



## Nature and People: From Ambition to Action

19 September 2023, The Westin New York Grand Central, High Level week of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly

### CO-HOST SUMMARY

#### Introduction

1. On 19 September 2023, the Leader's Pledge for Nature (LPN), the High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People (HAC for N&P) and the Global Ocean Alliance (GOA) worked together to deliver 'Nature and People: From Ambition to Action' on the occasion of the high level week of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA-78). The [event press release](#), [event programme](#) and [videos](#) can be found on the [Leaders' Pledge for Nature](#), the [High Ambition Coalition for Nature & People](#), and the [Nature for Life Hub](#) websites. **This summary provides an overview of the key messages, ambitious actions showcased and announced, and proposed next steps.**
2. The event was co-hosted by a cross-regional group of countries and partners (listed at the end of this document). The objective of the event, which included participation from over 30 representatives from across countries and non-state actors, was to demonstrate momentum at the highest-level in rapidly translating ambition to halt and reverse biodiversity loss into tangible and impactful actions. The event provided the opportunity for a number of ambitious countries and non-state actors to showcase domestic and international actions, both on land and in the ocean, to ensure successful implementation of biodiversity agreements, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and highlighting the success of the adoption of an international legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). The event fulfilled a commitment within the LPN and last year's leader-level UNGA-77 event to meet at UNGA-78 to review progress, reaffirm objectives and showcase and encourage ambitious action across the growing membership of the 3 coalitions<sup>1</sup>. The event also delivers upon HAC for N&P's and GOA's objectives of maintaining political momentum on biodiversity generally and more specifically on 30by30 (Target 3 of the GBF) and the Ocean respectively.
3. 5 Heads of State<sup>2</sup>, 8 Ministers<sup>3</sup>, 5 high-level and senior UN officials<sup>4</sup>, and 7 leaders from Indigenous peoples and local communities, the finance sector, philanthropy and civil society<sup>5</sup> and 2 youth activists delivered statements during the event which was moderated by **Wanjira Mathai**, Managing Director, Africa & Global Partnerships, World Resources Institute. A number of these leaders also participated in

<sup>1</sup> The 3 coalitions: the HAC for N&P now has more than 117 members (including the European Commission) the GOA has 73 members (including the European Commission), and the LPN has 97 endorsers (including the European Commission and two recent endorsers: UAE and Kazakhstan).

<sup>2</sup> Belize, Bhutan, New Caledonia, Sint Marteen and Niue

<sup>3</sup> Ecuador, UK, Norway, Bhutan, Somalia, Germany, France, Belize, USA, Portugal, Cabo Verde, Palau, UAE, Israel, Nigeria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Peru, Republic of Congo, EU, Samoa

<sup>4</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

<sup>5</sup> European Investment Bank (EIB), Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, Deloitte, Ernest & Young, CLARIFI, Ceibo Alliance, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Enduring Earth, Greenpeace International, The Club of Rome, Rainforest Trust

live panel discussions on “Progress in tackling biodiversity loss since Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adoption” and “Tackling common challenges, including finance, and delivering on commitments and pledges”. This year’s event included participation from celebrities Jane Fonda, Ellie Goulding and Jason Mamoia, and was attended by over 200 high level dignitaries and watched by over 3,600 viewers online.

## Key messages

4. **Leaders acknowledged the success of the last couple of years in securing ambitious multilateral nature-related agreements**, including the GBF, the BBNJ agreement and the Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) resolution agreed at UNEA 5.2, reflecting a crucial shift in humanity’s relationship with nature, particularly our recognition of its value. The role of high ambition coalitions (the LPN, HAC for N&P and GOA) were highlighted as vehicles to champion and increase ambition, bring hope and ensure accountability, with particular praise for the success of the HAC for N&P in rallying support for the “30by30 Target” (Target 3 of the GBF) and pivoting towards supporting its implementation (see 11q and 11u).
5. **However, many leaders emphasised that in order to deliver on the global ambition that humanity had set itself, effective implementation would be necessary.** Implementation was described as the “real test”, with many referencing the common obstacles in doing so, including finance (see 6), and the proper involvement of all of society (see 9). In particular, leaders urged each other to maintain the spirit of Montreal to deliver on the GBF with only 7 years to go. It is against this context that welcome announcements were made of domestic progress: countries such as the Bhutan (see 11n), Canada (see 11m), Costa Rica (see 11t) Germany (see 11a), Philippines (see 11i), Norway (see 11l), Niue (see 11c), and the UK (see 11h) reported progress updating domestic plans including their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and marine management plans, as well as enshrining in law where appropriate, whilst many others announced new protected areas (see 10). However, recognising that effective support mechanisms need to be in place in order to help countries with implementation, the HAC for N&P Co-Chairs reported progress with establishing the HAC for N&P matchmaking platform (see 11p and 11t), Enduring Earth reported progress with project finance for permanence (PFP) initiatives (see 11o), whilst Germany announced new funding towards the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership (see 11a). The CBD Secretariat (see 11v) outlined ongoing work to support the GBF implementation, complemented by significant funding from Germany towards the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (see 11a).
6. **Leaders were united in identifying finance as the key obstacle to effective implementation, with many, including Nigerian minister H.E. Dr. IZIAQ KUNLE SALAKO and Jane Fonda referencing the importance of the commitment made at CBD COP15 (Target 19 of the GBF) to increase international finance for biodiversity from developed countries to developing countries to at least \$20billion a year by 2025.**
  - a. Germany made an announcement of €40m funding towards the GBF Fund (see 11a), which along with existing UK and Canada funding (see 11h and 11m), will make the new established fund operational. Protect our Planet Challenge reported investing 1.6b of their 5b commitment, and announced significant new marine funding (see 11n and 8). Several countries announced significant new domestic funding, including Niue (see 11c) and Costa Rica (see t), with Belize announcing a new debt for nature swap (see 11b), as well as important funding for IPLCs from CLARIFI (see 11e and 9).
  - b. In the spirit of unlocking finance from non public sources, welcome announcements were made by WWF on the leveraging of private sector funding using the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development for bankable nature solutions (see 11q) and Birdlife International on a new Americas Flyway Initiative with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean and National Audubon Society which will unlock \$5 billion for nature (12b). To complement this new funding, the European Investment Bank committed to announcing a new assessment

of biodiversity risk at COP28 to be implemented in projects thereafter (see 11r), France and the UK referred to their co-chaired newly launched high level panel on biodiversity credit to increase private sector investment in natural capital (see 11p and 11h), and leaders welcomed the new Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework.

7. **Several leaders highlighted the GBF's target 3 (protection of 30% of the planet by 2030) as a central pillar of the GBF.** Several leaders made key new announcements of the protected areas, including Belize (see 11b), New Caledonia (see 11d), Colombia (see 11k) and Conservation International (see 11s). This was supported further with announcements of funding or funding arrangements including from Niue on the Ocean Conservation Credits (OCCs) (see 11c) and Philippines' announcement of a new 30by30 national network to promote public private partnerships, (see 11i). To further complement the progress of the HAC for N&P (and the GOA), Protect our Planet Challenge announced new funding to support Pacific islands achieve 30by30 (see 11n and 8), France announced they were setting up a new national working group on protected areas to identify French expertise available to support HAC for N&P members with 30by30 implementation (see 11p), whilst Nigeria announced that Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries would be working together to designate new protected areas (see 11f).
8. **In particular, Leaders recognised the importance of taking ambitious action in the Ocean to tackle nature decline, with a strong call to sign and ratify the newly agreed BBNJ agreement as a crucial step towards implementing the GBF.**
  - a. Countries such as the Philippines, Colombia, Germany, Canada, UK and Nigeria (who also committed African countries to signing up) and the European Union committed to signing the BBNJ agreement, further complemented by an announcement of new funding to support BBNJ by Protect our Planet Challenge (see 11n), existing funding from the EU of €40m (see 11g), and the UK's commitment to fund the development of area-based management tools beyond national jurisdiction and support for an initiative aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (see 11h).
  - b. Of the announcements of new domestic protected areas, many were in the Ocean e.g. Niue launched the 'NOW Trust,' a public-private partnership to fund its marine protected area spanning 40% of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (see 11c) and New Caledonia to protecting 10% of their maritime space under strict protection by 2023 (see 11d), often supported by dedicated funding e.g. the Costa Rica blue fund (see 11t), Protect our Planet Challenge (see 11n), and funding from the US to support Pacific Islands (see 11u). In addition, Belize announced a new \$5million SIDS Ecosystem Restoration Flagship (see 11b).
  - c. Several countries such as the UAE, US and the UK made new commitments to Ocean initiatives including joining the Global Ocean Alliance (see 11j), Mangrove Alliance for Climate (see 11u), Ocean Conservation Pledge (see h), with Protect our Planet and UAE signalling plans for a new mangrove breakthrough moment at COP28 (see 11n). Several leaders also called for a deep seabed mining moratorium.
  - d. Countries also demonstrated their support for crucial research and knowledge-sharing e.g. UK's funding for the secretariat for the Ocean Acidification Research for Sustainability programme (see 11h), research stations in Philippines (see 11i), whilst Belize announced a new project fostering Caribbean SIDS-SIDS peer-learning and cooperation (see 11b).
9. **The crucial role of all of society in implementation and decision-making in tackling nature decline, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and intergenerational collaboration was also highlighted by several leaders.** Several countries described inclusive conservation efforts, including \$80million from Colombia to towards social agreements in the Amazon and to enhance indigenous reserves management, as well as their efforts to sign in congress the Esca Agreement to defend the earth defenders from violence (see 11k), expanded engagement with tribal

nations in the US (see 11j), strengthened IPLC partnerships in the Philippines (see 11i), and Canada's existing \$800m investment in indigenous led conservation and investment in nature (see 11m), with Protect our Planet Challenge reporting that 23% of their investment in 2022 went to IPLCs (see 11n). To build on these efforts further, the CLARIFI announced that they were receiving €5 million to invest in boosting the role of IPLCs in decision-making on nature conservation (see 11e).

10. **Finally, Leaders highlighted that the growing impacts of inter-connected environmental crises such as biodiversity loss and climate change were increasingly being felt across the world, regardless of geography, and the growing urgency of tackling them.** However, leaders emphasised that doing so would only be possible if we take a concerted global effort, delivering key actions both at home but also internationally. In several instances, leaders stressed the need to go further e.g. in protecting the other 70% not covered by 30by30. Despite the impressive announcements made during this event, it is clear that there is much more to do. The Champions of Nature network launched by recently launched Canada (see 11m) brought some hope in maintaining the momentum and “magic of Montreal” into the implementation phase.

## Ambitious actions and announcements

11. The following key actions were showcased and announced during the event:
  - a. **H.E. Steffi Lemke (Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany):** *Announced* Germany's contribution of €40m into the new GBF fund; an additional €10 million to the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership which they co-lead with Colombia; a contribution of €15 million to the work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; a commitment to sign the BBNJ agreement as one of the first countries to do so; and, a commitment to join the Champions for Nature networked launched by Canada. She also *outlined* actions being taken by Germany to implement the GBF domestically, including an Action Plan on NBS for Climate and Nature; a National Water Strategy; and, an update to Germany's NBSAP in time for COP16.
  - b. **H.E. Juan Antonio Briceño (Prime Minister of Belize):** Building on recent commitments to achieve 30by30 by 2026 and a commitment to 20% of their coral reef as TIC zone for total protection, Belize *announced* a SIDS Ecosystem Restoration Flagship, co-led by Comoros, St Lucia, and Vanuatu and supported by Germany and Denmark with a budget of \$5 million; a debt for nature swap agreed this year between Cabo Verde and Portugal for €12 million of debt repayments scheduled until 2025; and, a project fostering Caribbean SIDS-SIDS peer-learning and cooperation on Data Solutions for Nature, co-led by Belize with the general support of Spain and the Republic of Korea.
  - c. **The Honourable Premier Dalton Tagelagi (Premier of Niue):** *Recalled* a previous commitment to protect 40% of Niue's waters and their new marine special management plan agreed in 2021, and *announced* a new Innovative Funding Mechanism to Implement 30x30, the Ocean Conservation Credits (OCCs) which will underpin Niue's long term sustainable conservation efforts, and will help fund the management, monitoring, and implementation of a reserve covering 40% of Niue's waters.
  - d. **The Honourable Minister Jeremie Katidjo Monnier (Minister of Environment, New Caledonia):** *Recalled* previous commitment to protect 1.3m km<sup>2</sup> through the establishment of the Natural Park of the Coral Sea (currently the 5th largest marine park in the world). He *announced* that New Caledonia were working with Kanak indigenous peoples, scientists, NGOs like Pew, Ocean Legacy, WWF and CI to protect 10% of their maritime space (representing more than 130,000 km<sup>2</sup> of new highly protected marine areas) by the end of 2023. This will include blue corridors with Australia, Vanuatu, Salomon Islands and Fiji working together to protect the Pacific.
  - e. **Deborah Sanchez (Director, The Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI)):** *Announced* that CLARIFI has recently been selected by the German

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to receive €5 million as a part their commitment to invest in boosting the role of IPLCs in decision-making on nature conservation.

- f. **H.E. Dr. Iziq Kunle Salako (Minister of State for Environment, Nigeria): *Announced*** that African countries will be ratifying the new BBNJ agreement as soon as possible; and, that ECOWAS countries are seeking to launch the coordination process for the designation of the new protected areas in the sub-region, and have committed to act together to ensure that direct exploitation is no longer a driver of biodiversity loss.
- g. **H.E. Virginijus Sinkevičius (European Commissioner for the Environment): *Outlined*** steps to implement policies and laws under the European Green Deal including EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 and law on nature restoration. He ***recalled*** the EU deforestation free products regulation entered in force last year, and provided an update on progress in the implementation of the €7 billion euros pledge to support biodiversity action in partner countries: €1 billion of forests; €40m for a global ocean program to support the ratification and implementation of the new High Seas Treaty; €700 million for the Great Green wall in Africa; €1b for the nature africa; and, support for research worth half a billion euros for forest.
- h. **The Rt Hon Thérèse Coffey (Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland): *Recalled*** the UK's existing commitment to support international climate finance with at least £3b for nature, the UK's initial contribution of \$10m into the new GBF fund, and the establishment of a new global biodiversity credits roadmap with France, as well as measures the UK is taking to implement the GBF domestically, including putting environmental targets into law and a commitment to update their NBSAP by May 2024. She ***announced*** the UK's endorsement of the Ocean Conservation Pledge; the UK's intention to sign the BBNJ Agreement; commitment to funding a project focused on developing proposals for area-based management tools beyond national jurisdiction in preparation for the first BBNJ Conference of Parties when in force; £2.5 million to support the Joint Analytical Cell, a crucial initiative aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and, £120,000 to fund Plymouth Marine Laboratory as the secretariat for the Ocean Acidification Research for Sustainability programme.
- i. **H.E. Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga (Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines): *Outlined*** domestic actions including establishing a national nature resource geospatial database as physical basis for natural capital accounting system and development planning, the planning of a new holistic and climate and disaster risk sensitive NBSAP,, legislating for 8 new protected areas, establishing new network of action research stations in marine biogeography regions, enhancement of reef protection and implementation of focussed species protection action plans, implementation of polluter pays based laws and regulations; and, strengthened IPLC partnerships. She ***announced*** a new 30by30 national network to promote public private partnerships; that the Philippines would be hosting Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction; and, the Philippines' intention to sign the BBNJ agreement.
- j. **H.E. Jennifer "J.R." Littlejohn (Assistant Secretary at the US Bureau of oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, USA): *Recalled*** US's commitment to consider a new national marine sanctuary designation to protect all US waters around the Pacific Remote Islands, and a new economic assistance agreement with the Fisheries Forum Agency to provide \$600million to Pacific Islands over the next 10 years. This complements existing work to support the Pacific community to support Palau and other Pacific Islands to develop climate proof marine spatial plans. She ***outlined*** expanded engagement with tribal nations including in Nevada, Texas, Colorado; a new tribally led national marine sanctuary led by the Northern Chumash Tribal Council in Central California; consideration of a marine sanctuary to protect the Hudson Canyon; 4 large scale MPAs through CCAMLR in the Southern Ocean. She ***announced*** that the US would be joining the GOA, and announced intent to sign the BBNJ agreement.

- k. **H.E. Susana Muhamad (Minister of Environment of Colombia):** *Outlined* progress in decreasing deforestation in 34% in the Amazon of Colombia, and *announced* that they signed in congress the Esca Agreement to defend the earth defenders from violence; had committed \$150 million per year to sustain the pact with the amazon; committed \$400 million to restore wetland; committed \$80 million from for ecological restoration with indigenous lands; and, aimed to have 13 biodiversity hotspots in Colombia and 13 regions (with two recently launched).
- l. **H.E. Espen Barth Eide (Minister of Climate and the Environment of Norway):** *Outlined* progress to implement the GBF domestically including preparing a white paper of implementation to be presented to COP16, and *recalled* Norway's significant previous financial support to countries in the Amazon.
- m. **H.E. Steven Guilbeault (Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Canada):** *Recalled* Canada's \$800m investment in indigenous led conservation and investment in nature; new areas added to the national conserved areas network; establishment of a new nature champions network; and, Canada's recent contribution of \$20m into the new GBF fund. He *outlined* progress in updating their biodiversity strategy and enshrining the biodiversity target into law, and *announced* their intention to sign the BBNJ.
- n. **Dr. Cristián Samper (Managing Director and Lead, Nature, Bezos Earth Fund, on behalf of Protect Our Planet Challenge):** *Recalled* that 11 different philanthropies pledged \$5billion to support 30by30 in 2021 and *outlined* that by the end of 2023 the Protect Our Planet Challenge would have invested 1.6billion (23% of the investment in 2022 went to IPLCs), including \$220million in Colombia, \$200 million in Canada, and \$200 million in Brazil. He *announced* that the Protect Our Planet Challenge would be deploying funding and supporting the ratification of the BBNJ, plans to support the Pacific islands leading to a commitment of 30by30, and plans for a global mangrove breakthrough moment at COP28 to protect 80% of mangroves.
- o. **Zdenka Piskulich (Managing Director, Enduring Earth):** *Outlined* that Enduring Earth had raised more than half a billion dollars for project finance for permanence (PFP) and had worked with governments to leverage additional \$700million, with 11 initiatives underway in 10 countries to protect 300 million hectares of critically important landscapes and seascapes. She also described Enduring Earth's work with 100 communal conservancies to create community driven protection in Namibia and 73 different community based organizations in Mongolia, in NW territories.
- p. **H.E. Sarah El Haïry (Secretary of State for Biodiversity, France):** *Highlighted* the crucial role that HAC for N&P, co-chaired by France and Costa Rica, played in securing the 30x30 GBF target. She *reported* that it was now focusing on implementation to translate this target into action, starting with the establishment of a permanent secretariat and matchmaking platform to match technical and financial assistance with practical needs on the ground supported by 400,000 EUR investment from France. In addition, she *announced* that France had set up the "French Hub for Protected Areas", as well as a national working group on protected areas to identify French expertise available to support HAC for N&P members in Target 3 implementation through the HAC for N&P matchmaking platform. She also *recalled* that France had set up a high level panel on biodiversity credit, with co-chair UK, in Paris earlier this year to increase private sector investment in natural capital .
- q. **Kirsten Schuijt (Director General, World Wide Fund for Nature):** *Announced* that WWF will be a partner in the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development which, so far, has mobilised over €1.3 billion for a portfolio of 50 bankable nature-solutions across Africa, Asia and Latin America, projected to secure climate-resilient livelihoods for up to 16 million people. WWF also mentioned the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs' additional injection of €40 millions that will help scale these impacts further.

- r. **Ambroise Fayolle (Vice President, European Investment Bank): Committed** to announcing a new definition, tracking and monitoring of nature positive, including a biodiversity score, to enable a better assessment of biodiversity risk at COP28. This is with a view to implement this from next year in all projects funded by the Bank of the European Union and the Climate Bank of the European Union.
- s. **Dr. Richard Jeo (Chief Field Officer, Asia-Pacific, Conservation International): Announced** the new initiative 'Great People's Forest of Eastern Himalaya' which intends to restore 1 million hectare of forest across Bhutan, Nepal, the northeast provinces of India and Bangladesh, including by planning a billion trees and raising a billion dollars.
- t. **H.E Franz Tattenbach Capra (Minister of Environment, Costa Rica): Recalled** their leadership of the HAC for N&P and LPN, the HAC for N&P's progress in supporting 30by30 action, and reminded the audience that Costa Rica and France would be co-chairing the next UN Conference on the Ocean in June 2024 in Costa Rica. He **outlined** recent domestic actions including the Costa Rican National Blue Carbon Strategy, ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, 30% protection of their marine territory, and memorandums of understanding signed between Costa Rica, the Bezos Earth Fund, and other donors to establish the Costa Rica Blue Fund - 80% of which will be used to protect and planning of protected area, and the remaining 20% for advancing the sustainable blue economic and coastal areas.
- u. **H.E. Mariam bint Mohammed Almheiri (UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment): Announced** that UAE would host the Mangrove Ministerial at COP28 (new announcement) and that they will endorse the Mangrove Breakthrough building on their previous initiative Mangrove Alliance for Climate, and that they will host the first 30by30 ministerial meeting following the establishment of the HAC.
- v. **Dr. David Cooper (Acting Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity): Outlined** the work of the CBD Secretariat in developing national targets and their implementation; improving monitoring of progress for the GBF including by establishing a new indicators framework; establishing a program for IPLCs; meeting finance commitments; and, equitable sharing of benefits from generic resources and DSI.

12. The following announcements and actions were showcased via video:

- a. **H.E. Dr. Lotay Tshering (Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan): Recalled** their new biological corridor, and **outlined** actions including national reform initiatives and the initiation of their new fifth NBSAP.
- b. **Mr. Martin Harper (interim Chief Executive Officer, BirdLife International): Announced** the launch of a new Americas Flyway Initiative with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean and National Audubon Society, which, alongside an equivalent Regional Flyway Initiative with the Asian Development Bank in the East-Asian Australasian Flyway, will drive more than \$5 billion into supporting new infrastructure and site conservation to benefit migratory birds, the climate and livelihoods.

## Next Steps

13. Looking ahead, the co-hosts **recommend** that all members of the LPN, HAC for N&P, and the GOA:

- a. Align their efforts in the immediate future to ensure **UNFCCC COP28** is a success, with a strong focus on nature and the importance of integrated action across the CBD and UNFCCC, and urge all leaders to continue making ambitious announcements at this summit, including on 30x30 implementation, scaling of finance, action on oceans, mangroves and forests, and alignment of national planning frameworks for climate and biodiversity.
- b. Ahead of **the UN Ocean Conference** and **CBD COP16**, focus **their collective efforts and take specific actions to help deliver the ambition of agreements such as the GBF and the BBNJ**, in particular to: ensure their effective domestic and international implementation;

increase resource mobilisation to meet the \$20 billion funding target by 2025 from developed to developing countries, including from all sources and by repurposing current harmful incentives (including subsidies); and, conserving and protecting at least 30% of the planet's land and ocean by 2030.

- c. Meet again at **UNGA-79** at the highest level possible to review progress by showcasing actions since UNGA-78, reaffirm their objectives, announce new actions and encourage further ambitious action.

PRESENTED BY



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