

Growing evidence and new understanding about the mounting risks to health and ecosystem degradation, as well as positive contributions to health from ecosystems services, mandates a fresh approach on health and environment linkages

There is an increased recognition that sustained progress on internationally agreed sustainable development goals (SDGs) and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) will require firm global, regional and country level commitment and actions to address the environmental root causes of ill health.

UNEA 4 adopted an Implementation Plan "Toward a Pollution Free Planet" which (i) builds on and takes forward the pollution-related UNEA outcomes, and (ii) proposes action areas based on opportunities and solutions to address the capacity gaps and challenges related to pollution and (iii) contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by preventing and combating pollution.





### The Goal

"Towards a Pollution Free Planet" – by helping countries and stakeholders to enhance their capacity to take action on pollution by providing the needed understanding, capacity development and tools on the nexus between environment and health"

### The actions



#### Knowledge:

Science for evidence-based policy



#### Implementation:

Strengthening of implementation, design of incentives, integrated policy assessments, regulatory innovations, enhanced capacity building



#### Infrastructure:

Technologies and innovation, circularity



#### Awareness:

Communication, education and consumer information



#### Leadership:

Mobilizing stakeholders, leaders and partners to address different forms of pollution

### Key results to date

- A new Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WHO signed in 2018.
- The adoption of **The Implementation Plan 'Towards a Pollution free Planet"** by UNEA 4.
- The third Inter-ministerial Conference on Health and Environment in Africa from was jointly organized by the World Health Organiza-tion (WHO) and the UN Environment Programme and hosted by the Government of Gabon on 6–9 November is 2019 in Libreville, Gabon which adopted a 10-year strategic action plan for an increased coverage of health and environment interventions for primary prevention in public health and preservation of ecosystems integrity.
- Ministerial Declaration on "Health, Environment and Climate Change" adopted promulgated at the 22<sup>nd</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 15 November 2016.
- The BreatheLife campaign, a joint campaign of WHO-UN Environment Programme and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition on raising awareness of local authorities and governments to address air pollution.
- Ministerial Conference on Innovative Solutions to Pollution in South East and Southern Europe which adopted The Ministerial Joint Regional Vision on "Innovative Solutions to Pollution".



#### **Expected impacts by 2021**

- Political, business, and inancial leaders take an active role on the pollution agenda
- The private sector integrates the sound management of chemi-cals and waste into business planning and operations
- Chemicals and waste are managed using a circular approach that aims to eliminate human and environmental exposure to contaminated air, water and land
- By 2030: 30% or 50% of the world's population lives in areas where World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines and interim targets are attained
- Levels of mercury, lead, cadmium and selected Persistent Organic Pollutants in humans and foodstuffs are reduced
- A greater percentage of urban waste is regularly collected, recycled, and well-managed.

#### **Acting on the Sustainable Development Goals**



## About the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP is the leading global voice on the environment. It provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP works with governments, the private sector, civil society and with other UN entities and international organizations around the world

#### **About the Chemicals and Health Branch**

UNEP Chemicals and Health Branch works to minimize the adverse effects of chemicals and waste on human health and the environment. Chemicals are integral to almost all sectors of society, bringing important benefits in areas from medicine and agriculture to consumer goods, clean technologies and poverty alleviation. While chemicals and waste are major contributors to world economies, their sound management is essential to avoiding risks to human health and ecosystems as well as substantial costs to national economies.

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