

Children & Youth Major Group Inputs to the draft Ministerial Declaration of UNEA 6

Para No.	Paragraph	Comments
-	Theme “Effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We appreciate the inclusion of the terms "inclusive" and "multilateral" in the theme of UNEA 6. This portrayal emphasizes the significance of engaging in collaborative and inclusive actions to drive meaningful change.
3	We acknowledge with great urgency the systemic threat to security and human development posed by the three planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and emphasize the importance of integrated, science-based approaches, including the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, that can strengthen resilience to present and future emerging risks with global solidarity, while advancing the attainment of the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We welcome acknowledging Traditional Knowledge of indigenous peoples while also talking about science based approaches. We also think it would be valuable to include Nature based solutions in relation to integrated and science-based approaches. Also, highlighting women’s role after the local community can’t be over emphasized, as they are also keepers of traditional knowledge but often overlooked. The paragraph acknowledges threats to security and human development, for which strengthening resilience has been provided as the solution, however it would balance the sentence if peace is added after resilience so both threats are addressed. We would also like to point out that threats from the triple planetary crisis are beyond security and human development. This is an anthropocentric approach and does acknowledge its devastating effects to the health of the planet or other living beings.
5	We also welcome with appreciation other important multilateral achievements including the 2022 UN Ocean Conference and the 2023 UN Water Conference, the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the mentioned achievements, it is important to note that the right to a healthy environment has been adopted not only by the UN Human Rights Council but also by the UN General

	<p>adoption of the UN Human Rights Council resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the adoption of the agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Assembly (A/RES/76/300). Therefore, it would be of great importance to include a reference to the UNGA resolution in this context.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>We note with great concern the main findings of the Synthesis Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's sixth assessment report (AR6) approved in March 2023, and recognise that global greenhouse gas emissions will need to be halved by 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. By the current trajectory, as estimated by assessing nationally determined contributions (NDCs) announced by October 2021, it is likely that warming will exceed the 1.5°C target during the 21st century, which calls for significant rapid and sustained reductions in all sectors, while ensuring that the level of support provided to developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change remains adequate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We appreciate the mention of adequate support provided to developing countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation in this paragraph. Additionally, it is essential to address and acknowledge the two vital types of support required: technical assistance and financial resources. These forms of support are currently lacking and need to be emphasized to effectively address the challenges faced by developing countries. • In reference to the UNEA 3 resolution on Preventing and reducing air pollution to improve air quality globally (UNEP/EA.3/Res.8). Member States are invited to join or cooperate with CCAC on to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants and the Global Methane Initiative. SLCPs are responsible for more than 45% of global warming and therefore taking note of their recent conference might be relevant to highlight as this paragraph is in reference to Climate action.
<p>8</p>	<p>We are strongly committed to urgently address our common and global environmental challenges through effective, inclusive, sustainable, transformative, inter-generational and science- and knowledge-based actions together with all stakeholders including civil society, citizens, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the private sector, and academia; and we therefore decide to take the following actions, taking into account, the special needs and circumstances of the least greenhouse gas emitters and the most vulnerable, in particular, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We appreciate the inclusion of civil society in taking inclusive action. Moreover, when mentioning vulnerable groups like Indigenous Peoples, it would be beneficial to also acknowledge the importance of children and youth. Children and youth, who bear the brunt of the planetary crisis, must adapt to a world that is not clean or healthy. Including them in the paragraph would provide a comprehensive perspective on the intergenerational impacts of environmental challenges. • In addition, we should also highlight the need to define intergenerational responsibility, coinciding with the actions of civil society, children, youth,

	Countries (LLDCs), African States, and developing middle-income countries	and future generations and bring the advocacy of united actions in addressing the triple planetary crisis and the environmental dimension of sustainable development
8.d	Deploy greater efforts, as well as mobilise and allocate adequate resources towards chemicals safety and management and the [adoption] / [progress toward adoption] / [other relevant language to be inserted subject to outcome of ICCM5] of a new chemicals and waste management framework during the Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-5) held in September 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may be relevant to mention the work of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) pursuant to resolution (UNEP/EA.5/Res.8) in establishing a science policy panel on chemicals and waste. Additionally, reaffirming the ambition of completing this panel by the end of 2024 would further emphasize the commitment towards addressing chemicals and waste management effectively.
8.e	Incorporate environmental considerations into disaster risk management to mitigate the adverse impacts of natural disasters, on human health and the environment and recommend using a combination of measures to strengthen the resilience to global risks, and accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including actions on the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, climate change mitigation and adaptation, pollution reduction and management, as well as actions to transform economic and financial systems and to ensure sustainable production and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High-Level Meeting on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, held from 17-19th May, resulted in the establishment of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Investment Advisory Board, which aims to de-risk the financial sector. Exploring synergies with this process would greatly contribute to an effective response to disasters, ensuring the integration of financial considerations in disaster risk reduction efforts. The 2022 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction conference convened in May 2022 concerned the early warning system disparities among developing countries regardless of the widespread investment on DRR, meaning that promotion of targeted and enhanced investment and effective efforts for climate and disaster resilience must be the priority in incorporating environmental considerations to DRR agenda. This is important to respond to the cascading, compounding hazards and complex crises awaiting from the rapid climate change.
13	We call on UNEP, as the leading environmental authority within the United Nations, and echoing the UNEP@50 Ministerial Declaration, to intensify its support and assistance to Member States in the implementation of the environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNEP@50 Political Declaration is an important instrument to take note of.



	<p>dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the UNEA outcomes and UNEP' delivery, notably through the UN Country Teams, through access to scientific information, technologies, technical assistance and financial resources</p>	
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