



September 2019

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS FOR CLIMATE, NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT

WWF Expectations for the High Level Week of the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly

1. **Call to World Leaders**
2. **Climate:** Catalyzing Climate Ambition
3. **Nature & People:** Leadership on nature is key to Solving the Planetary emergency
4. **Sustainable Development:** Accelerating Action: Decade of Delivery for the World we Want



WWF CALL TO WORLD LEADERS

at the High-Level Week of the
74th Session of the UN General Assembly
September 23, 2019

For the High Level Week of the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly, WWF urges leaders to simultaneously agree and undertake the following ambitious and transformative actions:

1. Climate

To increase momentum and commitment for ambitious actions that match the scale of the climate crisis, set the world on a path to 1.5°C and secure and implement the Paris Agreement. These commitments will need to be reflected in new enhanced NDCs and long-term 2050 strategies to be announced by UNFCCC COP26 in December 2020. **Nature-based solutions** must be a critical element of these transformational actions for mitigation & adaptation positively impacting on the environment, society and the economy, as well as key efforts in energy, transport, and industry.

2. Nature

To step forward as champions for nature, by (1) calling for a strong political signal at the Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity in 2020 to reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet by 2030 during the high level week of the 74th session of the UNGA, including an Emergency Declaration for Nature and People to be adopted in September 2020 at the UN, and (2) supporting successful negotiations and **adoption of an ambitious and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework with strong implementation and accountability mechanisms** and with equally ambitious national biodiversity commitments.

This will require a commitment to (1) ambitious and holistic targets on habitat, species and footprint that can reverse the loss of nature by 2030 for the benefit of people and the planet and (2) a **radical and just transformation of food systems, forest, land, water, and sea use** and associated production and consumption systems.

3. Sustainable Development

To commit to (1) accelerated and transformative action on delivering the 2030 Agenda, and **(2) maintaining the integrity of the SDGs** by agreeing on a clear process to ensure **continued ambition for the environmental-related SDG targets** with an end date of 2020.

A PLANETARY EMERGENCY

The catastrophic climate and nature crises are leading to a planetary emergency.¹ Failure to address these crises is no longer an option. They risk undermining the development gains of the last few decades and threaten the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. **Climate, nature and sustainable development challenges are closely interlinked and cannot be addressed in silos.** Climate actions are required to address nature loss and provide the stable climate required for achieving the sustainable development goals. **Nature-based solutions** can offer a crucial response to address climate change at the pace and scale needed and achieve sustainable development: they harness nature's capacity for emission reduction, carbon storage, enhance resilience and contribute to social, environmental and economic outcomes for people everywhere. **Investing in equality – including promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, quality education, women's rights, youth leadership and eradicating poverty**, is essential to provide the basis for a sustainable planet. The costs of inaction will far outweigh the investments required to address this planetary emergency.

The High Level week of the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly

This September, Heads of States, government and other world leaders will gather to galvanize multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion. The UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit and the SDG Summit on Accelerating the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development mark unique opportunities to address the planetary emergency; by truly integrating efforts on climate, nature and people; and accelerate action and investments in key transformational elements to achieve the two ambitious agendas the world agreed in 2015².

The Opportunity for Leadership

The pathways² out of this planetary emergency are clear, and achievable. Societal goals – including those for food, water, energy, health and the achievement of human well-being for all, mitigating and adapting to climate change and conserving and sustainably using nature – can be achieved. It requires policy improvements with a focus on drivers of nature loss as well as the rapid and coherent deployment of existing policy instruments and of new ambitious initiatives that enlist action for transformative change to address the drivers of the current emergency. Such transformation will need to ensure a just transition leaving no-one behind and focus on critical entry points and key levers such as a shift towards sustainable and just economies, building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns, achieving energy decarbonisation with universal access to energy, promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development and securing earth's shared natural resources will be necessary.

Leaders gathering at the High-Level Week in September 2019 have a unique opportunity to recognise the planetary emergency, reinvigorate multilateralism to accelerate action and address drivers of the climate and nature crises and take an integrated and transformative approach to climate, nature, and development for the benefit of people and the planet. This is critical to accelerating progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and reversing

¹ See e.g. <https://trondheimconference.org/assets/Files/TC9%20speeches/03-David-Nabarro.pdf>

² E.g. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement.

catastrophic nature loss thus ensuring a secure future for humankind. WWF calls on world leaders to leave a legacy and stand for the people and our planet.

Key messages

- A New Deal for Nature and People is needed. A deal that makes it socially, politically and economically unacceptable to sit back and watch the destruction of nature, focuses on tackling the underlying root causes of nature's decline, not only stops the catastrophic loss of nature but also leads to a collective global programme of recovery, and unites world leaders behind the biggest challenge of our generation and catalyses transformative shifts that can save our collective future and that of the planet;
- Taking an integrated approach to climate, nature and development is critical to achieving the SDGs as well as the Paris Agreement and ensuring a secure future for humankind;
- Our planet's natural systems are reaching a breaking point: we face the dual crises of climate reaching runaway temperatures and continued alarming nature³ loss. These two crises are interconnected, and must be addressed together if we are to solve this planetary emergency;
- A healthy and stable environment is the foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and it is a crucial component for meeting a 1.5°C aligned Paris Agreement
- Global leaders have a responsibility and a duty to urgently take action on climate and nature for the benefit of all people and the planet; the impacts of these crises are already being disproportionately felt by the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities that rely directly on nature for food, nutrition, water and health;
- Radical transformation of land use is necessary to combat the climate and nature crises;
- Lack of action threatens to undermine development gains made in health and wellbeing, resilience, food security and nutrition and economic growth;
- Enhancing climate ambition by governments is fundamental if we are to maintain the world under a 1.5C climate trajectory to avoid the worst impacts of climate on people & nature;
- Biodiversity and functioning ecosystems are essential for human wellbeing, a critical component of healthy lives and healthy infrastructure and services and can keep these costs down and, therefore, it is a necessary condition to be able to achieve Universal Health Coverage;
- We must redirect finance and resources away from fossil fuel and other subsidies with negative impact on our natural world towards the SDGs, and transform our current economic model as a driver of unsustainable consumption and production.

³ The terms 'nature' and 'biodiversity' are used interchangeably in this brief. Biodiversity is the variety of the living components of nature. Nature and biodiversity are not the same thing, but since biodiversity supports, enables and provides resilience to all aspects of nature, and is a fundamental property of nature, we use the term 'nature' to implicitly refer to biodiversity.



CATALYZING CLIMATE AMBITION

**WWF Expectations for the
UN Secretary General Climate Action Summit**
at the high level week of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly
September 23, 2019

WWF calls on governments, businesses, and sub-national actors to

- **Come to the UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit with concrete and ambitious announcements:**
 - a) Plans to enhance NDCs by 2020 that increase overall targets & promote social and economic transformation,
 - b) Plans to submit long-term 2050 decarbonization strategy
 - c) 1.5°C-aligned science based targets initiative (SBTI) commitments or city plans;
 - d) Multi-stakeholder transformational initiatives which to move the needle toward the four sectoral transitions delineated by the IPCC.
 - e) Commitment to support 1.5°C compatible solutions, additional innovative decarbonization and/or resilience policy instruments with measurable results.
- **Integrate nature-based solutions more robustly both in adaptation and mitigation.**
- **Report or announce the plan to undertake analyses and effective engagement dialogues with multiple stakeholders on enhancing economy-wide commitments & enacting co-ownership & co-responsibility among all actors.**

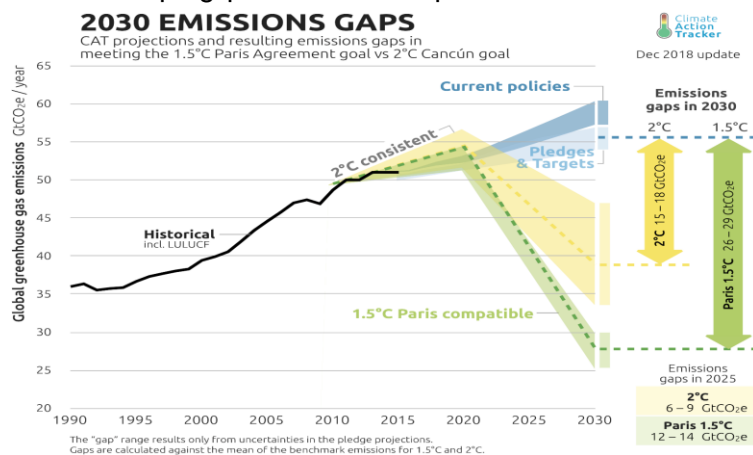
The Climate Crisis

We know from the IPCC 1.5°C report in 2018 that **we face a severe ambition gap** – we are not on track to achieve the emissions reduction necessary to stave off even modest consequences of climate change, thus also undermining achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The differences between a 1.5°C world and a 2°C world are dire. As UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres stated “We know that even if the promises of Paris are fully met, we still face at least a 3-degree temperature rise by the end of the century – a catastrophe for life as we know it. Even more worrying is that many countries are not even keeping pace with their promises under the Paris Agreement.”

But we also know that **we still have a small window of opportunity to close this ambition gap and limit warming to 1.5°C**. This will require transformational action at an unprecedented scale, one that can secure benefits for the economy, nature and ecosystems, and human well being alike.

Given the urgency, **2020 will be fundamental to closing this gap**.

The Paris Agreement invites countries to provide by 2020 a) updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), in light of the gap between current commitments and 1.5°C Paris goals, and b) Long-Term 2050 Strategies. As a consequence, 2020 will test both the strength of the Paris Agreement and our determination to make the changes needed to set the world on a path to remaining below 1.5°C.



Why the 2019 UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit Matters

By holding the Climate Action Summit in September 2019, Secretary General Antonio Guterres has positioned this as the first step towards closing the gap - **a moment to catalyze action and commitments at the scale necessary to a) redefine 2020 as a critical political milestone, b) provide a framework for action and ambition, and c) put sufficient pressure on governments – in line with growing public outcry - to raise ambition in line with a 1.5°C trajectory.** He has called on governments and non-state actors alike for strong action on climate that will cut global emissions by 45% by 2030 and to net zero by 2050.

This Summit will not and cannot deliver all the action necessary to achieve the transformation that we need – but it can plant the seeds for what we need to deliver by 2020, 2030, and 2050.

WWF Summit Priorities and Expectations

- **Top-Level Ambition.** At the forefront of Summit priorities, countries and non-state actors alike should signal their specific intent to raise their level of ambition by 2020.
 - Countries should **commit to enhance 2030 NDCs and to submit carbon neutral 2050 long-term strategies by 2020.**
 - **Likewise, corporates, and sub-national actors should commit to 1.5°C compatible solutions, and immediate and scaled-up action on adaptation of nature and people.**
 - **Build political momentum** from the Summit to the UNFCCC COP25 and COP26.
- **Transformative Sectoral Actions (economic and social) that will set us on a path to achieve the transitions suggested by the IPCC** described below, drawing from the work of the Summit's nine workstreams.
 - **Land & Natural Systems:** Integrate sustainable land management & nature-based solutions such as conservation and restoration of forests, wetlands, and grasslands, and better land and water management for agriculture and food production, amongst others into plans (NDCs, City plans, science-based targets). Elevate the role of nature in adaptation and the importance of adaption of natural systems.
 - **Energy Systems:** Financial portfolio alignment around coal and fossil fuel phaseout and 100% renewable energy commitments, elevate the importance of cooling and efficiency; eliminate fossil fuel subsidies, invest in 1.5°C compatible solutions.
 - **Urban Systems:** Push for cities to align and implement 1.5°C plans & policies.
 - **Industrial Systems:** Solidify the importance of a just transition; elevate the Science-Based Targets Initiative 1.5°C effort within the Summit; bring focus on private finance, asset owners, and central banks; push for Green Climate Fund (GCF) replenishment with at least a doubling of contributions.
- **Central Role of Corporate and Sub-National Actors.** Reinforce the fundamental importance of collaboration and co-ownership of action and ambition by decision-makers at every level of society (national governments, cities, states, businesses, local communities, indigenous groups & citizens) in order to realize the promise of economic and social transformation.
- **Elevate the Voice of the People and the Youth.** Millions are expected to take part in global climate strikes and marches on September 20th & 27th, and the “Week for Future” in between. We encourage leaders to support these voices, stand for the people in making bold announcements and help to channel that energy into urgency for higher ambition.

WWF is working with a range of governments and non-state actors, and with the UNSG's team, to deliver on the goals of the Summit. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal (WWF Global Climate and Energy Practice Leader) has co-chaired the Summit's [Ambition Advisory Group](#), in order to help drive stronger and more strategic commitments.

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BRIEF

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2019

LEADERSHIP ON NATURE IS KEY TO SOLVING THE PLANETARY EMERGENCY

WWF Expectations for Leadership on Nature and People
for the High Level Week of the
74th session of the UN General Assembly

September 2019

WWF urges Heads of State and governments to:

At national level

- **Mainstream nature** in all key political, economic, cultural, and social decisions making processes;
- Provide incentives for, and integrate safeguards to ensure that all development projects and private sector **investments are 'climate positive'** and **do not** contribute to, or **exacerbate, climate warming or biodiversity loss** and promote human wellbeing. Where there will be a potential impact, steps need to be taken to address that impact;
- **Adopt policies and actions that promote sustainable land and sea management**, including protection, conservation, and restoration of degraded ecosystems as well integrated management of land and seascapes that recognizes and empowers local right-holders and stakeholders;
- Put forward ambitious and transformational **national biodiversity commitments** towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework expected to be agreed at the CBD COP-15 that contribute to achieving ambitious global targets to reverse the loss of nature by 2030 for the benefit of all people and the planet;
- Enhance **Nationally Determined Contributions** and long-term 2050 strategies to be announced by UNFCCC COP26 in December 2020 **by integrating nature-based solutions** and other key strategies, such as **phasing-out coal & an accelerated transition to renewable energy** supported by measures to enhance **energy efficiency**;
- **Scale up, including through increased funding, the use and financing of nature-based solutions** which can bring multiple benefits to not just nature, but also climate, people and the economy;
- **Implement measures to achieve zero leakage of plastic into nature, including the ocean**, and to ensure accountability for all plastic pollution, establish extended producer responsibility schemes for all plastic producing sectors and phase out unnecessary plastic use.

At global level as part of the international community

Help create the transformational change needed through a New Deal for Nature and People to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and address our climate and nature crisis by:

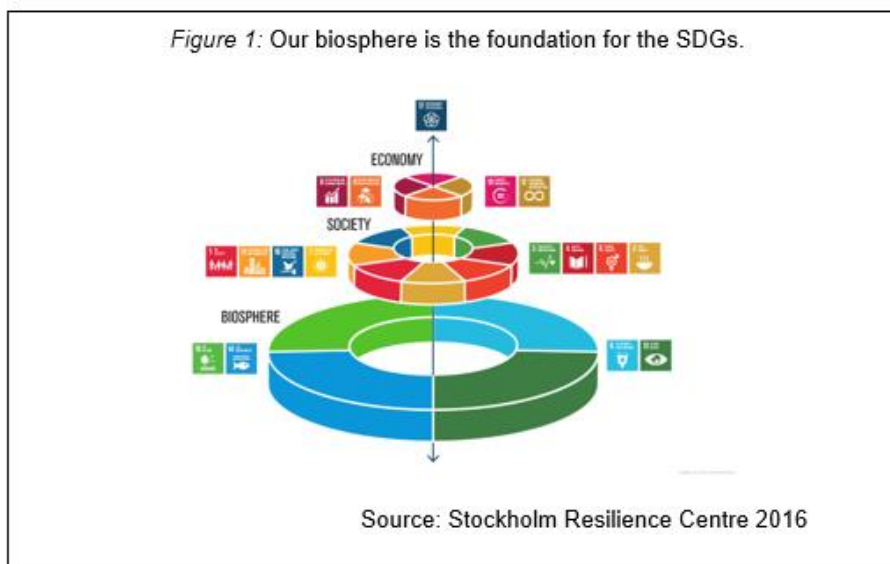
- Calling for Heads of State to send **a strong political signal to reverse the loss of biodiversity** and protect and restore nature by 2030 for the benefit of people through a decision **reflected in a political declaration** adopted by Heads of State and Government in 2020 at the Heads of State Summit on biodiversity;
- Committing to **a new economic era** in which **sustainability is put at the heart of economic and financial decision-making**, enabling people and nature to thrive;
- **Increase momentum and commitment** for ambitious transformational actions that match the scale of the climate crisis, set the world on a path to 1.5°C and secure and implement the Paris Agreement. These commitments will need to be reflected in new enhanced NDCs and long-term 2050 strategies to be announced by UNFCCC COP26 in December 2020. **Nature-based solutions** hold the potential to be a crucial transformational element for climate mitigation & adaptation additionally to key efforts in energy, transport, and industry. This will have environmental, societal and economic benefits;
- Commit to a strong, ambitious and transformative **post-2020 global biodiversity framework**, that sets ambitious, holistic and science-based targets to reverse the loss of nature by 2030 with effective implementation and accountability mechanisms to be adopted at the UN CBD COP15;
- Provide **a UNGA mandate** directing where relevant that UN intergovernmental forums and bodies **define the continuation of the SDG targets with an end date of 2020** for the 75th UNGA in alignment with global frameworks such as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- Mandate the Rio Conventions and biodiversity related conventions to **align actions and harmonise mechanisms at global, regional and national levels** (such as ratcheting mechanisms to increase ambition and reporting requirements) and improve synergies and implementation in support of accelerating impact of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda;
- Commit to **strong policy actions for sustainable food systems** that **respect human rights**, including upholding peasants' rights, and are **free from deforestation and ecosystem conversion**;
- Adopt an ambitious international **legally binding instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)** by the 75th UNGA in 2020,
- Support the adoption of a UN mandate to negotiate a **legally-binding treaty on marine plastic pollution** and take immediate steps towards **establishing a long term goal of zero leakage of plastics into the oceans** and a scientific body to analyse and assess the impact, scale and sources of marine plastic pollution.

Climate, Nature and People at the high-level week – nature as an important part of the solution

The high level week of the opening of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly presents a key opportunity to reinvigorate commitment to multilateralism and accelerate action in key areas like climate action (*Climate Action Summit*) and human health and wellbeing (*Universal Health Coverage high-level meeting*), including the means of implementation (*Financing for development high-level meeting*) required to achieve the 2030 Agenda (*SDG Summit*) leaving no-one behind, including small island developing states (*SAMOA pathway mid-term review high-level meeting*).

SDG Summit

As *Figure 1* depicts below, earth's biosphere is foundational to realising the SDGs. Significant advances have been made in development around the world, however these gains have been made through unsustainable consumption and exploitation of the world's limited natural resources and often at the expense of the most deprived and most marginalised. If we continue along this path, we jeopardise existing and future progress, especially for those already being left behind. To accelerate progress on SDGs, we must urgently make a just transition to a climate resilient net zero society and halt and reverse nature loss by 2030. The SDGs summit provide an opportunity to define the elements of our decade of delivery for accelerating progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development whilst maintaining the integrity and ambition of the environmental dimension of the SDGs.



UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit

On 23 September 2019, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will host the Climate Action Summit in New York to catalyze and signal action and commitments at the scale necessary to redefine 2020 as a critical political milestone, to recapture momentum, and put sufficient pressure on governments – in line with growing public outrage - to raise ambition in line with a 1.5C trajectory and rapidly accelerate action to implement the Paris Agreement.

SAMOA Pathway mid-term review high level meeting

Small Island states are not only rich in biodiversity but also some of the countries most affected by the impact of climate change and nature loss. To ensure they are not left behind, these countries stand to gain the most from global action to address climate change, and from initiatives such as a new global treaty to combat marine plastic pollution, and an ambitious BBNJ ocean treaty.

Universal Health Coverage high-level meeting

No country can achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) sustainably without addressing nature loss and ecosystem services collapse. A healthy and restored nature and biodiversity are critical to achieving UHC because healthy ecosystems provide people with clean air and water, nutritious food and traditional medicines for their wellbeing. Healthy natural environments enable health infrastructure to be more resilient to climate events and enable populations to be more resistant to disease, thus lowering the costs to health care systems.

Financing for Development high level dialogue

Aligning and mobilizing resources are major challenges for financing the SDGs. Despite progress since the adoption of the Addis Agenda - the global framework for financing development, growing uncertainties and risks threaten development progress and sustainable finance prospects. The High-level Dialogue will aim to renew global commitment to financing at the highest political level and will be a unique opportunity for world leaders to take concrete actions to accelerate progress on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The Addis Agenda calls for all development finance to be climate sensitive and environmentally sound, recognizing that environmental degradation, climate change and biodiversity loss exacerbate poverty worldwide. It also commits governments to enhance revenue administration, substantially reduce illicit financial flows, reduce opportunities for tax avoidance, scale up international tax cooperation and rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. It makes a number of calls that contribute to finance mobilization on nature, referencing environmental degradation, climate change and biodiversity.

Mobilising for a New Deal for Nature and People

We call on the Heads of State and government and Leaders to put **nature on top of the political agenda** and recognize the fundamental link between nature, a stable climate, human wellbeing, and sustainable development for all. We need to break the current siloes and ensure a holistic sustainable development and a just transition to a new economic era with a focus on transformational elements to accelerate impact, and to mandate the government as a whole to put the stability and integrity of nature systems at the centre of the political agenda. Nature, climate and people must be integrated with strengthened synergies across Rio Conventions and other biodiversity related Conventions and agreements. Immediate attention to nature loss is needed to accomplish both the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Set **ambitious global targets**, matched with ambitious national biodiversity commitments, that can reverse the loss of nature by 2030 for the benefit of people and the planet by 1) Achieving zero loss

of natural habitats by protecting and conserving at least 30 percent of the planet – land and sea – and ensuring an additional 20% at least is effectively restored and sustainably managed in a natural state with a focus on sites of significance for biodiversity, including key biodiversity areas; 2) halving the negative ecological impacts of our footprint by making production and consumption sustainable especially for food and energy systems; and 3) Ensuring zero extinction of species beyond natural rate by 2030 and stable or increasing wildlife populations.

Adopt and enforce **effective implementation and accountability mechanisms for biodiversity** by increasing investments in nature conservation to protect global critical biodiversity areas and introducing a ratchet mechanism with regular stock take to allow periodic uplift of ambition and track progress of actions. Implementation starts now and commitments must be shown through ambitious national biodiversity action plans with voluntary commitments/pledges in 2020 coordinated and aligned with national climate and development plans. At the same time, we need all stakeholders to make strong commitments to nature and drive behavioural change.

The high level week is an opportunity for leaders and champions to step up and respond to the people by

- 1) Calling for a **strong political signal in 2020** to reverse the loss of biodiversity and protect & restore nature by 2030 reflected in a political declaration to be adopted at the Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity in 2020.
- 2) Ensuring successful negotiations resulting in ambitious and transformative outcomes to the following key decisions by 2020:
 - a) An ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the CBD COP15 including the above elements,
 - b) Strengthened nature-based solutions in NDCs by UNFCCC COP26,
 - c) A UN mandate to update the SDG targets whilst maintaining the ambition,
 - d) Improved synergies and implementation between the Rio and other biodiversity-related Conventions,
 - e) A new international legally binding instrument on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), and
 - f) A mandate to negotiate a legally-binding treaty on marine plastic pollution adopted through supporting a resolution that establishes a long term goal of zero leakage of plastics into the oceans

A planetary emergency

The World Economic Forum identified extreme weather, climate policy failure and natural disasters as the top three global risks for 2019¹. Water shortages, biodiversity loss and large-scale displacement of people also rank in the top 10. Increased climate ambition and better management

¹ The World Risk Report 2019 <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2019>

and protection of biodiversity is a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community.

The climate crisis

The Paris Agreement created a global consensus to limit Earth's temperature rise to "well below two degrees Celsius", and "to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels", in order to safeguard world development and human wellbeing. In 2018, after two years of intense effort, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that there are significant differences between a 1.5°C world and a 2°C world. The assessment also concluded that stabilising temperature at around 1.5°C is feasible, that it is affordable and that achieving it brings many other benefits for the economy, ecosystems and human well-being.

Current pledges to the Paris Agreement however are hugely off-track with over 90% chances of going beyond a 2°C pathway with what countries have promised & over 97% chances with policies under implementation. The societal cost of inaction on people & nature are huge.

The [Global Sustainable Development Report](#) provides us with six critical entry points - human wellbeing and capabilities, sustainable and just economies, energy decarbonisation and access, food systems and nutrition patterns, urban and peri-urban development and global environmental commons - and four levers - governance, economy and finance, individual and collective action, and science and technology - required for the essential transformational change to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Nature is essential to each and everyone of the six critical entry points.

The nature crisis

Biodiversity – the variety of life at genetic, species and ecosystem levels – underpins human well-being and livelihoods, and is essential to the achievement of the SDGs. Biodiversity is the water we drink, the air we breathe and the food we eat. A series of major global scientific assessments² and political reports³ have recently raised the alarm on the rapid and accelerating decline in biodiversity, which threatens nature's ability to provide critical contributions to people and climate. At the current rate of nature loss, we stand to face mass species extinction and major loss of food and water.

But it is not just nature that is in crisis, the crucial ecosystem services provided by nature, which underpin human well-being and survival, are at immense risk. Each year, around US\$125 trillion

² These reports include:

- the [Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);
- the [Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C](#) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
- the report on the [State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture](#) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO); and
- the [First World Ocean Assessment](#), concluded under the UN Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects.

³ [Special Edition: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General](#); 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report ([GSDR](#)).

worth of ecosystem services are provided to the global economy through drinkable water, food, fresh air, heat absorption, productive soil, and forests and oceans that soak up carbon dioxide (CO₂). Addressing climate change and nature loss is an economic imperative.

Urgent, decisive, global action to bend the curve on devastating nature loss is needed to secure the future of humanity.

The reports ² identify the **main drivers of biodiversity loss**, which in order of most impact, are:

1. Changes in **land and sea use: agriculture** (including crops and livestock), **urbanisation**, deforestation, fishing, **coastal and offshore infrastructure development**;
2. **Direct exploitation of organisms**: overexploitation of animals, plants and other organisms mainly via **harvesting, logging, hunting and fishing**;
3. **Climate change**: this is increasingly exacerbating the impact of other drivers on nature and human well-being;
4. **Pollution**: marine **plastic**; untreated urban and rural waste; pollutants from **industrial, mining and agricultural activities**; oil spills and toxic dumping have had strong negative effects on soil, freshwater and marine water quality and human health;
5. **Invasive alien species**: which have increased by 40 per cent since 1980.
6. **Unsustainable production and consumption** is a key underlying cause, or indirect driver of biodiversity loss.

Human Development Crisis

The state of the world's environment, and the unsustainable way in which natural resources are managed and distributed, directly impact on inclusiveness and equality for people. Although food production is sufficient to satisfy global needs, approximately 11 per cent of the world's population is undernourished (IPBES 2019). Poor people and poor countries disproportionately bear the impacts of climate change, environmental exploitation and degradation and loss of nature. Rural poor people are most directly dependent on ecosystem goods and services for their everyday needs, ranging from food, building materials and medicines to climate regulation and clean water supplies. They are therefore most directly affected by the loss of biodiversity (while richer people can often afford substitutes). Around 1.6 billion people, including 60 million indigenous people, directly depend on natural ecosystems for their livelihoods (FAO 2014). At the same time, many indigenous peoples remain among the world's most marginalised, impoverished and vulnerable peoples. In addition, worsening land degradation is a major contributor to mass human migration and increased conflict ([IPPC Climate and Land Report 2019](#)).

A healthy environment increases poor people's options for dealing with extreme events such as drought, disease and the effects of climate change, and therefore increases their resilience. A diverse agricultural base, for example, provides farmers' crops with more resistance to pests and diseases that may affect some crops but not others, and can buffer against market forces. Biodiversity can help mitigate such events and provide households with a critical 'safety net' during hard times. A safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is integral to the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation. At the same time, protecting human rights and empowering people helps to protect the environment. Recognising the rights, knowledge, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and

local communities and promoting their participation in environmental governance often enhances their quality of life, as well as nature protection and restoration (IPBES 2019).

We need governance and economic models and systems that value people and environmental wellbeing.

Why A New Deal for Nature and People – Raising ambition

We are failing to address nature loss

Climate, nature and sustainable development issues are closely interlinked and cannot be addressed in silos. The world must address nature loss, the fragmentation and insufficient progress of nature-related conventions and the need to connect nature and climate to our economy towards accelerating progress for achieving the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

To accelerate progress on achieving global goals set by world leaders, we need to make nature a top priority and forge an integrated approach to climate, nature and sustainable development.

We need a global collective decision, a New Deal for Nature and People, by 2020 to bring together these as yet disconnected efforts. This should be reflected in a strong decision by Heads of State in 2020 that strengthens global targets and mechanisms to reverse the loss of nature and to protect and restore nature by 2030, in support of and underpinned by the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

A New Deal for Nature and People is needed. A deal that makes it socially, politically and economically unacceptable to sit back and watch the destruction of nature. A deal focused on tackling the underlying root causes of nature's decline. A deal that not only stops the catastrophic loss of nature, but also leads to a collective global programme of recovery. We need a New Deal for Nature and People to unite world leaders behind the biggest issue of our generation and catalyse a new movement that can and will save our planet.

Policy links between the Rio Conventions⁴ and the SDGs

- Between SDGs and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):
 - Inclusive low-carbon development can allow us to keep global warming beneath the dangerous threshold of 1.5°C
 - A stable climate will result in significant economic, social and environmental benefits for all people - especially poor and vulnerable communities
- Between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and SDGs:
 - Valuing and protecting biodiversity and the land will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty
 - Equitable and inclusive natural resource management will avoid exploitation of ecosystem goods and services
- Between UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD:
 - Addressing climate change will support the stabilisation and restoration of ecosystems
 - Halting biodiversity loss and land degradation is essential for achieving 1.5°C; it will help to mitigate climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon. It

⁴ The three Rio Conventions—on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification—derive directly from the 1992 Earth Summit. Each instrument represents a way of contributing to the SDGs. The three conventions are intrinsically linked, operating in the same ecosystems and addressing interdependent issues.

will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems, which also reduces vulnerability to disasters. On the other hand, a stable climate is a precondition for biodiversity to thrive.

- The escalating risk to biodiversity and ecosystem integrity has direct implications for the success or failure of climate action

A needed transformation of the economic system for sustainability

Transformation of the world's economic and financial systems is critical to reversing environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, to ongoing prosperity, and to the achievement of development goals which are fundamentally dependent on nature. The economic and financial system are currently driving environmental degradation and biodiversity loss by incentivising unsustainable decisions by governments, businesses and citizens. Unless we transform to an economic model that incentivises and rewards sustainable behaviour, pressure on the natural world is likely to persist and intensify with profound implications for global prosperity and human well-being.

- We must recognize the value of nature and internalize the costs of its degradation, systematically factoring it into our economic and policy decision-making at all levels, including adopting measures of progress that go beyond GDP, including focus on long-time inclusive and equitable prosperity for all.
- Promoting sustainable production and consumption, incentivizing circular and regenerative economies, and taking responsibility for our global environmental impacts.
- We must scale-up business models that build long-term shared value for society, and improve corporate governance so that it strengthens corporate responsibility to customers, clients, employees and communities, as well as to shareholders.

Scaling up Nature based solutions for Climate, Nature and People

Nature-based solutions protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, to address challenges such as climate change, food and water security or natural disasters. Nature-based solutions can also bring important benefits for human development, well-being and biodiversity. WWF urges all stakeholders to scale up nature-based solutions and their financing.

Nature-Based Solutions to Climate Change (NBS to CC) are nature-based interventions that address climate challenges (adaptation, mitigation or both) while providing other key benefits to people and nature. On the mitigation side, the IPCC notes that Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) accounted for 24% of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions in 2010⁵, and the recent IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C showed both that reducing these GHG emissions and utilizing the land sector to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere are critical to pathways that limit warming below 1.5°C threshold--thus making NBS to CC an important component of any meaningful mitigation effort. In the adaptation sphere, NBS are needed to ensure the resilience of ecosystem services and their contribution to human quality of life. In comparison to grey infrastructure & other conventional non-nature based solutions to mitigation, NBS to adaptation operates with a system-based logic, making these solutions less costly & more stable over

⁵ https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_summary-for-policymakers.pdf & <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

time. Thus NBS to CC must be part of any meaningful effort to address climate change while contributing to sustainable development.

Towards a global treaty to combat plastic pollution – a key issue of our current unsustainable production and consumption model.

Plastic pollution is a clear symptom of unsustainable consumption and production patterns, and their impacts on our natural environment. While plastic waste continues to flow into the world's oceans at an alarming rate, support for a global framework to tackle the ocean plastic crisis is rapidly growing. To protect our oceans and prevent an ever increasing ecological, social and economic catastrophe at a global level, states must act decisively and negotiate a new legally binding international treaty to combat marine plastic pollution as a matter of urgency. WWF is calling on Heads of States to take immediate steps as part of UNGA efforts (including at the high level week and through resolutions) by establishing a long term goal of zero leakage of plastics into the oceans and a scientific body to analyse and assess the impact, scale and sources of marine plastic pollution and express their support for a UN mandate to negotiate a legally-binding treaty on marine plastic pollution.

Ensuring the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction

The oceans beyond national jurisdiction cover almost half the planet and make up 80% of its three-dimensional living space. We now have a historic opportunity to improve how oceans are governed and managed across scales and uses, and how marine biodiversity is conserved, through the development of the new Ocean Treaty (BBNJ). Current frameworks for protecting and sustainably using the 64% of the ocean that lies beyond any nation's jurisdiction are inadequate to ensure the level of integrated management and precaution required. New management regimes are needed to protect species and habitats while allowing for sustainable resource use.

A key purpose of the new Treaty needs to be to establish the appropriate level of oversight needed to ensure delivery of the necessary cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional cooperation needed for ecosystem-based, integrated oceans management at the regional ocean basin scale where states with a real interest come together, whether as coastal states or flag states. The new treaty must enable enhanced cooperation between states and ensure effective implementation of all commitments that states make to each other in all relevant fora, thus ensuring integrated management and effective international cooperation to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, now and well into the future.



BRIEF

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2019

ACCELERATING ACTION: A DECADE OF DELIVERY FOR THE WORLD WE WANT

WWF Expectations for the SDG Summit

at the high level week of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly

September 23, 2019

WWF urges Member States and the global community to

1. Accelerate action on SDGs by mainstreaming nature across the five areas critical for all people and the planet underpinning the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development:

- **People** – To strengthen governance arrangements for nature governance, nature-based management and decisions that promote the inclusion, rights and empowerment of everyone so that nature benefits all people equitably and fairly, including the people furthest behind
- **Planet** – To urgently elevate action to conserve, sustainably manage and restore nature and promote nature-based solutions in order to accelerate progress on the SDGs for current and future generations
- **Peace** – To improve decision-making for sustainable development at all levels towards coherent policies and actions based on the understanding that climate change and nature loss will increase conflict and insecurity worldwide
- **Prosperity** – To recognise the value of nature and the costs of its degradation; reform financial sector incentives and regulatory frameworks so that they value natural systems and ecosystem services; and support investments and economic models that protect nature, are climate-smart and promote prosperity that is equitable, enhances people's well-being within existing planetary resources
- **Partnership** – To coordinate international agreements and financing to ensure aligned ambitions and synergies that positively impact climate, nature and development.

2. Adopt the negotiated Political Declaration on *Gearing up for a Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development* at the SDG summit

3. Act on critical entry points for Our Decade of Delivery

4. Call for a strong political signal in 2020 at the Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity in 2020 to reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet by 2030 in support of Our Decade of Delivery. Member states can do this **by a. putting nature on top of the political agenda** and recognizing the fundamental link to climate, people and economic prosperity, **b. Raising the bar for global biodiversity targets**, and **c. Enhancing the effectiveness of implementation and accountability mechanisms** for biodiversity conservation.

5. Act on the agreement to support ambitious and continuous action on the SDG targets with 2020 deadlines through to 2030 where they have not been met and **agree on a clear process to take this action forward.**

Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals is our global commitment to build a sustainable future for everyone. The Agenda raises the ambition for the world we want, a world where dignity, peace and prosperity is a reality for all.

Every Goal and every target are crucial to securing the future of humanity and our planet. Since its adoption in 2015, the SDGs has galvanised the world to act. We have seen progress in many areas but current trends show that we are not acting fast enough.

Since 2015, trends on a number of SDGs are going backwards, notably on the environment related SDG 13, SDG 14 and SDG 15. Biodiversity loss is accelerating with 1 million species at risk of extinction in the coming decades. More than three-quarters of the 321 human rights defenders murdered globally in 2018 were killed as a result of protecting the environment and defending their land and territories as well as rights as indigenous peoples and local communities. According to IPBES (2019). The current negative trends in biodiversity and ecosystems will undermine progress towards 80% of assessed SDG targets relating to poverty, hunger, health, water, cities, climate, oceans and land. Nature underpins our societies, our economies and our future; therefore nature loss not only threatens our well-being but exacerbates existing megatrends impacting humanity such as inequality and climate change.

At the same time, reversing nature loss and protecting and restoring nature is a major opportunity to accelerate progress on SDGs. For example, coral reefs occupy one tenth of the area of the ocean but support a quarter of all species in the ocean. They also provide food, livelihoods and numerous ecosystems services, such as protection from natural disasters, to hundreds of millions of people. Despite this, half of the world's shallow water coral reefs have already been lost.

2020-2030 is our remaining window of opportunity for action to ensure we achieve the SDGs. Transformative actions are needed to accelerate progress on SDGs. The SDG Summit is a unique moment we have to ramp up decisive action to this decade of delivery. The following Annexes provide more detailed background and recommendations in relation to the planned leaders' dialogues on Accelerating the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: Critical Entry Points for Our Decade of Delivery and on 2020-2030 Vision, including addressing the twelve biodiversity related targets with an end date of 2020 for which progress is currently insufficient.

ANNEX

Leaders dialogues

In addition to the adoption of a Political Declaration, the SDG Summit will focus on six dialogues towards accelerating action. WWF recommendations focus on two of the six dialogues.

Leaders Dialogue 2 – Accelerating the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: Critical Entry Points for Our Decade of Delivery

It is imperative that we focus on actions that will speed up the transformation of our economies and societies so we can achieve the SDGs.

Recommendations for specific actions in relation to a few of the critical entry points that can accelerate progress on SDGs:

Human potential and wellbeing

Nature loss exacerbates inequalities between countries and within countries. Two billion people live in countries experiencing high water stress, 90% of urban residents breathe polluted air and three billion people lack clean cooking fuels and technology which gravely impacts their health and the environment¹. The most severe effects of nature loss disproportionately impact people living in poverty. These groups of people are less likely to be able to access support or replace the natural services and resources lost.

Recommendation

Member States should a. mainstream nature in all key political, economic, cultural, budgetary and social decisions; and b. urge all stakeholders to invest and scale up the use of nature-based solutions which bring multiple benefits to, climate, people and the economy.

Sustainable economies

According to the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report, not a single country has achieved a high-level of well-being in an ecologically sustainable way. The average material footprint per person in high income countries is 13 times higher than that of the average per person in low income countries. It is no longer politically acceptable or feasible to focus on economic growth at the expense of environmental exploitation.

Recommendation

We urge the global community to:

- Develop and use new economic models and metrics, beyond GDP, that count the full cost of our economies and drive our focus towards prosperity for all within the boundaries of the planet.
- Channel financial investments and incentives toward projects and infrastructure development that protect, restore and sustainably manage nature.

¹ UNSG SDG Progress Report (2019)

- Improve accountability standards and incentives to raise the bar for sustainable and ethical supply chains in the global economy.
- Rapidly transition to renewable energy systems and withdraw from fossil fuels, in line with the Paris Agreement.

Energy decarbonization and access

The 1.5°C science reinforces the importance of rapid and deep cuts to greenhouse gas emissions – 40-50% by 2030 and net zero by 2050. For this to happen transformation is needed in four primary systems: energy, land, urban, and industrial systems. Such a transformation will require a just transition from the current to the 1.5°C-consistent state that leaves no one behind. This means ensuring universal access to clean energy by 2030 and a just transition to 100% sustainable renewable energy and zero energy waste by 2050.

Recommendation

Governments should phase out coal with no-fossil fuels financial portfolio alignment in Asia and 100% renewable energy commitments, elevate the importance of cooling and efficiency; eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.

Food and nutrition

The nature and climate crises require action on food systems in order to promote sustainable consumption and production as well as provide the right nutrition for human wellbeing and in response to the rise in hunger.

Recommendations:

Action at the following levels is required:

- Halting deforestation and conversion of natural habitats such as grasslands, savannahs and wetlands. Businesses must act with more urgency and have to go beyond commitments and implement conversion-free sustainable supply chains. Governments need to agree on stronger public policies.
- Improving health of soil and support agro-ecological approaches for sustainable livelihood of people and food security
- Shifting towards better and balanced diets, with more plant-based foods. National dietary guidelines need to integrate environmental impacts of diets alongside with nutritional needs and improved health.
- Cutting down food waste. Consumer-facing businesses need to transparently measure and reduce their waste, while governments should consider legislation that penalises wasteful practices.

Urban and peri-urban development

The SDGs cannot be achieved without action in cities: humans are an urban species, with most living in urban areas. This will increase and human activity in cities already accounts for 80% of global GDP, 75% of resource consumption and most of the environmental damage. SDG-consistent pathways require rapid and far-reaching transitions in urban development modes and infrastructure. But cities also host some of the most ambitious and innovative actions to tackle sustainability challenges. Cities hold untapped potential to realize synergies, transforming economies onto sustainable pathways by investing in more resilient, flexible, low-energy and green infrastructure, prioritizing nature-based solutions for urban resilience, supporting protection

of biodiversity, alleviating poverty as well as engaging their citizens and urban stakeholders to move together on this transition.

Recommendations:

- National development, SDG, urban and sectoral-plans need to integrate the important role and leadership of local governments and adequately empower and resource them in order to urgently accelerate the urban transition.
 - In particular with adequate national government support, local governments can take strong and urgent actions in spatial planning, especially in developing compact cities, limiting especially peri-urban encroachment which currently often impinges on areas of high biodiversity value or protected areas; transportation where prioritizing electrified public transport and non-motorized (ie cycle and pedestrian) infrastructure can help combat high levels of urban air pollution and reduce climate impacts while bolstering quality of life; and building standards, where substantial savings can be made through energy efficiency measures and the potential for renewable energy solutions can also be unleashed, while resilience to climate shocks can be strengthened.
- The multiple positive values of eco-system services and other nature-based solutions to a range of urban development issues should also be integrated into national plans and urgently implemented e.g. combatting air pollution, increasing climate change resilience, water management, temperature modulation, biodiversity, food production, social engagement and the psychological benefits of being near to nature.
- Innovative local solutions should be encouraged, recognized and scaled-up where appropriate.

Recommendations for specific actions in the following cross-cutting areas to maximise synergies and address trade-offs in SDGs implementation:

Leaving no-one behind

- Annual reviews by National Human Rights Institutions to assess national progress and make recommendations for promoting a rights-based approach in SDGs implementation
- Member States support national data institutions to build capacity in collecting and monitoring SDGs progress using quality, timely, disaggregated data, including community-based and led monitoring data
- Establish a SDGs focal point at the most local administrative level that is responsible for public outreach and consultation on SDGs action

Strengthening effective and inclusive institutions for implementing integrated solutions

- Member States should prioritise assessments of progress on SDG 17.14 - Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. Assessments should review policy coherence across government and impact of policies on environmental, social and economic outcomes, assess the impact of domestic policies globally, and identify synergies and trade-offs as well as mitigating actions.
- UN and other international agencies should boost support for global learning and coordination mechanisms on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Developments such as the OECD Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Partnership
- Reform Voluntary National Reviews to assess progress in the identified cross-cutting areas.

Accelerating implementation of 2030 Agenda and SDGs locally

- Establish a national SDGs co-ordination unit that mainstreams SDGs implementation across all sectors and levels of government.
- Ensure the national coordination unit is led by the most politically influential representative (i.e. President/Prime Minister's Office) and is consulted by a multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral group.
- Mainstream SDGs into national budgeting processes to monitor allocation and expenditure on SDGs implementation in order to identify synergies and trade-offs
- Develop national SDG plans that harness the value of different government administrative levels for SDG implementation
- Develop civil society engagement plans that are inclusive, transparent and ensure a comprehensive engagement of civil society in the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of SDGs
- Ensure nature-based and climate-based decisions are at the core of SDG planning, policies, budgeting and implementation

Partnership: Coordinate international agreements and financing to ensure coherent ambitions that positively impact climate, nature and development

- Mobilising adequate and well-directed financing – including by influencing global financial regulations so that financial flows comply with Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement as well as maintaining or restoring the integrity of ecosystems as a nature-based solution to climate mitigation and adaptation, food security, and biodiversity conservation.
- Member States to support HLPF reforms that enhance coherent, inclusive, accountable and effective action on SDGs. Some of these reforms should include:
 - Review national, regional and global review processes on SDGs to ensure that forums and review mechanisms are promoting learning and accountability in a joined-up manner and address the global transformational elements to find solutions
 - UN Country Teams and Regional Commissions to boost support to Member States to ensure inclusive participation in the planning, implementation and follow up of SDGs at the national and sub-national levels
 - Allocate a dedicated session at HLPF to focus on review of alignment of SDGs implementation with key international conventions i.e. Paris Agreement and Convention on Biological Diversity

Leaders Dialogue 6: 2020-2030 Vision

This dialogue focuses on the 2020-2030 vision to the 'decade of delivery' and address the 21 SDG targets with an end date of 2020.

Decade of delivery

We call on member states, with all other stakeholders to commit to the essential elements of a New Deal for Nature and People to set the tone for the 'decade of delivery' starting in 2020.

Key to accelerating progress and transformational action during a decade of delivery for achieving the 2030 Agenda, achieving a number of key decisions and accelerating progress for climate change and nature loss will need to be a priority. A New Deal for Nature and People that addresses the alarming rate of nature loss and the climate crisis will be required by:

- 1) Putting nature on top of the political agenda and recognizing the fundamental link to climate, people and economic prosperity,
- 2) Raising the bar for global biodiversity targets, and
- 3) Enhancing the effectiveness of implementation and accountability mechanisms. A deal that can mobilize key actors, government, non-state actors, civil societies and general public to take actions together. A deal that can reverse the loss of nature by 2030, in support of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.

SDG targets with an end date of 2020

We urge Member States to act on the agreement to support ambitious and continuous action on the SDG targets with 2020 deadlines through to 2030 where they have not been met and agree on a clear process to take this forward.

The achievement of the SDG Agenda is at risk if the 12 environmental targets with 2020 timelines have not been met and if there is no plan to continue with them to 2030. Failure on environmental aspects of development will undermine other SDGs and the achievement of the whole 2030 Agenda.

We welcome Paragraph 4 of the final draft of the HLPF political declaration, to be adopted by Heads of States at the SDG Summit on 24-25 September 2019, which supports **ambitious and continuous action on the SDG targets with a 2020 timeline**.

In addition, we recommend the following process for consideration by Member States to build on the agreement outlined in Paragraph 4 of the HLPF political declaration:

WWF recommends for the second committee with a focus on issues related to the 2030 Agenda to adopt a resolution that sets a process to ensure continuity of ambition for ALL targets with an end date in 2020 and 2025 for adoption by the General Assembly in early 2020.

The resolution could employ the following language:

- a) Welcome the language of paragraph 4 of the SDG Summit political declaration, and
- b) Recognise that there are a number of SDG targets with an end date of 2020 and 2025 and requests relevant UN intergovernmental forums and bodies define and agree on continuation of said SDG targets with an end date of 2020 for consideration by the 75th UNGA to maintain integrity and ambition of the 2030 Agenda
- c) Request relevant intergovernmental forums and bodies to agree on continuation of SDG targets with an end date of 2020 for consideration by the 75th UNGA to maintain integrity and ambition of the 2030 Agenda
- d) Acknowledge evidence from Report of the Secretary General on the progress of the SDGs, the Global Sustainable Development Report and the IPBES-7 global assessment showing that we are not on track to meet the SDG targets by 2020
- e) Note concerns of current nature and climate crisis
- f) For biodiversity, acknowledge that the global biodiversity framework to be adopted in Kunming China negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity with others is the primary, international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to nature loss. This would be similar to the language currently in the 2030 Agenda for Climate under SDG 13