

OUTCOME DOCUMENT:

17th Global Major Group and Stakeholder Forum

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Disclaimer: this document is the result of two days of exchange of information and rich debates on the several topics of UNEA3 with XX participants from all 9 Major Groups and Regional Representatives. Not all the messages are necessarily reflecting the views of all Major Groups and Stakeholders. We thank the UNEP Stakeholder Branch and XX Foundation for making this happen.

We acknowledge the efforts of the UN Environment to provide space for civil society to raise our issues and concerns with the environment and its crisis. Major Groups and stakeholders welcome the focus on the pollution and the theme of the Third Session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) "Towards a Pollution Free Planet" as Pollution is indeed one of the most alarming threats to our sustainable future and encompasses all sectors adversely affecting the communities and the economy. We see the need to effectively participate in the UN Environment and UNEA process and look forward to work with other stakeholders and member states to continue building pollution free world.

However, it is regrettable that stakeholder engagement policy (SEP) - a key issue to ensure effective participation - is not on the agenda. It was a Rio mandate to increase this participation and UNEA has failed until now. Stakeholders are crucial for implementation on the ground, therefore it is really important to have transparency and progressive and proactive policies for stakeholder engagement, particularly for grassroots communities and marginalised groups, and generally for all other stakeholders, and include them in national decision making process. We applaud the initiative of opening a resolution platform, which makes information easily accessible.

There should be a coherence check between the UNEA decisions and resolutions and the UNEP programme of work and budget , including implementation of the resolutions of the Environment Assembly, but also between other international processes and agreements including the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement but also conventions and organizations such as WTO and WHO.

It was very disappointing that the budget for stakeholder engagement was cut into half, which shows little respect for the importance our participation has. The member states

have to take up their responsibility to obtain more funding for UNEA, as it is the smallest UN body with the highest challenges and ambitions.

Context - Pollution Free Planet and 2030 Agenda

- Pollution has a disproportionate impact on grassroots communities - women, workers, indigenous peoples, farmers, urban poor, fisherfolks, dalits, children and youth who suffer the brunt of the negative impacts on health, ecology, biodiversity and economy. Therefore, tackling pollution must be underpinned by a human rights based and ecosystems based approach.
- Pollution is not an accident. It is manifestation of a political and economic system that prioritizes economic growth, socialization on negative impacts and privation of profit for few. System change based on Development Justice - a model that seeks to deliver redistributive justice, economic justice, social and gender justice, environmental justice and accountability to the peoples - is critical in addressing the root causes of pollution. We need to move from a development model based on predominant economic growth to one, which puts the nature, animals, people and planet first.
- Pollution Free Planet and 2030 agenda will not be achieved unless we address systemic issues. Some examples of the systemic issues are the following:
 - **Unjust trade and investment**, reduces barriers to foreign capital investment and undermines labour, environmental, health, safety, essential services standards. The provision of Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) is mostly used to protect big business, shrinks policy space for the global south and adversely affects government capacity to protect the environment.
 - **Enormous wealth inequality**, held by corporations and financial institutions that is translated into almost unchallenged political power and corroding human rights and democracy
 - **Land grabbing and resource threats**, undermines life, livelihoods and dignity of communities and indigenous peoples directly dependent on land and natural resources, and significantly enhances threats to their land tenure and territorial rights without respecting the principle of free, prior, informed consent.
 - **Patriarchy and patriarchal authoritarian governance**, disproportionately impacts women by pollution, environmental degradation and destruction. Patriarchy is a system of organizing society through a set of rules that strengthen the status quo and ascribe gender roles while

normalizing the use of power and fear in the states' relationship to its citizens and to other countries. Across the globe, land and human rights defenders are on the frontlines fighting for their communities and our planet. This year, 2017 alone over 200 defenders were killed worldwide, and many more prosecuted and harassed for leading protests against environmental abuses, such as destructive mining, unsustainable agro-industrial production including the palm oil industry, among others.

- **Militarism and conflict** - Patriarchal, authoritarian rule often leads to increased militarism, by both state and non-state actors. Militarism is a threat to both international peace and peace within the community and the home. Militarism is marginalizing the local communities, especially those living resource-rich domains and severely impacting natural ecosystems on which these people depend on. The direct impacts of military toxic wastes upon human and animal health, which is actually a continuing and alarming threat to communities living near militarized areas is completely absent in development discourses.
- It is important to recognize the historical responsibilities of the Global North countries and elites whose consumption and production patterns have led to human rights violations, global warming, and environmental disasters. Ecological justice enshrined in the Rio Principles, lay down the principles of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) and the Polluter Pays principle, the Precautionary principle, the principle of intergenerational equity and Planetary Boundaries, as foundational principles of development.
- To achieve Pollution Free Planet and 2030 Agenda, we must take into account the principle of just and equitable transition for workers and their families, creation of decent and green jobs, protection of livelihoods and universal social protection for all, as well as environmental sustainability and gender equality, and provide for a financial mechanism which is accessible to all stakeholders, particularly marginalised communities - women, children and youth, farmers, indigenous peoples, including workers and their organizations and workplace programs.
- We also endorse the recommendation from Lancet Commission stating that prevention of pollution should be a priority.
- Education and awareness for all including children and youth should also be prioritized.
- False solutions and other non-conventional forms of pollution such as nuclear power plants, geo-engineering, GMOs, antibiotic resistance, and carbon markets, that aggravate the crisis rather than addressing it; must be avoided

- It is up to member states to make the 2030 Agenda work as a framework towards realisation of a pollution free world and the SDGs and UNEA processes must reinforce each other to make it possible.
- UNEA must seek to ensure coherence and interlinkages between the different environmental conventions as well as ensuring the delivery of the SDGs. The SDGs set out a broad and system wide framework, that does flag challenges of poverty, equity, governance, population and other broad circumstances that are major factors in pollution prevention, reduction and management. UNEP should consider holding an annual TPF/SDG Roundtable with MGs.
- We emphasize the importance of building national capacity and infrastructure to address pollution through enforced regulation and management, stimulating innovation and seeking pragmatic policy options that take into account possibilities for substitution, where such exists.
- The need to take action to tackle pollution especially at the local level, in close coordination and collaboration with communities, subnational governments and other stakeholders and also explore local solutions.

Session 5: Land and soil pollution

Key Messages

1. Pollution of air, water, land and soils by oil spillages, unsustainable mining practices, unregulated or uncontrolled disposals and dumping of chemicals and heavy metals, wastes, excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production, and contamination from landfills adversely affects the environment, people's health, livelihoods and biodiversity. Over 400,000 workers and farmers die every year due to pesticide poisoning with 99% fatalities occurring in developing countries and many others suffer cancers, hormonal disruption and other chronic effects. Fertilizer and pesticide companies reports huge profits at the cost of people and planet.
2. Agri-business driving intensive and **extensive** agriculture and extractive industries count with subsidies and other government incentives, but are known for grabbing land and resources and deny access to land and resources especially for indigenous peoples and local communities. Despite proliferation of platforms and programmes we need more, concerted and urgent action on the part of the member states to prevent pollution of land and soil.
3. The model of industrial agriculture that has been supported, promoted and facilitated on developing countries through international development aid, promotion of northern agribusinesses and their inputs, and technical assistance.

The increase of trade and production caused by multilateral trade agreements is not sustainable and accentuates pollution of air, soil, and water.

4. Small farmers, women and indigenous peoples have been practicing sustainable agriculture through centuries but now with the introduction of new patent regimes such as IPRs, communities' resources particularly seeds are being commodified by TNCS, making it difficult for small farmers to access these resources. More than pollution these issues need to be looked from the human rights perspective. Marginalised communities and women bear disproportionate burden of livelihood disruption, dispossession, disease, resource scarcity and conflict due to pollution.
5. The protection of the soil cannot be separated from the actions of human rights defenders protecting land and environment. States must prevent and stop the killing and enforced disappearances of land and environment defenders who are relentlessly fighting to save Mother Earth and penalize the perpetrators, and ensure effective mechanisms and laws to prevent dispossession of land, territories and resources and livelihood disruption and conflict.
6. We support the resolution on "Managing Soil pollution to achieve Sustainable Development" for acknowledging that "preventing, reducing and reversing soil pollution is vital to protecting human and environmental health and improving human well being." In line with the principles of the World Soil Charter, States should look at the practices of local and rural communities, particularly Indigenous communities. Women's knowledge and their role as actors in protecting and maintaining traditional and sustainable practices in protecting soil must be acknowledged. The resolution can be strengthened with calls to hold private sector accountable for their unsustainable practices that cause soil and other forms of pollution, and acknowledgement of communities' roles in preserving and protecting soil, including Indigenous peoples.
7. All major groups demand that the member states must ban and phase out the highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs), set up a process to elaborate on a comprehensive legally binding document on HHPs, advance agroecology and natural farming that builds on women and men farmers experience, and indigenous peoples traditional knowledge, and supported by science; Stop the land grabbing by corporations and the use of GMOs that lead to genetic contamination should be recognized as another pollutant; support the Human Rights Council's ongoing discussions on elaborating a legally binding treaty on TNCS and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, whilst ensuring that this specifically includes environmental rights, as well as rejecting trade agreements with intellectual property clause.

Session 6: Marine Pollution:

1. Many forms of marine pollution start with the land-based production of toxic petrochemicals, plastics, agricultural run-off and wastes, and other forms of pollution, forming a problem long before it enters the marine environment. Marine pollution threatens the health, rights, and safety of most vulnerable including women, men, and children around the world as workers, community members, consumers, and marine organisms, from mammals to invertebrates. The impact of marine litter on artisanal fisherfolk community also needs special attention.
2. We call for holistic systemic change to enforce binding resolutions toward extended producer responsibility for marine waste, litter and plastic pollution, adopting a polluter pays principle in a truly circular economy, boosting and supporting community-driven models for global action. We urge the UN and government leaders to adopt strong targets for sustainable consumption, including production reduction targets, the improvement of industry practice, and the principles of producer responsibility for products throughout their entire life cycles.
3. We also believe that a deeper gendered analysis of the issue of marine pollution and its differential impact including its impact on women's health; and the role currently been played by women in different countries is crucial to address marine litter, and plastic pollution, and call for a new model for global action under the leadership of the UN, which factors in a gendered response and is community driven.
4. The UNCLOS definition should be acknowledged as the preeminent definition of marine pollution. Governments should better utilize legal instruments such as MARPOL Annex V to deal with waste generated by ships and the fishing industry, and to regulate and enforce the discarding fishing nets.
5. Marine pollution must be seen as transboundary pollution and requires both national and international cooperation. The member states must protect coastal barriers and the species that rely on these areas from pollution caused by development, infrastructure as well as run-off/discharges through sound governance systems.
6. Governments should establish monitoring of the marine environments and fish stocks, and make the data publicly available and accessible by local communities.
7. Artisanal fisher folk have long held local knowledge of marine ecosystems and have been pioneers of sustainable fishing for their local communities, but they are being increasingly marginalized by industrial fishing who establish impenetrable legal relationship with governments and force artisanal fishers to abandon their historical role as marine custodians. Artisanal fishers should have their fishing rights restored and their custodians role recognized.

8. Ocean noise must be recognised and tackled as a serious marine pollution issue to be addressed under SDG 14 and in UNEA. Noise pollution is generated by the wealthiest and most powerful in the world – the military with navies, big oil and multinational shipping. UNEA should expressly recognize the harm of this pollution to coastal communities reliant on marine living-resources. Governments should strictly regulate all marine noise-generating activities by keeping noise from areas rich in sensitive marine life, by using quieting technologies, and other mitigation tools, and requiring thorough environmental impact assessments and prior and informed consent of local communities for all marine noise-generating activities before granting approvals near any fisheries, or important marine ecosystems.
9. Electromagnetic pollution (also known as invisible pollution) needs to be at least acknowledged at UNEA-3.

Plastic Pollution

1. We call for the creation of an open-ended working group including of non-governmental organizations and with a strong mandate to establish the basis of an agreement to end plastic pollution including binding production reduction targets, governmental accountability, and support for community-based innovations. The global solutions must encompass proactive regulation from government, industry behavior change, and grassroots people-powered movements.
2. We seek an **immediate** halt to not only the entry of plastic litter into waterways and marine environments - **but also, to halt the production and use** of plastics - **starting with local and national bans on single-use plastics to be committed to at UNEA 3.**
3. **Create a global fund from a tax on oil and plastic production in all countries (like Norway) to clean up of plastic waste**, and to promote non-chemical alternatives to plastics (that do not increase landgrabbing and monoculture plantations) and ensure this in the UNEA resolution.
4. Stop using incineration, open burning, or land filling as methods of dealing with plastic waste
5. Support **local actions** to deal and visualize the marine litter pollution, and support their efforts in preventing its introduction in the food chain, and in addressing **highly hazardous chemicals such as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals and POPs**, that lead to irreversible harm and diseases such as cancer.

6. Children and young people must be provided with high-quality environment, food and drinking water. Research as well as governments policies promoting healthy food are needed, and consumer awareness should be part of the formula.
7. **We also call for global zero-plastic-vision, and to ensure that 'extended producer responsibility' remains in the UNEA resolution as all the voluntary measures have failed to contain plastic production and litter, and support the proposal for the UNEA resolution for an intergovernmental group to start developing a global framework that addresses all aspects, from the land to the sea.**
8. We demand ambitious anti-plastic policies, like bans on plastic bags (like Kenya) or taxes on single-use plastic materials (like Norway).
9. **The polluters must be made accountable, by binding legislation phasing out all unnecessary uses of plastics - such as microbeads in cosmetics, plastic packaging (70% of plastic waste) and other consumer products - similar to the Montreal Protocol**
10. **The member states and the UNEA must increase support for research for other environment friendly alternatives and solutions, e.g. changing business model, contain the overproduction and overconsumption of plastics products.**

Session 7. Air Pollution

1. Air pollution including indoor air pollution and smog are public health emergency and need reducing and addressing GHG emission including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), household emission, vehicular pollution, pollution from burning solid fuel, industrial pollution including agro-industrial pollution (which is known to be one of the top 3 contributors to GHG), and promote a truly genuine sustainable consumption and production framework, in line with SDG12.
2. Fatalities from air pollution are mainly concentrated in the major cities and urban areas of the global south. Energy transition must focus on reducing the use of fossil fuel in the north and supporting developing countries to transition in a manner that takes care of equity and justice dimensions.
3. Actions across all sectors are needed to strengthen data, monitoring and reporting, health surveillance at regional, national and sub national levels in a multistakeholder approach. Cities and subnational governments have a critical

role in this context. New Urban agenda, SDGs, and Paris agreement must be approached in an integrated manner to achieve pollution free world.

4. We support cooperative and effective action to address pollution and support the move to a circular economy and all incentives to underscore that transition. We recognize the existing foundations relating to pollution management and encourage the diverse groups who have the mandate and capacity to improve upon them where necessary.
5. Major industries which contribute significantly to air pollution should improve their practices, adopt best environmental practices, and internalize the cost of air pollution. Renewable energy sources should be promoted in energy, transport and other sectors, and should be made available, accessible and affordable for all.
6. Stronger control and mitigation strategies for vehicular emission is required, as is promoting community participation in citizen science on the measurement and reporting of air pollution in their cities and villages. Promoting local populations to adopt cleaner cooking methods (clean stoves), stronger programs and policies to curb open burning of waste, technology solutions (pollution mapping, geotagging, analytics, software's), stronger regulations on mining activities, Local awareness campaigns (grass root levels) will be extremely helpful. Local governments in cities must address the issue of pollutions from the transport sector.
7. False solutions to waste management using incinerator should not be promoted in developing countries and landfills should be phased out and mandatory national programs for recycling, reusing, and reducing consumption should be put in place.
8. Support to High performance computing (HPC) development & deployment to support research and Innovations in Academia , as well as empower data mining activities of the rapidly increasing pollution data can be one of the helpful approaches.
9. Phasing out fossil fuel and fossil fuel subsidies in a time bound manner, Including air pollution reduction targets in the commitments made in their Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, adoption of the WHO air pollution guidelines are integral to approaches to prevent air pollution.
10. Member States must support ambitious regional programmes like clean air coalition, and breathelife campaign and UNEA must support countries to adopt clean air legislations with targets to reduce pollution, and improve legislative and

policy framework, and capacity to monitor and reduce air pollution through variety of means considered in UNFCCC, Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030.

Session 8. Freshwater Pollution

Context

1. Pollution of freshwater bodies are primarily being caused by destructive industries including mining, coal, industrial agriculture which includes monoculture plantations expansion, with runoffs of pesticides and fertilizers, waste effluents from industry and human waste, and lack of sanitation, to name a few.
2. Freshwater pollution is greatly impacting communities and people in urban and rural areas. Due to continuing degradation, rivers and lakes face deterioration including decreasing oxygen levels and increasing harmful algal blooms. In many countries, because of the contamination of freshwater sources, people's health is adversely affected including increase in child mortality and water borne diseases, and sources of food have diminished or even disappeared (i.e. fish and other aquatic life).
3. Despite experiencing the impacts, communities and civil society groups around the world are organizing themselves and taking part in forwarding demands, legal actions, and awareness raising and use tools such as the feminist participatory action research.

In order to ensure access to clean water and its sustainable use, we would like to recommend the member states to:

1. Enforce stricter regulations on industries and their activities that cause freshwater pollution as well as encourage communities participate in monitoring.
2. Establish water quality monitoring systems that assess on the biological, physical and chemical water quality for all water users including for agriculture, marine and riverine ecosystems, and ensure adequate sanitation facilities.
3. Develop and promote alternatives to polluting substances including pesticides, heavy metals and mercury, while encouraging cleaner ways of agriculture including better animal farming practices that recognize animals as sentient beings, and avoids excessive use of anti-biotics, hormones and other pharmaceutical products in animal meat.

4. Adopt strong legislation, including financial disincentives and mandatory internalisation of costs and ensure strict enforcement to prevent dumping of all inadequate disposal of waste that pollutes groundwater.
5. Increase investments in research, training and extension for water-wise and agro-ecological solutions and incentives.
6. Establish mechanisms to gather and share data, improve sex-disaggregated data collection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and enhance transboundary cooperation; Specifically, we endorse adopting to conserve and protect watersheds take advantage to ecosystem services that will help combat freshwater pollution.
7. Lastly, we believe that communities needs to be involved and empowered, particularly the most vulnerable of the sectors-women, indigenous communities, farmers, fisherfolks, among others in decision-making and enhance their capacities to assert their right to clean and accessible water. At least 50% representation of women as agents of change and experts should be involved in the designing, research, to the implementation process of finding and developing solutions to eradicate pollution.

Session 9a. Chemical and Wastes

Chemicals and wastes are a crosscutting source of pollution including in humans. Hundreds of synthetic chemicals are found in human milk and in the umbilical cords of newborn children. Production and use of chemicals is shifting to developing and transition countries, leading to increased use of pesticides, herbicides, products and processes containing hazardous chemicals, including those that disrupt reproduction, cause birth defects and persist in the environment and human bodies increasing the burden of disease and causing irreversible damage. Poor national legislation, lack or no information on environmental and health effects, lack of funding, and poor technological and human resources result in disproportionate impacts on developing and transition countries.

Immediate key actions that need to be taken are:

- Protect human, animal and environmental health by fully applying the precautionary principle to strengthen and better implement international conventions and agreements related to chemicals.
- Fully apply the Polluter Pays Principle to ensure that polluter takes responsibility to internalise its own costs, but recognising that this principle has its limits too, and

does not reverse into the “Payer Pollutes Principle” WITHOUT CONTINUING POLLUTING (SARO AND LEONEDA WILL WORK ON THAT)

- Governments should, using best regulatory practices, prioritize establishing, implementing and enforcing regulations on hazardous chemicals, including those that provide meaningful worker protection and right to know. Women who work in chemical and extractive industries are the most exposed to occupational hazards putting their lives at more risk while struggling in a precarious work condition. The new economic paradigm must ensure a just transition to a localised circular economy that places people over profits.
- Phase out the manufacture, import, sale and use of hazardous pesticides and provide guidance on safer alternatives with priority to non-chemical alternatives and ecosystem approaches to sustainable food and fiber production.
- Ensure that only non-toxic, plastic-free material substitutes in all consumer products especially toys, menstrual hygiene, and personal care. As well as provide full and comprehensive information about chemical contents in products, including information on adverse effects.
- Current use-and-throw practices and disposable lifestyles, turn us into mindless consumers. Many governments and communities in developing countries struggle with poor waste management and services creating dirty landfills and polluted environments. There is a need to push for a compliance of EPR (Extended Producers’ Responsibility) and strong law enforcement to hold producers responsible and accountable.
- No false solutions should be introduced to solve the chemicals and waste issues, such as incineration for e-waste, plastics and absorbent hygiene products. Solutions must be contextualised to regional realities and scientific evidence. Communities, especially women, must have access to information that aid in the decision making in implementing solutions that uphold the Precautionary Principle, the right to live in a healthy environment, and planetary boundaries.
- Ensure full civil society participation in policy processes on a national, regional and international level as well as encourage collaboration between all stakeholders, including affected communities. The success stories of communities in addressing the problem on the chemicals and wastes must be mainstreamed at the international level.
- There is an urgent need to convene all stakeholders from the government, civil society groups, consumers and producers, international institutions such as UN and WHO to tackle on the issue of chemicals and wastes. Various international

conventions such as Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm must also be integrated in the regional and local initiatives for effective implementation.

- Major groups believe that sharing information, and pursuing integrated accounting, reporting, disclosure and other approaches to reflect externalities is necessary for both accountability and internal risk mitigation
- Academics should be further motivated and engaged into the chemical and waste policy discussion and decision making. Their role should be further acknowledged.
- With the mandate of SAICM approaching an end at 2020, a new and comprehensive global mechanism on sound chemical and waste management should be established to serve as an umbrella framework to deal with the issues across their whole life cycle, and to set core principles and criteria to guide further development of chemical and other relevant industries, so as to avoid late-lessons while directing limited resources into a truly green and sustainable future
- We call for integration of chemical and waste cluster into national frameworks for implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement through adoption of achievable national goals and targets and appropriate indicators for measuring progress

Session 9b. Militarism, Noise and ELECTRO MEGNATIC Other Pollution

1. Militarism is an emerging issue impacting both the people and the environment in forms of destruction and contamination of local ecosystems, negative impact to various species, people's livelihoods and health, causes of displacements, and threatening of environment and human rights defenders, thus the UN, its member-states, agencies and other conventions, should urgently recognize and act on this.
2. Pollution is a common thread linking many of the environmental dimensions of conflicts and military activities. Before conflicts, military production, testing, training and bases can all cause pollution. During conflicts, how and where wars are fought has a huge influence on pollution. Deliberate attacks on industrial facilities and the destruction of environmentally sensitive civilian infrastructure can cause serious pollution hazards. Conflicts can be fuelled by extractive industries, leaving a legacy of contamination, while human displacement can increase pollution in neighbouring countries.
3. Wars and conflicts affect the most vulnerable of the sectors—women, children, farmers, fisherfolks, indigenous communities and those who depend on their environment for survival. Women face disproportionate impacts of military and

armed conflicts. Pollution can also be indirectly caused or worsened by conflicts, as communities resort to unsustainable coping strategies to survive; and the collapse of environmental governance weakens environmental protections for years after the end of conflicts. Affected communities must be fully involved with setting the priorities for environmental assessment and recovery programmes. The sustainable and equitable management of natural resources is vital for peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery.

4. State and non-state actors that cause serious conflict pollution are rarely held accountable for the harm they cause to ecosystems and communities. A lack of transparency from militaries often complicates post-conflict assessments and assistance programmes. Militaries often enjoy exemptions from legislation on chemical safety, while bilateral power imbalances in basing agreements between states often mean that militaries escape responsibility for the pollution their overseas activities cause.
5. There is a need to recognize the role of the military industrial complex in contributing to the world's pollution and to the climate change, especially the governments that fuel it—the US and other developed countries must take responsibility for this.
6. At the same time, there is a need to recognize the root causes of conflicts in many levels—resource inequality, power and hegemony.
7. There is also a need for transparency and accountability on the side of the huge military complex, thus the need to have assessments pre, during and post-conflicts, as well as compensation from environmental and social damages to communities and countries affected by wars of aggression.
8. There is a need to recognize and act on marine noise being caused by military and other related activities in the oceans impacting marine species.
9. Member states must address the issue of human rights violations from military activities and basing in the case of foreign military troops deployed in developing countries.
10. To address conflict pollution, states, international organisations and civil society must accelerate global efforts to enhance the legal framework protecting the environment before, during and after armed conflicts. This must include clarifying the obligations on states to address conflict pollution and assist those affected.
11. UN Environment has a key role to play in this process and its mandate and resources must be strengthened to ensure that it can play its part

WE TO PUT THE REFERENCE OF IRAQI RESOLUTION (MOHAMMD)
REFUGEE ISSUE ALSO NEED TO BE ADDED (APRIL)

Policy Coherence, synchronization among proposed resolutions

The thematic discussions covered a lot of ground with regard to major issues under pollution however, there are certain cross cutting areas like policy coherence and synchronization, and few resolutions which were beyond the scope of the thematic discussions. We intend to convey our concerns as the following;

1. The theme of UNEA-3 on beating pollution, or on addressing climate change, or the idea of mainstreaming biodiversity, each cannot be achieved without systemic change. If our economic systems continue to rely on extractivism, subsidises fossil fuel companies and gives multinational companies special privileges that allow them to scale up dirty energy and harmful agrarian practices, then limited campaigns like banning single use plastic bags will have hardly any impact. If we wish to see a just and equitable transition from dirty to clean energy, and eco-sufficiency, we need states to commit through policy and through investment in renewables, different product design, sustainable lifestyles and social innovation.
2. Coherence is possible if we acknowledge each of these spaces works towards implementing structural change. The priority of coherence should not be about cost-cutting, but should be about consistency, so that trade agreement (incl trade) do not prevent member states from delivering on their human rights or SDGs commitments.
3. UNEA should not just occasionally send inputs to HLPF but with the expertise of UNEP should work organically together with other UN agencies, regional commissions, country offices, member states, CIVIL SOCIETY AND STAKEHOLDERS to shape the policies needed to achieve all Sustainable Development Goals.
4. *Resolution related to Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Curbing Pollution Resolution: It is commendable that this resolution seeks coherence between CBD and UNEA, and there is a significant overlap on the issues of pollution and biodiversity. The industries identified by the resolution on biodiversity from UNEA-2 (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism) need to be substantially reformed to meet both these targets. There must be policy coherence between these and the 2030 Agenda as well. The key difference between UNEA-2's resolution on biodiversity and UNEA-3's draft resolution on biodiversity is the removal of the focus on the 2030 Agenda in keeping with the theme, and the addition of some operational paragraphs addressed to member states. It does not add anything new to demonstrate progress since.*
5. The targets mentioned in the biodiversity resolution will not be achieved by simply identifying the industries and practices that need to mainstream biodiversity. Like the 2030 Agenda, in order to see these targets realised, systemic issues must be

addressed. If there isn't a structural reform that includes economic reform, biodiversity will not be mainstreamed across all sectors.

6. We also remind all member states that according to the CBD, women play a "vital role" in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and their full participation at all levels of policy-making should be ensured for the implementation for biodiversity conservation. We need a shift from industrial forms of energy and food production to small-scale, local, and sustainable practices that protect forests, land, and water, in keeping with the CBD's recognition of "the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components". (POINT 4, 5 AND 6 NEED TO CLUB) ISSIS