We, the world’s ministers for the environment, have gathered in Nairobi, Kenya, from 26 February to 1 March 2024, together with representatives of international organizations, major groups and other stakeholders at the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, with the urgent aim of taking effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral action to tackle the three planetary environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

2. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and we welcome and endorse the recommendations of the Secretary General in his report Our Common Agenda and the Stockholm+50 International Meeting.

3. We acknowledge with great urgency the systemic threats posed by the three planetary environmental crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution to sustainable development, the mismanagement of natural resources and their impacts on human and environmental health, well-being and security.

4. We emphasize the importance of integrated, science-based approaches, informed by the latest and best available evidence, as well as the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to strengthen resilience to present and future emerging challenges, promote global solidarity and advance the realization of the UN General Assembly’s resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment and inform decision-making.

5. We welcome the important outcomes of the twenty-seventh session of the conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27), including commitments to establish new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including with a focus on addressing Loss and Damage as well as the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan; the twenty eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 28) including the adoption of the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and the fifth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its adoption of the historic Abidjan Call to act on drought, desertification and land degradation; as well as the Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-5) including the establishment of the new chemicals and waste management framework beyond 2020.

6. We also welcome with appreciation other recent, important multilateral achievements, including 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 (BBNJ), the outcomes of the 2022 UN Ocean Conference, the 2023 UN Water Conference, and the outcomes of the

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to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution”
Global Intergovernmental Meeting on Metals and Minerals and the high-level meeting on the mid-term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

We note with great concern the main findings of the Synthesis: Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and recognise that, to limit global warming to 1.5°C, involve rapid and deep and, in most cases, immediate greenhouse gas emissions reductions in all sectors this decade. Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C and in those that limit warming to 2°C and assume immediate action. Global greenhouse gas emissions must be rapidly and progressively reduced by 43% by 2030, below 2019 levels and to 60% by 2035 before ultimately reaching net zero by 2050. By the current trajectory, it is likely that warming will exceed the 1.5°C target during the 21st century, which calls for significant, rapid and sustained emissions reductions in all sectors, especially those with large share and growth in gross GHG emissions, while ensuring that the level of support provided to developing countries and vulnerable regions to mitigate and adapt to climate change is significantly raised to adequate levels.

8. We are aware that in order to revitalize the multilateral system and inspire decisive and collective action to tackle the three planetary environmental crises of anthropogenic climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, as well as other related crises of desertification, land degradation and drought, we urgently need to reinforce global inclusiveness and solidarity and to provide new, additional, and adequate means of implementation from all sources.

9. We are strongly committed to urgently address the challenges before us through effective, inclusive, sustainable transformative, intra- and inter-generational and science- and knowledge-based actions together with all relevant actors and partners including civil society, academia and philanthropies Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the private and public sectors, as well women and girls, children and youth and those at risk of being left furthest behind.

9.10. We therefore decide to take the following actions, taking into account the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, as well as the special needs and circumstances of vulnerable regions and the specific challenges faced by developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS):

a. Deploy sustained global efforts to address climate change, in line with the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, towards achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and keeping a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach, including by addressing the urgent need for scaled up action for mitigation, adaptation and resilience. We will prioritise equity and social justice to achieve more sustainable outcomes and co-benefits and reduce trade-offs while sparing no effort to advance climate resilient development and protect our communities against disasters induced or exacerbated by climate change, such as drought, heavy rains, heatwaves, famine, and flooding, which undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development.

b. Halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, by urgently reversing ecosystem decline, conserving at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas and marine coastal areas and ensuring that at least 30% of the world’s degraded ecosystems are under restoration. We will do so by accelerating the implementation of strengthened national biodiversity strategies and national action plans including through and the alignment of national targets with the GBF, whilst driving a transition to nature-positive economies which mainstreams biodiversity in all sectors. We will promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, support the sustainable use of biodiversity while ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including traditional knowledge.

c. Cooperate for a just and sustainable energy transition that seeks to achieve an energy-secure future for all, while respecting national needs and priorities, and define clear actions to address climate change, maximizing on the social and economic opportunities
of climate action and promoting effective dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders.

- Deploy greater efforts, including mobilizing and allocating adequate resources, to enhance the environmental sustainability of minerals along their full lifecycle, including sand as a key sustainability challenge, as per the outcomes of the Global Intergovernmental Meeting on Metals and Minerals.

- Develop an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, as resolved in UNEA resolution 5/14. We call on all Member States to continue to engage constructively in the ongoing negotiations with a sense of urgency and seek to reach common ground for a fair, effective and ambitious legally binding outcome of the INC instrument by the end of 2024.

- [Enhance broader cooperation on air pollution, recognizing that air pollution is the leading environmental risk factor for human health, contributes to negative impacts on ecosystems, does not stop at national borders and can impact regions in different ways and that addressing air pollution results in multiple benefits to the economy, ecosystems, climate and human health.]

- Deploy greater efforts, including mobilizing and allocating adequate resources from all sources, for the sound management of chemicals and waste to reduce negative health and environmental impacts, and the implementation [adoption] [progress toward adoption] [other relevant language to be inserted subject to outcome of ICCMS] of [a new chemicals and waste management framework] [name of new framework to be inserted] following the Fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-5) held in September 2023. We also strongly support the process to establish a new Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution, as per UNEA Resolution 5/8, and we call on Member States to engage constructively in its ongoing negotiations towards completion by the end of 2024.

- Incorporate climate, biodiversity and pollution considerations into disaster risk management policies and actions to mitigate and prevent the adverse impacts of natural and human-made hazards on human health and the environment, strengthen the resilience to global risks and shocks and promote a sustainable and inclusive recovery to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- Promote gender equity and the empowerment of all women and girls, in line with existing international commitments and obligations, to ensure the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of environmental decision-making, and promote the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data and statistics across all policies and actions, in our pursuit of inclusive solutions for the three environmental planetary crises to leave no one behind.

10.11. We will leverage digital transformations as an enabling tool to support sustainable economies and societies through bridging existing digital divides, improving equal access to environmental information and harnessing emerging technologies for environmental sustainability, while ensuring that digitalization remains inclusive, equitable and sustainable.

11.12. We commit to continue to advocate for a whole-of-society approach that can effectively empower societies at large, and particularly vulnerable and low-income populations, to accelerate research, innovation, education and behavioural change, facilitate their just transition to sustainable consumption and production and move towards the implementation of circular economy models along value chains and sustainable lifestyles, in line with the 10 YFP Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production 2023-2030.

12.13. We call upon Member States, International Financial Institutions, international development banks, private foundations and funds and other actors to promote further synergies and coherence in financing action to address the three environmental planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, aligning their relevant policy and regulatory measures with international goals and targets. We will engage domestic, international, and private sector actors towards a rapid mobilization of accessible means of implementation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, while welcoming ongoing efforts to reform the
international financial architecture, including reshaping economic governance models and
decision-making to better account for the environment in measuring progress beyond GDP.

13.14. We reiterate our recognition of UNEP’s role in strengthening the science-policy interface and to
undertake strategic foresight and horizon scanning, in collaboration with existing and soon to be
developed science-policy platforms to improve the capacities of Member States and stakeholders at
all levels to prioritize scientific research and stimulate and encourage political decision making and
actions at national and international levels that can anticipate trends and risks, and prevent and
respond to emerging and future environmental issues. We put emphasis in UNEP’s overarching role
as parent organization of environmental science-policy platforms to foster and enable the collaboration
and cooperation amongst those bodies and their processes and outcomes.

14.15. We note the increasing necessity and catalytic role of UNEP and its Regional Offices in
strengthening regional cooperation, including through the Regional Ministerial conferences, to
tackle context-specific environmental challenges. We also recognize the increasing demand for
environmental support at the country level and UNEP’s engagement with Resident Coordinators and
UN Country Teams to support the environmental dimension of sustainable development in Common
Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and invite the
strengthening of UNEP’s role within the UN Development System at the regional and country level,
with an increase in resources, including from the Regular Budget.

15.16. We call on UNEP, as the leading environmental authority within the United Nations, to continue
assuming its leadership role inter alia through the Environment Management Group (EMG) and
echoing the UNEP@50 Ministerial Declaration, to intensify its support and assistance to Member
States, including at the country level, in the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental
Agreements (MEAs), the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable
Development Goals as well as the UNEA outcomes.

16.17. We look forward to the adoption of a Pact for the Future at the Summit of the Future in September
2024, as an opportunity to further advance our collective environmental commitments, urge all Member
States as well as relevant NGOs, Major Groups and stakeholders, UNEP, MEAs and other relevant
international organisations to advocate for the implementation of the relevant actions set out in this
statement during the consultation process, and to ensure an ambitious outcome that will reinvigorate
environmental multilateralism, stimulate the implementation of existing commitments, strengthen
synergies between the work and implementation of the MEAs and agree on concrete solutions for a
better tomorrow with greater effectiveness, inclusiveness and confidence. We therefore request the
President of the UN Environment Assembly to transmit this statement as the UN Environment
Assembly’s contribution to the General Assembly for the Summit of the Future.

17.18. We invite the governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements to work with the United
Nations Environment Assembly, as appropriate, to promote effective implementation of the
commits contained in this Declaration.