

JOIN NOW THE NEW COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON CHEMICALS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Organized by the SAICM Secretariat and the University of Cape Town



Issue: 2 of 2021

Discussion date: 19th May 2021

Discussion 2 Digest

Topic of Discussion: Promoting youth engagement with different stakeholders in chemicals and waste.

Youth is more than an age range. Young people make up more than 50% of the global population and they are vastly diverse. Whether they are navigating the 21st century's new work order post-COVID, in a increasingly automated and globalised gig economy, supporting their families and communities with establishing sustainable practices, fighting to increase awareness of growing inequality and wealth gaps or struggling with the physical and mental health issues that come with living a highly digital and hyperconnected world, the youth around the world face a very wide range of challenges on many fronts. The challenges of chemicals and waste are not an exception this. Meaningful youth engagement around chemicals and waste is an important, often neglected, topic. There is no one-size-fits-all method for meaningful youth engagement. There have been, however, some frameworks and development (e.g., Hart's Ladder and the work of youth organizations) that can help guide discourse around meaningful youth engagement. The Chemicals and Waste Platform of the Major Group of Children and Youth to UN Environment (UNEP-MGCY) hopes to act as the bridge between decision makers and youth to foster cooperation towards meaningful youth engagement in chemicals and waste. This was the backdrop to the dynamic and engaging discussion held through the SAICM/UCT Chemicals and SDGS Community of Practice. An overview of this discussion is presented in this digest.

ABOUT THE PRESENTERS



Dickson Ho is the facilitator for the Chemicals and Waste Platform for the UNEPMGCY. He has a postgraduate degree in International Development, Environment and Sustainability, and undergraduate degrees in Science and education.



Leselle Vincent is pursuing a MPA in Development Practice with a specialization in International Organizations from Columbia University. She previously worked at the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean.



Emiel Dobbelaar is a PhD Student at TU Kaiserslautern, chair of the German Young Chemists Network of the German Chemical Society and executive board member of the International Younger Chemists Network.



Vittoria Magrini is an intern at the SAICM Secretariat. She recently graduated in an MSc in Global Politics at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

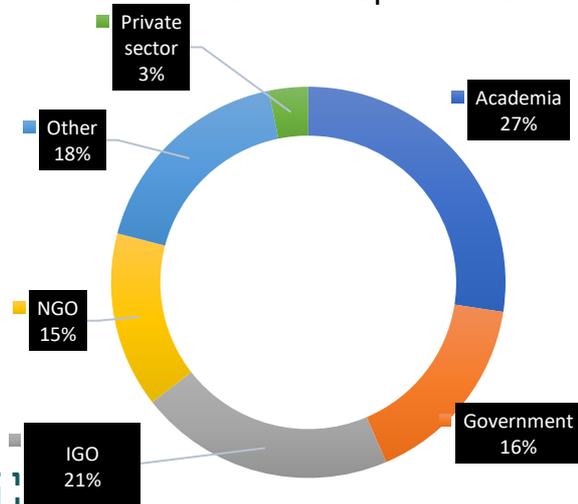


Marijana Todorovic is an environmental policy specialist working with the SAICM Secretariat. She has a postgraduate degree in environmental policy and planning.

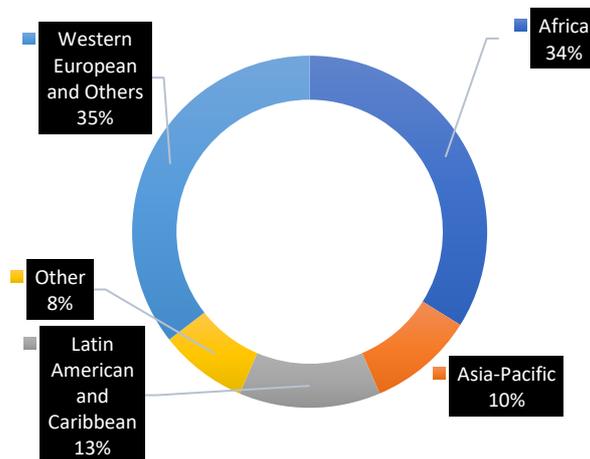
DISCUSSION 2 ATTENDANCE BREAKDOWN

TOTAL ATTENDEES: 62
Gender breakdown:
Female: 36
Male: 19
Other: 7

Sector Representation



Regional Representation



Key:
IGO – Intergovernmental organisation
NGO – Non-governmental organisation

Chemicals and SDGs Community of Practice Discussion 2 Summary and looking ahead.

Summary:

During the discussion, there was an overall sentiment that children and youth engagement in chemicals and waste is important as they are the majority of the world's population and will be the custodians of the planet – now and into the future. Many benefits of meaningful (non-tokenistic) youth engagement were discussed, ranging from diversity and innovation to critical thinking around societal norms. All parties involved seem to have knowledge and structural gaps when it comes to engaging with each other. Hence, the CoP discussed the first steps towards meaningful engagement (listed below). A reoccurring topic discussed as the main underlying obstacle to meaningful youth engagement was the voluntary nature of youth engagement, limiting who can engage in the policy process and the quality of the engagement.

Key insights from the discussion:

1. **There was an overall agreement that youth engagement in chemicals and waste is both important and beneficial.**
 - a. **Notable benefits identified included:**
 - i. **Diverse perspectives and ideas** – that have a vested interest in a sustainable future.
 - ii. **Incorporating new technologies and better communication** – in the creation of innovative solutions.
 - iii. **Challenging “business-as-usual” norms** – to advance the SDG agenda.
 - iv. **Raising awareness of inequalities** – for a fair and just way forward.
 - v. **Accountability, cross-pollination, transfer, and build-up of knowledge** – innovative solutions to complex problems require intergenerational, intersectional, and interdisciplinary cooperation.
2. **All participants (government, private, academia, IGO, NGO, and youth) seemed to have knowledge and structural gaps regarding methods to meaningfully engage with youth.**
 - a. **Major gaps and barriers identified included:**
 - i. **No formal structure for meaningful youth engagement** – both the youth and stakeholders are unclear on how to engage each other. Communication around this needs to be clear and transparent.
 - ii. **Youth often encounter barriers when engaging** in decisions around chemicals and waste – including the lack of access, a means to engage (financial or material), knowledge (in chemicals and waste or the policy process) and understanding across generational gaps.
 - iii. **The solutions are still yet to be formulated** – we have “the why”, but we have still yet to answer the “who”, “what”, “where”, “when”, and “how” regarding youth engagement in chemicals and waste.
3. **First steps towards meaningful youth engagement identified by participants included:**
 - i. **Cooperation, regular and open dialogue** – include youth and young people in all stages of developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs, policies, and investment of resources in chemicals and waste from start to finish. The contribution that youth could offer is through the preparation of statements and the development of ideas on chemicals and waste management that could eventually be included in official policy documents.
 - ii. **Training and capacity building** – young people need access to accurate information and training, when necessary, to effectively understand the technical content, the political context, and the stakeholders with whom they are engaging.
 - iii. **Awareness raising and strengthening youth organisations and networks** – youth organisations and networks try to perform the tasks above, however, often lack visibility and support (structural, financial, and political).
4. **Currently, the most immediate need identified for youth engagement is financial support.**
 - a. **One major underlying reason to tokenistic youth engagement is that most youth engagement is unpaid.**
 - i. **While engagement with the policy process falls under the terms of employment for most stakeholders, this is not the case with youth** - youth organisations and networks, and their young people who engage with the policy process (in general) operate on a voluntary basis. This work is additional their employment or academic commitments.
 - ii. **Uncompensated youth places severe limitations on meaningful youth engagement** – youth engagement requires both time and resources to be meaningful. Currently, youth often need to make the decision between financial stability or engagement, meaning only those who can afford to and have the means to engage will engage. This makes it a significant challenge for the youth most impacted by chemicals and waste in low and middle-income countries to participate.

ANNEX

DETAILED SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION 2

THE DISCUSSION WAS STRUCTURED AROUND THREE QUESTIONS AND THE KEY DISCUSSION INPUTS FROM PARTICIPANTS ARE PRESENTED UNDER EACH:

Q1. What do you think are the barriers that prevent youth engagement in the chemicals and waste dialogue? How can we overcome these?

SECTOR	BARRIERS AND SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY PARTICIPANTS
IGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ From the youth perspective (engaging with the Government) - one of the barriers is the youth's lack of understanding. For example, there is the "government" of civil servants who do the work every day and the "government" as the politics and politicians. Engaging them is very different.➤ Some major barriers are (1) awareness of how the youth can get involved, what sort of avenues, where can they learn about the inner workings at the government/policy level etc. and (2) the feeling of empowerment to get involved.➤ Often youth engagement stops when it is supposed to become "meaningful". It is relatively easy to invite a young person as a keynote speaker and everyone applauds, but as soon as they are asking for an equal seat at the discussion table, the doors often close.➤ Meaningful youth engagement starts with good relationships and long-term personal relationships between decision makers and youth. A barrier to this is when decision makers have limited time for engagement and the youth grows old.➤ In Trinidad and Tobago, only those who are directly involved in chemicals and waste management through internships, jobs or field of study are made aware of the topic. Generally, the youth may not be aware of the issues regarding chemicals and waste. More communication and reach are needed. Also, awareness of how youth can be involved is needed.
ACADEMIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ One barrier seen in South Africa is not always having access to or knowing which youth would be interested in engaging in chemicals and waste.➤ It is difficult to have a "meaningful" way to reach out as a youth - who should I talk to? Will they even listen to me? Communication is often a barrier.➤ In LMICs, the lack of access to information materials, internet connectivity problems, lack of access to mobiles, tablets, lack of related information in schoolbooks, language barriers, local politics preventing youth from involving in these issues are all barriers.➤ The visibility of chemicals and waste management related organisations/institutions lacks real access for those interested in being active participants- South Africa.➤ If the youth are engaged meaningfully when they are young, perhaps they will be better at engaging with the youth when they are older.
NGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ For people outside the political process, it is unclear which background expertise is needed or useful: often people think that a natural science background is needed, (which is not true) and people with natural science background are overwhelmed by the policy process.➤ In Zimbabwe, the main barrier is economically related. Youth has no financial means to be involved in such dialogues as they may not be employed in the chemicals and waste sectors. Most of the unemployed youth may not be passionate about engaging in high-powered engagements. Their main concern will be to get employed first.➤ Nepal, there is increasing number of youth groups in Chemical and Waste issues as awareness increasing and inclusion of the environment issues in their curriculum.
OTHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ This may be an issue of sign posting and not necessarily knowing where to begin and what the channels are to engage. Another issue is that young people and older people will be brought on unequal terms. For example, older people will be brought on as experts and be compensated for their time while young people will be expected to volunteer their time.

Throughout the discussion, informal polls were conducted to help encourage discussion among the participants. They do not provide any representative data.

Poll 1 Results (N=23)

What do you think are the barriers that prevent youth engagement in the chemicals and waste dialogue? How can we overcome these?

No (n= 10) E.g.: South Africa, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Botswana

Yes (n= 10)

- HEJ Support Youth
- Association des 3 herissons based in France (so far in France, UK, China, Australia, etc)
- We are working with the various youth group to educate, aware and capacitated them in the field of chemical safety. We research the issue of children toys, campaign for its standard to save youth from getting exposed to chemicals in toys.
- In Germany there are local youth groups e.g., collecting waste on beaches, at festivals etc.
- And meanwhile, association des 3 herissons is supporting those students to form their own campaigns on pollutions, animal right, climate issues and biodiversity.
- HEJ Youth is a dynamic group of young people passionate about a toxic-free environment. They work on plastic pollution, gender and chemicals, plastic-free period, and more.
- In Malaysia, our organization is promoting awareness of chemicals in agriculture, daily life, waste issues among youths, specifically in schools and universities. We are also promoting alternatives.
- The District Youth Network, Dhanusha (DYND), Nepal has been engaged in the monitoring of the market about the marketing of the banned Asbestos and Asbestos-containing products being sold in the market.
- It exists Youth group organized as CSOs involved in the chemicals and Waste in Côte d'Ivoire. JVE - Côte d'Ivoire for example
- There is a youth org that provides computer and coding training to students in the Caribbean. The organizers indicated an interest in including training on e-waste to students.

Somewhat (n=3)

- In Malaysia, there are several groups such as Trash Hero, some schools who are engaged on waste issues - clean-ups, promoting zero waste. But need a specific platform to engage in decision-making at the policy level.
- In Australia, they have the RACI - but I am not sure what they do.
- In South Africa, an organisation called Oceano Reddentes was started by a young girl and is focused on waste and recycling, with a specific focus on cleaning up our oceans and beach fronts. No groups working on legislation or regulations I am aware of.

Poll 2 Results (N=11)

What opportunities do youth groups have to contribute to national discussions in chemical related matters?

Policy (n=2)

- To comment on policy documents and forums by IGOs
- In Australia, most policy discussions have stakeholder consultations, if they are already happening, the youth could have a seat at the table here.

Local events (n=2)

- Participate in local related events.
- Youth groups are not offered opportunities to contribute to national discussions.

Organized groups (n=2)

- Organized groups or associations are recommended to be heard than individuals when communicating with government.
- Maybe performance alone but not discussion.

Social Media (n=2)

- Mainly through the National Youth Council (What country?). Though it seems that to be brought in on these discussions one needs to be particularly outgoing i.e., "influencers" in discussing their work, something I have noted is not necessarily the case for adults.
- To use the communication tools young people can use best, e.g., social media, and to organize themselves in large groups (manifestations)

Government (n=3)

- In Germany, we have annual youth meetings with the minister for the environment.
- Youth Arm of Government
- In terms of climate issues, there are organized youth delegates, groups in Malaysia. Need such youth groups on waste and chemicals. We would need to lobby for this with the various Ministries to make this possible.

Q2. Why should youth be included in the chemicals and waste discussion? What are the benefits for your government or organization from engaging with youth?

SECTOR	BENEFITS IDENTIFIED FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT:
ACADEMIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Young people can speed up processes and bring new and creative ideas. The presence of young people (if they are seen as equals at the table) can lead to a stronger feeling of responsibility towards policies for the future. ➤ The key is that many decisions made today about exposures to chemicals and where waste is distributed will impact the youth for a long time to come. ➤ Discussions on the involvement of youth in pesticide work in many LMICs takes place. It is important that the youth in LMICs should get more informed about the danger of working with pesticides and how to avoid them. ➤ Youth tend to have fresh ideas/fresh look on these issues, especially relating to technology and awareness etc. ➤ The youth have a strong drive and ambition to act on their ideas and encourage others to join in the conversation of chemicals and waste. Their drive is beneficial to governments/organisations. ➤ Through the sharing of knowledge and information, informed citizens would be valuable as people may be encouraged to adopt a more positive behavioural patterns when it comes to human-environment interactions.
IGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The transformative change that youth can bring through their creative and innovative ideas is a value that could be added to existing processes of policymaking and decision-making in both chemicals and waste management and other environmental sectors. ➤ The more diversity there is in voices heard from people with different backgrounds, living in different regions and from different generations, the better and more considerate the outcomes will be. ➤ The youth hold the worldview that adults taught them how the world should be (i.e., people should be treated fairly, you should put your rubbish away, and do not hurt other people etc). ➤ Youth have opinions on things that may affect them and should be able to voice their opinions. Being heard will motivate them to make changes in society. The youth have new and innovative ideas that can be great solutions to issues. As most of the youth are technologically inclined, it can assist in not only developing solutions but also in spreading awareness. Additionally, questioning norms and traditions and posing important questions can help bring about positive change. ➤ Sometimes young people are not taken seriously because people say they lack the experience, but it is that new perspective on things from those who did not yet "accept" the "this is how we have always done it", which is so valuable. ➤ As the youth are disproportionally and differently exposed while working with chemicals and waste, they need to be protected first. According to the UNICEF 2020 report called The Toxic Truth, 1 in every 3 children is heavily contaminated with high Blood Lead Level. So, the question is, how we can protect them first?
PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Given their age, the youth will likely have to live with the consequences of chemical mismanagement for a longer time and therefore they are likely to be engaged. ➤ From a knowledge transfer perspective engaging with interested young professionals allows for the build-up of expertise for a country/organization over time. ➤ With the youth being tech-savvy there is an opportunity to unlock tech-based solutions that others may not have considered.
NGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As the policies on chemicals and waste are going to affect the youth and the future generation, they should be involved in dialogues.

- As I work on gender equality, it is important that young feminist voices questioning inequalities in our societies and growth paradigm would be very important for sound management of chemicals and waste towards sustainable development.
- The participation of young people can give the media a new perspective and create new public opinion hotspots. The participation of young people can bring a sense of oppression for adult change. At the same time, the training of young people is also a good pavement for the future.

GOVERNMENT ➤ Young people can change up and shake up the status quo - breaking out and questioning "the way things have always been" is one of the roles of the youth.

OTHER ➤ Including young people enables an exchange of perspectives and information between different generations. They can and should learn from each other.

Q3. How can youth be meaningfully engaged in the chemicals and waste management dialogue at the national and international levels? What role would they play?

Poll 3 Results (N=18)

What are your concerns regarding engagement with the youth in your sector?

Type of engagement (n=6)

- To identify who the youth are in South Africa that should/could be involved and how to bring these youth to the attention of chemicals regulators.
- Limited time and resources to consult with youth.
- Engagement is made difficult because the language often is too technical and access to the 'real' discussions remains limited.
- My concern is youths are rich in information and creatives way to engage and inform the community. Full engagement of the youths is key.
- Possibility of a "cancel culture" approach. Often (especially on social media platforms) the youth can tend to be argumentative instead of problem-solving orientated.
- Lack of trust

No concerns (n=4)

- Nothing we encourage them to engage.
- No concerns, no reason not to engage young people in general! Lose your prejudice and try it, even if it is bit by bit, and do not project individuals onto a diverse generation population if you do have concerns.
- From our experience, youth are innovative and come up with new ideas. Hence, not much concern with regards to engaging them.
- They are the bigger percentage in the world.

Safety (n=3)

- Their safety is my main concern. Youth tend to be reckless even when handling dangerous products.
- Safety concern for offline activities. For online activities, just need to concern how to get their full attention, how to make it fun.
- Tokenism - youth is a checkbox for "diversity" but are not taken seriously.

Hierarchy and legislation (n=5)

- Unequal power dynamics could lead to the exploitation of individuals, especially in institutions where systems of internal governance are not properly maintained.
- Legal - we need to keep our children and youth protected but engaged with public processes. That is a hard line to manage both.
- Intellectual property protections
- To raise in different policy committees/groups that youth representatives should be included, particularly in multistakeholder committees, in all meetings.
- Mandatory provision of engaging youth by their respective government

SECTOR	PARTICIPANT'S IDENTIFICATION OF MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT INCLUDED:
NGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity building – it is necessary that the youth engage with chemical and waste issues first. ➤ The youth need to be oriented through training on chemicals and waste management before they are brought on the fore. Their role may be to be active in the research on waste and chemicals management. ➤ Getting the youth involved as much as possible in environmental conservation issues like bird watching, wetlands and migratory birds. Special mobile programs and relating gaming programs by UNESCO about waste and chemicals. ➤ Virtual and face to face meetings to raise youth awareness on chemicals and waste are needed and should be initiated by the BRS and SAICM Secretariats. Stakeholders involved in the work on chemicals and waste should take the lead in engaging the youth in their work starting with awareness and capacity building activities. ➤ The government should make mandatory provision for engaging youth in development projects on waste and chemicals.
IGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth groups and individuals need to join networks such as the UNMGCY (e.g., the youth platform on chemicals and waste) and for governments / IGOs etc). ➤ Organizations should be intentional about hiring youth in meaningful contributing roles that provide opportunities for training. ➤ Cooperation is important. Example (outside of chemicals): During the UNFCCC COP25 in Madrid, a small group of already engaged young Australians approached the Australian Delegation to the COP raising the lack of youth voices in the processes towards the COP. Through this discussion, the delegation supported this group of young Australians to propose a joint working group with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to the Australian Ambassador for the Environment. With the Ambassador's endorsement, this group of young Australians and a few dedicated civil servants of DFAT began working on youth inclusion and participation as stakeholders in nationwide stakeholder meetings and making youth voices heard in the climate dialogues towards the Biden Leader's Summit on Climate, G7, G20 and COP26. In addition to this, the working group organises capacity building events for youth to effectively engage with government. ➤ Paid internships and opportunities to participate in global summits and discussions. Unpaid positions hinder meaningful participation by many youths, especially from vulnerable communities. ➤ Think tanks such as the ISC3 often have activities to engage and support young entrepreneurs: https://www.isc3.org/en/home.html
ACADEMIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Young professionals and well-educated young people below 30 can be easily found through national and international chemical organizations. This is a good point to start and from there on, youth engagement can grow naturally: these people know a lot of other engaged young people from different sectors. ➤ Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and a youth section in the UNEA are very good opportunities. The German Young Chemists Network (JCF) should get more involved and connected to Green and Sustainable Chemistry in Germany ISC3, for example, currently the second part of the: Green Chem3 European Innovators Forum is commencing (25-27 May 2021). ➤ One role of engagement would be on how to bring many of chemical issues into the school curriculum and through social media. Often the youth are not involved in curriculum development. ➤ Supporting LMICs can lead to more financial stability and less worries about basic needs and more time for the youth to be engaged

OTHER

- My experience with IGOs suggests that sometime efforts to engage youth are centralised and do not always cascade down to offices in country. Paid opportunities for early career professionals can be a start. My experience is that these usually call for 5+ years of experience.

Poll 4 Results (N=26)

Based on what you have learned from this discussion, which first steps will you take to promote meaningful youth engagement in your country, organisation and/or sector?

Knowledge management (n=7)

- Education and capacity building of youth
- Knowledge-based education (chemical pollution, and even CoPs related).
- Ensure there is an avenue/platform for youth to engage in consultations/dialogues. Need to make sure that their voices are heard, and their views considered.
- Collate information on what they understand the challenges to be and how they think these may be best addressed.
- Champion more integrated approaches to research, decision-making, information sharing.
- Regular dialogues between youth groups, governments and other stakeholders working on chemicals and waste. Encourage youth groups to prepare statements, ideas and demands on chemicals and waste to be included in policy documents.
- Promote how young people can join ongoing discussions. Make it my job as well, not just theirs.

Awareness-raising (n=4)

- Awareness-raising on why they should be engaged.
- Creating awareness amongst them
- From today's discussion, awareness of the UNEP Major group alone is a big step forward for me. As I am part of the "youth", it encourages me to be more vocal about my knowledge of chemicals and waste in my sector and be confident in my skill.
- Creating awareness amongst them.

Resources (n=2)

- Resource capacitating them through financial support, form youth groups, training them on the relevant management skills, then engage them.
- More engagement of youth in related local events, more access to mobile, computer, information in high school books, etc.

Engagement (n=8)

- Screening out potential youth initiatives for partnerships.
- Taking efforts to engage them in all of our projects and activities and making them feel significantly valuable".
- I will put in more of an effort to see if this is something that people have considered. As daunting as it may be to start something that may be what is needed to attract other people who are interested in engaging.
- Summarize this discussion and find ways to distribute the views on mutual barriers to finding solutions through the C&W group and SAICM.
- Co-operations with other organisations.
- Inclusion of chemicals and waste content into existing curricular.
- Find their positionality concerning the issues at hand.
- Taking efforts to engage them in all our projects and activities and making them feel significantly valuable.

Networking (n=3)

- Seek out government sectors that deal with chemicals and waste and approach them - and see if they want youth engagement.
- As a young person to create some pressure and challenge the established organizations and stakeholders to open-up. To connect with other young people.
- Screening out potential youth initiatives for partnerships.

Other (n=2)

- Transparency in how your inputs will be used and feedback throughout the process about how ideas are being taken forward and a justification given if not being taken forward.
- Unfortunately, as a young person, I still do not know who will listen.

Poll 5 Results (N=22)

What do you think are ways in which youth and governments/organisations can build trust and cooperation? (open-ended)

Maintain relationship and good communication (n=8)

- Transparency.
- Creating reliable and long-lasting structures.
- Having set systems of holding each other accountable.
- Having set systems of holding each other accountable.
- Dialogue! Youth - treat people like people do not be too harsh in criticising them! Adults - listen and give them some of your time.
- Having a genuine conversation with each other and being willing to learn from one another (govt etc from youth and vice versa)
- Prioritizing youth engagement.
- Talks of scientists from government and academia in youth educational institution.

Mentoring and training programmes (n=4)

- Mentorship programmes and open dialogues with youth/ youth groups. Even though social media platforms.
- Mentorship program.
- Training interfaces
- Transfer of skills through mentorship.

Resource support (n=2)

- Funding support or activities involvement opportunities.
- Financial support.

Consistent interaction (n=8)

- Consistent monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects.
- Involvement throughout the process.
- The mandatory quota of youth participation in sustainability and climate issues.
- Engaging in local-level joint activities.
- By doing long term projects together and involvement from the scratch.
- Adaptability - changing course when existing approaches are no longer effective, and collectively agreeing on what needs to be changed.
- Governments and organizations to actively seek out youth perspectives in draft policy documents; include in multistakeholder meetings and youth groups around chemicals and waste to make themselves known & provide positive guidance to decision-makers.
- Interfacing youth and Science (Waste and Chemicals).

Helpful resources:

1. Women Deliver. (2016). Engage Youth: A Discussion Paper on Meaningful Youth Engagement. https://womendeliver.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Meaningful_Youth_Engagement_Discussion-Paper.pdf
2. Children's Participation - From Tokenism to Citizenship. Hart, R. (1992). UNICEF. https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/childrens_participation.pdf
3. Chapter 2: Stepping back from "The ladder": Reflections on a model of participatory work with children. Sage. Hart, R. (2008). <https://bit.ly/3uWYEJJ>
4. United Nations Youth Strategy (2018) 'Youth 2030 – Working with and for young people' https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/18-00080_UN-Youth-Strategy_Web.pdf
5. United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY) <https://www.unmgcy.org/>
6. Why Youth Participation is Key, Jahkini Bisselink TEDx Talk <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tOpqMWj25AE>
7. Global Youth Biodiversity Network <https://www.gybn.org/our-work>
8. Sustainability in Education <https://jcf.io/en/organization/teams/team-sustainability>
9. African Youth Voices <https://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/African-youth-voices-environmental-discourse-Nnabagereka/689364-5607884-format-xhtml-rhm4ltz/index.html>
10. Global Environment Outlook 6 – for youth <https://www.unep.org/resources/geo-6-youth>

CSDGs CoP: The Secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the Environmental Health Division at the University of Cape Town (UCT) created this Community of Practice (CoP) to foster online discussions and address key issues on Chemicals and SDGs (CSDGs) among stakeholders from governments, international organizations, industry, academia and civil society.

This CoP is contributing to the SAICM/GEF project on Emerging Chemicals Policy Issues Knowledge Management Component. This activity is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project ID: 9771 on *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)*.

If you have any question or require clarification on this initiative, please contact the SAICM Secretariat at saicm.chemicals@un.org or UCT at uctcops@outlook.com.

If you have not already joined the CSDGs CoP, please do so at: <https://saicmknowledge.org/community>

Disclaimer: The information in this digest represents the opinions of members participating from different stakeholder groups expressed during the discussion. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the opinion or the stated policy of the United Nations Environment Programme, the SAICM Secretariat, the GEF or UCT, nor does citing of trade names or commercial processes constitute endorsement.

