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WIMUN NY 2025

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

TRIPLE PLANETARY CRISIS: CLIMATE CHANGE,
BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND POLLUTION

Simulation: UN Environment Assembly 2

Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

Triple planetary crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution

Childhood and adolescence are critical stages of life for mental health. This is a time when rapid growth and development take place in the brain, particularly in areas related to decision-making, impulse control, and emotional regulation, which can increase susceptibility to mental health disorders. Children and adolescents acquire cognitive and social-emotional skills that shape their future mental health and are important for assuming adult roles in society.

The quality of the environment where children and adolescents grow up shapes their well-being and development. Early negative experiences in homes, schools, or digital spaces, such as exposure to violence, the mental illness of a parent or other caregiver, bullying and poverty, increase the risk of mental illness.

Mental health is increasingly recognized as a major cause of illness and disability among young people, affecting their ability to lead productive lives and impacting their overall well-being. Several factors contribute to this, making mental health a critical concern for this age group.

Mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, and behavioral disorders (e.g., ADHD) are among the leading causes of illness and disability in young people. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), half of all mental health conditions start by age 14, and three-quarters by age 24 . These conditions can severely impact a young person's ability to function in daily life, affecting their education, relationships, and future opportunities. Worldwide, 10% of children and adolescents experience a mental disorder, but the majority of them do not seek help or receive care. Suicide is the fourth leading cause of death in 15-19 year-olds. The consequences of not addressing mental health and psychosocial development for children and adolescents extend to adulthood and limit opportunities for leading fulfilling lives.

WHO supports Member States in the development and implementation of various strategies that aim to promote mental health provide comprehensive mental health care for children, adolescents and their families.

Key components of this approach are described in the Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2030 that emphasizes the importance of ensuring that strategies and interventions cater to the needs of youth at all stages of development. Central to this approach is the provision of mental health care services across various sectors in community-based settings that are youth-friendly and accessible, particularly in schools, communities, and primary care environments.

Additionally, a recent resolution adopted by the 77th session of the World Health Assembly, WHA 77.3 (2024), has highlighted the crucial role of mental health and psychosocial well-being in the survival, recovery, and daily functioning of those impacted by crises and the need for mental health support in humanitarian and crisis situations, ensuring that young people affected by conflict, natural disasters, and other emergencies receive the psychosocial assistance they need.

Key Points and Main Issues

Delegates participating in a simulation of the UN Environment Assembly on the topic "Triple Planetary Crisis: Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution" should focus on the following key ideas:

1. Understanding the Triple Planetary Crisis

- **Climate Change:**
 - Human activities (e.g., burning fossil fuels, deforestation) are causing global warming, leading to extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruption of ecosystems.
 - The need for global cooperation to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts.
- **Biodiversity Loss:**
 - The destruction of habitats, overexploitation, invasive species, and climate change are causing a rapid decline in species diversity.
 - Biodiversity is crucial for ecosystem services like food production, clean water, and disease regulation.
- **Pollution:**
 - Air, water, and soil pollution from industrial, agricultural, and urban activities pose risks to human health, ecosystems, and economies.
 - Addressing plastic pollution, chemical waste, and toxic substances is critical.

2. Interconnectedness of the Crisis

- **Cascading Impacts:**
 - Biodiversity loss accelerates climate change (e.g., deforestation reduces carbon absorption).
 - Climate change exacerbates pollution impacts (e.g., warmer temperatures worsen air pollution).
- **Holistic Approaches:**
 - Solutions must address the crises together, not in isolation, as actions in one area can benefit others (e.g., reforestation helps climate and biodiversity).

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

3. Global Frameworks and Agreements

- **Key Agreements:**
 - **Paris Agreement** (climate change): Limiting global warming to well below 2°C.
 - **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** (biodiversity): Protecting 30% of the planet by 2030.
 - **Stockholm Convention** (pollution): Reducing persistent organic pollutants.
- **UN Initiatives:**
 - The **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration** and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, particularly Goals 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land).

4. Strategies for Addressing the Triple Crisis

- **Mitigation and Adaptation:**
 - Transitioning to renewable energy and sustainable agriculture.
 - Developing resilient infrastructure and supporting vulnerable communities.
- **Conservation and Restoration:**
 - Protecting ecosystems, restoring degraded habitats, and promoting sustainable land-use practices.
- **Pollution Control:**
 - Enforcing stricter regulations on industrial emissions and waste management.
 - Developing circular economies to minimize waste and promote recycling.

5. Role of Multilateralism and Equity

- **Global Cooperation:**
 - The triple crisis is a shared challenge requiring international solidarity and collective action.
- **Climate Justice:**
 - Developed nations, as historical emitters, bear greater responsibility to lead mitigation efforts and provide financial support to developing nations.
- **Equitable Solutions:**
 - Solutions must consider the needs and rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, and marginalized groups.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

6. Financial Mechanisms and Technology

- **Funding Solutions:**
 - Mobilizing public and private finance to support mitigation, adaptation, and conservation projects.
 - The role of mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility.
- **Technology and Innovation:**
 - Leveraging clean energy technologies, sustainable practices, and innovative solutions to address the crisis.

7. Monitoring and Accountability

- Setting measurable targets to track progress on climate action, biodiversity conservation, and pollution reduction.
- Strengthening mechanisms for compliance and transparency in international agreements.

8. Public Awareness and Behavior Change

- Educating citizens about the triple crisis and promoting sustainable lifestyles.
- Encouraging community participation in conservation and pollution reduction efforts.

By focusing on these main ideas, students will be well-prepared to engage in meaningful debates, propose solutions, and navigate the complexities of tackling the triple planetary crisis in their simulation.

In further preparation for the conference, delegates need to understand the policies and priorities of the country they have been assigned associated with climate change, biodiversity, and pollution and the challenges the country they have been assigned faces in addressing the triple planetary crisis. Additionally, they need to propose actionable solutions that align with national interests while contributing to global goals. Finally, they need to collaborate with other countries to build consensus and adopt resolutions that address the triple crisis.

"The United Nations World Water Development Report 2024: water for prosperity and peace" **2024**

Summary: Equitable water management is key for progress, prosperity and peace. This report explores today's accessibility to water; the effects of water scarcity especially on poor people, countries and productive sectors; the main obstacles to attaining SDG n. 6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and the best strategies to overcome them.

"United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation" **2024**

Summary: After introducing the current situation around water management and availability, the report presents the UN System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation (SWS) together with its goals, its five pillars and the best strategies to implement it and to monitor its achievements.

"2030 Climate Solutions: Implementation Roadmap" **2024**

Summary: This report lists different possible solutions to limit temperature rise below 1.5 °C by 2030 that include non-Party stakeholders and that follow a sector-specific approach. More precisely, interesting solutions are provided for the following sectors: energy, transport, industry, land-use, oceans and coastal zones and water.

"The unjust climate" **2024**

Summary: This report highlights the disproportionate impact of climate change on rural populations, particularly women, youth, and those living in poverty by using effective, complete and multi-sectoral data. In particular, the report stresses the need for inclusive and targeted policies to address such inequities.

"Global Resources Outlook 2024"

2024

Summary: This report sheds light on the crucial role of natural resources in implementing the Agenda 2030 and in limiting the effects of the triple planetary crisis . The main topics are the following:

- 1.The increasing demand of natural resources to achieve the sustainable transition
- 2.Causes and consequences of the increasing demand of natural resources and the main global trends in natural resources use
- 3.The influence of natural resources on the triple planetary crisis and the need to find a new and sustainable resource management method
- 4.Possible scenarios
- 5.Global commitment and international policies required to transform natural resources use

"Ecosystem Restoration: Three Pathways to Bring Nature Back"

2024

Summary: This article provides three solutions to restore the natural world:

- 1.Synthropic farming
- 2.Indigenous wisdom
- 3.Building diverse gardening

"Quantifying the Impact of Climate Change on Human Health"

2024

Summary: This report analyzes the existing link between climate change (with extreme climatic events) and human health and the best solutions to build climate-resilient systems (resistance and recovery).

"Turning off the Tap: How the world can end plastic pollution and create a circular economy"

2023

Summary: This report analyzes the causes of plastic pollution, the possible ways to reduce this phenomenon (reuse, recycle, reorient and diversify) and the future impacts of such solutions.

"Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" Report of the Secretary-General

2023

Summary: The main topic developed in the report is poverty, a pressing issue far from being eradicated in all its forms because of Covid-19 pandemic, price volatility, conflict, social disparities and climate change. Furthermore, poverty is concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa, in the agricultural sector and in rural areas. The report also stresses the multidimensional nature of poverty, which has to be tackled in order to achieve positive results in the other SDGs linked to the first one of poverty eradication. Fighting poverty is complex since there are no shared standards, definitions nor household surveys upon which design the methods of intervention.

"Adaptation Gap Report 2023"

2023

Summary: This report updates the previous one by mentioning the new challenges to adaptation and by presenting the progress made in planning and implementing adaptation at the global level. Moreover, the report addresses the essential topic of adaptation financing especially in developing countries with different characteristics and objectives. Eventually, the report provides a definition of the loss and damage mechanism and analyzes its categorization, evolution, implementation and limitation.

"Keeping the Promise: Annual Report 2023"

2023

Summary: This report explores the depth of the climate crisis, the need to monitor progress in fighting the climate crisis, the adaptation effort, the inclusion of local communities, the financial aspect related to fighting climate change, biodiversity, desertification, pollution and human health.

"Common Approach Towards a Pollution-Free Planet" 2023

Summary: This reports presents:

1. Pollution as one of the components of the triple planetary crisis, the different types of pollution and their impacts
2. The interventions performed by UNEP to limit pollution
3. The guiding principles that there are behind UNEP interventions and policies
4. The main objectives and their implications
5. Future steps for monitoring the existing actions and for implementing new ones

"Outcome of the first global stocktake" 2023

Summary: This draft decision recognizes that, despite the overall progress on mitigation/adaptation, Parties are not yet collectively on track towards achieving the

Paris Agreement's long-term goals. Therefore, the Conference of the Parties will intervene more intensely in:

1. Applying the best available science to support sustainable development and to eradicate poverty;
2. Financing, capacity-building and technology transfer;
3. Dialogues, high-level events and collective progress;
4. Mitigation and adaptation;
5. Loss and damage mechanism.

"Promoting zero-waste initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" 2022

Summary: This resolution by the General Assembly suggests different methods through which sustainable consumption and production can be achieved. They include: creation of a board of experts to encourage zero-waste initiatives and best practices; implementation of impactful policies at all-levels and inclusion of all Member States, organizations of the UN system and civil society in rising awareness about zero-waste initiatives.

[National Statements: United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: This web page provides a list of links to written statements and video messages made by Member States during the Sixth Session of the UN Environment Assembly. This Session focused on "Effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution." This theme emphasizes the need for coordinated global efforts to address the triple planetary crisis impacting the environment and humanity. Look for the country you have been assigned in the alphabetic order of countries listed.

[Summary of the Sixth Session of the Open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives and the United Nations Environment Assembly](#)

2024

Summary: "The world needs action, speed and real, lasting change." As the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA6) came to a close, Inger Anderson, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), drew attention to the need to tackle the triple planetary crisis and slow climate change, restore nature and land, and create a pollution-free world. The following countries made statements during the General Discussion in the following order: Colombia, Ethiopia (African Group), Malaysia (G77 + China), Barbados (Latin America and Caribbean) and Fiji

[Kenya - Daily report for 29 February 2024 - UNEA-6](#)

2024

Summary: William Ruto, President, Kenya, highlighted the first Africa Climate Summit convened in 2023 and set a new vision for climate-positive economic growth and development. He said the Summit called for reform of the global financial architecture, noting that many African and other developing countries pay up to five times as much as others for their debt. Ruto highlighted how Kenya has banned single-use plastics and is shifting its waste management to a circular economy.

[Japan Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Japan emphasized the importance of addressing Russia's aggression against Ukraine, condemning it as a violation of international order that has caused significant environmental damage. He also highlighted the need for integrated solutions to tackle the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, stressing the importance of promoting synergies across efforts to enhance efficiency and bridge investment gaps. Japan has proposed a draft resolution to foster global collaboration on synergies and plans to develop tools, indicators, and reports to guide policy makers in overcoming these challenges and advancing the SDGs.

[Germany Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Germany advocates for systemic solutions, highlighting three priorities: sustainable water resource management to achieve climate resilience, improved management of hazardous chemicals with support for the Global Framework on Chemicals, and combating plastic pollution through an ambitious Plastics Treaty. The speaker urged global cooperation to tackle these challenges and deliver impactful outcomes for the UN Summit of the Future.

[Burkina Faso Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(French\)](#)

2024

Summary: Burkina Faso emphasized the urgency of multilateral efforts to tackle global environmental challenges like pollution from chemicals, hazardous waste, and plastics, which threaten health and biodiversity. The country highlighted its recent adoption of regulations on chemical management and its commitment to combating desertification and land degradation under President Ibrahim Traoré's leadership. Burkina Faso called for increased international support to help developing nations implement effective environmental governance and achieve resilience.

[India Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: India reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism and environmental protection, emphasizing the cultural principle of respecting nature and the theme of its G-20 Presidency, "One Earth, One Family, One Future." The country highlighted its early achievement of climate targets, increased forest cover, and promotion of the "Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)" principles, reflected in a UNEA-6 resolution co-sponsored with Sri Lanka and Bolivia. India called for equitable climate action, urging developed nations to achieve net-zero earlier than 2050 to ensure carbon space for developing countries to meet their SDG commitments, stressing the importance of collective efforts to protect the planet.

[South Africa Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: South Africa emphasized the urgency of multilateral action to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, urging UNEA6 to propel transformative measures to protect the planet and its people. The delegation highlighted the importance of equitable technology sharing and opposed potentially harmful experiments, such as solar radiation modification, in developing countries without consent. Stressing the need for people-centered sustainable development, particularly regarding critical minerals for the green transition, South Africa called for adherence to principles like Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and robust support for developing nations to achieve environmental goals while ensuring no one and no place is left behind.

[Mexico Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: Mexico reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism as the most effective approach to addressing global socio-environmental crises. Highlighting the need for political will, concrete commitments, and robust implementation strategies, Mexico stressed the importance of financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity building for developing nations. As a megadiverse and climate-vulnerable country, Mexico emphasized strengthening synergies among multilateral environmental agreements, promoting nature-based solutions like the Sembrando Vida reforestation program, and ensuring social justice by integrating local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and vulnerable groups into environmental strategies.

[United Kingdom Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The UK reaffirmed its commitment to tackling the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, emphasizing the urgency of addressing these challenges amidst global instability. Highlighting achievements such as COP26's forest pledge and COP15's biodiversity targets, the UK stressed the need to mobilize financial resources through international finance reform and private sector engagement. The UK also underscored its support for innovative solutions like biodiversity credits and the development of a fund for Digital Sequence Information, while celebrating youth initiatives like UNEP's Tide Turners for inspiring hope and action for a sustainable future.

[Nigeria Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Nigeria is committed to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, focusing on universal energy access, net-zero emissions by 2060, and ending routine gas flaring by 2030. The country is also advancing a circular economy, tackling plastic pollution, and leading efforts in biodiversity conservation. Nigeria's active role in climate finance and nature-based solutions, including hosting the Sahel Climate Fund Secretariat, reflects its dedication to multilateral environmental agreements. The President called for increased funding for climate adaptation and technology transfer, urging developed countries to meet their climate finance commitments.

[Argentina Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The Argentine Republic reaffirms its commitment to environmental protection, highlighting its vast ecoregions and role in global food security. Argentina upholds the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, expanding its protected areas by 700,000 hectares and aiming to protect 30% of its territory by 2030. The country has advanced in climate action with its National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation, developed drought-resistant crops, and became the first to certify carbon-neutral beef. Argentina continues to prioritize multilateralism and is committed to supporting sustainable, inclusive development while working to achieve concrete results at UNEA.

Republic of Korea Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Rising temperatures, unprecedented floods, droughts, heatwaves, and wildfires are the direct consequences of human activity, causing a 70% drop in wildlife populations since the 1970s and threatening biodiversity. Pollution, particularly air pollution affecting 92% of the global population, and the growing threat of plastic waste demand urgent action. Two years ago, we began working on a global treaty to end plastic pollution, and now it is time to finalize this agreement. South Korea, as the host of INC 5, calls for a practical and urgent conclusion to the treaty, ensuring we take the first necessary steps towards a cleaner planet. Let us act now to bring about the change we need. Thank you.

Indonesia Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: The Government of Indonesia extends its appreciation to UNEP and the people of Kenya for hosting UNEA 6. Despite challenges, Indonesia has made significant strides in greening its economy, reducing carbon emissions, and advancing efforts in mangrove conservation. Indonesia is committed to a just energy transition, waste management, and addressing plastic pollution through the INC process. We believe UNEA-6 should emphasize the need for effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle global environmental challenges, while continuing to uphold the principles of the Rio Declaration.

Ghana Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: As we face global challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, collective action is crucial, and we must reaffirm our commitment to multilateralism and cooperation. Ghana supports the resolution on strengthening ocean and seas governance submitted by Costa Rica and commends the efforts of the African Group and all delegations working towards progress at INC-4 and beyond.

[Peru Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Spanish\)](#) **2024**

Summary: Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution are the greatest environmental challenges facing humanity. In Peru, we have taken firm steps toward sustainability, such as creating a national Circular Economy Roadmap and promoting a binding international treaty on plastic pollution. Additionally, we are implementing climate adaptation and mitigation measures, focusing on vulnerable communities, and working to conserve 30% of our terrestrial and marine areas by 2030.

[Sweden Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#) **2024**

Summary: Sweden emphasizes the urgent need for global solutions to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, highlighting the opportunity for economic growth through the green transition. The country supports the historic COP28 agreement and the role of nuclear energy in achieving net-zero emissions, while also advocating for a legally binding global agreement on plastic pollution and promoting a circular bioeconomy. Sweden urges enhanced multilateral actions to tackle these challenges effectively and inclusively at UNEA-6.

[Morocco Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#) **2024**

Summary: Morocco is committed to environmental protection and sustainable development, with ambitious goals such as sourcing 52% of its electricity from renewables by 2030 and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 45% by 2030. Morocco believes in the power of multilateral cooperation and financing for sustainable development, and emphasizes the need for collective global action to address environmental challenges.

[Costa Rica Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Costa Rica reaffirms its commitment to addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution through inclusive and sustainable actions. The country is executing emission reductions under its National Decarbonization Plan and supporting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Costa Rica is also committed to advancing negotiations for a legally binding instrument on plastic pollution and continues to collaborate with UNEP and global partners to tackle environmental challenges.

[Philippines Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The Philippines emphasizes the urgency of addressing the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, and stresses the importance of a balanced, synergistic approach. The country highlights its commitment to climate action, including disaster risk reduction and migration resilience, and supports equitable access to finance and technology for vulnerable nations. The Philippines also advocates for the protection of marine biodiversity, the implementation of nature-based solutions, and the adoption of the global biodiversity framework, while calling for a strong multilateral approach to tackle plastic pollution and other environmental challenges.

[United States Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The United States is committed to addressing global environmental challenges, including air pollution and nature crimes. The U.S. has supported resolutions to improve air quality and foster international cooperation in tackling pollution, recognizing the significant impacts of air pollution on human health and biodiversity. Additionally, the U.S. emphasizes the importance of addressing nature crimes like wildlife trafficking and illegal land activities, which harm ecosystems and contribute to transnational criminal organizations. The U.S. also highlights the environmental devastation caused by armed conflicts, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and stresses the importance of international cooperation to address these global issues.

[Senegal Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The Senegalese delegation, led by the country's representative, addresses the urgent need for multilateral action to combat climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, highlighting the importance of these issues for global sustainability. Senegal reiterates its commitment to addressing these environmental challenges at national, regional, and global levels, calling for continued support from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to assist African nations in their efforts without compromising development. The delegation also emphasizes the need for effective implementation of biodiversity protection initiatives, the fight against desertification, and a legally binding international agreement on plastic pollution, while expressing support for nature-based solutions and other environmental resolutions.

[Grenada Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Grenada emphasizes the urgency of addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, particularly the challenges faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The nation supports the global treaty to end plastic pollution, highlighting the need for a multilateral approach that includes the unique circumstances of SIDS and ensures practical, life-cycle-based implementation. Grenada also calls for innovative, inclusive solutions that address the underlying causes of environmental crises, stressing the importance of accessible financing mechanisms to support vulnerable nations. The country reaffirms its commitment to multilateralism, urging global collaboration to achieve sustainable environmental solutions.

[Thailand Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Thailand expresses its commitment to addressing the global triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, which threaten the health of the planet and hinder the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country emphasizes its efforts in implementing the Bio-Circular-Green Economy (BCG) model, drafting key legal frameworks such as the Biodiversity Act and Climate Change Act, and pushing forward with the Clean Air Act. Thailand is determined to transition to a resilient, low-carbon, circular, and nature-positive economy, calling for immediate and collective action to close the gap in addressing these crises and accelerate sustainable development.

[Finland Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Finland emphasizes the urgency of addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, highlighting the devastating impacts of armed conflicts on the environment. The country reaffirms its commitment to achieving climate neutrality by 2035, increasing private sector investment in biodiversity, and supporting multilateral efforts like the binding plastic treaty. Finland also stresses the importance of inclusive environmental governance, ensuring the voices of youth, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized communities are heard.

[Uganda Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Uganda reaffirms its commitment to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution through collective action and sustainable development practices. The country is focused on protecting its natural resources, promoting green technologies, and tackling plastic pollution through Extended Producer Responsibility. Uganda urges nations to embrace green and circular economy approaches, emphasizing that restoring nature should remain central to solving environmental challenges.

[Panama Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Panamá highlights its commitment to environmental protection and sustainable development, emphasizing the importance of natural resources like forests, mangroves, and coral reefs in mitigating climate change. The country advocates for urgent action on plastic pollution, marine conservation, and the creation of marine protected areas, with 54% of Panama's marine areas now under protection. Panama also supports multilateral efforts and emphasizes the need for collaboration between governments, civil society, and the private sector to address the global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

[Bahrain Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Arabic\)](#)

2024

Summary: Bahrain emphasizes the importance of active participation in environmental discussions and highlights the need for consensus in negotiations to ensure decisions are tailored to the specific challenges of each nation. Bahrain also stresses the importance of a legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution and supports negotiations in line with decision 14/5.

[Bahrain Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Arabic\)](#)

2024

Summary: Bahrain emphasizes the importance of active participation in environmental discussions and highlights the need for consensus in negotiations to ensure decisions are tailored to the specific challenges of each nation. Bahrain also stresses the importance of a legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution and supports negotiations in line with decision 14/5.

[Italy Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Italy thanks UNEP for the opportunity to address these vital issues and aligns with the statement made by Belgium on behalf of the EU. Italy emphasizes the interconnectedness of the global crises and stresses the need for a multilateral, inclusive approach to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and other environmental challenges. As the G7 president in 2024, Italy is committed to ambitious actions to limit global temperature rise and promote a just, inclusive transition with investments in renewable energy and sustainable development. Italy also highlights its support for ocean health and its financial contributions to climate action, including the Mattei Plan, the Climate Fund, and the Loss and Damage Fund. In conclusion, Italy reaffirms its dedication to proactive, collaborative efforts to ensure a sustainable and healthy planet for future generations.

[Tanzania Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Tanzania is committed to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution through initiatives like renewable energy programs, conservation efforts, and pollution management, including banning plastic bags. We call on developed nations to support developing countries with technology, capacity building, and financial resources. By working together through inclusive and sustainable actions, we can create a brighter future for future generations.

[Cuba Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: The country highlights the need for greater financial resources and representation for developing nations to address the planetary crisis, urging UNEP to play a stronger coordinating role. Despite challenges like the U.S. economic blockade, Cuba remains committed to sustainable practices, including renewable energy and circular economy initiatives, and continues to support UNEP's efforts toward environmental protection and sustainable development.

[New Zealand Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: New Zealand acknowledges Kenya for its hospitality and highlights the successes of recent multilateral environmental efforts, such as the creation of a loss and damage fund and a framework to halt biodiversity loss. While these achievements are significant, New Zealand underscores the urgency of addressing the triple planetary crisis, particularly the impacts felt by Pacific Island nations. The country reaffirms its commitment to supporting least developed and small island developing states, and calls for collective action across all sectors, with UNEP playing a critical role in guiding and implementing global environmental solutions.

[Poland Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Poland emphasizes the urgency of addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, while striving for sustainable development and climate neutrality. The country is advancing renewable and nuclear energy projects to cut emissions and enhance energy security, and is committed to protecting its rich biodiversity and forests. Poland also highlights the importance of adapting cities to climate change and fostering nature-based solutions, urging that achievable, realistic goals be set to ensure effective action on climate change and biodiversity preservation.

Côte d'Ivoire Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) (French)

2024

Summary: Côte d'Ivoire faces several climate challenges, including decreased rainfall, coastal erosion, and threats to agriculture, biodiversity, and human health. In response, the country has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30.41% by 2030, enacted new environmental and climate laws, expanded its protected areas, and introduced measures to address plastic pollution. Côte d'Ivoire calls for international cooperation and supports the creation of a legally binding instrument to combat plastic pollution.

Singapore Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Singapore is committed to fulfilling its obligations under international environmental agreements and has made significant progress with its Singapore Green Plan 2030, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050, with the public sector achieving this goal by 2045. Singapore also supports a multilateral, rules-based approach to tackle issues like plastic pollution and advocates for science-based decision-making, highlighted by the launch of its Third National Climate Change Study to guide regional climate efforts.

Belgium (EU) Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Two years ago, UNEA-5 resulted in significant agreements on environmental issues, such as plastic pollution and biodiversity, but challenges like conflicts and natural disasters continue to harm the environment. The European Union and its Member States are committed to supporting UNEP in addressing these impacts, while emphasizing the urgent need for collective action to tackle the triple planetary crisis. UNEA must serve as a guiding force, uniting nations to drive meaningful resolutions and ambition for a sustainable future.

[Namibia Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Namibia recognizes the urgent environmental challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, which threaten ecosystems and livelihoods. The country has initiated actions such as banning certain plastic products and introducing levies to combat plastic pollution, while advocating for a legally binding UNCCD instrument to address drought. Namibia calls for multilateral cooperation, financial support, technology transfer, and the use of science and innovation to overcome these challenges and ensure a sustainable, resilient future for all.

[Guatemala Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Guatemala, a country rich in biodiversity and Indigenous knowledge, is deeply committed to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. With a focus on protecting 33% of its territory through the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas, Guatemala faces significant challenges, including extreme weather events that exacerbate food insecurity and migration, particularly affecting vulnerable populations. The country is dedicated to multilateral cooperation, with initiatives such as pledges to conserve 30% of the planet's marine and terrestrial areas, promoting sustainable water use, and advocating for financial and technical support for developing countries to address these pressing environmental issues.

[Pakistan Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Pakistan is committed to tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution through various national initiatives and multilateral cooperation. As one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, Pakistan has suffered significant economic losses from climate-related disasters, prompting efforts such as the Green Pakistan Up scaling Programme, the Living Indus Initiative, and a transition to renewable energy sources. Additionally, Pakistan's National Adaptation Plan aims to build climate resilience in vulnerable communities, with a focus on inclusive, sustainable practices and robust financial and technological support for adaptation and mitigation efforts.

[Türkiye Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Türkiye is committed to global efforts addressing climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, strengthening its national policies and strategies to meet these challenges. The country has set a 2053 net zero emission target and is increasing protected areas to combat climate change. Türkiye also promotes water efficiency through the National Water Efficiency Campaign and advocates for circular economy and zero waste policies, exemplified by the adoption of the Zero Waste Day resolution. Türkiye emphasizes the importance of international cooperation, particularly with UNEP, while highlighting the urgent need for action to address humanitarian crises like the violence in Gaza.

[Mozambique Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Mozambique remains committed to environmental stewardship and sustainable development, aligning with the global effort to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. We advocate for a just transition to a circular economy and the need for multilateral funding mechanisms to address loss and damage caused by climate change. Mozambique also emphasizes the importance of reducing plastic pollution, enhancing disaster preparedness, and supporting biodiversity conservation, urging international cooperation to tackle these challenges and protect our shared natural heritage.

[Barbados \(Latin America and Caribbean\) Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Barbados is committed to addressing the climate crisis by working towards becoming fossil fuel-free by 2030, with initiatives in renewable energy, transportation, and agriculture. The country is also focusing on protecting biodiversity through programs like the Gullies Ecosystems Management Programme and advancing ocean governance. Barbados calls for an ambitious outcome at the upcoming SIDS conference and urges UNEA-7 to create an implementation framework for addressing the environmental challenges of Small Island Developing States.

Sri Lanka Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Sri Lanka emphasizes the importance of integrating environmental protection with economic development, advocating for urgent action on climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. At UNEA-6, Sri Lanka introduced two resolutions, including the Tropical Belt Initiative, which aims to enhance global carbon sequestration and preserve biodiversity. Sri Lanka also proposed establishing an International Climate Change University to advance research and capacity building, and highlighted its mangrove program as a key environmental restoration initiative. Additionally, Sri Lanka called for greater consistency in multilateral environmental agreements and emphasized the need for self-discipline and equity in sustainable development.

Ireland Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Ireland emphasizes the importance of multilateralism in addressing the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, with UNEP playing a vital role in these efforts. Domestically, Ireland is committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, implementing a National Biodiversity Action Plan, and investing in a €3.15 billion Climate and Nature Fund. The country is also working to protect its marine ecosystems, introduce new legislation for ocean conservation, and address plastic pollution through initiatives like a deposit return scheme. Ireland calls for continued global cooperation and action to tackle these pressing environmental challenges.

Malawi Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Malawi emphasizes the importance of multilateral action to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, aligning with the theme of UNEA-6. The country highlights the need for international cooperation, guided by the Rio Principles, to combat environmental degradation and support sustainable development. While Malawi has implemented national strategies, including those related to renewable energy and waste management, it acknowledges that global partnerships and shared responsibility are essential to tackle these complex challenges. The country calls for continued collaboration and systemic policy solutions informed by scientific evidence.

[Nicaragua Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: The delegation of Nicaragua reaffirms its commitment to environmental protection, highlighting its National System of Protected Areas and reforestation efforts, such as the Green National Campaign. Although Nicaragua contributes minimally to global emissions, it suffers the effects of the climate crisis due to the production and consumption models of major capitalist economies. Nicaragua advocates for climate justice, the recognition of historical responsibilities, and adequate financial mechanisms to address the triple environmental crisis, stressing the need for a collaborative and multilateral approach to establish a just global environmental agenda.

[Bangladesh Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Bangladesh is deeply committed to environmental stewardship, as evidenced by its 2019 declaration of a Planetary Emergency due to climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the country has launched the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan to transform climate vulnerability into resilience and prosperity. Despite contributing minimally to climate change, Bangladesh faces severe impacts like sea-level rise and water scarcity, urging a global shift towards net-zero emissions and sustainable development. The country also emphasizes the urgency of tackling plastic pollution, stresses the need for effective multilateral action, and advocates for stronger international commitments to address environmental challenges.

[Spain Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: The European Union and its member states have presented resolutions at UNEA-6 focusing on circular economy, water protection, and ocean conservation, aligning with the theme of addressing the triple planetary crisis. Spain has championed efforts such as the International Drought Resilience Alliance and the protection of biodiversity beyond national waters, while advocating for a precautionary pause on deep-sea mining and advancing negotiations on a legally binding treaty for plastic pollution. Spain remains committed to the ecological transition and protecting the planet for future generations.

Zambia Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: The President of Zambia addressed UNEA-6, emphasizing the urgent need for unified global action to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution amidst multiple crises, including conflicts and extreme climate events. Zambia is committed to sustainable environmental actions and has implemented national strategies, such as the Green Growth Strategy and the issuance of green bonds, to address global environmental challenges. The country is also focused on biodiversity protection, aligning its strategies with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and has submitted its National Adaptation Plan to enhance climate resilience.

Uruguay Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) (Spanish)

2024

Summary: Uruguay addressed the assembly, highlighting the interconnected planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, which have severely impacted the country, particularly through a water crisis affecting over half the population. Despite having a clear climate policy, including a 99% renewable energy matrix and carbon taxation, Uruguay faces significant local environmental challenges that demand global solutions, such as plastic pollution and eutrophication. The country is committed to international cooperation, including ratifying the biodiversity agreement on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and advocating for science-based policies, innovation, and a virtuous cycle of environmental protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Seychelles Statement United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6)

2024

Summary: Seychelles fully supports the UNEA 6 theme of “effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution,” emphasizing the importance of starting these efforts at the national level. As a small island state, Seychelles has made significant progress, including implementing a marine spatial plan, conducting deep-sea research, and mapping mangroves and seagrasses for carbon storage. The country calls on member states to commit to key actions such as signing the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction agreement, halting deforestation, addressing plastic pollution, and promoting renewable energy. Seychelles pledges to collaborate globally to safeguard the planet and achieve a healthier, more resilient world.

[Ecuador Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Ecuador emphasizes the urgent need to address multiple global crises impacting the environment, health, and development, highlighting the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, and protecting ecosystems. The country is committed to sustainability through legislation such as laws on plastic use reduction, a circular economy, and carbon neutrality programs. Ecuador also plays a key role in international environmental negotiations, including the global plastic pollution treaty and the biodiversity agreement for marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The country advocates for strong multilateral action, with support for developing nations, to achieve sustainable development goals and ensure a healthy planet for future generations.

[Greece Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

[Saint Kitts and Nevis Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: On behalf of St. Kitts and Nevis, the speaker reaffirms the country's commitment to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, aligning with the principles of "effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions." As a Small Island Developing State, St. Kitts and Nevis faces climate-related challenges, and is dedicated to transforming into a Sustainable Island State through resilience, innovation, and environmental stewardship. The country emphasizes the importance of international support and highlights the need for concrete action at the upcoming 4th SIDS conference. St. Kitts and Nevis fully endorses the UNEA-6 ministerial declaration, calling for global collaboration to achieve sustainability and resilience.

[Cambodia Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Cambodia emphasizes the central role of natural capital in its socio-economic development, underscoring its commitment to sustainable development. With political stability and economic growth over the past two decades, Cambodia is striving to address global environmental issues like climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The country has launched strategic initiatives, such as the Pentagonal Strategy Phase I and the Circular Strategy on Environment, to align with international commitments and promote sustainability. Cambodia is also focused on climate change, submitting national contributions and striving for carbon neutrality by 2050. Efforts to combat pollution, particularly plastic waste, are underway with campaigns and local government empowerment. The country stresses the importance of finance and technology access in achieving global environmental goals and reaffirms its commitment to multilateral actions for a healthy planet.

[Luxembourg Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\) \(French\)](#)

2024

Summary: Luxembourg emphasizes the importance of nature-based solutions (NbS) to address the interconnected crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. The country highlights the need for coherent and synergistic responses to tackle these global challenges. In this regard, Luxembourg has announced a generous contribution of 7 million euros to the "Global Biodiversity Framework Fund" (GBFF), aimed at supporting NbS initiatives to combat biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. Luxembourg reaffirms its commitment to investing in nature as a driver of sustainable development, supporting the prosperity and sustainability of the planet.

[Sierra Leone Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Sierra Leone aligns with the African Group and the Group of 77 and China in supporting multilateral actions to address climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The country is committed to environmental restoration, particularly through a national program focused on the Upper Guinean Forests, which are home to endangered species. Sierra Leone emphasizes the importance of leveraging natural resources, partnerships, and inclusive green growth for sustainable development and environmental protection.

[Belize Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Belize expresses its strong commitment to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, highlighting the country's vulnerability to extreme weather events and its dedication to sustainable development. Belize has made significant strides in renewable energy, forest conservation, and carbon sequestration, while actively participating in international agreements like the Minamata Convention to combat pollution. The country calls for greater action from developed nations on climate finance and the full transition away from fossil fuels, while also emphasizing the importance of biodiversity protection and pollution control measures, including a ban on single-use plastics and advancements in waste management.

[Azerbaijan Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

Summary: Azerbaijan emphasizes the urgency of effective climate action, underscoring the critical need to fight climate change as the world nears the 1.5°C limit. With its role as host of COP29, Azerbaijan is committed to fostering multilateral collaboration to tackle the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The country is dedicated to advancing the Global Methane Pledge, ramping up renewable energy, and ensuring climate finance, including the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) and the Global Goal on Adaptation. COP29 will be a key moment for transforming consensus into actionable results, focusing on inclusivity and sustainability.

[Romania Statement United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2024

[Australia United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-6\)](#)

2023

Summary: National Statements - Sixth Session of the UN Environment Assembly. This Session focused on "Effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution." This theme emphasizes the need for coordinated global efforts to address the triple planetary crisis impacting the environment and humanity.

Australia- Statement on international environmental leadership

2023

Summary: The Australian government, under Labor's leadership, has prioritized environmental protection and regional collaboration as central to its agenda. Key achievements include setting stronger climate targets, leading global biodiversity and ocean conservation efforts, and tackling the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. Through domestic actions and international partnerships, the government is driving initiatives such as renewable energy expansion, marine protection, and waste reduction, reflecting its commitment to a sustainable future and global environmental leadership.

Canada - General Assembly Seventy-eighth Session, 43rd & 44th Meetings

2024

Summary: Canada emphasizes the critical role oceans play in addressing the triple crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. However, ocean warming, acidification, and pollution are severely impacting marine ecosystems and coastal communities worldwide. Canada is committed to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and is advancing the BBNJ Agreement on marine biodiversity conservation. To support climate action, tackle pollution, and halt biodiversity loss, Canada will allocate at least 20% of its \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment to nature-based solutions. Additionally, Canada is combating illegal fishing through the Shared Ocean Fund, investing \$84.3 million over five years for ocean management in the Indo-Pacific region.

Statements

"Nairobi Declaration on Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit"

2024

Summary: In this declaration, African Union's members share common principles for managing fertilizers and sustainable soil health in Africa, for guaranteeing the required financing to meet the mentioned goals and for creating an enabling environment that can help progress in this land management.

"Small Island Developing Countries 'Do Not Have the Luxury of Time', Speaker Warns International Conference, Urging Action by States Which Caused Climate Change"

2024

Summary: This press release covers the main subjects discussed during the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States. Among them we find:

1. "Catastrophe financing"
 2. Undernourishment, education, renewable energy, international crime
 3. Immediate actions
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"Decision Adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity"

2022

Summary: As a result of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Parties recognize that the shrinking biodiversity poses a major threat to biodiversity. Therefore, the parties engage in the following actions:

1. Planning, monitoring, reporting and reviewing;
2. Mobilizing resources;
3. Building scientific and technical capacities;
4. Cooperating.

In the Annexes, the general situation regarding biodiversity, the Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's purposes and connections with SDGs are analyzed.

Documents

["Tracking COP28 outcomes"](#)

2024

Summary: This report by the [International Renewable Energy Agency](#) (IRENA) presents the current situation regarding energy transition and it offers the best practices to overcome the still existing barriers to energy transition.

["Triple planetary crisis what is it and what can we do about it"](#)

2024

Summary: This article offers additional information and data about the triple planetary crisis, its ramifications and the actions required to confront it.

["Living in Harmony with Nature: ASEAN's Battle against Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss"](#)

2024

Summary: This article presents the problem of the triple planetary crisis and it reflects on the possible solutions by recognizing that human actions can really impact the evolutions of today's crisis (as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic when for instance air quality improved in the ASEAN countries).

["Making the Mitigation Work Programme fit for purpose"](#)

2023

Summary: This report by the [Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development](#) (OECD) recognizes the extreme urgency for faster climate change action and explains that the NetZero+ policy is primary in guiding a resilient and systemic approach to climate impacts.

["Climate Change Action Plan 2021-25"](#)

2021

Summary: This report by the World Bank Group analyzes how climate change, poverty and inequality are connected with development and with critical sectors such as energy, agriculture, food, water, land, cities, transport and manufacturing. This document also finds the best ways to finance such crucial interventions.

Political Groups

"The Green Deal in times of polycrisis: Aligning short-term responses with long-term commitments"

2024

Summary: The EU is a key actor in fighting against climate change, as it could be seen with the European Green Deal. This report by the European Policy Centre provides information about the ongoing crises that involve the EU and the best tools to respond to them.

"G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment"

2024

Summary: This communiqué highlights the main outcomes and agreed topics from the G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers meeting held in Turin in April 2024. The most significant points are:

1. Phase out fossil fuel (emphasis on the reduction of the dependence on Russian gas' imports)
 2. Promote renewable energy and sustainable resource management
 3. Reduce methane emissions
 4. Adaptation and Resilience: (creation of a "G7 Hub" and "G7 Water Coalition")
 5. Circular economy initiatives
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"G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration"

2023

Summary: This declaration addresses very important global challenges and it emphasizes the following points:

1. Strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth (tripling the renewable energy capacity by 2030 and help low-and-middle-income countries by financing them and by reducing the weight of corruption)
2. Make progress in the SDGs implementation
3. Green development (especially to protect future generations)
4. Reinvigorating multilateralism as the only way to fight climate change
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment
6. Financial tools

Regional Groups

"State of the Climate in Africa"

2023

Summary: This report analyzes the main climatic phenomena occurring in the different areas of the African continent, their impact and the possible policies to tackle them.

"Review of climate ambition in Asia and the Pacific"

2023

Summary: This report focuses on the Asia-Pacific where there are eight of the ten most vulnerable countries to climate impacts. This document presents the most-desired policies to reduce the vulnerability of this area.

"Climate risks for Latin America and the Caribbean"

2023

Summary: This report by the European Investment Bank investigates how the vulnerability to climate change of Latin America and the Caribbean region impacts on the banking sector, which is fundamental to provide long-term solutions and therefore stability.

["Indigenous peoples give fresh impetus to fight against climate crisis"](#)

2024

Summary: This article explains how indigenous people and their ancestral knowledge can be useful in fighting against climate change. This article also presents the World Food Program project in Ecuador and Colombia to raise awareness about the dangers of climate change in the deep jungle and to include local people to protect it; the Adaptation Fund and the required shift in thinking of local communities' role in protecting fundamental ecosystems.

["Seizing climate solutions: the time is now"](#)

2024

Summary: This article argues that the 2020s is the decade of climate action and it explores the different ways in which the current environmental issues can be envisaged.

["Climate change and conflict must be tackled together, argues a foundation head"](#)

2021

Summary: This article explains why climate change and conflict are intertwined and the possible effects of this connection. Furthermore, this article also presents several examples (Somalia, Iraq, Niger, Mali etc.) that are used to think about the methods through which climate change and conflict could be solved.

["Editorial: Enhancing the right to science: the triple planetary crisis and the need for comprehensive approaches"](#)

2020

Summary: This paper presents science and AI as useful tools to solve the most worrying effects of climate change such as health diseases, global pandemics, biodiversity loss and inequalities. Moreover, this paper views science as an important source of information in policy planning and making.

"International action on climate change is failing. How can it be strengthened?"

2024

Summary: This article talks about the main reasons why the international climate action is not giving the results that are expected. Among the main reasons we can find the following:

1. Domestic pressure from local wars (Ukraine/Middle East) push climate action in a position of inferiority;
2. Unrealistic pathways and underestimation of the effort required to meet certain goals;
3. Risk of conflict and instability as a result of transition policies;
4. Not enough attention to "how" to reach a certain objective;
5. Poor and fragile countries are not widely included.

"What are the solutions to climate change?"

2024

Summary: This GreenPeace webpage gives good suggestions on how to tackle climate change.

"Solving the climate finance equation for developing countries"

2023

Summary: This article states that urgent actions are required to tackle the goals of the Paris Agreement and of the European Union. Such actions should especially involve developing countries since they are more vulnerable to climate change impacts. The article focuses also on the benefits of a green growth and on the different strategies to allocate the needed money to guarantee a low-carbon development pathway especially in developing countries.

"What Teenagers Are Saying About Their Role in Fighting Climate Change"

2023

Summary: This article mentions the various initiatives and ideas that young people have enacted in order to do their part in fighting against climate change.

"Gender inequality and climate change are not separate challenges"

2023

Summary: This article describes the reasons why women are more vulnerable to climate change and presents the categories of women who are more exposed to extreme climatic events. Furthermore, this text shows the possible solutions to this disparity and it also notes the progress made around this topic during COP-27.

"The Ripple Effect of Water Insecurity"

2023

Summary: This article explores the connections between climate change and water insecurity and its implications, especially in the MENA countries. More precisely, the article presents the problems of land scarcity, women's fragility, poor water management, inefficient agricultural practices, weak governance and conflict.

"There is a better way to help poor countries fight climate change"

2022

Summary: This article asserts that tackling climate change and that helping developing countries to do so will require very large sums of money that, however, no developed country is currently able to pay. Therefore, this article presents different ways to tackle the climate goals for 2030 such as:

1. Encouraging polluting firms to close their polluting power plants in exchange for being recognized as "carbon neutral"
 2. Attracting more private investments
 3. Pairing private investments with public investments
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"Scientists fear planetary shift as record ocean heat enters second year"

2022

Summary: This article focuses on the rising sea levels and temperatures and their ripple effects. Moreover, this article explains why such phenomena could be dangerously irreversible.

["What Are the Causes of Climate Change?"](#)

2022

Summary: This article provides an analytical description of the interconnected causes of climate change such as:

1. The greenhouse effect aggravated by the effects of human action;
2. The presence of polluting gases in the atmosphere;
3. Transportation;
4. Methods to produce electricity;
5. Industry and manufacture;
6. Agriculture;
7. Infrastructures;
8. Our current lifestyle.

["What You Need to Know About Climate Change and Air Pollution"](#)

2022

Summary: This World Bank Group provides easy-to-consult information about air pollution (plus its effects on particularly-fragile categories, biodiversity loss and human capital), climate change (together with gas emissions) and the main strategies implemented by countries and the World Bank to address these two intertwined issues.

["Living Planet Report 2022: Building a Nature-positive Society"](#)

2022

Summary: In this report, the WWF states that biodiversity loss and climate change are two sides of the same coin on which the future of present and future generations depend. The report analyzes the impacts of this double-crisis also by taking into account successful examples and key studies.

["What Should Policymakers Do about Climate Change?"](#)

2021

Summary: This article compares the typical policy approach of extensive regulations, subsidies, and tax credits aimed at reducing carbon emissions with an economic perspective that suggests more efficient alternatives (such as the carbon tax).

"The EU Must Fight the Collapse of Biodiversity"

2020

Summary: This analysis offers interesting information about the importance of biodiversity, the necessity for a global action to preserve it and the tools that are available to the EU to have an impactful effect on biodiversity.

Asia-Pacific

Promoting Synergistic Approaches in Asia and the Pacific: Addressing the Triple Planetary Crisis

2024

Summary: This side event on triple planetary crisis in Asia-Pacific organized by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the Embassy of Japan in Thailand, examined the following key guiding questions:

1. What are some of the key opportunities and challenges for promoting synergies in Asia and the Pacific?
 2. How can countries in the region develop robust planning and reporting frameworks for synergies?
 3. What kind of good practices that generate synergies among SDGs do countries have and what are lessons learned from those?
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"Planetary Health and Triple Planetary Crisis: Relevance for Multilateral Cooperation on Biodiversity Protection and Conservation in Southeast Asia"

2021

Summary: Thi academic paper provides a comprehensive analysis of how the concept of planetary health can enhance biodiversity protection and conservation efforts in Southeast Asia.

Africa

"Shaping Africa's Climate Future"

2024

Summary: This website page shows the most pressing challenges at which Africa is most vulnerable, the different resources needed to tackle them, possible solutions and equity.

Europe

"Europe's Position as Leading Change Agent ESDN against the Triple Planetary Crisis"

2022

Summary: This document is a report of the European Sustainable Development Network's (ESDN) annual conference 2022 entitled "Europe's position as Leading change agent against the triple planetary crisis – climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution". This document summarizes the most important levels on which the EU is acting in order to address the triple planetary crisis.

Latin America & The Caribbean

"Montevideo Law Programme Focuses Work on Triple Planetary Crisis"

2022

Summary: This article discusses the main decisions taken by the National Focal Point (NFP) in order to tackle the triple planetary crisis in Latin America and Caribbean.