 30, 2019, the deadline stipulated in the resolution. An initial nomination request was sent to Member States and specialized agencies on April 15, 2019 so that they could submit their nominations in a timely fashion. Two reminders were sent to Member States and specialized agencies before the May 30, 2019 deadline encouraging them to submit nominations. In all, 42 nominations were submitted by Member States and specialized agencies by the May 30, 2019 deadline, with several nominations also being received following the deadline. As per the text of these resolutions, late nominations can be accepted by the Secretariat at the discretion of the Steering Committee. A note to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) has been prepared to request their approval of the membership of the Steering Committee, as required in the resolution.

### **The next steps/action to be taken**

Following the approval of the membership of the Steering Committee, several elements will be prepared by the Secretariat:

- a draft workplan for the preparation of the options paper and subsequent consultations;
- a terms of reference for development of the options paper;
- the annotated outline for the options paper.

These outputs will be discussed and agreed at the inception meeting of the Steering Committee, likely to happen in September, 2019.

Following the inception meeting the work on the options paper will begin.

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## ANNEX 2

DRAFT – 10 June 2019

### Mandates / requests for member States and stakeholders emanating from resolutions adopted at UNEA-4

Resolution Title and symbol	Mandate / request for Member States and stakeholders
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.1 (L.2) <b>Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Invites Member States to consider approaches and policies to achieve sustainable consumption and production including but not limited to improving resource efficiency and moving towards circular economy when developing relevant national plans and policies, sustainable development strategies and sector policies or equivalent to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and primary resource consumption and to take into account, when doing so, the outcomes of the 6th Global Environment Outlook and the Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want;</p>
	<p><b>Op.3:</b> Encourages Member States to use incentives and other market-based instruments to support sustainable consumption and production through, inter alia, the provision of finance within their means that takes into account environmental, social and governance considerations, and end incentives for unsustainable consumption and production, as appropriate;</p>
	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Encourages all Member States and relevant stakeholders to promote and support, where appropriate, the development, effectiveness and uptake of innovative sustainable business models consistent with national policies and laws, such as those reducing material consumption through the use of delivering services (e.g. lighting instead of light bulbs, cooling instead of fridges, mobility instead of cars, etc.), as well as new and more sustainable technologies, and pricing taking into account national policy provisions, legislations and circumstances, consumer information about the environmental aspects of products and services, awareness raising, consumer protection;</p>
	<p><b>Op.5:</b> Encourages all Member States as well as cities and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including manufacturers and retailers, to enhance their collaboration to enable consumers and public authorities to make informed choices, inter alia through the provision of reliable consumer information regarding resource efficiency and wider sustainability of products and services, including, as appropriate through information on approaches to increase the longevity and re-use of products as well as recycling of materials, and through information on effective tools and incentives for making sustainable consumer choices, such as where appropriate, extended producer responsibility schemes;</p>

	<p><b>Op.6:</b> Invites Member States to use, as appropriate, the guidelines for consumer information and other instruments developed by the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for supporting sustainable and informed consumer choices and further invites the One Planet Network and, where relevant, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy and the Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy, to continue to offer their support, upon request, including exchange of best practices;</p>
	<p><b>Op.7:</b> Also invites Member States to promote the formation of communities of practice such as developing a national sustainable consumption and production resource pool in order to contribute and interact with the One Planet Network. Invites communities of practices to contribute to improving the science-policy interface, to advance policy reforms and implementation, innovations and investments, and to enhance stakeholder collaborations, information-sharing and knowledge platforms for better decision-making on sustainable consumption and production at the national level in cooperation with the national focal point of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns;</p>
	<p><b>Op.8:</b> Invites all Member States, in order to work towards achieving sustainable consumption and production, to develop sustainable public procurement policies and update their public procurement legal frameworks in line with the Sustainable Development Goal target 12.7 commitment;</p>
	<p><b>Op.9:</b> Encourages Member States to promote public, private and public-private initiatives and alliances to stimulate demand for sustainable products;</p>
	<p><b>Op.10:</b> Invites all Member States and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to design and implement public policies, plans and programmes that support education and awareness raising regarding the importance of sustainable consumption, sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumer behaviour, as well as the development of related skills for academia and the private sector, including the financial sector;</p>
	<p><b>Op.17:</b> Invites Member States in keeping with the commitment made under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to continue to support developing countries to strengthen the scientific, technological and innovative capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res. 2 (L.3) <b>Promoting innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Invites Member States, taking into account different national circumstances, within available resources, and working with relevant stakeholders, to provide the necessary enabling environments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Support measures to address issues related to food loss and waste at all stages of supply chain from producer to end user including handling, storage, packaging, transport, and to work towards sustainable consumption and production including through collaboration with relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>(b) Develop or share best practices on integrated energy efficient and safe cold chain solutions that bring value to farmers/producers and introduce innovative post-harvest technologies consistent with international commitments in sustainable cooling technologies and logistics and transportation of food products that can secure extended shelf-life of sensitive products;</li> </ul>

	<p>(c) Develop or share best practices on relevant food preservation innovations for enhancing food products cooling and preservation during the processes of manufacturing, packaging, transportation and handling in a way that minimizes the impact of diverse environmental conditions, such as high ambient temperature countries, on the life of food products taking into account energy efficiency and safety considerations;</p> <p>(d) Encourage and/or share best practices on, as feasible, sustainable cooling technologies suitable to deploy in a wide variety of environmental conditions including in high ambient temperature countries and among all elements of the supply chain including small and medium enterprises, farmers and producers;</p> <p>(e) Promote applied research on the impacts of climate conditions on the production, storage and transport leading to food loss and waste in a wide variety of environmental conditions, including in high ambient temperature countries, and innovative solutions to avoid losses and minimize the impacts identified in the product chain, and industry engagement to introduce appropriate energy efficient refrigeration and other cold chain solutions for small/medium enterprises, farmers and producers including on post-harvest and processing facilities and transportation;</p> <p>(f) Set national strategies to reduce food loss and waste in line with SDG 12.3;</p> <p><b>Op.2:</b> Urges member states to establish mechanisms to measure food loss and waste including data management, monitoring and verification;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Invites member states to use or repurpose excess production using sustainable practices and innovative technologies;</p> <p><b>Op.4:</b> Also invites Member States to take appropriate measures for the reduction of food loss and waste, including through adequate policy measures as well as education and awareness raising;</p> <p><b>Op.5:</b> Recommends that member states promote a broad-based dialogue between private and public spheres, across the whole value chain and including all stakeholders, to cooperate on reasonable means to further reducing food loss and waste. Bearing in mind that food loss and waste should not be moved from one part of the food chain to another, and the importance of including consumers in the process;</p> <p><b>Op.6:</b> Encourages member states in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to prioritize actions that prevent and reduce food loss and waste along the food supply chain that have the greatest environmental benefits in line with UNEP/FAO food loss and waste prevention guidance i.e. prevention, food recovery, and redistribution of safe and nutritious food to people;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.3 (L.4) <b>Sustainable mobility</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Encourages Member States to consider formulating domestic public policy instruments on innovation on sustainable mobility, taking into consideration different national circumstances;</p> <p><b>Op.2:</b> Calls upon Member States and relevant stakeholders to promote the exchange of knowledge, good practices, lessons learned and opportunities associated with sustainable mobility;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Encourages member states in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to identify, as appropriate, innovative policy, financial and technology solutions to promote sustainable mobility by, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) Contributing with technical and financial support towards the implementation of regional and national initiatives to promote sustainable mobility;</p> <p>(b) Continuing efforts to strengthen international and regional dialogue and cooperation, technical assistance, voluntary technology and knowledge transfers, on mutually agreed terms, and capacity building for the promotion of sustainable mobility;</p> <p>(c) Engaging both public and private sector interests, as well as public-private partnerships, to collaborate aiming at aligning actions for the promotion of sustainable mobility, by building on existing partnerships;</p>

	<p>(d) Moving towards Sustainable Consumption and Production, by promoting a sustainable cities comprehensive approach on sustainable mobility, involving, where appropriate, full lifecycle assessment;</p> <p>(e) Considering mainstreaming sustainable mobility strategies, policies and regulations based on a full lifecycle assessment of each sustainable mobility option;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.4 (L.5) <b>Addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business practices</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Invites Member States to develop enabling macroeconomic and sectoral policies, that contribute to sustainable development including environmental policies and the use of lifecycle approaches, considering the administrative burden for micro, small and medium sized enterprises in order to stimulate investments in sustainable business practices;</p> <p><b>Op.2:</b> Invites Member States, the international community, private sector and other stakeholders to promote the development and strengthening of sustainable financing mechanisms, such as green bonds, to promote inclusion of sustainability in business for the uptake and upscaling of sustainable business approaches, including but not limited to green business practices as appropriate;</p> <p><b>Op.4:</b> Invites Member States to create enabling conditions for policy reforms, as appropriate, innovative practices and technologies, economic instruments, investments and regional cooperation to encourage efficiency, reduce the carbon footprint and enhance sustainable manufacturing;</p> <p><b>Op.5:</b> Encourages Member States, partners, private sector, research institutions, academia and other stakeholders to intensify research and development and knowledge sharing for the uptake, upscale and replication of sustainable business practices moving towards sustainable consumption and production, such as resource efficiency, circular economy, sustainable materials management, 3Rs;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.5 (L.6) <b>Sustainable Infrastructure</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Encourages Member States to take the necessary steps to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 9 and related targets in other Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account national capabilities and priorities and recognizing the objective of moving towards sustainable consumption and production patterns;</p> <p><b>Op.2:</b> Encourages Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to apply appropriate sustainability criteria to all infrastructures a means to ensure sustainable consumption and production and maintain connectivity of the natural environment, and to collaborate to:</p> <p>(a) Promote the mobilization, and realignment where applicable, of investments, including through promoting domestic policies to create enabling environment, towards sustainable infrastructure projects;</p> <p>(b) Continue to support developing countries in partnership to strengthen the scientific technological and innovative capacity towards the implementation of this resolution in line with the commitment in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;</p> <p>(c) Develop and strengthen national and regional systems-level strategic approaches to infrastructure planning, in line with national legislation, including needs assessments, using the best available tools, guidelines, safeguards, and best practices such as environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, and others and development that incorporate inclusiveness, resilience and environmental sustainability across different sectors, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda;</p> <p>(d) Promote nature-based solutions as key components of systems-level strategic approaches to infrastructure planning and development;</p> <p>(e) Build further on existing public private partnerships and develop innovative approaches, and mutual exchange of expertise relating to sustainable infrastructure;</p>

	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Encourages Member States and stakeholders to share and apply relevant international and national best practices, including on avoiding or, if not possible, mitigating the impact of infrastructure developments;</p>
	<p><b>Op.6:</b> Encourages Member States and stakeholders, engaging both public- and private-sector interests, to collaborate to initiate and further support existing partnerships and alliances for promoting scientific research and clean technology development to support developing countries towards the transition to a more sustainable infrastructure as well as to find innovative ways of promoting sustainable infrastructure in order to achieve resource efficiency.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.6 (L.7) <b>Marine plastic litter and microplastics</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Calls upon Member States and other actors at the local, national, regional and international levels, including in the private sector, civil society and academia, to address the problem of marine litter and microplastics, prioritizing a whole life-cycle approach and resource efficiency, building on existing initiatives and instruments, and supported by and grounded in science, international cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement;</p>
	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Recalls its resolution 2/11 on marine plastic litter and microplastics and invites Member States, in close collaboration with the private sector, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Reduce the discharge of microplastics into the marine environment, including, where possible, through the phasing out of products that contain microplastics;</li> <li>(b) Foster innovation in product design to reduce secondary microplastics release from land and sea-based sources and improve waste management where needed;</li> <li>(c) Prevent losses of primary microplastics, in particular pre-production pellets (flakes and powders), to prevent spillage into the environment across the whole manufacturing and supply chain;</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Op.6:</b> Invites all Member States, relevant organizations in the United Nations system, other relevant regional and international organizations, the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations and individuals, on every appropriate occasion, including such opportunities as World Environment Day and World Oceans Day, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Consider the contribution they can make to addressing marine litter, including plastic litter and microplastics;</li> <li>(b) Raise awareness of the importance of, and encourage, sustainable consumption and production, in line with Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 on innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production, with regard to products likely to generate marine litter, including plastic litter and microplastics; UNEP/EA.4/Res.6 4</li> <li>(c) Promote environmentally sound waste management and marine plastic litter recovery in line with paragraph 4 (h) of Environment Assembly resolution 3/7;</li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.7 (L.8) <b>Environmentally sound management of waste</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Invites member states, considering differing national circumstances, and in cooperation with relevant national, regional and international organizations and institutes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Promote the integrated approaches of solid waste management through sustainable consumption and production, including but not limited to a circular economy and other sustainable economic models, as well as other innovative means, including the removal of hazardous substances from waste before recycling, as well as giving special attention to prepare waste for reuse and recycling, as well as the reduction of landfilling and application of the waste hierarchy for all waste;</li> <li>(b) Prevent and reduce waste at source of origin through, inter alia, the minimisation of packaging materials and the discouragement of planned obsolescence of products, as well as improving products safety, reusability and recyclability and resource efficiency through, inter alia, better design of products, use of easy to recycle materials, and use of secondary raw material in replacement, where feasible of primary raw material;</li> </ul>



	<p>(c) Effectively engage the private sector, civil society, waste producers, local authorities and the public, and promote public private initiatives and alliances, in the sound management of solid waste including through market mechanisms and capacity building to promote sustainable consumption and production, including but not limited to a circular economy and other sustainable economic models;</p> <p>(d) Support the development or, where appropriate, the enhancement of adequate institutional and regulatory frameworks to ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined;</p> <p>(e) Work towards establishing indicators and conducting on a regular basis assessments of impacts of selecting and implementing technological options to address waste management along the value chain with the objective of protection of health and environment;</p> <p>(f) Promote use of modern technologies, innovations and innovative policy alternatives to support environmentally sound management of solid waste, and the development of economic instruments and other measures to support waste management, green entrepreneurship and generation of green jobs;</p> <p>(g) Support the innovative waste management initiatives such as national and local zero waste initiatives in some countries to minimize and develop adequate infrastructure and other facilities for waste management;</p> <p>(h) Promote public and private sector waste management innovative financing solutions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Development of innovative financial models and creation of enabling environment for investment and market-based schemes</li> <li>(ii) Support for job/income generation schemes</li> <li>(iii) Cost recovery schemes;</li> </ul> <p>(i) Implement and support innovative economic incentive schemes to promote sound management of waste such as, extended producer/ trader responsibility, recycling incentives, deposit refund schemes, and other alternatives;</p> <p>(j) Promote evidence-based research on environment and health benefits of environmentally sound waste management;</p> <p>(k) Develop and/or encourage innovative programs and tools for raising awareness;</p> <p>(l) Set standards for food grade plastics, to minimize toxins getting in to food;</p> <p>(m) Strengthen monitoring activities to avoid disposal of waste into the marine environment from all sectors;</p> <p>(n) Reduce microplastics, including in wastewater treatment plants, and encourage producers to use alternatives for microbeads;</p> <p>(o) Strengthen legislation to prohibit open burning of plastics to avoid air pollution and its associated health impacts;</p> <p>(p) Support the recycling of plastics including the improvement of waste collection, transportation and recycling infrastructure;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Call upon member states in the position to do so, especially developed countries, international organizations and international financial institutions to provide developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular those in conflict, financial assistance, capacity building and promotion of technology transfer based on mutually agreed terms for the purposes of implementation of this resolution.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.8 (L.9)  <b>Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Urges Governments, industry and the private sector, civil society, the scientific and academic community and all other relevant stakeholders to intensify and prioritise efforts on the sound management of chemicals and waste, towards the achievement of target 12.4 of the 2030 Agenda for</p>

	<p>Sustainable Development;</p> <p><b>Op.12:</b> Calls on governments and all other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies as appropriate, industry and the private sector, civil society and the scientific and academic communities, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Take into account the SAICM Overall Orientation and Guidance in efforts towards the achievement of the 2020 goal;</li> <li>(b) Follow up on the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Chemicals Outlook II, building on the Global Chemicals Outlook 1, the Global Waste Management Outlook 1 and the Regional Waste Management Outlooks completed to date;</li> <li>(c) Address the importance of the product, chemicals and waste interface in relevant legislation and regulatory frameworks, where appropriate;</li> <li>(d) Improve the information of chemicals in products in consumer goods as well as throughout the supply chain;</li> <li>(e) Support technical assistance and capacity building for implementation of the integrated approach to financing, for example through contributions to the Special Programme, as part of official development aid or through business to business cooperation;</li> <li>(f) Encourage all stakeholders involved in the sound management of chemicals and waste, to seek the establishment of permanent programs of information directed to consumers and the public in general, on the risks generated by chemicals and raise awareness of the responsibilities related to the management;</li> <li>(g) Support relevant science-policy interface platforms, including input from academia, and to enhance cooperation in the environment and health areas; and consider at the SAICM OEWG3 and at the intersessional process on the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 ways of strengthening science-policy interface, including its relevance for implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the national level;</li> <li>(h) Engage in the discussions launched following UNEA resolution 1/5 and ICCM resolution IV/4, including the preparation of recommendations for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020;</li> <li>(i) Take note of the achievements of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in contributing to the sound management of chemicals and wastes, and take actions to reduce waste generation at source, manage waste in an environmentally sound manner in the country where it is generated, minimize the transboundary movements of waste, and develop and implement, as appropriate, national legal instruments to control the export and import of chemicals;</li> <li>(j) Join in the pursuit of an improved enabling framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including through information of and consideration by UN bodies related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as the High Level Political Forum and the UN General Assembly, as appropriate;</li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.9 (L.10)  <b>Addressing Single-use Plastic Products Pollution</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Encourages Member States to develop and implement national or regional actions, as appropriate, to address the environmental impacts of single-use plastic products;</p> <p><b>Op.2:</b> Also encourages member states to take actions, as appropriate, to promote the identification and development of environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use plastic products, taking into account the full life cycle implications of those alternatives;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Invites member states to promote improved waste management that will contribute to reducing the discharge of plastics waste into the environment;</p>

	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Also invites Member States to work together with industry to encourage the private sector to innovate and find affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use plastic products and to promote business models that take into account the full environmental impact of their products;</p>
	<p><b>Op.5:</b> Encourages Governments and the private sector to promote the more resource-efficient design, production, use and sound management of plastics across their life cycle; and encourages in particular member states to carry out environmental education actions about the impact of plastic pollution, promote sustainable consumption patterns, and on sustainable alternatives to single-use plastic products;</p>
	<p><b>Op.6:</b> Encourages member states to take comprehensive action, in regard to single-use plastic products, to address the waste through, where appropriate, legislation, implementation of international agreements, provision of adequate waste management infrastructure, improvement of waste management practices and support for waste minimization, and environmentally sound clean-up activities, as well as information sharing and supporting innovation;</p>
	<p><b>Op.7:</b> Invites Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders to promote and enhance cooperation in scientific research and the development of environmentally sound alternatives to the single-use plastic products where appropriate, as well as to tackle plastic pollution within local, national and regional voluntary and regulatory frameworks, as appropriate;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.10 (L.11) <b>Innovations on biodiversity and land degradation</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Encourages Member States to strengthen commitments and step up their efforts to prevent the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of land and soil, including through their conservation and sustainable use and appropriate policies and innovative measures such as partnership arrangements, mutually agreed transfer of technology, and financing mechanisms;</p>
	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Also encourages member States to undertake Strategic Environmental and other Assessments to support policy decisions and actions to minimize and avoid the potential negative impacts of programmes, projects and plans on biological diversity and ecosystems functions and services;</p>
	<p><b>Op.3:</b> Urges member states, and invites non-state actors and other relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity in all relevant sectors and to fully engage in the process of developing the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 2020 UN Biodiversity Conference in Kunming;</p>
	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Calls upon member States, and invites, the private sector, academia and relevant stakeholders to support innovative measures for strengthening and developing nationally and regionally based centres of excellence on sustainable biodiversity management and monitoring of land degradation;</p>
	<p><b>Op.7:</b> Encourages member states, and invites international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to reduce and reverse biodiversity loss and contribute to the sustainable development goals, through, as appropriate, the integration of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into wider land- and seascapes, within national jurisdiction, and mainstreaming across sectors, taking into account COP14/8, to foster innovative sustainable practices and by considering spatial and regional approaches as well as measures to address threatened habitats and species and strengthening ecosystem resilience;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.11 (L.12) <b>Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Op.5:</b> Invite member states to take initiative on protecting marine environment from land-based activities at both national and regional levels by taking into account collaboration and technical cooperation, voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed term, capacity building, and exchange of best practices</p>

<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.12 (L.13)  <b>Sustainable Management for Global Health of Mangrove</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Encourages Member States together with other relevant stakeholders to use ecosystem-based approaches for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves;</p>
	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Encourages member states and relevant stakeholders to strengthen and formulate policies to prevent waste disposal in to mangrove ecosystems and minimize human-induced thermal, chemical, nutrient, and oil pollution;</p>
	<p><b>Op.3:</b> Encourages member states to improve research, education, public awareness, and build capacity on the sustainable management and restoration of mangroves and related ecosystems as well as to consider ways to mobilize resources for developing countries to this end;</p>
	<p><b>Op.4:</b> Invites national, regional and global initiatives, cooperation and commitments, to strengthen community partnerships for ecosystem services management and resource management;</p>
	<p><b>Op.5:</b> Invites member states to take actions to prevent mangrove conversion and strengthen measures to maintain their integrity and to give priority to conserving the remaining areas of natural mangrove forests;</p>
	<p><b>Op.6:</b> Encourages member states to prepare multi-purpose management plans for mangrove based on scientific information;</p>
	<p><b>Op.7:</b> Invites member states to recognize, and protect mangrove related traditional knowledge and best practices for sustenance of mangrove ecosystems;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.13 (L.14)  <b>Sustainable coral reefs management</b></p>	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Takes note of UNEP/EA.4/23 and recognizes that member states may consider the findings in their efforts to sustainably manage coral reef ecosystems and further notes that member states and related coral reefs organisations may wish to also review the findings of report UNEP/EA.4/INF.6;</p>
	<p><b>Op.3:</b> Encourages member states and other entities to engage in ICRI's Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), including through participation in regional networks and application of indicators and best practices identified through GCRMN, in order to produce the global report on the status of coral reefs in 2020;</p>
	<p><b>Op.5:</b> Encourages member states in collaboration with UN Environment Programme, ICRI and other partners to build on the success of the International Year of the Reefs 2018 and continue their efforts in strengthening awareness about the ecological, economic, social and cultural value of, and critical threats to, coral reefs and associated ecosystems</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.14 (L.16)  <b>Sustainable Nitrogen Management</b></p>	<p><i>(No operative paragraphs address member States or stakeholders)</i></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.15 (L.17)  <b>Innovations in Sustainable Rangelands and Pastoralism</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Urges Member States and invites all relevant stakeholders to raise awareness and promote innovative solutions for sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism taking into account traditional knowledge on sectors such as agro-pastoralism, livestock, agroforestry, agriculture, renewable energy and ecotourism;</p>
	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Urges member States to strengthen global efforts to conserve and sustainably use rangelands in particular in the context of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, acknowledging ongoing global efforts to introduce a proposal for an international year of rangelands and pastoralism to the FAO's Committee on Agriculture;</p>
	<p><b>Op.3:</b> Invites Member States and relevant stakeholders to support rangeland restoration through increased promotion of investments, attractive incentives, market access and linkages, value addition, soil and water conservation, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecological rehabilitation, resilience mechanisms, planned grazing and herding mechanism;</p>

<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.16 (L.19)  <b>Conservation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Urges Member States and other stakeholders to give greater emphasis to the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of peatlands worldwide in support of the sustainable practice of the peatland management including through existing effort implemented by institutions such as UNEP and FAO;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Encourages member states and other stakeholders to enhance regional and international collaboration for the conservation and the sustainable management of peatlands, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Share information and knowledge, and best practices in conservation and sustainable management of peatlands;</li> <li>(b) Continue inter-disciplinary research to advance the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands;</li> <li>(c) Build capacity for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands; and</li> <li>(d) Promote a multi-stakeholder approach for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands, involving private landowners, business sectors, concession holders, and other relevant stakeholders;</li> </ul> <p><b>Op.4:</b> Encourages Member States, international organizations, private sector, and all other actors involved with peatland conservation, management and restoration, at national and regional levels including, inter alia, the International Tropical Peatland Centre which has been established in Indonesia, to cooperate with existing national, regional, and international peatland management organization and all actors including the UN Global Peatland Initiative to foster the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.17 (L.21)  <b>Promote gender equality, and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance</b></p>	<p><b>Op.1:</b> Invites Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) To provide UNEA, in accordance with their capabilities, with information on the progress at the national and local levels in gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and programmes highlighting the challenges and opportunities, to inform the revision of the Policy and Strategy on Gender Equality and the Environment 2014-2017;</li> <li>(b) To consider joining the FOR ALL Coalition in order to strengthen the reflection and raise the visibility of gender equality and human rights messages and garner broader support for gender-responsive and human rights commitments and action across the different multilateral environmental agreements;</li> <li>(c) To prioritize the implementation of gender policies and action plans developed under other multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a party;</li> <li>(d) To establish social and gender criteria in the national level project implementation and financing mechanisms for environment-related projects and programmes;</li> <li>(e) To continue and enhance international cooperation and assistance, in particular in financing, the voluntary transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building, to promote gender responsive, non-discriminatory environmental policies and measures for all women and girls and to help ensure women's rights and their access to food and nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation, health-care services, education and training, adequate housing and decent work, clean energy, science and technology;</li> <li>(f) To strengthen and implement policies aimed at increasing the participation and leadership of women in environmental decision-making and measures at the local, national, regional and international levels, and request, when appropriate, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other United Nations agencies to support upon request national programmes and projects in this regard;</li> <li>(g) To recognize the importance of gender equality, the empowerment of women and role women play as managers of natural resources and agents of change in safeguarding the environment;</li> </ul>

	(h) To support training and capacity-building efforts for women and men on gender mainstreaming and enhancing all women's active and meaningful participation in global processes, as a contribution to realizing the goal of gender balance;
UNEP/EA.4/Res.18 (L.22) <b>Poverty Environment Nexus</b>	Inviting member states, in line with commitments in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to continue to support developing countries, in partnerships, to strengthen the scientific, technological, and innovative capacity towards the implementation of this resolution;
	<b>Op.1:</b> Urges Member States to apply integrated, innovative and coherent approaches in developing and implementing policies, laws, plans and budgets on poverty eradication through sustainable environment and natural resources management; aimed to align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
	<b>Op.2:</b> Invites Member States, the international community and private sector to continue developing innovative sustainable financing mechanisms and policies that help to promote and shift public and private finance and investment resources for environmental sustainability and poverty eradication;
	<b>Op.3:</b> Encourages Member States to strengthen institutional capacities, such as national statistical offices, to monitor and collect data on poverty-environment-economic linked indicators to enable tracking progress towards poverty eradication as well as environment and natural resources management
	<b>Op.5:</b> Encourages Member States and other stakeholders to continue facilitating pro-poor environmental sustainability by ensuring, where relevant, the inclusion of such objectives in national, regional and local policies, budgets and investment frameworks;
	<b>Op.6:</b> Encourages Member States, UN agencies, the international community and other stakeholders to carry out research to generate socio-economic evidence on trade-offs and synergies on sustainable natural resource management to inform innovative policies on poverty and environment;
	<b>Op.7:</b> Encourages Member States, the international community and stakeholders to support people-centered innovative solutions, such as traditional knowledge, norms, values, education, where appropriate, to empower and engage women and youth, when promoting sustainable development to achieve multiple benefits;
	<b>Op.11:</b> Encourages Member States to incorporate sustainable and climate resilient agriculture as part of their domestic agricultural policy and programme agendas to maximize sustainable, and equitable resource management while minimizing negative impacts on the environment;
	<b>Op.12:</b> Invites member States to invest in innovative sustainable forest management practices to conserve and sustainably use forest ecosystems as well as benefit rural households that depend on forests resources for forest-related economic activities to generate income and meet their energy needs, among others;
	<b>Op.13:</b> Calls upon member States to support and promote sustainable fisheries and innovative sustainable aquaculture practices as well as the conservation and sustainable management of the marine environment to support food security income generation and employment for communities living along coastal, lacustrine and riverine areas, including through sharing of best practices;
	<b>Op.14:</b> Invites member States to consider instituting policy reforms, including reforms to enhance transparency, that will ensure communities living in and around mineral and other extractives rich areas to socially and economically benefit from environmentally sustainable production of the extractives;
UNEP/EA.4/Res.19 (L.23)	<b>Op.5:</b> Encourages governments, businesses, non-governmental organizations, academia and international institutions, within their different competencies, to promote:

<p><b>Mineral resource governance</b></p>	<p>(a) Awareness of how the extractive industries can contribute to the sustainable development of countries and the wellbeing of their populations, as well as of the possible negative impacts on human health and the environment when these activities are improperly managed;</p> <p>(b) Due diligence best practices along the supply chain addressing broader environmental, human rights, labour, and conflict-related risks in mining, including the continuous increase of transparency and the fight against corruption, inter alia with the support of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementation and monitoring of existing environmental standards, and accountability;</p> <p>(c) Capacity-building mechanisms for sustainable management of metal and mineral resources including the management of major hazards as well as to address mine closure requirements and the remediation of contaminated sites, including abandoned mines;</p> <p>(d) Public and private partnerships to promote sustainable management of metal and mineral resources;</p> <p>(e) Research, development and technological innovations, to sustainably manage metal and mineral resources;</p> <p>(f) Sustainable mining and sourcing of raw materials in order to move towards decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation through approaches including, but not limited to, resource efficiency and circular economy;</p> <p>(g) The reduction of impacts associated with the materials needed for the transition to an innovative and environmentally friendly economy.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.20 (L.24) <b>Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo V): “Delivering for People and the Planet”</b></p>	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Invites member States who have not yet done, to designate national focal points for the Montevideo Programme pursuant to United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/19;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.21 (L.25) <b>Implementation Plan “Towards a Pollution-free Planet”</b></p>	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Encourages all Member States and relevant stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation;</p> <p><b>Op.3:</b> Invites Member States and others in a position to do so to provide extra-budgetary financial resources to support the implementation of this resolution;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.22 (L.26) <b>Implementation and follow up of UNEA resolutions and related activities</b></p>	<p><b>Op.2:</b> Encourages member States and other actors to continue to provide support, according to their capacity, with a view to advancing the implementation of UNEA resolutions;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.23 (L.27) <b>Keeping the World Environment under Review: Enhancing UNEP’s Science-Policy Interface and Endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook</b></p>	<p><b>Op.8:</b> Welcomes Governments, major groups and stakeholders, United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and international and regional scientific bodies to engage in the future development of UNEP data strategy, and share appropriate, credible and quality-assured data and information resources to support the environmental dimension of sustainable development assessment processes, to be accessible via a UNEP platform;</p>



## ANNEX 3

10 June 2019

### Requests to the UN Environment Programme Secretariat emanating from resolutions adopted at UNEA-4

Resolution Title and symbol	Operative Paragraphs with direct requests to the Secretariat <i>Red text: targets and timeframes and references to the 2030 Agenda and/or to resolutions/decisions/MEAs/specific programmes</i> <i>Yellow marking: request related to reporting and documentation</i>
UNEP/EA.4/Res.1 (L.2) <b>Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production</b>	<p>11. Requests the Executive Director, in close consultation with Member States, in particular the potential future host country, to consider establishing the theme for a future World Environment Day, focusing on efforts to achieve sustainable consumption and production, including but not limited to circular economy and other sustainable economic models;</p> <p>12. Also requests the Executive Director to establish, within existing resources and building on work already undertaken without duplication of efforts, a time-limited task group comprising the International Resource Panel and the One Planet Network, to provide insights on the management of natural resources and raw materials in relation to the <b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b> and explore the potential offered by the different pathways towards sustainable consumption and production, as well as to identify, taking into account national circumstances, technical tools, best practices, policy options sustainable technologies and innovative business models and finance flows in this regard. Requests further that the task group completes its work in time to present the results to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its 5th session;</p> <p>14. Requests the Executive Director to take into account the outcomes of the analysis provided by the International Resource Panel, Global Environment Outlook, the Global Chemicals and Wastes Outlook, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other global assessments when carrying out activities in the Programme of Work and implementing previous resolutions related to the broader nexus of production, efficient use and sustainable management of resources;</p> <p>15. Also requests the Executive Director to submit a report providing an overview of best practices and their impact related to designing products and services in a sustainable manner, minimizing harmful environmental impacts, and coherent product-policies to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation through sustainable consumption and production and to provide recommendations for consideration <b>at the 5th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly</b>;</p>

	<p>16. Further requests the Executive Director to undertake, subject to the availability of resources, a study based on a life-cycle approach and profiting from the work of the International Resource Panel and the One Planet Network, on the potential of current sustainable economic models for achieving sustainable consumption and production in certain sectors, such as plastics, textiles and construction, and including through value retention processes, such as direct reuse, repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing. Further requests the Executive Director to evaluate, in co-operation with relevant stakeholders, how to promote the availability of appropriate information in the value chain to favour sound and safe recycling of waste;</p> <p>18. Requests the Executive Director to catalyse efforts for resource mobilization, including financial support, by Member States, international financial institutions, and the private sector for strengthening and scaling-up sustainable consumption and production action on the ground, including through the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund on Sustainable Development Goal 12 of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns;</p> <p>19. Also requests the Executive Director to facilitate regional cooperation for sustainable public procurement regimes, in the context of the One Planet Network;</p> <p>20. Further requests the Executive Director to streamline and improve the efficiency of United Nations Environment Programme's sub-programmes, activities, partnerships and initiatives related to sustainable consumption and production.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res. 2 (L.3) <b>Promoting sustainable practices and innovative solutions for curbing food loss and waste</b></p>	<p>7. Requests the Executive Director, within the UNEP programme of work and budget, and the 10 Year Framework Programme's Sustainable Food Systems Program, and in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and other relevant partners, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide technical support to assist member states in implementing this resolution;</li> <li>b) Foster regional and global cooperation, facilitate exchange of experiences and knowledge, research and best practices amongst member states and other food system stakeholders;</li> <li>c) Continue to participate in ongoing international initiatives to support transfer of innovative solutions and practices that can curb food loss and waste;</li> </ul> <p><b>8. Requests the Executive Director to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its next session on progress made in implementing the relevant provisions of the present resolution;</b></p> <p>9. Also requests the Executive Director within the mandate, programme of work and budget and available resources, to promote food loss and waste reduction and support countries, especially developing countries, upon their request, to explore opportunities to collaborate with UN organizations and international financial institutions in line with their existing mandates and budgets.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.3 (L.4) <b>Sustainable mobility</b></p>	<p>4. Requests the Executive Director, within the mandate, programme of work and available resources, to promote sustainable mobility by:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Working through existing partnerships and other means of cooperation with other relevant organizations, including regional platforms, in order to facilitate capacity-building and exchange of knowledge and information for the public and the private sectors, civil society, users and academia among others for the promotion of sustainable mobility;</li> <li>b) Reporting on good practices on the development, financing and implementation of national and regional sustainable mobility policies and initiatives;</li> <li>c) Encouraging pilot projects in countries or cities;</li> <li>d) Exploring opportunities to collaborate with United Nations organizations and international finance institutions, in line with their existing mandates and budgets;</li> <li>e) Exploring synergies and opportunities in areas such as public health, job creation and economic growth related to sustainable mobility;</li> <li>f) <b>Preparing a compilation report on actions within the scope of this resolutions to be presented at UNEA 6.</b></li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.4 (L.5)  <b>Addressing environmental challenges through sustainable business practices</b></p>	<p>3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with other UN bodies and UN partners, to continue to support the development of skills, especially for micro, small and medium sized enterprises, to promote sustainable production patterns, including cleaner production and industrial symbiosis in order to enhance their profitability, resource efficiency and productivity;</p> <p>6. Requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with relevant UN entities, partners, stakeholders and the private sector, to continue supporting countries, especially least developed countries, to collect and disseminate evidence and information on good practices to enable informed decision making, awareness, networking and knowledge sharing on green business development;</p> <p>7. Also requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with relevant UN entities, partners, stakeholders and the private sector, to promote cooperation including partnerships and support incubation programs to conserve ecologically unique and biodiverse habitats while promoting sustainable livelihoods;</p> <p>8. Further requests the Executive Director to develop and implement programmes that catalyse replication, upscale existing innovative solutions and technologies, and promote the uptake of sustainable business approaches, including but not limited to green business practices as appropriate;</p> <p>9. Requests the Executive Director to develop guidance, tools and mechanisms to promote capacity building and awareness raising to support member states in advancing sustainable business practices, including but not limited to, through collaboration with the <b>10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</b>;</p> <p><b>11. Requests the Executive Director to report to the UN Environment Assembly at its fifth session on progress towards implementation of the present resolution.</b></p>

<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.5 (L.6) <b>Sustainable infrastructure</b></p>	<p>3. Requests the Executive Director to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme with its relevant initiatives including, but not limited to, 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns and its programme on building and construction as well as its sustainable public procurement programme continues and strengthens its work to facilitate coordinated efforts in all regions to promote the development and use of appropriate sustainability criteria for infrastructure as a means to attain sustainable consumption and production while maintaining an intact natural environment and implementing the goals and targets of <b>the 2030 Agenda</b>, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promoting existing guidelines and best practices, including social and environmental safeguards, which have been gathered under biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements and multilateral development banks;</li> <li>b) Creating and supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms that contribute to open and transparent deliberative processes for generating and sharing knowledge on sustainable infrastructure, to ensure that accurate, timely and relevant information is publicly available and reaches key stakeholders at all levels;</li> <li>c) Building on and strengthening existing partnerships for sharing and implementing best practices for increasing the resilience and social and environmental sustainability of infrastructure development;</li> <li>d) Developing, within available resources, the capacity of government policymakers and other relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors to use available data, knowledge, tools, approaches, and other mechanisms to incorporate sustainable infrastructure into development and business strategies;</li> <li>e) Building on existing initiatives and forge strengthened public private partnerships to facilitate private investment in sustainable infrastructure subject to available resources;</li> </ul> <p>5. Requests the Executive Director to prepare, building on the work of regional commissions and other relevant UN bodies, a compilation report of best practices drawing on existing initiatives, identify knowledge gaps, to help member states promote and strengthen the sustainability of infrastructure and to report to an Environment Assembly;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.6 (L.7) <b>Marine plastic litter and microplastics</b></p>	<p>2. Requests the UNEP Executive Director, within available resources and benefiting from the work of relevant existing mechanisms, to immediately strengthen scientific and technological knowledge with regard to marine litter including marine plastic litter and microplastics through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Convening existing relevant science advisory initiatives with input from the Member States, as appropriate, to provide input into the activities under paragraph 3 and 7;</li> <li>b) Compiling available scientific and other relevant data and information to prepare an assessment on sources, pathways, and hazards of litter including plastic litter and microplastic pollution and its presence in the rivers and oceans, scientific knowledge about adverse effects on ecosystems, potential adverse effects on human health and environmentally sound technology innovations;</li> <li>c) Recommending indicators to harmonize monitoring, report and assess methodologies, taking into account the key sources of marine litter including plastic litter and microplastics in cooperation with relevant international organizations;</li> <li>d) Gathering information with a view to inform policies and action on environmentally sound technological innovations, options and measures for reducing risks of discharges of litter including plastic litter and microplastics to the marine environment taking into account the whole life-cycle of plastics, in support of local, national, regional and global action;</li> </ul>

	<p>5. Requests the ED, through its <b>10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</b>, to elaborate guidelines on plastic use and production in order to inform consumers, including on standards and labels, to incentivize businesses and retailers to commit to sustainable practices and products, and to support governments to promote the use of information tools and incentives to foster sustainable consumption and production;</p> <p><b>9. Requests the Executive Director to report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution to the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly</b></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res. 7 (L.8) <b>Environmentally sound management of waste</b></p>	<p>2. Requests the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources, and in cooperation with relevant international partners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strengthen UNEP's International Environment Technology Centre (IETC) and its role in provision of technological advice and capacity building on the environmentally sound waste management and enhance cooperation with Basel and Stockholm regional centres as appropriate;</li> <li>b) Maintain inventories of environmentally sound waste management technologies and practices including those which have been introduced in the global and regional waste management outlook to share with member states;</li> <li>c) Assist member states in use of BAT/BEP (Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices) in solid waste management;</li> <li>d) Continue to foster sharing experiences, lessons learned and success stories amongst Member States and key stakeholders through existing global and regional platforms;</li> <li>e) Coordinate with member states and relevant UN and humanitarian agencies to incorporating, as appropriate and feasible, waste management in humanitarian recovery and response plans "building back better";</li> <li>f) Assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in their efforts to strengthen and enhance national and local implementation of environmentally sound management of waste, through the regional waste management outlooks, improving information on environmentally sound technologies to integrate waste management;</li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.8 (L.9) <b>Sound management of chemicals and waste</b></p>	<p>14. Requests the Executive Director, subject to the availability of resources and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the member organizations of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Step up the technical assistance and capacity building to Member States to meet relevant goals and targets of the <b>2030 agenda</b> as soon as possible, including for improved access to scientific information strengthening the science-policy interface at the national level, taking into account the SAICM Overall Orientation and Guidance and the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nature of the sound management of chemicals and waste;</li> <li>b) Strengthen cooperation and avoid duplication of actions undertaken by each IOMC organisation, under their own mandates, towards the achievement of <b>target 12.4</b> and all other goals and targets of <b>the 2030 Agenda</b> impacted by the sound management of chemicals and waste, as an essential element to improve the current multilateral framework on this matter;</li> <li>c) Enhance the support to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management in preparation of the fifth meeting of the International Conference on Chemicals Management, including with sufficient staff and resources for</li> </ul>

	<p>the SAICM Secretariat, in view of its role as decided by the ICCM for the improved enabling framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) Synthesize UNEP's analysis of best practices in sustainable chemistry into manuals on green and sustainable chemistry, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, by UNEA5, and to continue the work on a holistic approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste in the long term, taking into account both the importance of the sound management of chemicals and the potential benefits of chemicals for sustainable development;</li> <li>e) Follow the trends in the design, production, use and release of chemicals and the generation of waste in order to identify issues of concern in future Global Chemicals and Waste Management Outlooks and catalyse sound management actions;</li> <li>f) Prepare a report <b>by 30 April 2020</b> on relevant issues where emerging evidence indicates a risk to human health and the environment identified by SAICM, the GCO and under sub-paragraph (e) above, including an analysis of existing regulatory and policy frameworks and their ability to address these issues towards the achievement of the 2020 goal, in particular for lead and cadmium;</li> <li>g) Prepare by 30 April 2020 an assessment of options for strengthening the science-policy interface at the international level for the sound management of chemicals and waste, taking into account existing mechanisms, including under UNEP, and relevant examples in other areas, in order to maximise cost-effectiveness, make best use of new technologies, track progress and improve implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements at the national level, and to make it available for consideration by all stakeholders <b>prior to ICCM-5</b>;</li> <li>h) Provide technical advice, policy support and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, particularly in order to put in place the necessary legislative and regulatory frameworks and to mainstream sound management of chemicals and waste in national development plans, domestic budgets and relevant sector policies; and to further encourage industry and private sector involvement throughout the value chain, including through designated responsibilities and measures to promote cost recovery and the polluter pays principle;</li> <li>i) (i) Report to the United Nations Environment Assembly, at its fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the implementation of the programme of work activities with respect to chemicals and waste; and to make a progress report <b>available for ICCM-5</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.9 (L.10) <b>Addressing single-use plastic products pollution</b></p>	<p>8. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in partnership with other UN agencies, funds and programmes, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support Member States, upon their request, in the development and implementation of national or regional action plans to address the environmental impacts of single-use plastic products;</li> <li>b) Facilitate and/or coordinate technical and policy support to governments, especially of developing countries that so request, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, regarding the environmental impact of single-use plastic products and the promotion of innovative and environmentally friendly solutions for their replacement, taking into account their full environmental impact;</li> <li>j) Make available existing information on actions member states have taken to address plastic pollution and the full life cycle environmental impacts of plastics to the full life cycle environmental impacts of other alternative materials and share this information <b>in advance of UNEA 5</b>.</li> </ul>

<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.10 (L.11)</p> <p><b>Innovation on biodiversity and land degradation</b></p>	<p>5. Requests the Executive Director of UNEP, upon request and subject to availability of resources, to support the Members States also party to the UNCCD, and in accordance with domestic circumstances, to apply and align with <b>the 2018-2030 Strategic Framework</b> in their national policies, programmes, plans and processes relating to desertification, land degradation and droughts;</p> <p>6. Also requests the Executive Director of UNEP, upon request and subject to availability of resources, to support the Members States also party to the UNCCD, which have pledged to do so, do develop and implement voluntary targets on land degradation neutrality, including the definition of national baselines, targets and associated measures to achieve land degradation neutrality <b>by 2030</b>, as appropriate;</p> <p>8. Requests the Executive Director of UNEP, in partnership with other UN entities and other relevant stakeholders, and within available resources, to support Member States, to develop domestic policies and measures, to restore, conserve and sustainably use biological diversity and to strengthen ecosystem resilience, functions and services in and outside of protected areas, in support of the relevant Aichi targets, to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Developing, promoting, strengthening and building on, as appropriate, effective practices for sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, including sustainable wildlife-based economies, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of livelihoods, particularly of indigenous peoples and local communities, taking into account, inter alia, the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector as adopted by the parties to the CBD in <b>decision COP 14.7</b>;</li> <li>b) Innovative financing for ecosystem restoration and ecosystem-based approaches for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</li> <li>c) Addressing sand and dust storms, which can pose a great challenge to the sustainable development of affected regions, especially ecosystems in arid and semi-arid regions such as highlands, and threaten the lives and economies in those areas, by encouraging relevant information sharing, best practices, lessons-learned, transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, mobilization of resources, and development of early warning systems and impact assessment mechanisms based on existing regional and international initiatives such as United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms established by the Environment Management Group in accordance with <b>UNGA Resolution 72/225</b>;</li> </ul> <p>9. Requests the Executive Director of UNEP to continue collaboration with the UN FAO and its global soil partnership, the CBD, the UNFCCC, UNCCD and other related conventions, including, CITES, CMS, and the ITPGR and Ramsar and relevant intergovernmental panels, where appropriate, to foster innovative ways to address biodiversity loss, climate change and soil, land and ecosystems degradation in an integrated manner;</p> <p>12. Requests the Executive Director of UNEP, in response to the invitation contained in <b>UN General Assembly Resolution, 73-284</b>, to lead the implementation of the Decade for ecosystem restoration, together with FAO, and in collaboration with the Secretariats of the Rio Conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and entities of the UN System;</p>
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	<p>13. Also requests the Executive Director of UNEP, to support and promote the implementation of the initiative of the government of Egypt to promote a coherent approach for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation, in line with <b>decision CBD 14/30</b>;</p> <p>14. Calls on the Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme to contribute, in close cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity, to the preparations of the UN General Assembly Heads of State Summit;</p> <p><b>15. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fifth session on progress towards implementation of the present resolution.</b></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.11 (L.12) <b>Protection of the marine environment from land-based sources</b></p>	<p>6. Request the Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme to provide technical assistance, within existing resources, inter alia through regional seas programme, and Global Partnerships on Marine Litter, Global Wastewater Initiative and Global Partnerships on Nutrient Management of the Global Programme of Action.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.12 (L.13) <b>Sustainable management for global health of mangroves</b></p>	<p>8. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders to facilitate collaboration amongst member states through collaboration and co-production of research, mapping and valuation of ecosystem services and related best management practices, within available resources.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.13 (L.14) <b>Sustainable coral reefs management</b></p>	<p>1 bis. Requests the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme, within existing resources, in collaboration with ICRI, and building where possible on existing regional mechanisms, such as the Regional Seas Programme and the coral restoration consortium, assist with the compilation of best practices for coral restoration, as appropriate for maintenance of ecosystem services, including for coastal defense and/or restoration of fish nursery areas;</p> <p>4. Requests the Executive Director of UN Environment Programme in particular through the Coral Reef Unit and in collaboration with ICRI, to continue to develop and strengthen the GCRMN, including integrated monitoring and new technologies, in line with the GCRMN Implementation and Governance Plan to understand and communicate the status and trends of coral reefs globally;</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.14 (L.16) <b>Sustainable nitrogen management</b></p>	<p>Calls on the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Consider the options to facilitate better coordination of policies across the global nitrogen cycle at the national, regional and global levels, including consideration of the case to establish an intergovernmental coordination mechanism on nitrogen policies, based primarily on existing networks and platforms and consider the case for developing an integrated nitrogen policy, which could enhance the gravity of common cause between multiple policy domains,</li> <li>b) Support exploration of the options, in close collaboration with relevant UN bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, and multilateral environmental agreements as appropriate for better management of the global nitrogen cycle, and how these could help achieve Sustainable Development Goals, including sharing of assessment</li> </ul>



	<p>methodologies, relevant best practices and guidance documents and emerging technologies for recovery and recycling of nitrogen and other such nutrients,</p> <p>c) Coordinate existing relevant platforms for assessments of the multiple environmental, food and health benefits of possible goals for improved nitrogen management, while ensuring coordinated management of the relevant datasets to allow development of the integrated and sustainable nitrogen management approach and identify current information gaps, including in quantifying the net economic benefits for food and energy production, freshwater, coastal and marine environmental quality, air quality, greenhouse gas mitigation and stratospheric ozone depletion mitigation, underpinned by the development of reference values,</p> <p>d) Facilitate with relevant UN bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, and as appropriate multilateral environmental agreements the promotion of appropriate training and capacity for policy makers and practitioners for developing widespread understanding and awareness of the nitrogen cycling and opportunities for action,</p> <p>e) Support member states with sharing and making available existing information and knowledge in the development of evidence based and intersectorally coherent approach to domestic decision-making towards sustainable nitrogen management where appropriate,</p> <p>f) Report on the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution in UNEA-6.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.15 (L.17) <b>Innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism</b></p>	<p>4. Requests the Executive Director to support, upon request and subject to available resources, those countries undertaking regional assessments of the status, conditions and trends in rangeland, pastoral land and pastoralism, taking into account their information and knowledge gathered through UNEP gap analysis and the work by other stakeholders and relevant UN organizations;</p> <p>5. Encourages the Executive Director, and invites Member States in close collaboration with FAO and UNCCD and other relevant UN bodies, multinational development banks and intergovernmental organizations, to continue to explore collaborative efforts on financing to promote sustainable rangelands and pastoralism;</p> <p>5 bis. Requests the Executive Director to support Member States, upon request, in their quest to promote innovative solutions to sustainably manage rangelands and, where appropriate to promote sensitive development interventions specific to resolving disputes and supporting traditional governance with particular attention to recognizing the role of traditional institutions and community participation;</p> <p>6. Also requests the Executive Director to report on progress in the implementation of this resolution and of the Resolution 2/24 on combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable rangelands and pastoralism at UNEA 5.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.16 (L.19) <b>Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands</b></p>	<p>2. Requests the UN Environment Programme Executive Director, within existing resources and in consultation with the Ramsar Secretariat, to coordinate efforts to create a comprehensive and accurate global peatlands inventory, which will be crucial as a basis to identify the extent of peatlands around the world, determine the appropriate interventions, understand carbon sequestration value and potential, and plan for sustainable peatlands management;</p>

<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.17 (L.21)  <b>Promoting gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance</b></p>	<p>2. Requests the Executive Director:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To facilitate the collection of data disaggregated by inter alia, sex, age, and disability and lessons learned from Member States and stakeholders, including through consultations and call for submissions, on the progress made in achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in global, national and local environmental policies, programmes and initiatives;</li> <li>b) To report at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5), on the implementation of UNEP's Policy and Strategy on Gender Equality and the Environment 2014-2017, including in UNEP's planning instruments, investment frameworks and the networks and sector-wide programs, based on the information gathered from Parties and stakeholders, and taking into consideration its synergies and interlinkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, multilateral environmental agreements, gender action plans and the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, as well as on the way forward;</li> <li>c) To enhance collaborations with the United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment, and civil society organizations, to mainstream gender equality and empowerment of women and girls perspectives in developing innovative solutions to environmental challenges, and accelerating the shift towards sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>d) To continue to support initiatives to encourage and support the participation of women delegates and their leadership in UNEA and in related intergovernmental meetings, including through awareness-raising, training and capacity-building efforts in cooperation with UN Women, UNDP and other stakeholders, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies;</li> <li>e) To ensure that UNEP programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility incorporate the UNEP Policy and Strategy on Gender Equality and the Environment and the UNEP Gender Implementation Plan.</li> </ul>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.18 (L.22)  <b>Poverty environment nexus</b></p>	<p>8. Requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with other relevant UN Agencies and partners, to strengthen initiatives, under the existing PoW and budget, addressing the linkages between poverty and environment;</p> <p>9. Requests the Executive Director to consider how UNEP, including through its regional and country offices, can contribute to the eradication of poverty in its operations;</p> <p>10. Requests the Executive Director, within the scope of UNEP's PoW and budget, to collaborate with Member States, other UN Agencies and partners, that are promoting sustainable agriculture innovations such as the uptake of climate resilient agriculture by small-holder farmers and women farmers to eradicate extreme poverty, improve livelihoods and food security, as well as reducing negative impacts on the environment;</p> <p>15. Requests the Executive Director, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partners, within the scope of UNEP's programme of work and budget, to continue supporting Member States that seek assistance in their relevant</p>

	<p>adaptation and resilience-building efforts to address adverse impacts of climate change, desertification, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and other environmental changes that can contribute to human displacement;</p> <p>16. Requests the Executive Director, within the existing scope of UNEP’s PoW and budget, in collaboration with Member States and other relevant UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders to promote sustainable energy solutions which support poverty eradication and sustainable development, enable access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy, account for social and cultural factors, and empower women and the youth, [such as integrated energy and environment policies, on and off-grid investments, sustainable biomass use;</p> <p><b>17. Requests the Executive Director to report on progress on the implementation of the present resolution to the United Nations Environment Assembly by its fifth session.</b></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.19 (L.23) <b>Mineral resource governance</b></p>	<p>4. Requests the Executive Director, based on relevant reports such as those by the UNEP International Resource Panel and UNEP GRID, to collect information on sustainable practices, identify knowledge gaps and options for implementation strategies, and undertake an overview of existing assessments of different governance initiatives and approaches on sustainable management of metal and mineral resources, <b>and report to the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.</b></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.20 (L.24) <b>Fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo V): Delivering for People and the Planet</b></p>	<p>3. Requests the Executive Director to implement the Montevideo Programme V, through the programmes of work for the decade beginning <b>in 2020</b>, as approved by the United Nations Environment Assembly, in a manner that strengthens the related capacity in countries and contributes to the environmental dimension of the <b>2030 Agenda</b> and is fully consistent with relevant United Nations Environment Programme medium-term strategies;</p> <p>4. Also requests the Executive Director, in consultation with the national focal points of the Montevideo Programme, to consider and <b>report to the next session of the United Nations Environment Assembly on the availability of adequate funding to support the implementation of the Montevideo Programme V and its activities in the field of environmental law;</b></p> <p>5. Decides to review the Programme <b>no later than 2025</b>, and <b>requests the Executive Director to provide a report of the review, including clearly defined and measurable targets, to be considered at the subsequent session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.</b></p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.21 (L.25) <b>Implementation plan “Towards a Pollution-free Planet”</b></p>	<p>4. Requests the Executive Director to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Plan in the context of UNEP’s current and relevant future Programmes of Work and Budgets, with inputs from Member States and other stakeholders;</p> <p>4 bis. Further requests the ED to fully and effectively leverage the capacity of UNEPs regional and sub regional offices and UNEPs partnerships with other relevant UN bodies and partners in contributing to the delivery of this implementation plan;</p>

	<p>5. Requests the Executive Director to report on the progress made on the implementation plan “Towards a Pollution free Planet” in UNEP’s reporting on the Programme of Work and Budget during the meetings of the Annual Subcommittee.</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.22 (L.26)  <b>Implementation and follow-up of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions</b></p>	<p>3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a monitoring mechanism, in consultation with the CPR, to track and assess UNEP’s implementation of resolutions in the framework of the Programme of Work and Budget;</p> <p>4. Requests that the monitoring mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Builds on and improves existing formats of reporting and monitoring;</li> <li>b) Provides an inventory and a brief summary of implementation of UNEA resolutions via a dedicated webpage;</li> <li>c) Identifies existing linkages between each resolution and the Programme of Work and Budget;</li> <li>d) Provides links to existing reports related to UNEA resolutions;</li> <li>e) Provides the opportunity for Members States to voluntarily report on national implementation efforts;</li> <li>f) Based on available information, including existing UNEP and national voluntary reports, summarizes specific challenges that have hindered implementation efforts, including those of member States;</li> </ul> <p>5. Requests the Executive Director to propose to the CPR at its 146th meeting options for an improved framework for reporting on the implementation of UNEA resolutions to be integrated with the reporting on the Programme of Work and budget;</p> <p>6. Also requests the Executive Director to report on the implementation of this resolution at the next UNEA</p>
<p>UNEP/EA.4/Res.23 (L.27)  <b>Keeping the world environment under review: Enhancing the United Nations Environment Programme science-policy interface and endorsement of the Global Environment Outlook</b></p>	<p>3. Requests the Executive Director to continue to provide information from existing and ongoing assessments to guide future policy debates at the Assembly;</p> <p>4. Also requests the Executive Director to assure the promotion of environmental monitoring, assessment and the primacy of a strong science-policy interface within and by UNEP by fostering collaboration with member States, business and experts, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, relevant United Nations agencies and programmes and scientific panels, and other key partners like the UN Statistics Division, the Regional Commissions, and the Group on Earth Observations;</p> <p>5. Further requests the Executive Director to further develop and prioritize within the programme of work and budget, in consultation with Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements, and international and regional scientific bodies, a long-term data strategy, with particular attention to regular regional and global analysis of the state and trends of environmental parameters as a basis, inter alia, for the future Global Environment Outlook process, which supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identification of comparable methods for data collection and analysis and promote their harmonization, taking into account existing standards, inter alia those of the UN statistical commissions system of environmental economic accounts, in coordination with other parts of the UN system and other relevant scientific institutions, building on international environmental data, and statistical standards;</li> </ul>

- b) The improvement of platforms that provide a repository function to allow open access to up-to-date, quality-assured, credible and relevant data, including geospatial, statistics, indicators and data analysis on environment, including the work of UNEP GRID Centres;
- c) Providing tools and policy advice for integrated approaches to support evidence-based decision making;
- d) Accelerating efforts to assist Member States, to develop their national environmental data management capacities and their environmental monitoring systems for air and water quality, deforestation, marine litter, and environmental security, as well as their ability to use data analysis to support evidence-based decision making;
- e) Coordinating efforts to fully utilize Earth Observations with the Group on Earth Observations;
- f) Encouraging citizen science efforts and their potential contribution as a complementary source to fill data gaps;
- g) The UN Resident Coordinator offices to underpin Common Country Analyses with robust environmental data and statistics, in line with the SDG indicators, and to integrate national environmental data management, geospatial information management and statistical capacities into UN Development Assistance Frameworks;

6. Requests the Executive Director, in accordance with UNEP's mandate to keep the world environmental situation under review, to prioritize within the Programme of Work and Budget, the preparation of an options document for the future of the GEO process in broad consultation with Member States, stakeholders and other global environmental assessment processes, focusing on the scope and objectives of the GEO process. The options document process and consultation will be overseen and managed by a Steering Committee to be established under the auspices of UNEA and pursuant to Terms of References and the nomination process as annexed herein. Members of the Steering Committee may be nominated by Member States and all members of the specialized agencies and will be approved by the CPR. The options should consider GEO's role in regularly preparing independent, state and trend analysis for the world environment situation. The scope and objectives of the GEO process should be informed by UNEP's Integrated Environmental Assessment Guidelines. The options document is to be submitted by the Steering Committee to the UNEA-5 for consideration, to allow a decision on the future form and function of the GEO;

7. Also requests the Executive Director to prepare a proposal for science-policy input on the Global Environment, in consultation with Member States for the commemoration of the creation of UN Environment Programme by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm from 5-16 June 1972, making use of contributions from relevant stakeholders;

9. Reiterates the request to the Executive Director to strengthen the policy relevance of Global Environment Outlook process through measuring the progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed environmental goals, to inform relevant global processes and meetings;

10. Requests the Executive Director to continue to promote greater coherence and coordination of global assessments undertaken within the UN System, and in cooperation with relevant international bodies and Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

11. Also requests the Executive Director to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its next session on the implementation of the present resolution.