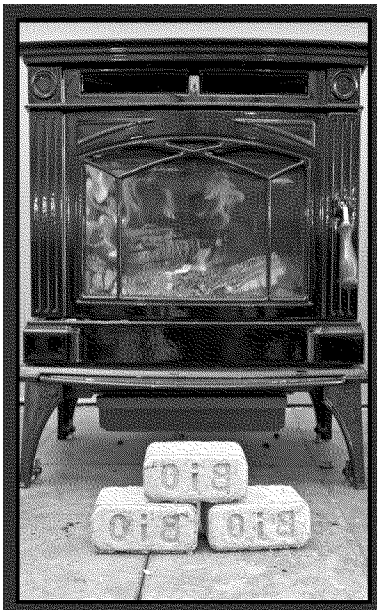


AIR QUALITY & CLIMATE

UN Environment Assembly Resolution on Promoting Air Quality: In 2014, the WHO concluded that one in eight deaths are a result of air pollution. In response, EPA put forth a resolution on promoting air quality during UNEA-1 and UNEP has since made great strides towards its implementation.

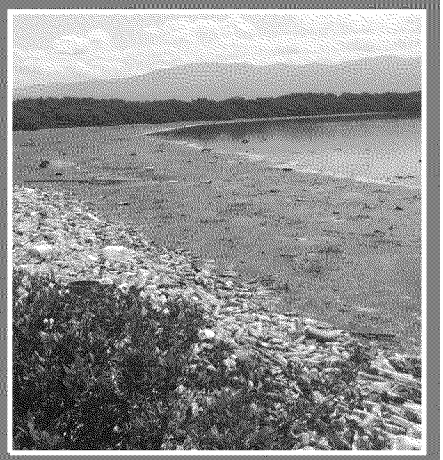
Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC): The U.S. Government and UNEP are founding partners of the CCAC. EPA has been an active partner from the inception of the CCAC and provides direct technical and advisory support for most CCAC Initiatives including: Agriculture, Cookstoves, Diesel, HFCs, Supporting National Action Planning (SNAP), Oil & Gas, and Waste initiatives.

Global Adaptation Network (GAN): UNEP is the Secretariat and EPA is on the Steering Committee of this network, which helps vulnerable communities build climate resilience and take action to adapt to climate change. A signature initiative of the GAN is its Sustained Learning Exchange, which facilitates the movement of adaptation knowledge and information from sources of knowledge to communities, in response to specific, local and regional, user-defined needs.

UNEP & U.S. EPA: COOPERATION TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH & THE ENVIRONMENT

Together, EPA and UNEP strengthen global efforts to protect human health and the environment. EPA and UNEP have enjoyed a longstanding and successful relationship, including numerous substantive partnerships, and have memorialized this cooperation with a Memorandum of Understanding, first initiated in 2011 and updated and renewed in September 2016.

WATER & MARINE

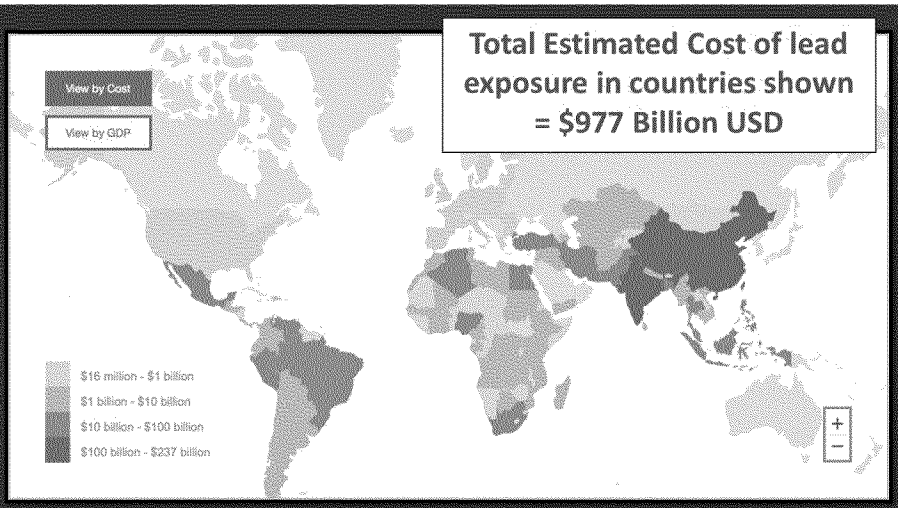


Cartagena Convention and Land Based Sources of Pollution Protocol: As a Party to the Convention and Protocol and U.S. technical focal point for the Protocol, EPA works closely with UNEP's Caribbean Environment Program (CEP) in the implementation of the Convention and Protocol activities. EPA serves as the U.S. Chair to the Working Group on Monitoring & Assessment to develop the first State of the Convention Area Report under the LBS Protocol and provides technical expertise to efforts to reduce domestic sewage, agriculture non-point source (nutrient) pollution and marine litter.

Trash Free Waters: EPA also partners with the UNEP CEP to implement Trash Free Waters, a marine litter reduction program designed to support reduction and prevention of land-based sources of trash from entering waterways and the marine environment, based on EPA's Trash Free Waters program. EPA and UNEP also partner with the Peace Corps in Jamaica and Panama to hold stakeholder dialogues that will inform pilot projects to be launched in 2016. Trash Free Waters will later expand in the Wider Caribbean Area to help fulfill the LBS Protocol.

Global Programme of Action for the Protection of Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA): With UNEP, Secretariat of the GPA, EPA works through the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management, Global Partnership on Marine Litter and the Global Wastewater Initiative to mobilize investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure and to prevent and reduce marine litter in the Caribbean.

GOVERNANCE



Lead Paint: Building on success from the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, which phased out leaded gasoline in most countries of the world, EPA and UNEP are working closely through the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint. The goal of the Alliance is to have all countries enact lead paint laws. EPA and the Alliance have conducted workshops to encourage the establishment of lead paint laws in Africa and Eastern Europe. At UNEA-2, the Alliance Chair (EPA) and a national expert from New York University presented to ministers on the goal of the Alliance to ban lead paint by 2020 and launched an interactive map presenting the significant economic costs of childhood lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries.

Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law: EPA serves as the U.S. National Focal Point for UNEP's Montevideo program. During UNEA-2, EPA led the U.S. negotiations of a resolution on the midterm review of the Montevideo Programme IV, to focus UNEP's efforts at the national level on strengthening environmental laws, institutions and enforcement. EPA also encouraged strengthening work on air quality through capacity building assistance on air pollution laws.

CHEMICALS & WASTE

Mercury: EPA, as part of the U.S. delegation, and UNEP, as the Interim Secretariat responsible for the Minamata Convention, played key roles in the negotiations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which is designed to reduce exposure to mercury. Both organizations are also involved in the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, a forum for countries and stakeholders to promote the development of the Convention and support its implementation. EPA serves as co-chair for the Partnership Advisory Group for the Global Mercury Partnership, and leads the Products and Chlor-Alkali Partnership Areas. EPA's work has focused on the proper disposal of mercury from chlor-alkali production plants, reducing the use of mercury in artisanal and small scale gold mining, and reducing or eliminating the use of mercury in products.

10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP): EPA collaborates with UNEP on the 10YFP, for which UNEP serves as Secretariat. EPA is the U.S. National Focal Point for the 10YFP and is participating in several activities, including:

- *sustainable public procurement*
- *life cycle assessment*
- *food waste prevention and reduction*

EPA also works with UNEP to support development of the 10YFP Global SCP Clearinghouse, an online knowledge-sharing platform.