

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS TO PREVENT, BETTER MANAGE AND REDUCE POLLUTION IN KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS

CLEANER PRODUCTION



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

Incentivizing the uptake of more sustainable, climate smart and agroecological production systems and technologies at the farm and landscape levels

- Recalibrate current subsidies to reward good/sustainable agricultural practices on farm rather than perpetuating bad
- Adopt the integrated landscape approach/management that follows the principles of ecosystem management, sustainable land and water use reduce footprint and builds resilience of farming systems and increase diversity
- Apply the principle of minimum harm in using pesticides, managing pests, weeds, and disease and good on farm chemical input management including the use of Personal Protective Equipment, storage and disposal of containers.



EXTRACTIVES (LIQUID (OIL), GASEOUS AND SOLID/MINERAL RESERVES)

The Extractives/Materials/Mining sector needs to lower its overall footprint and ensure that best standards and practice becomes normal practice:

- Minimize waste, reduce pollution of air, soil and water and reduce resource use during production
- Address resource scarcity and stranded assets by providing more accurate scenarios on demand and supply that are ecologically viable and integrate societal needs and constraints
- Promote best available technology in the production chain including for methane pollution reduction, water use and tailings
- Reduce, and where feasible, eliminate mercury use in artisanal and small scale gold mining
- Ensure safe management of chemicals (notably cyanide) that are produced, transported and used for the recovery of ores, and on mill tailings and leach solutions
- Support investment and research into new mineral extraction technologies to maximize efficiency and reduce the consumption of water and minimize waste and ensure safety of tailings storage facilities and waste disposal methodologies



TRANSPORT SECTOR

- Develop national road maps for only electric vehicles – all new vehicles to be added should be electric as from 2030. By 2050 the complete global fleet should be electric.
- As technologies further develop and become cheaper, heavy duty transport, trucks, and aircraft need to switch to electricity¹¹⁸
- Adopt cleaner vehicle emission standards of Euro 6 level
- Adopt cleaner fuels standards, including eliminating leaded petrol and introducing low sulphur fuels of not more than 50 parts per million (aiming ultimately at 10 parts per million)



BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION SECTORS

In all countries, minimize the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings through application of life-cycle approaches and sustainable building policies. • As technologies further develop and become cheaper, heavy duty transport, trucks, and aircraft need to switch to electricity¹¹⁸

- Apply resource efficiency and energy efficiency as guiding principles in policies, building design and in operations and maintenance
- Reduce toxicity of building materials and on-site construction processes, including demolition and management of construction waste
- Upscale use of recycled building materials and resource recovery programmes.

CHANGING SUPPLY-CHAINS/ENABLING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

- Develop more integrated strategies and transformative road maps, as well as enabling conditions for specific innovations towards more sustainable food systems at national and local level
- Engage and hold food manufacturers and producers accountable to produce more sustainable products, reduce losses along supply chains, reduce post-harvest losses and food waste in the entire food chain from farm to fork
- Adopt a polluter pays approach to pesticides and chemical fertilizers to level the playing field by internalizing the costs of pollution

- Engage with and hold companies accountable to Internalize environmental risks and costs related to depletion of ecosystems, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and degradation, and water pollution through indicators, mitigation hierarchy and monitoring systems.
- Increase connection between governments and industries to manage coexistence of extractive and other land uses and make informed decisions and trade-offs.
- Work with government to manage and redirect revenues from extractive activities towards sustainable development and environmental services
- Encourage further transparency and access to information on environmental and social risks and impacts to reduce asymmetries of information and have an integrated approach along the whole value chain

- All large cities should have effective, safe, friendly to all (including women and children), and reasonably priced mass transit and/or public transport systems
- Countries and cities should adopt policies for active transport (walking and cycling) that will result in all new roads to be built and existing roads being upgraded to include facilities for active transport
- Cities should introduce clean bus fleets

- Promote use of certification systems, as an approach to address sources of indoor pollutants, such as Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) systems and particulates from toxic or chemicals in building materials, such as plaster, paint, construction compounds and plastics/
- Support development of life-cycle approaches and databases for building and construction related products
- Engage stakeholders (designers, contractors, suppliers, governments, end users and SMEs) to strengthen environmental standards for building products and construction processes
- Enhance decision-making on housing choices, including from consumers as well as through government housing strategies to enable integrated approaches at urban level (land use, infrastructure, transport, waste, district energy, etc.)

INCENTIVIZING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

- Promote more sustainable consumption of food through education around healthy, more nutritious and diverse diets, consumption of locally grown foods and the reduction of food waste.

- Increase recycling rate of minerals and availability of information and data on recycle material availability
- Enhance coherence between market-based standards, due diligence processes and certification schemes with legislation and regulation in both countries of production and countries of consumption to ensure environmental responsibility from source to destination (e.g. “conflict minerals”).

- Urban mobility systems need to maximize shared vehicle trips. New approaches to urban planning will be required to achieve this.
- Cities need to developed integrated mobility plans that combine public transport with active transport and electric transport, this can include zoning.

- Support mainstreaming of sustainable buildings through industry initiatives and networks, as well as incentives such as green mortgages, leases, etc.
- Raise awareness of resource and energy efficiency to influence consumer behaviour and decisions on lifestyle choices, including buildings and appliances