I. Substantive elements

1. Objective(s)

a) What objective(s) could be set out in the instrument?

- Reduction of single-use plastic in the music industry and plastic generated with PVC

The issue of plastic consumption and the increase in the ecological footprint that it generates is a social responsibility issue. We want to make a call to promote the elimination of single-use plastic and promote environmental education in the territories against the climate crisis and ecological

- Plastic and its generation in music festivals in which approximately 10 to 90 thousand people attend, in which in one day they could generate 162 tons of garbage. There is no clear action on what management will be done to waste before, during and after. Making this a big contributor to climate change and a key point to create a fight against plastic
2. Core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches

a) What core obligations, control measures and voluntary approaches would provide a comprehensive approach to addressing plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, throughout the full life cycle in line with the future objective(s) of the instrument?

- For this, collective work is needed, both from the states and from NGOs and civil society, indigenous and social leaders from each territory such as the Society of Recyclers, environmental education regarding plastic and promoting an environmental culture in which it is eliminated. the habit of using and throwing away. In the Pacific, promote awareness about climate change and the reality they will face by not taking action, support environmental organizations and recycling companies to promote the circular economy in the territories

II. Implementation elements

1. Implementation measures

   a) How to ensure implementation of the instrument at the national level (eg. role national action plans contribute to meeting the objectives and obligations of the instrument?)

   b) How to ensure effectiveness of the instrument and have efficient national reporting?

   c) Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here on implementation measures (for example for scientific and technical cooperation and coordination as well as compliance).

- Promote bills at the national level that regulate the production and consumption of single-use plastic, such as plastic bags for advertising, market bags, plates, knives, forks, spoons, straws and others!

- The state must contemplate sanctions and follow up on the policies that they implement for the elimination of plastic, and regulations in shops and companies and musical events, such as the obligation regarding the labeling of single-use plastic, which must include, among others, the Negative environmental impact due to its inadequate disposal and recyclability
2. **Means of Implementation**

With respect to means of implementation, document UNEP/PP/INC.1/5 covers the following elements: capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and financial assistance.

**a) What measures will be required to support the implementation of the instrument?**

For the sustainability of a project, technical and financial assistance is key. Technique to be able to create products that generate an elimination of plastic such as PVC, and it is one of the objectives that we have present and that we need advice for the implementation of this, as well as the accompaniment to areas mostly affected by climate change such as the Pacific of Colombia, such as the guajira. For all this, financial support is also needed for the environmental NGOs of these territories, speaking in this aspect of our NGO and ECORAVE zero plastic campaign.

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### III. Additional input

Please provide any other relevant proposals or priorities here (for example introductory elements; awareness-raising, education and exchange of information; research; stakeholder engagement; institutional arrangements and final provisions).

The work with ancestral communities, leaders of territories and society of recyclers, will allow us to reach places where the state cannot reach and which, curiously, are the populations most vulnerable to climate change and those who can also take action and great solutions from their territory and share it with the big cities.