



## The UAE Dialogue to advance outcomes of the expert dialogue on children and climate change

Children (defined under international law as those below the age of 18) represent one-third of the global population. Children are disproportionately impacted by climate change due to their unique physiological and developmental characteristics that set them apart from adults. Effects on their development, health, and education can be lifelong and irreversible. This is particularly the case for young children, girls, and children in marginalized communities.

Decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first Global Stocktake mandated an **expert dialogue on children and climate change to discuss the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children and relevant policy solutions (para 182)**. The decision represented a landmark development under the UNFCCC process, addressing children as a distinct cohort for the first time in its 30-year history. Held at SB60 in June 2024 and attended by **over 200 Parties and observers**, the dialogue presented key data, evidence and solutions. Recommendations from the dialogue were captured in an [informal summary](#) report.

The first UAE Dialogue at SB64 presents a key opportunity to ensure tangible follow up to the expert dialogue on children and climate change by: 1) integrating a dedicated exchange of experience and information among Parties on opportunities, challenges, and barriers and needs with respect to addressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children, 2) welcoming the informal summary report, and 3) setting out recommendations and next steps as inputs to the second global stocktake.

### Pathways for the UAE Dialogue to advance outcomes of the expert dialogue on children and climate change

The summary report of the first UAE Dialogue at SB64 should acknowledge the need for structured follow-up to the expert dialogue on children and climate change. Such follow-up could support the systematic integration and mainstreaming of children's considerations across relevant workstreams under the COP and CMA. In doing so, the reports of the UAE Dialogues at SB64 and SB66, prepared on the basis of inputs and discussions held during the dialogues, can help identify practical pathways for advancing these considerations as inputs to the second Global Stocktake, in line with FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.6, para. 9. This pragmatic approach is consistent with the purpose of the Global Stocktake to inform and enhance the implementation of climate action. It would also demonstrate how insights from expert dialogues can translate into concrete progress through the integration of children's considerations across existing UNFCCC workstreams, while avoiding the creation of a separate process or additional burden for Parties.

### Proposed Language for UAE Dialogue on Implementing GST Outcomes:

*Encourages Parties to share experiences, good practices, challenges and needs in addressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children within national climate policies, planning instruments and implementation processes;*

*Welcomes the informal summary report on the expert dialogue on children and climate change and invites the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to integrate consideration of the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children and relevant policy solutions in their existing mandates, activities and reporting processes, as appropriate;*

*Further urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to strengthen action and support to respond to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children as a primary consideration through relevant national, regional and global planning and implementation processes.*