

LEADERS' PLEDGE FOR NATURE

THE RACE IS ON FOR
A NATURE-POSITIVE
WORLD BY 2030



2021: SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ONE YEAR ON



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SUMMARY

This paper is a follow-up to the commitment in the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature \(LPN\)](#) to "review our progress and reaffirm commitments". It aims to take stock of the progress made by endorsers a year after the LPN was launched, and covers the period between the launch of the LPN at UNGA-75 on 27th September 2020, and the High-Level event on the 22nd of September where leaders reconvened in the sidelines of UNGA-76. It provides a non-exhaustive overview of how LPN endorsers progressed on translating words into actions in relevant fora, and on the ground in the past year.¹ This assessment is based on publicly available official information, interviews and LPN self-reported surveys. Finally, the paper sets out indicative opportunities (building on events that have taken place between UNGA-76 and the drafting of this report) for endorsers and supporters, both as individuals and as a collective, to help further deliver on LPN commitments to achieve our overall goal of "reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 for sustainable development".

The summary was co-authored by the LPN core group (Colombia, Costa Rica, France, European Union, the United Kingdom and WWF) with contributions from Palau and Bhutan.²

1. This paper only covers endorsers' actions, supporters' actions may be covered in future editions.
2. Contributions were received through the LPN core group focal points, in consultation with their relevant national entities. An advanced version of the document was further consulted with the wider membership of the LPN, through their national focal points.

I. CONTEXT

The LPN is leading a growing movement to Reverse Biodiversity Loss by 2030 for Sustainable Development

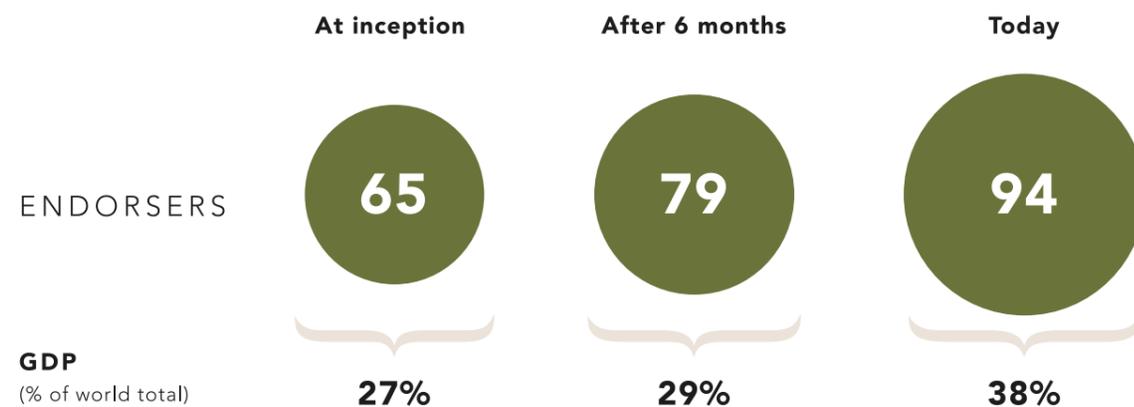
In response to the planetary emergency of the interdependent crises of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and climate change, driven in large part by unsustainable production and consumption, 65 world leaders came together in September 2020 during the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity to endorse the LPN. United, they committed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. To date, the LPN – and its ten commitments –

remains the most ambitious and holistic political document for nature adopted at Head of State and Government level.

One year on, this movement has built significant momentum for nature. The total number of country endorsers has grown to **94³ world leaders from across five continents** representing around 38% of global GDP, over 2 billion people, and more than 100 non-state actor supporters.

3. Figure accurate as of 14th January 2022

GROWTH OF LEADERS' PLEDGE OVER PAST YEAR



This undescribed species of frog lives in fire-prone scrubland in Mozambique, it mimics the colour of ash to hide from predators © Mac Stone / WWF-US

II. PROGRESS

Endorsers' progress on the commitments of the LPN and recommendations for the year ahead

General action across all commitments

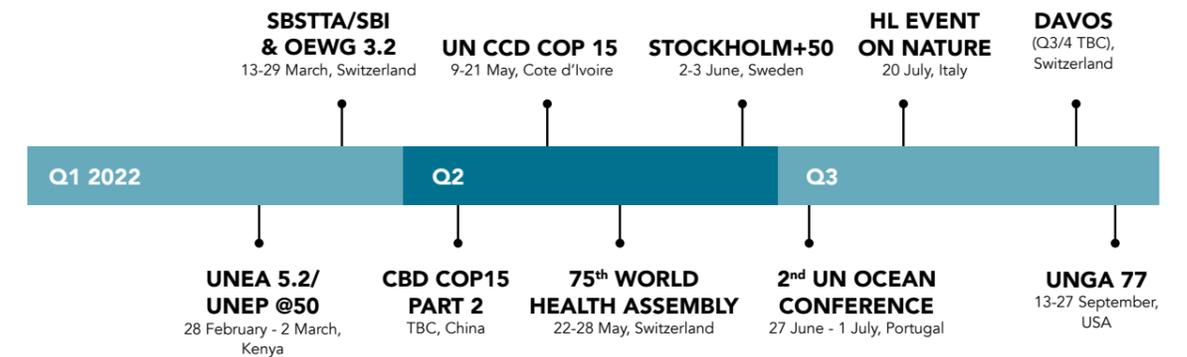
LPN endorsers have taken meaningful action both nationally and internationally across all ten LPN commitments, and there is a growing body of evidence and knowledge on transformative actions for biodiversity which can be leveraged as a result. In the hiatus caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the LPN has provided significant momentum to step up global ambition on biodiversity and nature. However, this synthesis occurs at a time when the planetary emergency continues to worsen and where, more than ever, action on biodiversity and the drivers of biodiversity loss is a priority for humanity.

Several of the actions taken over the last year by endorsers and supporters were showcased during the High-Level Event on Transformative Action for Nature & People on 22nd September 2021 at UNGA-76. This event was a moment to take stock and reaffirm LPN endorsers' and supporters' commitments ahead of the defining international decisions of the coming year, and featured significant actions by LPN endorsers as well as key financing announcements.



High Level Event on Transformative Action for Nature & People

KEY MOMENTS 2022



Overall, LPN endorsers and supporters are urged to support the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Continue to promote the LPN ambition in bilateral and multilateral engagements and national policies.**
- 2. Multiply significant and transformative actions for nature and build momentum around key moments by joining efforts with others,** including with the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC for N&P) and the Global Oceans Alliance (GOA), through joint events and meetings including at UNGA-77 and the key moments outlined in below figure.
- 3. Showcase and learn from best practices:** The Core Group plans to have a voluntary log of actions available on its website from early 2022 and encourages LPN endorsers to submit their own actions for showcasing on this log through [this form](#).

SPECIFIC ACTION ACROSS EACH COMMITMENT 1-10

The following sections provide an overview of progress made in the past year, accompanied by suggestions made by the Core Group of opportunities in 2022 to help endorsers and non-state supporters deliver against each of the LPN commitments.



COMMITMENT 1

ENSURE A GREEN AND JUST RECOVERY

Hit by a global pandemic that commenced in 2020, it is imperative that world leaders put in place 'green' COVID-19 national recovery and resilience plans. LPN endorsers have embedded some nature elements in their recovery efforts from planting trees to creating nature jobs, creating national parks and ensuring a focus on ecotourism. Research carried out by Vivid Economics – the Greenness of Stimulus Index – analysed the recovery plans of 30 countries, 17 of which have endorsed the LPN. The study found that, whilst many responses were found to be positive in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and climate change mitigation, countries could do more to prioritise biodiversity in their recovery strategies. Several endorsers have since committed a large proportion of their climate funding to nature. Promoting better coordination between climate and nature objectives across environmental agreements could help to direct more finance towards nature. Countries must seize this unique opportunity to build back better and in a way which is "nature positive".

OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION:

Where relevant, revise recovery plans to be nature positive.

In the coming year, endorsers and supporters should look to facilitate a green and just recovery by revising recovery plans to be nature positive. This could build on the findings of the Dasgupta Review by mainstreaming nature into policy, economic and financial decision-making and eliminating or repurposing harmful subsidies.

COMMITMENT 2

SECURE AN AMBITIOUS AND TRANSFORMATIONAL POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are currently negotiating a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) which is due to be adopted in China in 2022. When the LPN was first adopted in September 2020, we expected to be concluding the negotiations at CBD COP 15.1 a month later but, due to COVID-19 related delays, adoption of the GBF is not planned until Parties are able to meet in person for CBD COP15 15.2, which is currently scheduled to take place in China in April 2022.

The first draft of the Framework was published in July 2021 and contains some ambitious goals and targets to help bend the curve on biodiversity loss by 2030. However, it lacks a clear message about transitioning societies to a nature-positive economy. The LPN has greater aspirations than the current first draft of the GBF, including around overall ambition, halting human-caused extinctions, a strengthened implementation mechanism, alignment with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, eliminating or repurposing harmful subsidies, and transforming currently unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

Several LPN endorsers have joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC for N&P) and the Global Ocean Alliance (GOA), building on their commitments under the LPN by also pledging to support the '30by30' target in the GBF at CBD COP15 - to ensure that at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of the global ocean and seas are protected by 2030. There are now over 130 countries endorsing at least 1 of the 3 political coalitions.

Furthermore, signatories of the 3 coalitions have joined forces to take collective action for an ambitious post-2020 GBF through a joint letter sent to the CBD secretariat and in a [joint coalition statement](#) released at the CBD PreCOP which identified seven key priorities for the GBF.

Finally, leaders of the G7 and the G20 committed to drive ambitious outcomes for nature at CBD COP15, whilst G20 Leaders and Environment Ministers also stated that they would help make progress towards the Leaders' Pledge for Nature and to ensure that at least 30 % of global land and the global ocean and seas are conserved or protected by 2030.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION:

i. Join forces to secure an ambitious and transformational GBF and start actioning at national level.

In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to join forces to address LPN aspirations and secure an ambitious GBF in line with the ambition of the LPN and the seven priorities outlined in the [joint coalition statement](#). In particular, specific effort needs to be made to identify key priorities from the LPN, including supporting concerted strategic efforts across multiple parties to ensure those priorities are central to the negotiation process, starting with the CBD OEWG 3.2 in Geneva in 2022. To be successful in reversing biodiversity loss, it will be key for all to begin necessary preparations to support immediate and effective implementation of the GBF once adopted, including development

of national-level implementation and financing plans. Due to the urgency of the environmental crises and the various COVID-related delays, LPN endorsers and supporters are strongly encouraged to start taking action now on these critical issues and begin the process of implementation at a national level.

ii. Those who have not already joined the HAC for N&P and/or the GOA are encouraged to do so in support of the 30 by 30 target to maximise collaboration across the three coalitions - and to push for the acknowledgement of indigenous peoples and local communities as key stewards of nature and recognising their rights and participation, according to national legislation, as key to achieving those targets in the final text of the GBF.

COMMITMENT 3

TAKING AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES

At the end of 2020, the UN report [Supporting The Global Biodiversity Agenda A United Nations System Commitment For Action To Assist Member States Delivering On The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) highlighted how delivery of 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) impacts upon or is dependent on biodiversity, and how the majority of UN programmes, funds, agencies and agreements, and therefore country's engagement with each, should include biodiversity protection within their focus. Furthermore, the interconnectedness of nature and food which was reflected by many countries at the UN Food Systems Summit at UNGA-76, and the impact of environmental health on human and animal health, was addressed by the active participation of UNEP in the One Health Tripartite group (WHO, FAO, OIE).

At CBD COP15 part one, virtual discussions held as part of the [Rio Conventions Pavilion](#) laid the groundwork towards strengthening the synergies of the Rio Conventions ahead of UNFCCC COP26, CBD COP15 part two and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP15. Discussions emphasised the opportunities for coordinated action that can put the

world on a path to land degradation neutrality, carbon-neutrality, halting the loss of biodiversity, living in harmony with nature, and to achieving the SDGs by 2030. Furthermore, ahead of the negotiations at UNFCCC COP26, the COP26 Nature Campaign played a fundamental role in making nature relevant in the climate change discussions and ultimately supported the inclusion of the recognition of the importance of nature in fighting climate change in the outcomes of COP26.

In spite of political ambition, silos and ineffective internal communication across governments, and between leaders and negotiators, were the most commonly identified hurdles to ensuring the agenda of the LPN is effectively defended in key fora for its implementation, as highlighted in both interviews and the LPN self-reported survey feedback. Some endorsers are already implementing integrated comprehensive land planning strategies to ensure that all aspects of nature ecosystems are equally considered when making land use decisions at every political level, whilst others are establishing cross-ministry collaboration groups to take an end-to-end approach to tackling environmental crimes.



OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION:

Move from political will to integrated implementation.

Following UNFCCC COP26 and the success of aligning discussions around climate change with the challenge of biodiversity loss and the importance of nature, endorsers are encouraged to continue breaking down siloed thinking when addressing such challenges. We should encourage endorser actions which support nature recovery and climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as land desertification, ahead of UNEA 5.2, CBD COP15 Part 2, UNCCD COP15, the UN Oceans Conference and Stockholm+50. These settings are key milestones to showcase such actions, building on those announced at CBD COP15 part 1 and the [Glasgow](#)

[Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#) at UNFCCC COP26.

In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to address these silos through actions such as establishing direct and regular contact points between representatives in different ministries, creating cross-ministry teams to work on specific policies, and by working together to ensure implementation plans are integrated. Further, LPN endorsers and supporters that take such actions are encouraged to share subsequent knowledge on good practice in breaking down silos to accelerate progress among other countries, and showcase these at key milestones like Stockholm+50 in 2022.

COMMITMENT 4

TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

In the past year, LPN endorsers have continued to highlight the concluding negotiations on a new Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the conservation and sustainable use of Marine Biodiversity Of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) at the next intergovernmental conference. They have also called for more sustainable production and significant land-use changes at the UN Food Systems Summit, and endorsers were urged to “focus their collective efforts on securing an ambitious, effective, and transformational Global Biodiversity Framework which commits society to being nature positive by 2030” in the [Co-hosts’ summary](#) of the High-level event ‘Transformative Action for Nature & People’ on 22nd September 2021. In practice, several LPN endorsers have made significant efforts to limit deforestation in supply chains, develop circular economy plans, commit to protect at least 30 percent of the world's land and ocean by 2030, and establish coalitions to protect and restore degraded ecosystems.

Furthermore, ahead of UNFCCC COP26, the [Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade \(FACT\) Dialogue](#) was established, bringing together major producer and consumer countries of agricultural commodities to work together to protect forests while promoting development and trade.

Additionally, for the first time, the Leaders of the G7 committed in the 2030 Nature Compact to support sustainable supply chains that decouple agricultural production from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as committing to driving global system change that works for all, acknowledging the negative and unsustainable economic activity, advanced economies and major consumers, can have on nature and wildlife globally.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION:

i. Accelerate progress towards achieving the sustainable consumption and production patterns commitment to remain well within planetary boundaries.

In the coming year, endorsers and supporters are encouraged to accelerate progress towards a nature-positive society by 2030 by: building on the UN Food Systems Summit; pushing for a strong and comprehensive BBNJ agreement; and raising ambition on forests and land-use at the World Leaders’ Summit of the UNFCCC COP26, in a way that delivers for the climate, people, economic development and biodiversity. To achieve these goals, continued collaboration with existing coalitions and close coordination between endorsers and supporters should be leveraged to provide both political pressure and begin the transition through decisive action, including on transitioning to nature positive economies.

ii. Following on from UNFCCC COP26, and the UN Secretary-General’s call for “turning the tide on deforestation”, we must build on the ambition raised on forests and land-use at the World Leaders’ Summit and ensure that it results in action such as facilitating trade and development policies, internationally and domestically, that promote sustainable development; sustainable commodity production and consumption, that work to countries’ mutual benefit, and that

do not drive deforestation and land degradation. 141 countries, including 80 LPN endorsers (as of 16/11), accounting for over 90% of the world’s forests, endorsed the landmark [Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests & Land Use](#), pledging to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030. Several countries who are also LPN endorsers plan to deliver the [Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade \(FACT\) roadmap](#) which aims to shift the global trade in agricultural commodities towards sustainability through reducing the pressure on forests and other ecosystems in a way that supports development. Furthermore, several countries launched the [Policy Action Agenda for Transition to Sustainable Agriculture](#), focusing on better public policies, scaling up innovative practices, technologies and approaches, whilst several more launched a [Global Action Agenda for Innovation in Agriculture](#) committing to transform agriculture and food systems. To achieve these goals, continued collaboration with existing coalitions - such as the HAC for N&P and GOA - and partnerships - such as the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Lastly, close coordination between endorsers and supporters should be leveraged to provide both political pressure and begin the transition through decisive action, including on transitioning to nature-positive economies.

COMMITMENT 5

RAISE CLIMATE AMBITION

In recent submissions of enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), there was significant progress in commitments towards the Paris goal of 1.5°C. The [Climate Update Target Tracker](#), as part of the Climate Action Tracker, has analysed a representative sample of 22 LPN endorsers' NDCs and found that 15 have submitted stronger targets. A [WWF report](#) published in July 2021 found that several LPN endorsers are seriously recognising the role that nature has in helping to mitigate and adapt to climate change and other environmental

challenges with ambitious forest protection and tree-planting targets, enhanced protection and restoration of key ocean carbon sinks such as seagrass and mangroves (which also deliver significant adaptation benefits) and strong commitments of climate funding to nature-based solutions. However, as the latest [IPCC-IPBES joint report](#) showed, whilst nature is a strong part of the solution to stick to the 1.5°C limit, it cannot do the job alone and rapid decarbonization of economies is still a priority.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION:

Taking into account different national circumstances, scale up the implementation and funding of nature and nature-based solutions as a key part of both adaptation and mitigation strategies. In particular, when strengthening NDC targets to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goals (as inferred within the [COP26 decision text – the Glasgow Climate Pact](#)), reflect the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including commitments to deliver upon the [Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#).

In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to follow the leadership shown at UNFCCC COP26 confirming the crucial role of nature in tackling climate change. In particular, they should look to the momentum and ambition on forest and land use demonstrated through the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use and the significant public and private finance mobilised. They should maintain this ambition and momentum into the second part of session 3 of the CBD Open Ended Working Group and beyond, and continue making nature a key feature of their climate action.

Man gardening on roof top car park at Federation Square in Melbourne's Central Banking District © naturepl.com / Doug Gimesy / WWF



COMMITMENT 6

END ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

Effectively tackling environmental crime requires access to quality data, the lack of which was highlighted by numerous countries in the LPN endorsers' survey as a major issue in developing relevant actions and interventions. LPN endorsers have taken action to address this, including G7 Finance Ministers agreeing in June 2021 to strengthen registries of companies' beneficial ownership information. Since environmental organised crime often uses complex ownership structures, this agreement represents a positive step towards tackling illicit business practices.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION:

- i. Improve data collection and strengthen legal and governance procedures to tackle environmental crime.** In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to improve their data collection and strengthen their legal and governance procedures with a focus on collaborating across borders to identify and tackle environmental crime.
- ii. LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to build on UN resolutions to utilise anti-money laundering and asset recovery powers** to detect and pursue those committing environmental crimes and support the private sector to better detect environmental crime, illicit flows and provide law enforcement with high quality financial intelligence.



COMMITMENT 7

MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY ACROSS THE WHOLE GOVERNMENT

In the endorsers' survey, a number of countries underlined that mainstreaming biodiversity across the whole government was challenging and that they often lacked resources (both human and financial) to scale-up support for biodiversity rapidly and efficiently. The importance of tools such as natural capital accounting, to put the value of biodiversity in economic terms and integrate biodiversity into mainstream economics has been gaining traction over the past year, most notably with the publication of the Dasgupta Review. This provides a case for- and supports steps towards- mainstreaming biodiversity into all financial and economic decision-making.

As an example of action on this, G7 Climate and Environment Ministers committed to mainstream nature into all sectors

and policies, including through working with businesses and other stakeholders to develop standardised natural capital accounting practices. Meanwhile, the G20 has promised to strengthen "the synergies in financial flows for climate, biodiversity and ecosystems... to maximize co-benefits", demonstrating that there is a growing narrative around a global transition to a nature-positive future. To achieve these goals, continued collaboration between endorsers and supporters should be leveraged to provide both political pressure and begin the transition through decisive action, including by transitioning to nature-positive economies.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION:

i. Maximise the whole-of-government approach and take specific action to ensure the LPN ambition is communicated effectively across governments and various ministries. In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are urged to take action to maximise the whole-of-government approach and take specific action to ensure the LPN ambition is communicated effectively across governments and various ministries, for example, in the form of cross ministerial meetings, striving to do so ahead of key negotiation moments in 2022; and that supporters ensure that they convey their commitment to the LPN to their government contacts in order to secure inclusion of ambition for nature in key global decisions and across Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

ii. LPN endorsers and supporters are strongly encouraged to support an ambitious mainstreaming target in the GBF. The GBF should seek to mainstream biodiversity - both marine and terrestrial - into policies, decisions and financial flows at all levels of Government and across all sectors.

Reindeers at Jarre low mountains outside of Jokkmokk, Sweden © Marcus Westberg / WWF



COMMITMENT 8

INTEGRATE A “ONE-HEALTH” APPROACH IN ALL RELEVANT POLICIES AND DECISION-MAKING

We welcome the [call from 25 governments and organisations](#), including 17 LPN endorsers, for the development of an international treaty on pandemic preparedness and response and the launch of various forums for zoonotic disease expertise and information sharing which have been championed by pledge endorsers in the past year. The G7 have committed to strengthening global collaboration on One Health in the [G7 2030 Nature Compact](#). As part of this commitment, the International Zoonoses Community of Experts (IZCE) was launched. In its recognition of the complex interdependencies between human health, animal health, plants and the environment, One Health is taking steps to address future threats, including drivers of zoonotic diseases but also food insecurity, antimicrobial resistance and the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss. In addition, some endorsers supported

the establishment of a One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) which aims to provide guidance on One Health-related matters that support improved cooperation among governments.

Holistic, collaborative working is critical to achieving optimal outcomes and effectively preventing or addressing these issues and those in the future. We must include representation from the animal, human, plant and environmental sectors in future relevant policies and decision-making to truly adopt a One Health approach that will ensure shared resilience across health systems and mitigate the risk of adverse effects on one another. This will also allow for comprehensive consideration of the overlaps between different sectors, sharing knowledge and expertise to deliver more effective, collaborative approaches and to improve global surveillance system capabilities.



OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION:

Ensure prevention of pandemics is embedded in a possible international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response.

In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to engage in this discussion and push for the inclusion of a strong focus on One Health, and to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, many of which are also drivers of zoonotic disease exposure.

COMMITMENT 9

STRENGTHEN ALL MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REFORM OUR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTORS TO ACHIEVE THE WELLBEING OF PEOPLE AND TO SAFEGUARD THE PLANET

Perhaps the most noteworthy actions from the past year are efforts around commitment 9, with some LPN endorsers and supporters committing significant resources such as 30% of climate finance to nature, doubling international biodiversity funding, increasing national budgets for biodiversity, and establishing a national biodiversity fund. Endorsers also supported the formation and release of key reports (such as *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*) to drive progress on economic reform and financing a nature-positive world. Finally, various endorsers have championed and supported the [Taskforce on Nature-](#)

[related Financial Disclosures \(TNFD\)](#) and encouraged businesses to begin implementing the reporting structure the Taskforce proposes.

The Leaders of the G7, in the 2030 Nature Compact, committed to increase finance for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) through to 2025, looked forward to the establishment of the TNFD and its recommendations, welcomed the Dasgupta Review, and called on MDBs and DFIs to increase finance for nature, and embed nature into their analysis, policy, and operations.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION:

- i. Deepen engagement with the TNFD and consider ways to facilitate the update of nature-related risk management assessments and disclosure across stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity considerations into decision-making.
- ii. Incentivise the private sector to transition to more sustainable production and consumption patterns and more nature-positive investments.
- iii. Deliver on the [Multi-Lateral Development Banks \(MDBs\): Nature People and Planet joint statement](#) at UNFCCC COP26 in November 2021.
- iv. As recommended at UNGA-76, LPN endorsers and supporters should define strategies to address the Dasgupta Review findings. In particular, seek to align policies and regulatory frameworks to support the transition towards a nature-positive economy, working together to ensure that:
 - a. nature-related considerations are mainstreamed into economic decision-making, using natural capital accounting routinely to monitor progress;
 - b. policy makers put robust policies in place to manage the systemic and institutional level risks associated with biodiversity loss; and,
 - c. trade policy helps to support the transition to a nature-positive economy.
- v. Enhance resource mobilization. LPN endorsers and supporters should build on the success of UNGA-76 and take steps to enhance resource mobilisation from all sources and maximise its effectiveness to help close the current nature funding gap.

COMMITMENT 10

ENSURE THAT THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FUTURE POLICIES ARE SCIENCE-BASED, RECOGNIZE INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGE ALL OF SOCIETY

The past year has seen a significant improvement in both research and participation of local communities in local and multilateral decision-making. As per the CBD requirements, the first draft of the GBF is emphatic in its requirement for the equitable and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) as stated in Target 21 of the First Draft. The huge momentum behind the 30 by 30 target championed by

the HAC for N&P and GOA, of which many members are also LPN endorsers – has led to the creation of a number of IPLC-managed protected areas around the world. The HAC for N&P has an IPLC Task Force and has developed an associated narrative, whilst discussions during the G7 and IUCN's World Conservation Congress (WCC) in September in Marseille also strongly recognised the crucial role of IPLCs.



OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION:

A systematic whole-of-society approach in key decisions. In the coming year, LPN endorsers and supporters are encouraged to continue to ensure whole-of-society approaches in decision-making, and involve science experts as well as IPLCs, in co-design and implementation, from policy formation to implementation.

Where appropriate, this should build on existing agreements such as the [IPLC forest tenure Joint Donor Statement](#) and the [Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#) which recognised the rights and role of IPLCs in supporting the goal to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

III. CONCLUSION: WHAT ARE OUR MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES?

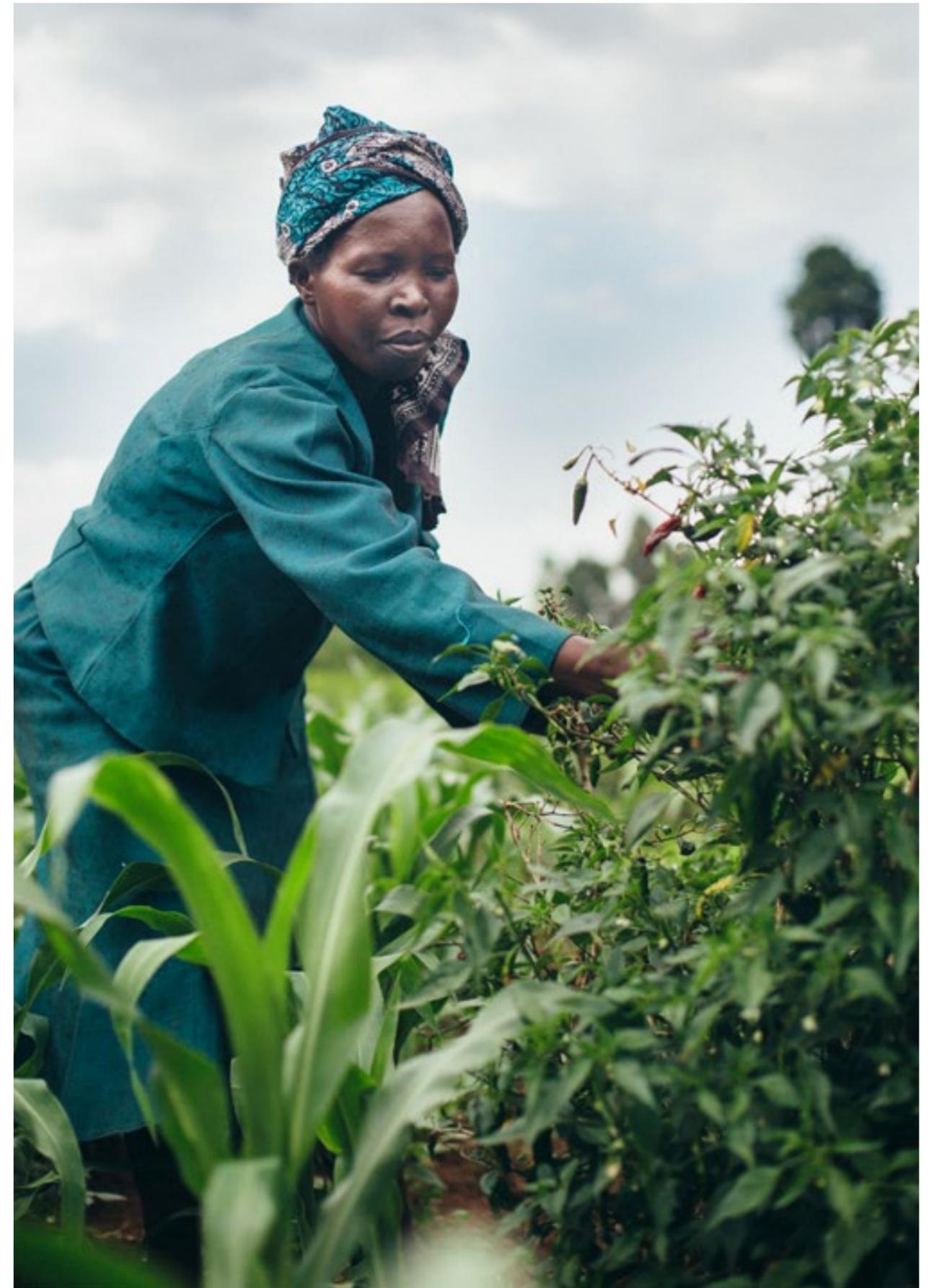
As per the [co-hosts' summary](#) from the UNGA-76 High-Level Event on Transformative Action for Nature and people, the LPN core group encourages all endorsers, supporters and unaffiliated parties to focus their collective efforts on two main strategic priorities:

PRIORITIES

1. Ahead of CBD COP15, focus collective efforts on securing an ambitious, effective, and transformational Global Biodiversity Framework, and its subsequent implementation, which commits society to being nature positive by 2030 and addresses the areas where the First Draft falls short of the LPN identified above. This will build on the 7 priorities outlined in the recently agreed HAC for N&P/GOA/LPN joint statement released at the CBD PreCOP and will need to maximise key milestones.

2. As recommended at UNGA-76, and ahead of the 50-year anniversary of Stockholm and UNEP, focus collective efforts on delivering on the challenges and opportunities outlined under Commitments 7 and 9 globally, thereby helping to transition towards a global nature-positive economy.

Finally, also in line with the co-host summary, the LPN core group recommends that endorsers and supporters across the three coalitions meet again at UNGA-77 to review progress (particularly against the priorities above), reaffirm our objectives, and provide an opportunity to showcase and encourage further ambitious action.



Nancy Rono working on her farm in Bomet County, Mara River Upper Catchment, Kenya
© Jonathan Caramanus / Green Renaissance / WWF-UK

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