Regional Consultation Meeting on Pollution in Middle East and North Africa

24 May 2017

AMMAN, JORDAN

Venue: Kempinski Hotel

Meeting Report Prepared by West Asia Office, 14 June 2017

Introduction

This meeting aims to discuss the themes and priorities for action on pollution in the Middle East and North Africa region to be reflected in the background paper for the 3rd United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) that will be held in Nairobi from 4-6 December 2017, under the theme "Towards a Pollution Free Planet". The meeting was organised back to back and immediately after the regional expert meeting on climate and air pollution in MENA region (22-23 May 2017) and therefore took advantage of the presence of some 65 participants representing governments, regional and international organisations, NGOs and the private sector. For this consultation meeting, about 44 participants attended (list provided in Annex I).

The objective, the agenda (Annex II) and outcome of the meeting was presented by Abdul-Majeid Haddad, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, UN Environment West Asia Office. It was emphasized that the informal nature of the meeting so as to seek expert opinion on the draft background pollution paper so that key priorities and messages from the region are reflected in the paper. There will be a series of formal inter-governmental negotiations of the outcome document of UNEA-3.

Ms. Melanie Hutchinson, Regional Development Coordinator, UN Environment West Asia, presented the mandate of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), its process and procedures and highlighted the rationale for the theme of "Towards Pollution-Free Planet" in UNEA-3 that will take place 4-6 December 2017. Pollution kills the dynamic surroundings, 100 million people and threatens the future of our planet and thus there is an urgent need for action and coordination and cooperation to meet the challenge of pollution on multiple levels; at global, regional and national levels. She also introduced the timetable for the process of drafting a declaration, the agenda and road map for the UNEA-3.

Ms. Fanny Demassieux, Coordinator, Environment and Health at the Economy Division of UN Environment, introduced through Skype the draft pollution background paper that will be presented during UNEA-3. The presentation highlighted the evidence of a polluted planet, the science, impacts and economic costs. It emphasized global commitments to eliminate pollution as expressed in

Development Agenda 2030, Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Major pollution issues were presented in a tabular form of physical/environment media and pollution sources. She concluded the presentation with a proposal on a Framework for transition to a pollution free planet. All presentations are attached as Annex III and Pollution paper table of content as Annex IV.

Questions from participants sought clarification on i) what impact the UNEA decisions will have on UN Environment policies and priorities in the region after UNEA-3 decisions or declaration in December 2017, ii) how the goal of reaching zero pollution can be achieved? It may not be realistic from scientific point of view and iii) to what extent marine pollution and energy are considered, and iv) what methods can be advised to Sudan to restrict the use of asbestos, lead and mercury.

Responses for the speakers clarified the process of developing the Programme of Work for UN Environment and that the Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021 and the POW 2018-2019 had been approved. UNEA resolutions are added to the mandate of the UN Environment. They can be implemented within the approved budget and POW or with additional resources. Each resolution state its implementation arrangement and reporting. On achieving zero-pollution, the paper sets transitional goals and targets upto 2030. Marine pollution and energy are considered in the paper under the physical media and the sources, respectively. As for the question of Sudan, national laws and regulations are needed to eliminate the use of these pollutants (asbestos, lead and mercury). Mercury is subject to Minimata Convention. UN Environment can provide technical support to developing countries in this regard.

Recommendations

Participants were divided into three Groups to encourage interactions, focused discussions and maximize feedback on the background paper. To facilitate and focus the discussions, the Groups were given the following set of questions/topics. Each Group was asked to nominate a facilitator and a rapporteur to present in plenary the Group's conclusions.

Questions Discussed by Each Group

- What is the current state of pollution in the region? Please identify its health, economic and environmental impacts?
- What are the priorities for the different pollution types in the region? where to focus geographically and environmentally
- What are the national, regional and global mechanisms to enhance cooperation to reach a planet free from pollution?
- Do we have the knowledge, data and capabilities to deal with pollution - what are the main obstacles?
- What is the important message to be included in any decision/declaration for the United Nations Environment Assembly?

Synthesis of the Group Discussions

State of Pollution and Impacts

Pollution in the MENA region countries can vary due to sources and local conditions. Therefore it is better to split MENA region to 3 different sub-regions (North Africa, Gulf, and Arab Mashreq countries). Results of the different groups discussion is presented in the below table.

Pollution	Sub-Region		
	North Africa	Gulf countries	Arab Mashreq countries
Air pollution (transport, industry, dust)	√	√	√
Waste (domestic, industry, chemical)	√	√	√
Sand and dust storms		√	√
Sewage	√		√
Radioactive			√
Mines			√
Soil and land (agriculture, desertification, salinization, solid waste dumping)	√	√	√

The different pollution types will definitely have negative impacts on public health, environment and the economy such as air pollution, water pollution, marine pollution, global warming, reduced

crop yields, premature deaths, lower productivity per person with negative economic consequences and food security problems.

Priorities of Pollution Type

Priorities for the different pollution types in the region are varying geographically for the different countries and sub-regions. Based on the above table, it can be concluded that waste, Air and Soil & land pollution are considered to be a common priority issues for the region. Strategy actions and work plans require immediate focus based on country national circumstances.

Cooperation to Combat Pollution

National, Regional and Global mechanisms are needed to enhance cooperation to reach a planet free from pollution. Existing mechanisms should be enhanced and utilized by countries. Adequate funding necessary to implement programme and projects on pollution control. There is a need to establish new regional center of excellence with a vision of pollution monitoring, modelling and quality assurance. Technology transfer, education and public awareness, are also critical to enhance cooperation on pollution. Applying quality assurance schemes such as ISO, Environment Management System will help reduce/prevent pollution from the source.

Knowledge, Data and Capacities

We do have some knowledge (although not enough and incomplete for some countries) and capabilities on the regional level but we need to enhance, update and raising capacities. Major obstacles are: data accessibility, lack of political commitment, weak coordination and legislation on data, and above all limited funding. The different types of pollution in the same area makes it challenging to tackle it within a single project, especially sectoral level, therefore multi-sectoral and comprehensive approaches are needed.

Key messages to UNEA-3 from the Region

The important message to be included in any decision/declaration for the United Nations Environment Assembly should emphasize the science and policy interaction, the political will, support technology transfer and capacity building programs, demonstrating of successful examples and exchange of expertise and the anticipated technical and financial support for the countries in the region.

-------end

Annex I

List of Participants

Regional Consultation Meeting on Pollution in Middle East and North Africa
24 May 2017, Amman - Jordan

No	*Name*	*Country*	***Title***	***Organization***	**Contacts**	**Email**
1	Alexander Perjessy	Saudi Arabia	Senior Economist	Islamic Development Bank	966 (12) 646-6536	APerjessy@isdb.org
2	Abdulkareem Shalaby	Jordan	Director of Climate Change	Ministry of Environment	962795661654	shalabi3@hotmail.com
3	Abdullah Hyasat	Jordan	Head of Environmental Control Division	Ministry of Health - Environmental Health Directorate	962 797337876	abdheyasat@gmail.com
4	Abdul-Majeid Haddad	Bahrain	Regional Climate Change Coordinator	UN Environment	973 17 812754	majeid.haddad@unep.org
5	Adel Albasteki	Saudi Arabia	Director of Environment Department - Ministry of Plenipotentiary	GCC Secretariate	966 505 248 158	abastaki@gccsg.org
6	Ahmad Alnoubani	Jordan	Technical Expert - SNAP Initiative	Ministry of Environment	962 785359312	ahmad_noubani@hotmail.com
7	Ahmed Alqurainees	Saudi Arabia	Environmental Specialist	GCC Secretariate	966 554100689	aqaranais@gccsg.org
8	Ahmed El Dorghamy	Egypt	Energy & Environment Expert	CEDARE	201 009666240	adorghamy@cedare.int
9	Ali Ibrahim Hatem Al-Obaidi	Iraq	Member of the National Committeee for the Climate Change	Ministry of Industry and Minerals	964 7711244421	moen.iraq@gmail.com; yousif80yousif@yahoo.com

No	*Name*	*Country*	***Title***	***Organization***	**Contacts**	**Email**
10	Amir Elrufai	Morocco	Expert/ Industrial Development Department	Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization	00212-663811747	amir7869@gmail.com, a.elrufai@aidmo.org
11	Ashraf Saber Zakey	Egypt	Undersecretary of State for Research and Climate	The Egyptian Meteorological Authority	201 095097407	ashzakey@gmail.com
12	Atef Al Tawil	Syria	Environmental Health and Leishmania Control Program Manager	Ministry of Health	963 933410218	ateftawil@hotmail.com
13	Basel Yaseen	Palestine	Director - Renewable Energy	Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority	970 562002432 970595930338	byaseen@menr.org
14	Bayan Awwad	Jordan	Public Health Technician	Ministry of Health - Environmental Health Directorate	962 796284231	bayanawwad@hotamil.com
15	Dalal Al-Najjar	Kuwait	Senior Chemist - Head of Shuiaba Environmental Center	Kuwait Environment Public Authority	965 99516536	najjar_333@yahoo.com
16	Doa'a Mahmood Hassnin	Jordan	Project Expert	Ministry of Environment	962 795 441313	doaa.lutfi@moenv.gov.jo; doaalutfi@ymail.com
17	Ebrahim Abuhusain	Bahrain	Acting Head of Environmental Monitoring Section	Supreme Council for Environment	973 17386586 973 39777543	ebuhussain@sce.gov.bh
18	El Mohamady Eid	Egypt	Deputy Chair Person	on behalf of RAED Secretariate Egyptian Sustainable Development Forum (ESDF)	201 22 7457492	info@esdf.net
19	Elsa Lefevre	France	Associate Programme Officer	CCAC Secretariat	33 01 44 37 42 58	Elsa.Lefevre@unep.org

No	*Name*	*Country*	*Title*	*Organization*	Contacts	Email
20	Fahmi Binshbrak	Yemen	Coordinator, Climate Change Unit	Environment Protection Authority	967 733864707	fahmi.binshbrak@gmail.com
21	Fatma Al Rahbi	Oman		Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs	96824901256	phys_2005@hotmail.com
22	Hala El Mounajjed	Lebanon	Head of the Department of Air Quality - Service of Environmental Technology	Ministry Of Environment	*961 (0)1 976555-Ext:431* *961 78854212*	h.mounajed@moe.gov.lb
23	Hussain Makki Ali	Bahrain	Advisor	National Authority for Oil & Gas	T +973 17312677 M +973 39744114	h.makki@noga.gov.bh
24	Hend Roshdy Zahran	Egypt	Director General Environmental Health Department	Ministry of Health - Environmental Monitoring Center	20 1114656028	hend_zahran@live.com
25	Karim Tarraf	Germany	Chief Executive Officer	Hawa Dawa UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	0152 - 59360424	karim.tarraf@hawadawa.com
26	Khawla Awdallah	Sudan	Environmental Inspector	Ministry of Environment, Natural resources and Physical Development	249 915207393	khawlaelbashir@gmail.com
27	Kishan Khoday	Egypt	Regional Team Leader for Climate Change & Environment	UNDP	20 1066700317	kishan.khoday@undp.org
28	Mohamed Elhossiny	Egypt	Technical Expert	League of Arab States	201 001666328	hussainy744@hotmail.com
29	Mohamed Osman Eltayeb	Sudan	SRC Investment - Planning & Studies Director	Ministry of Transport - Sudan Railways Corporation	249 100584466	planninggm11@gmail.com

No	*Name*	*Country*	***Title***	***Organization***	**Contacts**	**Email**
30	Mohammed Omar Al-Bader	Qatar	Researcher	Ministry of Municipality and Environment - Climate Change Dept	974 44263027 974 55553923	mobader@mme.gov.qa
31	Mona Radwan	Bahrain	Consultant - Climate Change	UN Environment	973 17 812767	mona.radwan@unep.org
32	Noor Mohamed Kadhim Al-Bdairi	Iraq	Engineer	Ministry of Oil	964 7804176467	moen.iraq@gmail.com; yousif80yousif@yahoo.com
33	Ruaa Farooq Mohsin	Iraq	Director of the Division of Air Quality Control	Ministry of Health & Environment	964 7702528644	moen.iraq@gmail.com; yousif80yousif@yahoo.com
34	Saad Qader Kamil	Iraq	Expert	Ministry of Health	964 7704137996	saadkader15@yahoo.com, interorg.iq@gmail.com,
35	Saber Elhadary	Egypt	Director of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Department	The Egyptian Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	201 094916553	saber.elhadary@yahoo.com
36	Salim Shoaib	Saudi Arabia	Department of Health, Environment and Occupational Safety	General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection	966 126536188	sshoaib@pme.gov.sa; sssh2009@yahoo.com
37	Salman Zafar	Qatar	Founder	EcoMena	974 55595622 91 9897272022	salman@ecomena.org
38	Stephen Gitonga	Jordan	Regional Sustainable Energy Specialist	UNDP - Regional Hub for Arab States	962796685331	stephen.gitonga@undp.org
39	Suzan Alajjawi	Bahrain	Acting Director | Environmental Policies & Planning	Supreme Council for Environment	M 973 39613120 T 973 17386588	salajjawi@sce.gov.bh

No	*Name*	*Country*	***Title***	***Organization***	**Contacts**	**Email**
40	Tarek Basher Jadeidi	Libya	National Focalpoint for Health andClimate Change and Environment	National Centre for Disease Control	218 217 255557 218 912 101671	jdiedi@yahoo.com
41	Thabet Yousef	Palestine	Director of Ramallah Office	Environemnt Quality Authority	970 22403495 970 568874792	thabet63@yahoo.com
42	Wafa' Daibes	Jordan	Head - Mitigation Section	Ministry of Environment	962 777788644	wafadabis@hotmail.com
43	Wail Mohammad Ali Alsharif	Saudi Arabia	Evaluation & Environmental Rehabilitation Department	General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection	966 126536338 966 582966969	wdwd351@hotmail.com
44	Omar Abu-Eid	Jordan	Programme Manager - Energy, Environment and Climate Change	European Union	962 64607000	omar.abu.eid@eeas.europa.eu

Annex II

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday 24 May 2017	
Regional Consultation Meeting on Pollution	
09:00 – 09:30	Introduction: Abdul-Majeid Haddad (UN Environment West Asia Office) UN Environment Assembly – Themes and Processes, Melanie Hutchinson (UN Environment West Asia Office)
09:30 – 10:30	Introduction of Pollution Paper by UN Environment, Fanny Demassieux (UN Environment)
10:30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11:00– 13:00	**Facilitated Group Discussions on the themes and priorities for actions on pollution in the Region (**Abdul-Majeid Haddad) Recommendations

Annex III

Presentations

1. Abdul-Majeid Haddad

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

محاور النقاش

1. ما هو الوضع الحالي للتلوث في المنطقة وأثاره الصحية والإقتصادية والبيئية
2. ما هي اولويات العمل في المنطقة على مستوى انواع التلوث وأين يجب التركيز جغرافيا وبيئيا
3. ما هي الأليات الوطنية والإقليمية والعالمية لتعزيز التعاون للوصول الى كوكب خال من التلوث
4. هل لدينا المعرفة والبيانات والقدرات للتعامل مع التلوث – ماهي ابرز المعوقات
5. ما هي الرسالة الهامة التي يجب تضمينها في اي قرار من جمعية الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Environmental Media				
AIR	FRESHWATER	MARINE	LAND	ALL
Particulate Matter Black carbon Nitrogen oxides Sulphur dioxide Ozone Heavy metals Noise	Nitrates Nutrients (phosphates) Hazardous chemicals Endocrine disrupting chemicals Heavy metals Pharmaceuticals	Nitrates Toxic waste (including oil, plastics)	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: tires, 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

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

المصادر ومواقع التواصل

UN Environment Website: http://web.unep.org/

About the 2017 UN Environment Assembly:

http://web.unep.org/about/cpr/proposed-themes-2017-un-environment-assembly

UN Environment Civil Society Website:

http://web.unep.org/about/majorgroups/

Stakeholder Engagement Policy: https://goo.gl/quPtnW

2. Melanie Hutchinson

UN environment

The Third United Nations Environment Assembly

UN Environment Headquarters
Nairobi, Kenya
4-6 December 2017

Melanie Hutchinson, May 2017

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Content

1. The 2017 Assembly: Towards a Pollution Free Planet
2. Agreement to remove pollution from the world and global commitments
3. Timetable for the process of drafting a declaration
4. Agenda and Road Map

2

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Towards a Pollution Free Planet:

Reaching Agreement for Decontamination of the world

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Towards a Pollution Free Planet: Reaching Agreement for Decontamination of the world

Fundamental Logic

Impact:
Pollution kills the dynamic surroundings, 100 million people and threatens the future of our planet and thus there is an urgent need for action and coordination and cooperation to meet the challenge of pollution on multiple levels; at global, regional and national levels.

Momentum :
Based on the outcomes of the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly and with reference to Sustainable Development Goals ratified by all States, the strong commitments to work including:

- United Nations Environment Assembly will consider in its third session overall progress and assess implementation gap
- Consider removing pollution from the world and how this goal interact with several sectors and how such goal cane be achieved through coordination of several targets at once.

" World Health Organization. "Climate change and health." 2014. Web Accessed April 25, 2015.

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Towards a Pollution Free Planet: Reaching Agreement for Decontamination of the world

Expected result:

- Better understanding for pollution and its impacts on health and ecosystems
- Increased enforcement and compliance to avoid contamination
- Promote the creation of new jobs while adopting turning waste into resources and recycling practices resources
- Promote participation of the private sector, citizens and local governments to clean up the planet
- Find and research new innovations for green technologies to reduce the impacts of current growth
- Planet-Free from pollution by 2030

The role of participation and companies:

Major private sectors are invited to attend (e.g. energy, plastic sector, etc) and promote public-private partnerships for action on "avoiding and reducing and alleviating pollution" and "restore and maintain the natural resources"

Procedure:

The agreement on "decontamination plan" a new global commits Governments and invites non-governmental actors to take action on decontamination, including specific actions on issues such as air quality, marine litter and black carbon

UN Environment Assembly - 3: Towards a Pollution Free Planet

- Thematic Report "Pollution": Air pollution, Marine pollution, Land/soil pollution, Fresh water pollution, Chemical pollution, Waste
- Governments and stakeholders requested to make commitments
- Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum and Science-Policy Forum prior to the 2017 Assembly
- Leadership Dialogue during the high level segment

Structure of the Thematic 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**
  - ✓Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs
  - ✓Concerted actions through multilateral and regional environmental agreements
  - ✓Economic benefits of action on pollution
- **Section 3– A Framework for Transition to a Pollution Free Planet**
  - ✓Gaps
  - ✓ Principles
  - ✓Key system wide areas of change (actions and enablers)
  - ✓Targeted interventions
- **Conclusion**

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

الاتفاق من اجل المستقبل لرؤية كوكب خالٍ من التلوث

With the support of the Bureau of the Assembly and the Committee of permanent representatives, who represent all regional and political groups, the United Nations Environment Association will prepare a ministerial statement in this regard

- Looking for access to the simplified statement in terms of language and content, so that everyone understands that a strong statement too and based on scientific evidence that push to implement immediate and concrete actions and advanced to support this statement, Assembly resolutions in a coherent with the objectives of sustainable development.

The role of the United Nations Environment:

Sharing good practices:

- **Identify and promote the exchange of good practices on the best ways and methods to deal with pollution in all its forms**
- **• Share new techniques and methodology for reducing, recycling and reuse and circular economy, between Governments and key stakeholders**

9

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

International and Local Commitments

- Invited from (Governments, Local Governments, Business and Industry, Civil Society, General Public/Citizens) by 31 May, 31 August, 31 October and December 5

Key pollution risk areas	Commitments (please elaborate)
Air pollution	Redesign/remanufacture/reuse of products
Marine pollution	Restoration/cleanup of polluted or degraded sites
	Monitoring and reporting on air pollution
Land/soil pollution	Research and development into cleaner products, processes and materials
Fresh Water pollution	Promoting international certifications (e.g. ISO, Fairtrade)
	Awareness raising/stakeholder engagement/information sharing campaigns
Chemical pollution	Lifelong environmental education for children/citizens
Waste	Other (please specify)
Other (exlain)	

10

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Timetable for the process of drafting a declaration of international agreements

1. In early June 2017: participation by Member States and non-governmental partners in the summary statement, audit and review it and comment on it, in readiness for further discussions during the second preparatory meeting for the United Nations Environment Assembly held in Costa Rica from 9-10 June 2017
2. At the end of June 2017: draft statement circulated to Member States ' observations and stakeholder partners,
3. During the months of September-October: informal consultations with regional and political groups, including the Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi.

11

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

The proposed agenda and roadmap for the third United Nations Environment Assembly

	Roadmap for Resolutions	Roadmap for Ministerial Outcome
March		Presidents brief on Vision and approach for developing a Ministerial Outcome Document
April	30 April 2017: Members signal intention to submit draft resolutions	President sends letter to all Members with vision and approach for preparing a Ministerial Outcome
May	20 May 2017: Single online platform activated	Consultations
June	15 June 2017: Draft resolutions are submitted to the Secretariat 27 June 2017: 130th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.	President releases an outline of the Ministerial Outcome (first letter)
July		Consultations
August		Consultations
September	22 September 2017: Submission of resolutions to the Secretariat	Letter from President to all Member States appointing co-facilitators from Bureau Introducing (revised) draft of Ministerial Outcome for further inputs and consultations
October	10 October 2017: 140th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives: Send off draft resolutions to Open Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives	Consultations Letter from the President to all Members sharing draft Ministerial Declaration
November		Finalize Ministerial Outcome
December		2017 Environment Assembly

12

The meeting will be held on 3 consecutive days with the proposed agenda below

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

PRELIMINARY STRUCTURE FOR THE 2017 ENVIRONMENT ASSEMBLY: Revised 22 March 2017					
	Monday 4 December 2017		Tuesday 5 December 2017		Wednesday 6 December 2017
	Regional Groups Meeting		Regional Groups Meeting		Regional Groups Meeting
10:00 - 13:00	Opening Plenary - Functional opening [President and Executive Director] -Short General Statements from Regional and Political Groups		High Level Segment: Official Opening National Statements (List of speakers)	Leadership Dialogue (Moderated)	Plenary -Pledges/ Commitments from Governments/Private Sectors
	Committee of the Whole				Ministerial Outcome
13:00 - 15:00	Lunch Break		Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue	Media Events	Media Events
15:00 - 18:00	Committee of the Whole		National Statements (List of speakers)	Leadership Dialogue (Moderated)	Plenary Session -Adoption of resolutions and outcomes
				Leadership Dialogue (Moderated)	Closing Plenary
18:00 - 19:00	Media Events	Side Events	Side Events	Planet Unplugged (Moderated)	Media Events
19:00 - 21:00	Committee of the Whole Host Country Reception		National Statements (List of speakers)	Leadership Dialogue (Moderated)	

13

Resources

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

UN Environment Website: http://web.unep.org/

About the 2017 UN Environment Assembly:

http://web.unep.org/about/cpr/proposed-themes-2017-un-environment-assembly

UN Environment Civil Society Website:

http://web.unep.org/about/majorgroups/

Stakeholder Engagement Policy: https://goo.gl/quPtnW

14

الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

شكرا

www.unep.org

3. Fanny Demassieux

UN environment

'Towards a Pollution Free Planet' background document for UNEA III

Regional consultative meeting
Amman, Jordan, 24th May

Fanny Demassieux, Environment and Health Coordinator

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**

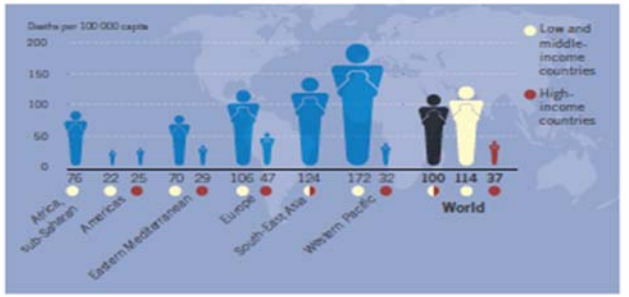
Section 1: Evidence of a polluted planet: the science, impacts and economic costs

Major forms of pollution and key sectoral sources

Environmental Media				
AIR	FRESHWATER	MARINE	LAND	ALL
Particulate Matter Black carbon Nitrogen oxides Sulphur dioxide Ozone Heavy metals	Nitrates Nutrients (phosphates) Hazardous chemicals Endocrine disrupting chemicals Heavy metals Pharmaceuticals	Nitrates Toxic waste (including oil, plastics)	Nitrates Heavy metals Pharmaceuticals	Polychlorinated biphenyls Persistent organic pollutants Perchloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene Radioactive waste

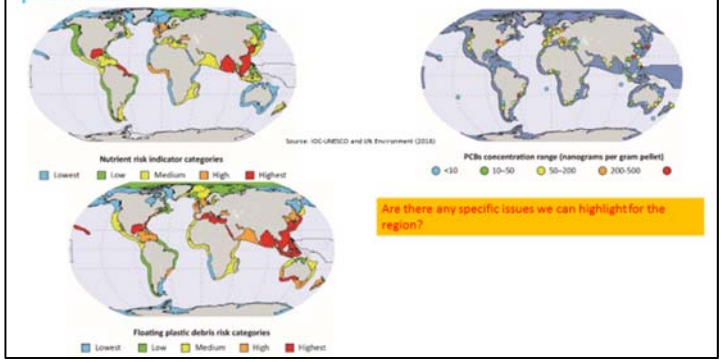
Pollution Sources	
Waste	E-waste, food waste; wastewater; municipal solid waste; open-burning; plastics; hazardous; construction and demolition
Transport	Fuel use and supply; engine emissions; road: tyres, surface; shipping; aviation
Energy	Combustion plants; fossil fuels; biomass
Service	Tourism; hospitals; water; retail
Industry	Chemicals; Pharmaceuticals; Extractives; Agriculture; Forestry; Fisheries
Urban	Buildings; households; mobility

Deaths per capita attributable to joint effects of household and ambient air pollution in 2012, by region



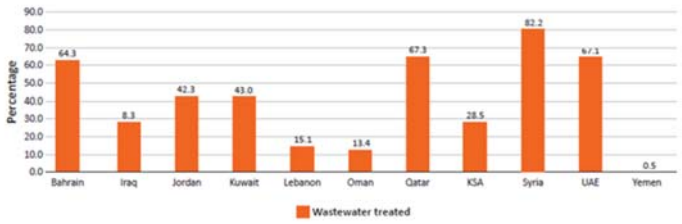
Source: World Health Organization (2014)

Mapping key coastal risks: nutrients, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), plastic debris



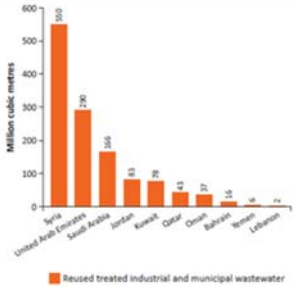
Are there any specific issues we can highlight for the region?

Wastewater treatment rates in West Asia (2014)



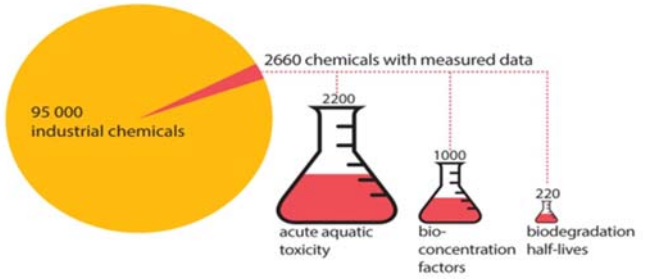
Source: waste management world (2015)

West Asia reused treated industrial and municipal wastewater, by country



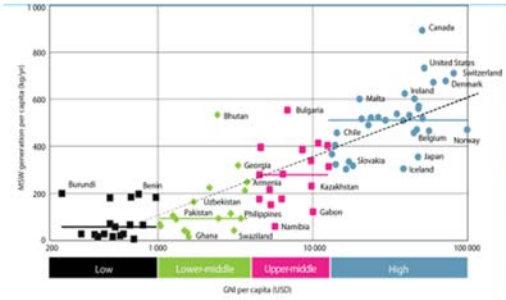
Source: Abuzeid (2014); CEDARE et al (2014)

Testing of chemicals



Source: Strempel et al. (2012)

Waste generation by income level



The 12 West Asian Countries generate between 130-150 million tonnes of solid waste annually.
In 2015, 45.9 million tonnes of municipal solid waste was generated by more than 156 million people, an increase of about 3% per year on average for the region.

Of the West Asia total municipal solid waste:
- 87.7 % is dumped or put into landfill;
- 2.9% is incinerated.

Some countries also conduct waste recycling and composting.

Source: UN Environment (2015); GRID6 West Asia (2016)

Pollution impacts (1/2)

AIR POLLUTION

- 6.5 million people die due to poor air quality including 4.3 million due to household air pollution
- Lower respiratory infections:
  - 51 million years lost or lived with disability due to household or ambient air pollution
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases:
  - 32 million years life lost or lived with disability because of household air pollution and workers' exposure

Global costs: $ 5,322 billion; 7.2% GDP

WATER POLLUTION

- 58 % of diarrheal disease due to lack of access to clean water; sanitation
- 57 million years life lost or lived with disability due to poor water, sanitation, hygiene

Global Costs: $ 306 billion; 0.4%GDP

MARINE AND COASTAL POLLUTION

- 3.5 billion people depend on oceans for source of food which are used as waste and waste water dumps
- Close to 500 'dead zones', regions that have too little oxygen to support marine organisms, including commercial species
- Plastics (75% of marine litter) carry persistent bio accumulative and toxic substances

Source: WHO (2016) for global burden of disease; costs from various sources

Pollution impacts (2/2)

LAND POLLUTION

- Open waste dumps and burning affect lives, health and livelihoods and affect soil chemistry and nutrition
- Health impacts of chronic exposure to use of pesticides for men, women and children
- Salinization of land and ground water affects health, especially of pregnant women and infants

CHEMICALS

- Over 100,000 die annually from exposure to asbestos
- Lead in paint affects children's IQ
- Impacts of some chemicals such as endocrine disruptors, developmental neurotoxicants and exposure to pesticides and biodiversity are still to be fully assessed

Global costs: $ 480.4 billion; 0.4% GDP

WASTE

- 50 biggest active dump sites affect the lives of 64 million people: health, loss of lives and property when collapses occur;
- 2 billion people without access to solid waste management and 3 billion lack access to controlled waste disposal facilities

Global Costs: $ 216 bn; 0.3% GDP

Source: WHO (2016) for global burden of disease; costs from various sources

Environment burden of disease in the Arab Region

- 23% overall in the Arab region: 628,000 deaths per year
- 24 million Disability Adjusted Life-Years (DALY) lost

Group 1 countries: UEA, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar	Group 2 countries: Jordan, Algeria, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia, Palestine, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt	Group 3 countries: Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania
Annual environmental burden of disease: 25.4 DALYs per 1000	Annual environmental burden of disease: 39.3 DALYs per 1000	Annual environmental burden of disease: 91.4 DALYs per 1000
Overall cost of US$ 36.5 bn of GDP per year	Overall cost of US$ 60.5 bn of GDP per year	Overall cost of US$ 14.0 bn of GDP per year
Main risk factors: air pollution, harmful chemicals exposure, housing	Main risk factors: water and sanitation, air pollution, exposures to harmful chemicals, wastes and food contamination	Main risk factors: water and sanitation, indoor air pollution, exposure to harmful chemicals, waste, and food contamination

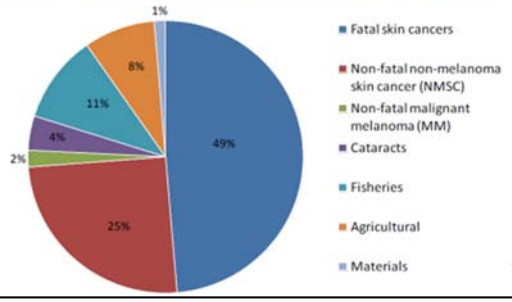
Source: WHO (2016) in Arab Strategy on Health and the Environment

Section 2: A pollution free planet: Agenda 2030 and Multilateral Environmental Agreements

- Mapping of Sustainable Development Goals linkages ongoing per pollution theme and role of Environment Agreements
- Demonstrating how addressing pollution is contributing to achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals and targets
- Highlighting multiple benefits of action

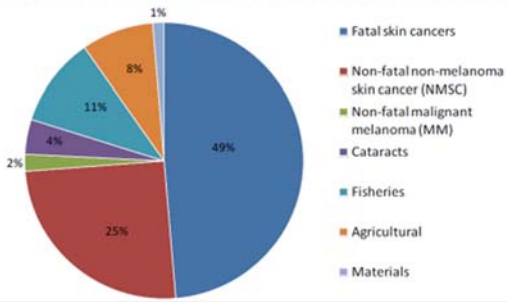
Some success stories: the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Health benefits represent 80% of total economic benefit of the Montreal Protocol*, estimated to be US$1.8 trillion by 2060.

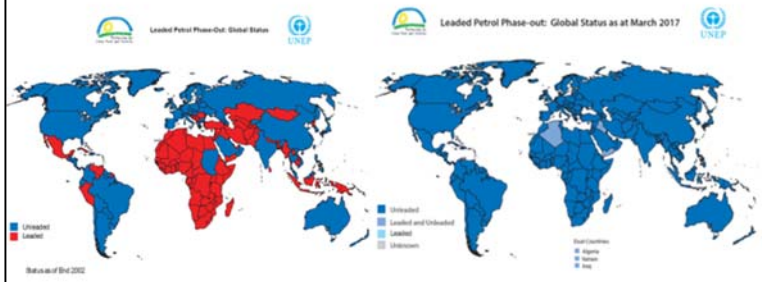


Some success stories: the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

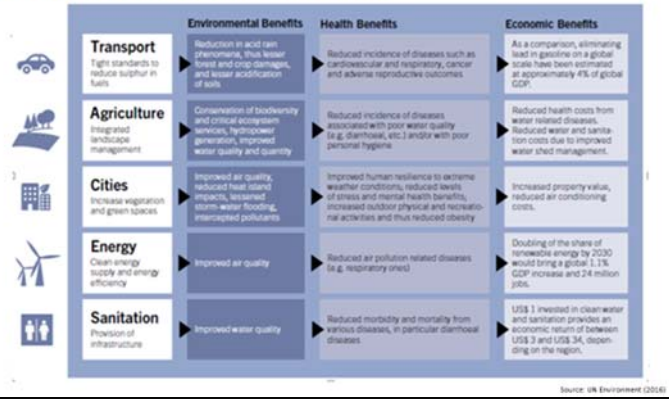
Health benefits represent 80% of total economic benefit of the Montreal Protocol*, estimated to be US$1.8 trillion by 2060.



Some Success stories: Lead in fuels



Examples of multiple benefits of action



Learning from past experiences

- ✓Strengthening the science policy– society– interface
- ✓Complementing multilateral and regional agreements with more voluntary initiatives
- ✓Engagement of diverse actors and stakeholders early on
- ✓Engagement of business and industry in solutions
- ✓Integrated innovations for transitions and social safety nets, jobs

The problem of pollution, however, is more complex than what can be resolved solely through improved and more coherent environmental governance

The phenomenon is closely connected with technology choices, production and consumption practice, industrial processes, pricing policies, behavioral choices and (absent) ecosystem valuation

Section 3: A Framework for a Transition to a Pollution Free Planet

- Analysing Gaps and Issues
- Defining Principles
- Identifying main Actions and Enablers
- Highlighting targeted interventions for pollution risk areas

Why is pollution so pervasive?

Sections 1 and 2 suggest the following:

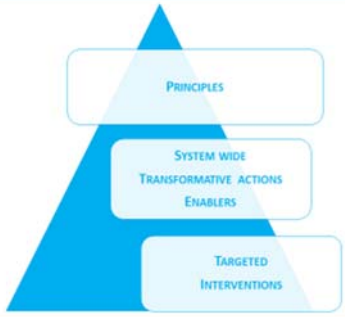
- Important sectoral misalignments, behavioral choices, institutional and regulatory deficits, absence of information, missing markets and resources
- Absence of property rights or enforceable rights on the environment, for example on oceans, atmosphere, on many open lands, result in them being treated as dumping grounds for waste
- New and emerging chemicals are however rising; but not enough information is available on their impacts.

Gaps

Issues/gaps have been identified which require attention which is both system wide and targeted to the pollution areas through transformative actions and enablers

1. Inadequate awareness & information on pollution sources, pathways, impacts, alternatives
2. Poor regulatory & institutional functioning
3. Absence of infrastructure to manage and control pollution
4. Lack of data on pollutants for improved choices, regulation and decisions
5. Limited finance & industry leadership on pollution matters
6. Knowledge and experience sharing on what has worked
7. Capacity, funding and technologies
8. Absence of internalization of pollution costs in decision making
9. Mispricing and invisibility of ecosystem values so their degradation goes unnoticed
10. Behavior of citizens and non-recognition that choices have pollution consequences

A Framework for a Transition towards a Pollution Free Planet



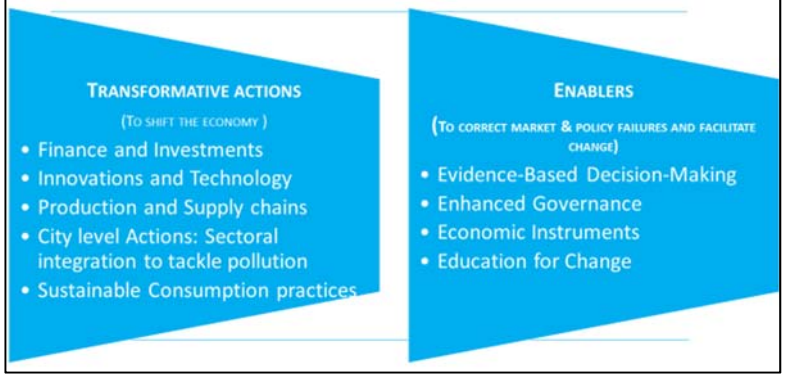
Principles

Drawn from the Rio Principles and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- universal, integrative, and leaving no one behind

1. **All sections of society have the responsibility to ensure a pollution free planet**. While national governments have a clear role in enabling and guiding actions an including pollution management into development agendas, the state and local authorities, communities, businesses, multi stake holder partnerships and citizens have a clear responsibility to act
2. **A preventive approach is central given the multiple risks to human health and well-being and to ecosystem health**. The Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pays Principle are key to guide change, as these ensure not just responsibility but stewardship by different societal actors
3. **Multiple benefits of action on pollution need to be recognized** for political leadership to prioritize action on pollution given many demands on scarce political and administrative resources and short time horizons in which to make the case. This will require a 'whole-of-government' and integrated approach
4. **Decision making needs to take into account multiple risks to health and ecosystems** of pollutants, reduce policy uncertainty, centre stage innovation and recognize economic opportunity
5. **Access to environmental information and data, education and public participation** are key to effective actions and environmental justice

Enablers and Transformative Actions



Targeted Interventions for pollution risk areas

Will be proposed based on

- What needs to be done on a priority basis in each area
- What has worked in countries that have managed to address pollution
- Expert advice
- Feedback from regional consultations
- Behavioral insights from previous interventions in the risk area

Thank you

UN environment

For any question or follow up:
Fanny Demassieux, Environment and Health Coordinator
fanny.demassieux@unep.org

www.unep.org

Annex IV
Pollution paper - Table of Contents

Towards a Pollution Free Planet

SUMMARY ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

INTRODUCTION ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

EVIDENCE OF A POLLUTED PLANET: THE SCIENCE, IMPACTS AND ECONOMIC COSTS ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Air pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.

Land and soil pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.

Freshwater pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.

Marine and coastal pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.

Cross cutting sources of pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chemicals ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Waste ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Economic Costs: Global and regional Error! Bookmark not defined.

A POLLUTION FREE PLANET: AGENDA 2030, MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS, AND INITIATIVES ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Opportunities for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Error! Bookmark not defined.

The Pollution Mandates of the Environmental Agreements Error! Bookmark not defined.

Multiple Benefits of Actions Error! Bookmark not defined.

Towards a Strengthened Multi-Stakeholder Governance Error! Bookmark not defined.

A FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSITION TO A POLLUTION FREE PLANET ..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Gaps Error! Bookmark not defined.

Principles Error! Bookmark not defined.

Transformative Actions Error! Bookmark not defined.

Finance and Investments ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Innovations and Technology ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Production and Supply chains ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
City level actions: Sectoral integration to tackle pollution ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Sustainable consumption practices..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Enablers Error! Bookmark not defined.
Evidence-based decision-making ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Enhanced governance ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Economic instruments..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Education for Change ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Targeted priority interventions for pollution risk areas Error! Bookmark not defined.

Conclusion Error! Bookmark not defined.

ANNEXES ..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
Annex 1: Ambient air quality particulate matter (PM10) for selected cities for UN regions. ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex 2: The costs of pollution ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex 3 Analysis of the linkages between addressing pollution types and implementing Sustainable Development Goal targets.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex 4 a: How pollution is reflected in the various multilateral frameworks and environmental agreements**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex 4b: regional initiatives, networks and agreements contributing to a Pollution Free Planet ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Annex 5 – Rio Principles and relevance to a pollution free planet ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

BOXES ..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

Box 1: Transboundary haze from forest and peat land fires in South East Asia Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 2: Impacts of microplastics Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 3: Chemicals accident in Bhopal, India Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 4: Healing of the Ozone layer. Success of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 5: Eliminating lead in fuels and paint Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 6: Examples of actions by insurers on pollution Error! Bookmark not defined.

Box 7 Impacts, benefits and limitations of cleaner and resource-based technologies. Error! Bookmark not defined.

REFERENCES..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.