

Name of Member States / Organization	Plurinational State of Bolivia Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations
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ZERO DRAFT – 28th March 2025

Ministerial declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its seventh session

Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet living in harmony with Nature and Living Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth

1. We, the world's ministers for the environment, have gathered in Nairobi, Kenya, together with representatives of international organizations, major groups and other stakeholders, at the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, with the urgent aim of advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet, including for living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.
2. We welcome the Global Youth Environment Assembly held in Nairobi in December 2025 and its role in fostering active participation by young people in multilateral environmental governance.
3. We welcome the Global Environmental Outlook 2025 and its findings, while recognizing the need to include different value systems.
4. **3(bis)** We welcome the increasing recognition of the rights of Nature / Rights of Mother Earth around the world, including national and subnational levels.
5. **3(ter)** We welcome the formulation of the Scoping Report for a Second Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES/11/L.5) that approved Chapter 2 in "Different knowledge systems and the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities" to explore the diverse and plural values and world views of Indigenous Peoples and local communities all over the world and to assess diverse knowledge systems in accordance with the IPBES conceptual framework, including "Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth".
6. **3(quart)** We welcome the IPBES Summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (transformative change assessment) emphasizing that transformative change for a just and sustainable world is urgent, necessary and challenging but possible, including system-wide shifts in views, structures and practices for a just and sustainable world, including the Living Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth in the context of the transformation from anthropocentric relations of domination to relations and ethics of care and reciprocity based on eccentric and pluriversal formations with many examples worldwide of indigenous and relational philosophies and ways of being.
7. **3(quint)** Reaffirms the Living Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth as an ecocentric pathway to achieve a just and sustainable future for all based on different value systems and ecocentric and biocentric worldviews and values..
8. We decide, recognizing the importance of sustainable development as a priority, to take the following actions:
 - (a) Strengthen international cooperation to mitigate transboundary pollution issues, prioritize the development of advanced monitoring systems to effectively track and manage these issues across borders, ensuring a science-driven approach to pollution

control and environmental resilience, emphasizing on the effects of conflicts and call for their environmental evaluation and rehabilitation.

- (b) Stress the implementation of unprecedented emission reductions, considering that for developing countries their NDCs ambition is commensurate to the provision of financial resources and means of implementation in accordance to Article 4 of the UNFCCC and Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement: ~~Member States must commit to cutting 42% per cent off annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, phase out fossil fuels, and drastically scale up renewable energy. Stronger international cooperation and support, including through enhanced climate finance, will be essential to deliver on the Paris Agreement.~~ **Introducing sectoral targets and measures by 2030 for developing countries is against the Paris Agreement.**
- (c) Recognizing the interconnectedness of biodiversity loss, desertification, and the impacts of climate change, we emphasize the need for integrated and coordinated approaches to address these challenges, while recognizing also the unfulfilled commitments by developed countries to provide financial resources and means of implementation to developing countries to address these challenges. Biodiversity loss accelerates land degradation and desertification, while climate change exacerbates these processes through rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events.
- (d) Encourage Member States to engage and mobilize the international community to enhance financial support to facilitate the implementation of agreed outcomes of the 2024 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) held from 11 to 24 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030. In particular, addresses the need to mobilize public finance from developed to developing countries in the context of the fulfilment of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement.
- (e) Foster synergies, cooperation and collaboration to advance the effective and inclusive implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and other internationally agreed global commitments, inviting the governing bodies of MEAs, whilst respecting their independence and respective mandates, to collaborate with the United Nations Environment Assembly to promote integrated approaches and policy coherence.
- (f) Call on regional forums of ministers of the environment and environmental authorities to engage in multilateral cooperation for a more effective international environmental governance that advances synergies and integrated solutions across climate change, biodiversity and land degradation, pollution and waste action.
- (g) Advance circular economy principles by encouraging industries to adopt sustainable production and consumption models that emphasize resource efficiency, waste minimization, and the rethinking of product life cycles, through policy incentives and innovation, drive a systemic shift towards sustainability, reducing environmental impact and strengthening long-term planetary resilience.
- (h) Encouraging sustainable solutions and environmental policies that is based on scientific research and innovations in monitoring, early warning and assessment systems in various fields to support the capacity of vital sectors. stressing the need to enhance coordination, coherence, and integration between early warning systems and disaster risk management systems.
- (i) Call for the strengthening disaster risk governance to manage natural and manmade hazards by integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes, and investments at all levels, and calling for enhanced support for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), and countries facing specific challenges.

- (j) Stress the need to enhance coordination, coherence and integration between early warning systems and disaster risk management systems to advance climate-resilient development and enhance response and recovery against manmade and natural disasters induced or exacerbated by climate change, such as droughts, heavy rains, wildfires, heat waves, famines and flooding, leaving no one behind.
- (k) Champion a just transition towards a clean energy future by advocating for the widespread accessibility and adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and the advancement of environmental rule of law, framing an international scenario fostering just transitions pathways for all peoples, countries, and Mother Earth. Ensure that the shift to a low-carbon economy is inclusive and equitable, by reducing emissions across industrial, transportation, and residential sectors, this transition contributes to climate resilience while fostering sustainable economic growth, including a just provision of finance and means of implementation to developing countries as per the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.
- (l) Call for enhance the efforts for an effective implementation of sustainable development goals which requires strong support for technology and knowledge transfer, as well as capacity building in the context of the fulfilment of legal international obligations, in particular these regarding the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries to developing countries. This includes fostering partnerships that enable access to new technologies, expertise, and resources, while strengthening local skills and institutions. By enhancing the capabilities of local communities and industries, developing countries can better drive their own growth and development.
- (m) Emphasizing the importance of cooperation and exchange of expertise between governments and international organizations and collective action to combat different environmental issues such as climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss, building capacity at national scale.
- (n) Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet and to encourage develop & incorporate digital solutions and AI in national plans within life-centered approaches and actions, and as innovative solutions that contribute to accelerate achieving SDG plan towards sustainability and encouraging the full access to data.
- (o) Stress the need for a comprehensive assessment of the potential negative environmental impacts of artificial intelligence, including energy consumption and carbon emissions associated with digital infrastructure. This should be accompanied by strengthened regulatory frameworks and standards to ensure its development and use align with environmental sustainability principles and ecosystem protection, while promoting international cooperation and the exchange of best practices for responsible and ethical AI deployment.
- (p) Encourage global approaches for living in in balance, complementarity, and respect for all human- and non-human living beings, while resisting transhumanism, artificial life and the planetary control of artificial intelligence, and thrive for enhancing natural life and collective organic intelligence to sustain life on Earth.
- (q) [Placeholder on the outcome of the second part of the fifth session of the Intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.]
- (r) [Placeholder on the outcome of the resumed third session of the ad hoc open-ended working group on a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.]
- (s) Call for ecosystem protection by strengthening nature-based solutions and Mother Earth-centric actions, as appropriate, ensuring sustainable water management, minimizing

deforestation and forest degradation, and safeguarding, conserving, and restoring degraded land, soil, and ecosystems. These ecosystems support food, water, and energy security, serve as habitats for biodiversity, and contribute to carbon storage and sequestration, among other environmental functions vital for the living of the whole system. Their preservation delivers numerous economic, social, and environmental co-benefits, reinforcing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

- (t) Call for the implementation of Mother Earth Centric Actions to restore, protect and sustainable use biodiversity, integrated as social, economic and environmental actions focused on protecting the integrity of Mother Earth, defined as ecocentric and rights-based approach that enables actions aimed at harmonious and complementary relationships between peoples and Nature, and that promotes the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensures the non-commercialization of the environmental functions of Mother Earth".
- (u) Invite member states to enhance the role of women, youth, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples in the protection of the environment and Mother Earth and to ensure their inclusive participation in decision-making processes, protecting and respecting the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, while acknowledging that some countries recognize the Rights of Nature / Rights of Mother Earth..
- (v) Commit to cooperate to transition to sustainable food systems in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, prioritizing community and familiar traditional food systems, and emphasizing with great urgency that a multisectoral and integrated approach to food systems is critical to achieving global food security and sovereignty, ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, while accelerating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant multilateral environmental agreements.
- (w) Acknowledging for the promotion of inter-scientific dialogue among modern and ancestral sciences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in the context of different value systems as recognized for the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- (x) Urge Member States, international financial institutions, private foundations, funds and other actors to cooperate to align the global financial architecture with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and strengthen national policy and regulatory frameworks to enhance the transparency, availability and predictability of financial support to implement the goals and targets of the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Global Framework on Chemicals.