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Venue: online on Zoom (link provided to all registered participants)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ministerial Declaration UNEA 7

We welcome and strongly support the commitment stated in paragraph D to shift towards sustainable food systems and to make affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets more accessible. This aligns with the evidence by the IPCC in its synthesis report that "balanced, sustainable healthy diets acknowledging nutritional needs" are critical to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions,[1] and the findings in the latest nexus report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) on the interlinkages between biodiversity, water, food, and health, mentioned in *paragraph 5 of the Ministerial Declaration*, which identifies the promotion and adoption of sustainable healthy diets as one of the most effective measures to achieve positive impacts for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, food security, and human health.

However, we note a weakening in the language; while the revised first draft stated a commitment to “drive a transition to sustainable food systems and sustainable, healthy diets”, it has now been changed to "accelerate the shift towards sustainable food systems and strengthen collaboration for access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets”. Since “strengthening collaboration” risks lowering ambition of Member State action in this area when scientific evidence highlights the critical importance of government-driven action, involving a diverse range of stakeholders in its design and delivery, we request that Member States revert to their previous commitment, through the following amendment: *“We will accelerate the shift towards sustainable food systems* ***as well as*** *strengthen collaboration for* ***and drive a shift to*** *...”*, in recognition of the fact that countries must adopt and implement dietary shifts through ambitious, effective and holistic policy measures at the local, national and international level, across the full supply chain, from production to consumption.

[1] IPCC, Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL), Chapter 5, 2019. https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/5-5-mitigation-options-challenges-and-opportunities/5-5-2-demand-side-mitigation-options/5-5-2-1-mitigation-potential-of-different-diets/figure-5-12/

We also note that “sustainable” has been removed as an attribute to diets and suggest this be reinserted in line with the language used by the IPCC and IPBES in their aforementioned findings.

Finally, we suggest the inclusion of "deforestation" as well as "land degradation" as follows, *“... emphasizing the importance of a multisectoral and integrated approach for addressing biodiversity loss, **deforestation, land degradation**, water scarcity, pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and for achieving global food security”* since current food systems have been shown to be major drivers of both deforestation and land degradation and should be recognised as such.

Draft resolutions

Breakout 1:

Coral reefs:

- Importance of care for coral reefs, a very rich ecosystem and biodiversity; link between deep sea, coral reefs, and mangrove ecosystems
- People depending on these ecosystems, how does that affect IPs, communities, women, and girls.
- C. Preamble Paragraph 1.3 highlights the significance of coral reefs to the livelihoods of a billion people globally and also “Recognizes that coral reefs are critical ecosystems that harbour about 50% of marine biodiversity”. However, the UNEP technical report indicates that coral reefs are habitats to millions of species, summing up to a quarter (25%) of the world’s marine species according to Global Fund for Coral Reef. More clarity is required bearing in mind that we have both warm-water coral reefs within the tropical and subtropical regions while cold-water coral reefs are located deep-sea along continental shelves and slopes with many yet to be discovered and unmapped. Are all coral reefs accounted for?
- D. Operative paragraph 2.2 “Calls for global efforts to put the ocean at the centre of climate action”. the ocean at the centre of tackling the planetary crisis and preventing some of the key drivers of nature-crisis such as pollution, chemicals

and waste among others which have a direct impact on biodiversity and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs.

- Operative paragraph 2.3 Closing the funding gap for coral reef conservation is of importance to facilitate the restoration of this crucial ecosystem alongside other closely related ecosystems such as mangroves (which protect coral reefs through various functions) and seagrasses which share a mutually beneficial relationship that contributes to the overall health of the marine environment.
- Operative paragraph 2.4 a. Calls for prioritization, protection and conservation of climate-resilient coral reefs, what about those that are more vulnerable by being less climate-resilient? They can be restored if water temperatures drop and pollution is dealt with.

Seaweed: Conflict-free scientific discussion on seaweed's role in the oceanic ecosystem is needed. Traditional and Indigenous People's knowledge who have been cultivating seaweed for generations, must be taken into account while considering seaweed for food sovereignty.

Deep-sea : Very important when we talk about deep-sea ecosystems, mangroves are considered.

Breakout 2:

Glaciers: MGS appreciate the issues is covered at the global level, general support for the resolution.

Karst:

- Karst is a geo-ecosystem
- Strengthen Indigenous Peoples, local communities in managing karst ecosystems
- Monitor loss of caves and karst
- Emphasize a "karst-aware" vision for land-use planning to strengthen protection of karst geoecosystems in non-protected areas.

- Karst geoecosystems destroyed for example by transportation and utilities infrastructure or mining, cannot be rebuilt.
- Strengthen and train local and indigenous communities in the management of karst geoecosystems to reduce dependence on karst water while at the same time protecting existing water supplies; 2. reverse the loss of biodiversity; 3. protect landscapes and landforms that are of aesthetic, cultural, economic, and scientific value.
- Close the knowledge and capacity gaps on soil erosion, nutrient loss, and water quality and quantity degradation; support sustainable technologies; and monitor and reduce losses of caves and karst.
- Mobilize sustained international support for karst geoecosystems by creating financing and partnerships for the rehabilitation of degraded karst areas.
- Recognizing the essential role of karst systems in the global water cycle and groundwater recharge.
- Emphasizing the need for stronger integration between karst protection, climate adaptation, and sustainable economic development.
- Encouraging synergies between industry practices and nature-based solutions that protect karst ecosystems.
- Supporting collaboration between accredited NGOs and Member States to promote best practices, scientific research, and monitoring on karst resilience.
- Highlighting the importance of community engagement, as local participation and awareness are critical for ensuring sustainable management and long-term protection of karst ecosystems.
- Recognize the importance of Indigenous Peoples' earth observations for monitoring and understanding of karst ecosystems since Indigenous knowledge provides multidecadal long-term, place-based insights. Indigenous knowledge often includes recognition and understanding of complex ecological relationships and environmental indicators that may not be immediately evident through scientific monitoring alone.

Mother Earth-centric actions :

- Change the way we think about nature - aiming at a mindset change
- Lack of a concrete set of actions - quite broad
- Need to protect Indigenous rights, if we want to preserve their traditions and wisdom, which is mother earth-centric
- The resolution needs to have a clear set of action points for member states and UNEP, else it might be too broad
- Many phrases and terms are not clearly defined. A great deal of time might be spent defining these terms (such as well-being, balance, etc.), which could work against the resolution.
- The need to shift from an extractive worldview that sees the Earth as a resource to be used and abused to a relational one, where nature is our kin and interrelatedness is emphasized. This resolution could resonate with faith communities, also
- Need for clarity about what would be classified as Mother Earth-centric actions (e.g., actions with what objective? Guided by which principles?) to minimise a distortion of connotations.
- Ideal to have tangible recommendations, including creating guiding platforms/documents on how an ecocentric approach could be integrated into policy frameworks at different levels.

Breakout 3:

Environmental crimes:

- Link to other regional and international processes and developments e.g. Council of Europe Convention on Env Crimes; EU's Environmental Crime Directive, work of Interpol, the work accomplished in UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justic, as well as other initiatives that seek to address illegal natural resource exploitation and environmental destruction, both in peacetime and in the situations of armed conflict *(e.g. criminalization of ecocide, PERAC agenda, UNSC resolutions on resource exploitation, etc.)*

- The current text does not capture **the dimension of environmental crimes committed in situations of armed conflict and insecurity –** such as large-scale intentional tioxic pollution and ecocide that cause long-term harm to civilian health and ecosystems, illegal extraction and trafficking of oil, gold, timber, and other resources that directly fund armed groups and perpetuate violence, or deliberate attacks on industrial facilities, oil infrastructure and water systems . These are among the most destructive forms of environmental crime, often intertwined with organized crime, corruption, and conflict financing. **We call on the resolution proponents to reflect this aspect by referencing in the preambular paragraph resolutions 2/15 and 3/1** that acknowledged ”*the need for mitigating the environmental impact of activities of transnational and other organized criminal groups, including illegal armed groups, as well as the illicit exploitation of and trade of natural resources in areas affected by armed conflict.”*
- In the operative section, we suggest adding a paragraph that **requests UNEP and UNODC**, **in cooperation with other relevant international entities,** to develop analytical frameworks and methodologies to identify, monitor, and respond to environmental crimes committed in conflict-affected and post-conflict settings, including those linked to armed group financing and resource-based conflict dynamics. This could build on UNEP’s work in **developing technical guidance on the collection of data on environmental damage associated with armed conflicts, pursuant to resolution 6/12.**
- We also call on the resolutions proponents **to strengthen the aspect of accountability for environmental crimes,** by including in the operative section by calling on Member States and relevant international bodies to enhance documentation, evidence collection, and accountability for environmental crimes, including those committed in areas affected by armed conflicts.
- Green corruption may become more important where many countries invest in the green transition, more green projects, and with more green corruption
- Wildlife and animal trafficking appearing — including domestic species; and illegal trade in animal species not covered by CITES, such as donkeys

- What criteria determine whether a trade qualifies as an environmental crime — and how can livelihood-linked species be included?
- How can NGOs and civil society support UNEP and UNODC in data collection and intelligence sharing on animal-related trafficking?
- Are there plans to expand Regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) to cover non-CITES species and the donkey skin trade?
- How can UNEA ensure that rural and pastoralist communities affected by this trade are represented in its decision-making?
- What mechanisms can ensure that animal welfare, biodiversity, and community resilience are jointly considered in future UNEA resolutions?

AI:

- Link to Clause 1 & 10: AI systems used in climate risk modelling and insurance must be transparent and accountable — current reinsurance algorithms remain black-boxed (Johnson 2015), reinforcing Western risk governance logics in the Global South (Grove 2012; Lobo-Guerrero 2010).
- Link to Clause 3 & 5: AI for Green should go beyond emissions — 79% of green bonds focus on mitigation (OECD 2017), but we must also model tipping points and ecological resilience (Steffen et al. 2018; Rockström et al. 2017)
- Link to Clause 4 & 15: Equitable access to AI-enabled environmental finance is critical — call for inclusive financing that supports adaptation, biodiversity, and non-linear ecosystem dynamics.
- Link to Clause 6 & 7: Environmental data used in AI systems must include biophysical thresholds and resilience metrics — not just carbon accounting.
- Link to Clause 8 & 11: UNEP should support open-source, participatory AI tools for climate risk governance, especially in vulnerable regions.
- Link to Clause 13: The Global Stock-take should assess how AI contributes to or challenges the financialisation of nature — including its role in shaping climate finance and risk regimes.
- Link to Clause 14: AI-enabled early warning systems must be designed with local knowledge and governance contexts in mind — not just imported risk models.

- The resolution doesn't address the core problem of who builds AI. Computational power and data are concentrated in the Global North, risking a new form of climate tech inequality.
- We need a 'Global AI Compute Fund' to ensure Global South innovators and frontline communities can actually use these guidelines and build their own solutions.
- Without this, we risk a world where a few develop AI for the planet, while the majority cannot participate, undermining the entire resolution's goal of global cooperation.
- I've been thinking… AI seems small at first, but what if it starts making decisions about the environment that we can't even see or trace?
- Such as, algorithms deciding which forests get protected, which rivers get exploited, or even predicting species survival… How do we even start explaining these invisible cascading effects to people?
- · The resolution doesn't address the core problem of who builds AI. Computational power and data are concentrated in the Global North, risking a new form of climate tech inequality.
- · We need a 'Global AI Compute Fund' to ensure Global South innovators and frontline communities can actually use these guidelines and build their own solutions.
- · Without this, we risk a world where a few develop AI for the planet, while the majority cannot participate, undermining the entire resolution's goal of global cooperation.
- Greater synergies with existing UN system AI governance frameworks (High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence, United Nations System White Paper on AI Governance, Global Digital Compact, UNFCCC TEC AI for Climate Action paper etc.).
- How will the UN Secretary-General's Panel of 40 Experts on AI include in their Annual Reports to the UN General Assembly these concerns, as well as making transparent on a website the names of persons brought in as consultants, along

with the content of any white papers/research that such consultants will provide to the Panel.

Breakout 4:

Synergies:

Suggested amendments to Resolution from Japan in Cluster B: Scaling up of synergies in the implementation and Mainstreaming of Multilateral Environment Agreements at National and Local Levels

Recommendations: The most important reason to synergize MEAs is to simultaneously ensure that climate change, chemical pollution, and biodiversity loss are all fully regulated by the MEAs, while each instrument operates under a unique mandate. Therefore, we recommend that:

"Regulations" be inserted between "relevant projects and activities" and "at the national level" in Action 2 to harmonize global regulatory approaches and identify gaps

Member States should share "good practices, tools, success stories, lessons learned[, and regulatory gaps]" with the Executive Director of UNEP and other Member States in Actions 3 and 4

Notes that citizen science continues to advance globally and now provides the majority of biodiversity data collected by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). That successful programmes are now emerging in the areas of pollution and climate change and that citizen science is a new way for member states to engage with citizens in the delivery of MEAs.

Encourages Member States and relevant organizations to share best-practice examples of citizen science so that opportunities to scale up existing programmes can be pursued.

Requests UNEP to improve coordination and support for citizen science within and between Member States through the establishment of an interdisciplinary High Level UN[1] Committee of Experts on Citizen Science and MEAs (UN-CECS).

Requests UNEP to develop standardized citizen science protocols, tools, techniques, and harmonized data collection systems that can be applied globally and support MEA objectives, aligning with the UNEP Global Environmental Data Strategy (GEDS).

Add operational clause: “Urge Member States to identify and eradicate bad practices, by ensuring coherent and consistent policies across MEAs as well as financing mechanisms, to redirect subsidies and other financial incentives that promote unsustainable practices which are harmful to the environment across all sectors, particularly in the energy, agriculture, and water industries.”

Sport:

- This resolution, without being able to read it, might benefit from much of the work done in the UN system and by Member States in the area of sports for development and peace. There have been UN General Assembly Resolutions before each of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (the role of disabled persons should be made visible) for the last 31 years, and a Solemn Appeal by the President of the UN General Assembly in the area of building a better world through sport and the Olympic ideal (this year the Agenda Item in the 80th session of the UN General Assembly is Item 11). There has been a Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace co-chaired by Monaco and Tunisia for many years, but now with Monaco and Qatar. His Serene Highness, The Sovereign Prince Albert II of Monaco hosts regular meetings of Sports and Peace. The Intl. Day of Sport for Development and Peace is commemorated annually on 6 April. The work of the International Olympic Committee, an Observer in the UN General Assembly, has long-maintained an Agenda 21 for Sports, and also has incorporated the environment formally as an additional pillar of the Olympic Movement. An extensive environmental agenda has been created by the IOC in accordance with Olympic Agenda 2020+5. The Olympic Refugee Team is an example of a success story between the UN and the IOC. The IOC has a Permanent Observer at the UN Headquarters, and women are included prominently in the IOC governance, with a strong presence starting with the first woman elected as IOC President and a strong IOC commitment to women in

sports has been constantly growing. There are Indigenous Games that could also be included.

Youth

- The draft resolution would benefit from being more aligned with the concept note that accompanies the draft. The concept note is more advanced and includes recommendations that are not in the draft resolution itself (ex: UNEA Children and Youth Advisory mechanism to provide policy inputs and monitor progress on youth engagement.)
- The draft would also benefit from being more rights-based and have more references to children's rights. A reference to the CRC General Comment 26 would be welcome as well as a reference to the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment which has been recognised by the UNGA and HRC resolutions as well the GC26 for children.
- A reference to the Secretary General's guidance on mainstreaming children's rights could also be useful.
- When it comes to mechanisms for engagement, all levels of engagement should be retained in the draft resolution: international, regional and national levels.
- The resolution should make sure to retain 'children' in all aspects together with youth as these are two different groups and by only mentioning 'youth', children risk being left behind.
- Would be great to have a recommendation to include children and youth in their delegation for UNEA - with safeguarding measures in place
- Link to other processes at international and regional levels (COPs, Aarhus, Escazu, etc)

Breakout 5:

Metals and minerals:

Important work for global treaty on minerals and metals.

- Children and youth MGS, we were pushing that UNEA 7 should follow up on the UN Sec Gen Panel Report on Critical Minerals. This would be the only resolutions that will implements on the UN Panel
- FPIC of the indigenous peoples, human rights safeguards, critical mineral sustainability are not addressed. I acknowledge the lifecycle approach. Encouraging a more people-centered language. Efficiency and sustainable consumption and production
- Need to monitor: trade and financing aspect of this resolution.
- Lacks: lifecycle approach. Not a lot of details on this although mentioned.
- Not highlighted the precautionary principle
- No particular mention of the impacts on protected areas.
- No mention of water quality standards or toxicity thresholds.
- Notion on separating the minerals and metals and the tailing resolutions. No mention of UN Business and Human Rights.
- Not focusing on human rights aspect.
- Cultural aspects on the due diligence approach need to be mentioned
- FPIC is not enough, but we need the right to self determination
- The key points: focus on recycling and reuse of critical materials
- Just transition for local communities
- Highlight regarding on business and human rights, we will need to find a country that can table this instrument.
- On critical minerals. Sufficiency needs to be considered. Disconnect between extractions and critical mineral demands.
- Dedicate time to look past UN Resolutions that can be repurposed in these resolutions
- Mining corruption and mining governance. At least OEWG should start discussing this issue.
- UNEP should coordinate a knowledge hub on the substance of mineral extraction

Tailings:

- Focus on prevention of new tailing generation

- Issues of liability
- No mention on human rights
- Only mentions on recycling
- Dedicate time to analyze previous resolutions like resolutions UNEP/EA.5/Res.12, some mentions on deepen the knowledge on tailing management
- Important of data access and sharing on the trailing information. The resolution said that 3 to 5 billion tonnes of tailings added every year.
- Flagged on the sound management of disposal of tailings. Preventing that it from being exported to the developing country
- 'Green minerals' have just as many problems as the usual mining - what have we learned that can go into this new phase

Circular economy:

Recommendations: We believe that a true circular economy can only be achieved through implementation of the waste hierarchy, which prioritizes reduction of material throughput and the development of reusable, refillable, and refurbishable alternatives. We also believe that circularity of materials must not produce additional hazardous waste- thus plastic and chemically coated metals that cannot be recycled cannot possibly be a part of a circular economy. Therefore, we recommend to:

- Include the qualifier "non-toxic" before any mention of "circular economy"
- Insert between paragraph 2 and 3: [Taking note of the findings of the Platform for Accelerating a Circular Economy, presented in the *Circularity Gap Report 2025* that the vast majority of materials entering the economy are still virgin, and the need for an overall reduction in material throughput to achieve a circular economy]
- Require the explicit review of impacts on human rights, health, and the environment in approaches to transitioning to circular economies in the overall suggested assessment proposed by this resolution
- Identify opportunities for reusable, refillable, and refurbishable alternatives to materials that cannot be recycled within the needs assessment
- Concern about CE if it is only focused on recycling and reuse and not mention the extraction.

- Regret that South Korea weakened the resolution. Only focusing on assessment by MS, for example
- Circular economy strategy developed not based on the ground needs.
- Focus on the informal sectors - just the transition aspect
- Any time we make progress on plastics the plastic industry lobbyists seem to win - taking production out of the Treaty and just focussing on waste

Breakout 6:

Chemicals and waste:

- Need to focus on prevention (law capacity building)
- The text doesn't acknowledge the new global policy panel or framework properly
- Private sector contributions are mentioned, but there's a conflict of interest risk
- Needs stronger public financing instead of relying too much on private money
- The language used is too soft; we need strong, results-based commitments (implementation)
- Endocrine disruptors remain a big issue (pending publication)
- There islittle synergy across conventions (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Minamata).

Recommendations for Sound Management of chemicals and waste: Plastic pollution must be uniquely addressed as an emergent contaminant of concern for the sound management of chemicals and waste. This is both because plastics contain chemical additives that are not covered under any Convention or Framework, (such as aromatic ethers that are neither EDCs nor POPs) and microplastics have their own inflammatory effects, independent of their chemical makeup. Indigenous Peoples and Frontline communities are the most exposed to these emergent contaminants. Therefore, we recommend:

- Including the mention of "plastics" in the third paragraph of the preamble
- Including "human rights" when mentioning the impacts of chemicals and waste on health and the environment, such as in the fourth paragraph of the preamble
- Inserting: "Take note of the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution and recognize the importance of continuing to negotiate to

reach an agreement to the sound management of chemicals and waste" after paragraph 7

- Integrate Gender-Responsive and Human Rights–Based Language
- There is need for a connection between chemicals/waste and public health
- Encourages the active participation of youth, women, Indigenous peoples, and community-based organizations in decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of chemicals and waste management policies
- Plastics are not mentioned clearly enough, especially additives that act as endocrine disruptors (plastics do not necessarily fit under Endocrine disruptors or POPs, so left uncovered)

Antimicrobial resistance :

SURVEILLANCE:

  - Comment on action 1 on developing a global surveillance system - much work has been done already under the One Health Approach, and we should leverage that data, before developing new surveillance systems (find intra and intersectoral gaps).
  - Strengthen capacity building, but build on existing capacities
  - Importance of measuring levels of new environmental contaminants
  - Connect with other surveillance sectors (soil, water, animal waste) and those in other sectors (animal and human)

GUIDANCE ON DISCHARGE POLICIES:

  - Document successful proof of concept (laws and implementation of water discharge policies)-> especially industrial discharges (pharmaceutical effluents)
  - Address optimization of antimicrobial use (that end up in the environment)
  - Was not mentioned in BG, household disposal of medicines
  - Pragmatic regulation and implementation
- THE RELEVANCE OF PREVENTION:

    - Need to strengthen action to prevent environmental contamination. Focus on prevention, notably on sanitation, water management and plastic pollution.
    - Prioritize prevention over remediation
    - No water, no farming.
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- INVEST IN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY:
    - Investigate emerging and unknown threats from plastics (long chanin molecules, PFAS, microplastic rafts)
    - Knowledge gaps-cross resistance, co selection (e.g.,heavy metals, plastics)
    - Challenge of invasive species that undermine agricultural production, as well as unknown risks from plastic pollution and long-term impacts of PFAs.
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- TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:
    - In the face of water scarcity and reclaimed and recycled water, filters for microorganisms and smart technologies must be a technology sought.
    - Fostering synergies to enable effective capacity-building and the equitable transfer of technologies.
- DRIVERS OF AMR:
    - Role of intensive agricultural production.
    - In the preambular section of the resolution there is a mention of key drivers of AMR pollution, but then in the actions identified, this sectoral approach is missing. Agrifood systems and intensive agricultural production, especially terrestrial and aquatic animal production, are key drivers and a sectoral and preventive approach to AMR pollution is fundamental. Addressing intensive agrifood production systems can be an effective preventive tool to address AMR pollution before it happens.

- Conflict is a known driver of AMR that has raised concerns among medical experts work in conflict-areas, conficit-adjactent areas and countries that receive patients. There is growing bodies of medical research that certain stands of AMR can be linked with military sources, in particular *acinetobacter baumanii,* found in war wounds from veterans and civilians in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, Ukraine Yemen and Sudan. Indicative research indicates heavy metal pollution to be a driver, either from munition (bullets, fragments), or contaminated environments with pulverized buildings materials, damaged WASH infrastructure resulting in contaminated water sources, that a source and pathway of pollution that affect wounds. New research also indicates microplastics driving *acinetobacter baumanii,* that can be linked with collapsed waste management and resulting impact on waste burning and plastic waste pollution among camps with displaced people.
- In these (post)conflict settings, issues with AMR are compounded by historic issues such as overprescription of antibiotics, while collapsed and limited healthcare impacts protection and isolation of AMR infection, worsening the risks of spreading. This has also been the case of treatment with patient beyond borders that requires host states with additional protection mechanisms, as is witnessed in the EU with Ukrainian patients, and in Lebanon with patients from Syria and Iraq.
- Medical experts, humanitarian organisations and peace organisations including the ICRC, King's College London, American University of Beirut, MSF and PAX are documenting these impacts and advocating for recognition of conflicts as a cause and driver of AMR, calling for in-depth study into environmental pollution from conflict-sources, additional capacity for improved surveillance, containment and treatment.
- AMR pollution from sectors that are yet overlooked, such as AMR caused by conflict.
- Intersection with plastics rafts
- Healthcare facilities

    - Crop product intensification (agricultural runoff), wildlife
- IMPACT ON VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES:
    - Farmers, women in rural contexts (menstrual documents, exposure to water, domestic chores), compounding impact on conflict-affected communities and healthcare systems
    - Promote awareness, education and community reporting
    - Strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration to connect prevention with action, ensuring relevant sectors (including affected communities) are involved

- **Breakout 7:**

UNEP Medium Term Strategy