

'Towards a Pollution Free Planet' Preparation of the background document

3rd session of the UN Environment Assembly

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Key aspects of the background report development

- Scientific accuracy:
 - ✓ Scientifically based sections (1 and 2) largely developed in consultation with the GEO6 authors
 - ✓ A group of experts to review and provide guidance to early draft of the report.
 - Peer review
- Draft 1 in house review
- Draft 2 consultations and inputs from UN agencies, Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- Regional and stakeholder consultations to provide inputs and feedback (based on powerpoint presentations)
- Final Draft for public consultation

Key milestones

15 May (2 weeks consultation)	 2nd draft of the report sent to Multilateral Environmental Agreements and UN agencies, and key experts for comments and feedback. Virtual meetings with 1) key technical experts, 2) MEAs 3) UN Agencies 			
24 May	Presentation of key finding of the report to the Committee of Permanent Representatives			
Mid June	Commitments platform available on line (UN Environment Assembly 3 website)			
26 June	Draft report sent to Member states for comments until 14 July (3 weeks)			
Week of 17 July	Finalisation of the report			
End July – beginning September	Final review, sign off by Head of UN Environment, final editing, design and layout			
15 September	Early release/launch of the English version of the report			
November and 30th Reporting and analysis of the commitments received				

Structure of the report

- Introduction
- Section 1- Evidence of a polluted planet: the science, impacts and economic costs
 - ✓ Air; marine and coastal; land and soil; freshwater; cross-cutting sources: chemicals and waste
 - Economic costs
- Section 2- A Pollution Free Planet: Agenda 2030 and Multilateral Environmental Agreements
 - ✓ Opportunities for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals
 - ✓ The pollution mandates of the Environmental Agreements
 - ✓ Multiple benefits of actions
 - ✓ Towards a strengthened multi-stakeholder governance
- Section 3- A Framework for Transition to a Pollution Free Planet
 - √ Gaps
 - Principles
 - ✓ Key system wide areas of change (transformative actions and enablers)
 - ✓ Targeted interventions

Conclusion

Section 1: Evidence of a polluted planet: the science, impacts and economic costs

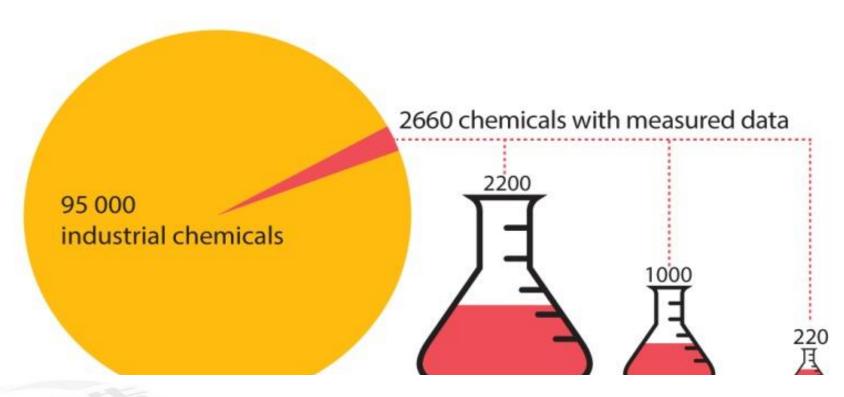
- Based on the GEO regional reports, GEO-6 thematic drafts, and other sources
- Combining state, trends and impact analysis per pollution theme
- Indicating economic costs of inaction

Major forms of pollution and key sectoral sources

Environmental Media					
AIR	FRESHWATER	MARINE	LAND	ALL	
Particulate Ma Black carbo Nitrogen oxio Sulphur diox Ozone Heavy meta Noise	n Nutrients (phosphates) les Hazardous chemicals de Endocrine disrupting chemical Heavy metals	Nitrates Toxic waste (including oil, plastics) s	Nitrates Heavy metals Pharmaceuticals	Polychlorinated biphenyls Persistent organic pollutants Perchloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene Radioactive waste	
Pollution Sources					
Waste	E-waste, food waste; wastewater; municipal solid waste; open-burning; plastics; hazardous; construction and demolition				
Transport	Fuel use and-supply; engine emissions; road: tyres, surface; shipping; aviation				
Energy	Combustion plants; fossil fuels; biomass				
Service	Tourism; hospitals; water; retail				
Industry	Chemicals; Pharmaceuticals; Extractives; Agriculture; Forestry; Fisheries				
Urban	Buildings; households; mobility				

Mapping key risks: nutrients, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), plastic debris PCBs concentration range (nanograms per gram pellet) Nutrient risk indicator categories 10-50 0 50-200 200-500 <10 Highest Medium High Lowest Floating plastic debris risk categories Source: IOC-UNESCO and UN Environment (2016) Lowest Medium High Highest Low

Testing of chemicals



预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_16120

