

Comments by China

inputs of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

In paragraph 3 of UNEA resolution 3/3¹, the United Nations Environment Assembly decided to “provide timely substantive inputs to the annual meetings of the high-level political forum, including during the intersessional period between the biennial sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as follows: (a) The inputs will be provided on the overarching environmental perspective of sustainable development; (b) The inputs will take into account the themes of meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development as well as the Sustainable Development Goals under review at each of the annual meetings of the forum, as well as the interlinkages between the environmental dimension and the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development; (c) The inputs will also take into account relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly; (d) The inputs will be prepared by the Executive Director or the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme, under the guidance of the President of the Environment Assembly, in consultation with and for consideration by the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

Based on the mandate provide in UNEA resolution 3/3, the secretariat has prepared a draft inputs of the UN Environment Assembly to this year’s High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). HLPF 2021 will take place from 6 to 15 July 2021, with a ministerial segment from 13 to 15 July 2021, under the theme “*Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development*”.

The attached draft inputs have been prepared in response to the request in a [letter dated 18 November 2020 from H.E. Mr. Munir Akram](#), President of ECOSOC and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN in New York, to H.E. Mr. Sveinung Rotevatn, President of the United Nations Environment Assembly and Minister for the Environment and Climate of Norway. The letter outlines specific guidance as to which aspects should be addressed in the contribution.

In line with guidance provide by Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its [meeting on 12 January 2021](#), the initial draft was based on inputs from several Member States who provided written submissions to the secretariat by 12 February 2021, as well as relevant background documents relating to the COVID-19 prepared by the UNEP secretariat.

The annexed draft has been revised by the secretariat on the basis of additional written inputs from Member States and Stakeholders following the meeting of the CPR subcommittee on 4 March 2021. Member States are invited to and provide further guidance on the draft contributions of the UN Environment Assembly to the 2021 HLPF.

¹ Available here: <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/unea3>

Inputs of the UN Environment Assembly to the 2021 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

The inputs build on submissions in writing from several Member States submitted to the secretariat in February **and March** 2021, as well as the UNEP report "Working with the environment to protect people: COVID-19 Response"² and other relevant documents issued by the UNEP secretariat, including the Medium Term Strategy for UNEP 2022-2025 entitled "For people and planet: the United Nations Environment Programme strategy for 2022–2025 to tackle climate change, loss of nature and pollution" (UNEP/EA.5/3/Rev.1)³.

(a) Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the SDGs under review in the 2021 HLPF from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the interlinkages with other SDGs;

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is instrumental in providing guidance to promote that [...] **the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is incorporated** into recovery efforts, bearing in mind the integrated nature of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The COVID-19 pandemic is [...] more than a health crisis: it is also a humanitarian and socioeconomic crisis **and is exacerbating already existing challenges in meeting the SDGs.** [...] COVID-19 [...] is also a reminder of the [...] **inextricable relationship [...] between humans, animals and the environment. It highlight importance of being in harmonious between humans and the environment. The transmission pathways of diseases, such as COVID-19, from animals to humans highlight the extent of pressures humans have placed on the natural world with damaging consequences for all. At the same time, the pandemic has widened inequalities between and within developed and developing countries and has severely increased social vulnerability in developing economies. Hence, the COVID-19 pandemic is a compelling reminder that addressing the environmental crisis should be fully compatible with efforts to eradicating poverty and creating adequate incentives for sustainable livelihoods in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.** [...] **Information on** impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the SDGs under review in the 2021 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) from the vantage point of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development, bearing in mind the interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals, is presented in [Annex 1](#).

(b) Actions, policy guidance, progress, challenges and areas requiring urgent attention in relation to the SDGs and to the theme within the area under the purview of your intergovernmental body;

A healthy planet is an essential requirement and key enabler for sustainable development in which economic, social and environmental objectives are addressed in a balanced manner through an integrated approach. A vision for planetary sustainability for people, prosperity and equity requires addressing our common environmental challenges – climate change, pollution and nature loss – through action in three interlinked and mutually reinforcing strategic objectives: climate stability, living in harmony with nature and achieving a pollution-free planet. These objectives **should be pursued within the overall objective of sustainable development and** can [...] be achieved [...] by working towards the following outcomes:

1. By **achieving greenhouse gas emission reductions through** resilient pathways **and by significantly** increasing capacity, finance and access to technologies **in particular for developing countries**, to deliver on the adaptations and mitigation goals of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement** [...];

² Available here: <https://www.unep.org/covid-19>

³ Available here: <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/pre-session-documents-unea-5>

批注 [U1]: As we know, identifying of the origin of the COVID-19 is the mandate of WHO and that is ongoing right now. It has not been finalized. So In our opinion, from UNEP side should not prejudge the origin of the epidemic. China suggest that delete the word "animals", and delete the next whole sentence and replace with "It highlight importance of being in harmonious between humans and the environment."

2. By establishing an economically and socially sustainable pathway for halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem integrity, **promoting the sustainable use of natural resources through nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches, and increasing the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;**
3. By enhancing the capacity and leadership in achieving sound management of chemicals and waste; by improving waste management [...] through **sustainable consumption and production including circular economy and other sustainable economic models** [...]; and by reducing the release of pollutants **into** air, water, soil and the ocean.
4. By **stressing the United Nations Environment Assembly's role in** promoting the implementation of internationally agreed environmental **goals and** commitments, in the context of the 2030 Agenda **and in accordance with the Rio Principles, as well as in promoting** an effective global governance system informed by an open and inclusive environmental multilateralism.
5. **By substantially increasing resource mobilization for developing countries to address financial capacity and technological constraints, in support of the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.**
6. By supporting the "One Health" approach, as recognized in paragraphs 24 and 33 of UNEA resolution 3/4⁴ entitled "Environment and Health", **among other holistic approaches.**
7. By supporting an ambitious, **realistic and balanced** post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the 15th Conference of Parties of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity as a key element in achieving the SDGs.

(c) An assessment of the situation regarding the principle of "ensuring that no one is left behind" at the global, regional and national levels against of background of the COVID-19 pandemic in achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, within the respective area addressed by your intergovernmental bodies;

All over the world, the poor and marginalized (e.g. women, children, **indigenous peoples**, racial and ethnic minorities) continue to be those most vulnerable to the impacts of environmental risks. Protecting those most at risk needs to be central to [...] COVID-19 response and recovery measures. This means putting **the eradication of poverty and inclusion at the top of our agenda** and embedding **intra-generational and intergenerational equity and gender equality** more systematically across all planning and response measures. To effectively meet the needs of vulnerable people and communities, we must address the multiple, intersecting exclusions that they face. An inclusive, **intra-generational and intergenerational** approach to data, analysis and policy making should be science-based, and engage every part of our societies. **It is also paramount to recognize the cross-cutting nature of SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.**

(d) Cooperation, measures and commitments at all levels in promoting sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

COVID-19 has placed a significant financial burden on national governments, especially in developing countries, and has highlighted the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and solidarity and for innovative solutions to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

In particular, environmental challenges, just like the challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic [...] worldwide, require global action and the creation of partnerships. [...] In this process, it will be important to engage governments, business and the private sector, the scientific community and civil society to work together and outline forward-thinking strategies to respond to the pandemic, as well as to identify novel and transformative solutions to the triple environmental crisis: global environmental crises.

批注 [U2]: Keep the language consistent. We suggest to use the "global environmental crises" instead of "the triple environmental crisis".

⁴ Available here: <https://papersmart.unon.org/resolution/unea3>

Among other initiatives that can leverage the opportunities for enhanced cooperation are the following:

1. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), as mandated by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019⁵, with the aim to prevent, halt and reverse ecosystem degradation and accelerate existing restoration efforts across ecosystems;
2. Policy proposals for delivering an **environmentally sustainable** [...] and **inclusive** [...] recovery from the working Group on “Recovering Better for Sustainability”, under the 2020 Financing for the Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond Initiative⁶;
3. The Online Platform for Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from COVID-19⁷, which showcase policies and actions taken by national governments toward a sustainable and resilient recovery from COVID-19;
4. The Green Recovery Support Programme under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy⁸, which supports a number of countries to **promote sustainable agriculture and sustainable food systems** for creating jobs and income for small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples and family farmers;
5. The 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production and One Planet Network can be leveraged to support multilateral collaboration to scale up SDG 12 which is key to addressing the [...] **global environmental** crises and COVID 19 recovery.

(e) Various measures and policy recommendations on building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development;

1. Policy options that would help reduce and address pandemic risk:
 - Consider the “One Health” approach, as recognized in paragraph 24 and 33 of UNEA resolution 3/4 entitled “Environment and Health”, **among other holistic approaches**, to build [...] **zoonosis** preparedness, enhance [...] **zoonosis** prevention programs, and to investigate and control outbreaks across sectors, **taking into account developing countries’ capacity gaps and their specific social, economic and environmental challenges**.
 - **Promote the sustainable use and conservation of ecosystems, the sustainable management of natural resources and address the loss of biodiversity in order to reduce the risk of future outbreaks of zoonotic diseases maintain a healthy ecosystem, including through nature-based solutions and other ecosystem-based approaches.**
 - Leverage **sustainable consumption and production, including through circular economy and other sustainable economic models**, to **steer recovery packages and investments towards sustainable economies, as well as to** address global supply chain disruptions in times of crisis **that** can help create economic and social resilience.
 - Improve the capacity to programme and perform actions to achieve the long-term vision inspired by the 2030 Agenda; strengthening policy coherence for sustainable development will be crucial to ensure the fulfilment of these objectives.
2. Policy options to promote sustainable consumption and production:

批注 [U3]: China suggest delete “reduce the risk of future outbreaks to zoonotic diseases” and replace with “maintain a healthy ecosystem” . Because zoonotic disease issue is the mandate of the FAO. We are not sure that there is a clear linkage on this issue. There are stark differences between zoonotic diseases which has existed now.

⁵ Available here: <https://undocs.org/A/RES/73/284>

⁶ See: <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/financing-development>

⁷ See: <https://platform2020redesign.org/>

⁸ See: <https://www.un-page.org/>

- Promote the development, effectiveness and uptake of innovative sustainable business models, in line with paragraph 4 of UNEA Resolution 4/1⁹;
 - Develop sustainable public procurement policies in accordance with their commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goal target 12.7, in line with paragraph 8 of UNEA Resolution 4/1;
 - Support education and raise awareness of the importance of sustainable consumption, sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumer behavior, and those that develop related skills for academia and the private sector, including the financial sector, in line with paragraph 10 of UNEA Resolution 4/1.
3. An action agenda to harness the potential of innovative financing opportunities:
- Developing enabling macroeconomic and sectoral policies that contribute to sustainable development, in line with paragraph 1 of UNEA Resolution 4/4,¹⁰ as well as [...] **promote sustainable production and innovative sustainable business models**;
 - Developing and strengthening sustainable financing mechanisms, such as green bonds, to promote the inclusion of sustainability in business for the uptake and upscaling of sustainable business approaches, in line with paragraph 1 of UNEA Resolution 4/1 [...].
 - **Finding opportunities to reform, redesign and revitalize the global financial architecture to foster financial integrity for sustainable development, including by considering the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the High-Level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda**¹¹.
4. Recommendations to scale-up climate action:
- The **26th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-26)** will be an opportunity to bring leaders together to deliver commitments on **climate change policy related to** mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance [...];
 - Reconvening of the “Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (informally the “Climate & SDGs Synergy Conference”), could be an opportunity to align processes of climate action and the SDGs in order to stimulate action of stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels and to maximize co-benefits.

(f) Key messages for inclusion into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2021 HLPF.

Building on the elements outlined in prior sections of this document, the following key messages may be considered as part of the 2021 HLPF Ministerial Declaration:

1. **Welcome the convening of the first session of the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5) and its outcomes, including the Leadership Dialogue addressing the contribution of the environmental dimension of sustainable development to building a resilient and inclusive post-pandemic world, which recognized the centrality of the environmental dimension of sustainable development to build a resilient and inclusive post-pandemic world as well as the**

⁹ Available here: <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/proceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-4>

¹⁰ Available here: <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/proceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-4>

¹¹ Available here: <https://www.factipanel.org/>

crucial role played by the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority;

2. Welcome the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 and encourage Member States to accelerate action for support;
3. Reiterate the need for action on biodiversity protection, conservation and sustainable use, climate change, sustainable consumption and production and sound management of chemicals and waste, including by improving waste management as part of the sustainable recovery efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
4. **Highlight the urgent need to increase resource mobilization for developing countries, including in support of science, technology, innovation and capacity building, to address existing capacity gaps;**
5. Invite Member States to support frameworks and networks to achieve the targets of SDG 12, as a strategic approach to promote sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19;
6. Invite Member States to promote sustainable and innovative financing opportunities and mechanisms to unlock new capital for sustainable investment and to upscale sustainable business models, with a special focus on **micro**, small and medium-sized enterprises;
7. Invite Member States to scale up global climate action through **global** solidarity **and** collaboration [...];
8. Invite Member States to support the development of metrics [...] **to foster the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability across economic sectors and include better conservation and sustainable use of natural resources into economic and social development planning, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.**

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Annex 1: Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the SDGs under review in the 2021 High Level Political Forum from the vantage point of environmental dimension of sustainable development, bearing in mind the interlinkages with other SDGs

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Considering the theme and the set of SDGs to be reviewed in-depth by the HLPF in 2021¹², the following impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are highlighted from the vantage point of environmental dimension of sustainable development, bearing in mind the interlinkages with other SDGs.

1. Biodiversity, [...] ecosystem conservation **and the sustainable use of natural resources** are core to achieving **SDG 1 - No Poverty- and SDG 2 –Zero Hunger**. The effects on extreme poverty, particularly in countries that already have high poverty rates, have risen markedly due to severe COVID-19 related global economic contractions around the globe. In many countries, the indirect health, humanitarian and economic impacts of the pandemic are being felt more strongly than the direct health impacts, particularly as they are exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and reversing years of development gains. With COVID-19 pushing more people in poverty, increased hunger and reduced work opportunities may increase **unsustainable** land use pressures and practices [...] **which** may undermine biodiversity and ecosystem integrity **which in turn may negatively impact food security. The devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the urgency of developing adequate incentives to foster the sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening benefit sharing frameworks, which are fundamental tools to support sustainable livelihoods.**
2. Environment and health, including health inequalities, impact on **SDG 3 -Good Health and Well-being**¹³. Healthy ecosystems help to mitigate air, water **pollution** and soil **erosion, as well as being** the source of both modern and traditional medicines **and support sustainable food systems. The immediate and underlying pressures of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation have been identified as some of the main drivers of zoonoses and must be addressed in an integrated, effective, targeted and sustainable manner, alongside efforts to strengthen sustainable consumption and production, ensure food and nutritional security and promote inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.**
3. Recession and job losses are impacting on **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**. COVID-19 and efforts to contain it have led to one of the most serious recessions in recent history, characterized by, among others, a decline in economic growth, decreased trade, low business revenues and massive layoffs¹⁴. [...] **One of the [...] most affected is the tourism sector**, which places jobs at risk and has already led to a rise in poaching, looting and in consumption of bushmeat, partly due to the decreased presence of tourists and staff¹⁵. In the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, more than 25 million jobs across the infrastructure sector have been lost or were at risk of being lost in the short term. A focus on [...] **environmentally sustainable** renovation of buildings has a job creation potential of 9-30 jobs per 1 million USD invested (greater than most other sectors) and helps improve living conditions¹⁶. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated **the risk of illegal** deforestation [...] and heightened the urgency of action **to prevent it**. It has also [...] **worsened capacity gaps across national governments and placed additional burden on financial and human resources**. Lockdowns have led to disruptions in

批注 [U4]: As we mentioned before, due to same reason, China suggest to delete “~~have been identified as some of the main drivers of zoonoses and~~”

¹² The HLPF in 2021 will discuss Sustainable Development Goals 1 on no poverty, 2 on zero hunger, 3 on good health and well-being, 8 on decent work and economic growth, 10 on reduced inequalities, 12 on responsible consumption and production, 13 on climate action, 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, and 17 on partnerships in depth.

¹³ UNEA Resolution 3/4. Environment and Health. Para, 2.

¹⁴ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/policy/wesp-mid-2020-report.html>

¹⁵ UNWTO. Tourism and COVID-19 Unprecedented Impacts. Available at: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-and-covid-19-unprecedented-economic-impacts>

¹⁶ See, United Nations Environment Programme (2020). 2020 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction: Towards a Zero-emission, Efficient and Resilient Buildings and Construction Sector. Nairobi. Available here: https://globalabc.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/2020%20Buildings%20GSR_FULL%20REPORT.pdf

[...] supply chains and caused job losses, triggering reverse migration into rural areas and increased pressure on forests to provide for subsistence livelihoods. Nonetheless, the current pandemic also gives us an opportunity to **strengthen and consolidate sustainable consumption and production within our economic systems. Innovative financial mechanisms, such as payments for environmental services, could support local communities that contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, thus strengthening sustainable forest management and fostering the forestry sector.**

4. On the implementation of **SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities**, the socio-economic distress resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic is now exacerbating and deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political, economic, and biodiversity systems, which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic. The degradation of ecosystems has different impacts at the macro and micro level. At the micro level, it leads to the erosion of the resource base and environmental services. Viewed from an “equity” perspective, the poverty of their beneficiaries makes these ecosystem service losses even more significant as a proportion of their incomes and livelihoods¹⁷. Poverty, where it leads to degradation of natural capital to support needs, reduces the services generated by ecosystems which, with lack of investment resources, leads to more poverty, thus creating a vicious circle.
5. Regarding **SDG 12 -Sustainable consumption and production-**, ~~it is clear that many zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19 are linked to unsustainable consumption and production practices.~~ **The pandemic is also causing a spike in hazardous waste, such as personal protective equipment, electronics and pharmaceuticals; masses of wastewater and massive use of detergents, disinfectants and antimicrobial solutions**¹⁸. UNEA resolution 4/1 called to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and primary resource consumption¹⁹ and, in the context of post COVID-19 recovery as countries are looking to “build back better”, measuring capital stocks through wealth accounts will be imperative, with particular focus on reducing the degradation of ecosystem health which underpins natural capital.
6. Regarding the implementation of **SDG 13 – Climate action**, the measures adopted to contain the spread of the virus have slowed economic activities and therefore led to a transitory reduction in GHG emissions worldwide. However, this is not caused by structural transformations and economic recovery might prompt emissions to pre-pandemic levels or even worse. This is why we need to recover better [...], making sure to mainstream environmental and sustainability criteria throughout all recovery policy measures, **in accordance with national circumstances and capacities. The COVID-19 crisis will only contribute to emission reductions if the economic recovery incorporates strong decarbonization.** The impacts of climate change are right before us and COVID-19 has exacerbated these challenges particularly for **the poorest and most vulnerable countries such as Least Developed Countries and Small Developing Island States**: Cyclical changes in the climate require farmers and fishers to adjust in facing the uncertainties; rising sea levels require coastal and small island populations to persevere; increasing frequency of natural disasters, including floods and droughts, require people to stay alert, among other challenges. Decisive and ambitious action to combat climate change and biodiversity loss remain an urgent necessity.

批注 [U5]: China suggest to delete the first sentence “it is clear that many zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19 are linked to unsustainable consumption and production practices.” Also because the origin-tracing of COVID-19 has not been finalized.

¹⁷ Ten Brink, P. (Editor). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in National and International Policy Making. UNEP (2011).

¹⁸ UNEP (2020). Working with the Environment to Protect People: UNEP’s COVID-19 response.

¹⁹ Operative paragraph 1. UNEA resolution 4/1, “Innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production”.