

## Global Campaign for Nature

1. Title/Heading.	Global Campaign for Nature
<p><b>2. Context and rationale.</b></p>	<p>We face two major threats to life on Earth: the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis. “ Nearly two-thirds of the Earth’s wetlands and half of all rainforests are already gone. The planet has lost 60% of its wildlife populations since 1970. More than 26,000 wildlife and plant species are now at risk of extinction. (WYSS Foundation). Global forest loss has remained alarmingly high over the past decade. 2017 was the second worst year on record for tropical tree cover loss (Global Fores Watch, 2018). Demand for agricultural commodities, including beef, plantations for soya, coffee and oil palm, and resource extraction through mining have been identified as the leading drivers of deforestation globally (Curtis et al., 2018; Lambin and Meyfroidt, 2011; Rudel et al., 2009). More than half of global forest loss annually, some 5 Mha per year, is directly attributed to land-clearing for agriculture (Curtis et al., 2018).</p> <p>Not attending each of them will result in ecosystem collapse, release of large, relatively stable long lived carbon stocks into the atmosphere; and create severe social and economic disruption.</p> <p>The biodiversity and climate crises are closely linked but international policy responses to both crises are weak and not integrated. Climate policy and rules does not reflect this integrated approach. Unchecked either crisis will make solving the other extremely difficult and potentially impossible. We have a window of a little more than a decade to tackle both emergencies.</p> <p>While awareness of the seriousness of the climate crisis for biodiversity is high, awareness of the seriousness of the biodiversity crisis and its implications for effective climate action in ecosystems is low. The biodiversity crisis is resulting in severe ecosystem degradation and loss (IPBES 2018), which increases GHG emissions, reduces the ability of ecosystems to sequester and store carbon over the long term and reduces their adaptive capacity. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem decline also adversely impact food production and ecosystem services. When combined with escalating climate change we have a recipe for disaster. Currently investments in nature receive less than 3 percent of climate finance, and this investment is one of the most cost effective ones, for each dollar invested there is a return of 8 dollars in socio economic and environmental benefits. (CBD High</p> <p>Ecosystems store more carbon than in current known coal and oil reserves making it imperative to protect and restore their stability. Failure to prioritize the protection and restoration of primary forests and other primary natural ecosystems will likely result in failure to limit global temperature according to Paris Goals.</p>

## Global Campaign for Nature

	<p>Conversely, there are enormous opportunities to promote synergistic action to protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystem integrity (essential for stability and to maximize adaptive capacity) and robust climate mitigation and adaptation action.</p>
<p><b>3. An overview of the contribution.</b></p>	<p>The campaign's goal is to help conserve 30% of the Earth's lands and oceans by 2030 (30x30 target) and contribute to Paris goals through nature base solutions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating and expanding protected areas,</li> <li>- Restoring degraded ecosystems</li> <li>- establishing more ambitious international conservation targets in the post 2020 CDB framework. The specific milestone is to: Increase the targets for terrestrial and marine protection (Aichi target 11) to at least 30 percent land and water by 2030 (noting the need for indigenous participation, meaningful OECMs, and for conservation to be focused on areas of high ecological value)</li> <li>- Significantly increase funding for nature base solutions and the amount to support the protection and management of key high ecological value ecosystems.</li> <li>- Reinforcing the interlinkages between CBD and the UNFCCC Conventions, particularly on ambition targets and financial flows and mechanisms</li> <li>- Contribute to enhance NDC processes by including more specific and ambitious targets related to nature base solutions</li> <li>- investing in science</li> <li>- inspiring conservation and climate action around the world</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. How the contribution leverages living natural systems as a solution to avert climate change?</b></p>	<p>The Contribution is based on the notion that nature base solutions are critical to achieve Paris Goals including 1.5 target. The contribution is centered in helping to conserve 30% of the Earth's lands and oceans by 2030. It considers forest, land and oceans as critical ecosystems that function as carbon sinks but at the same time play a critical role providing ecosystem services (eg. water provision, improving quality of air, scenic beauty) that allow life on earth, improve quality of life of human populations and guarantee means of life for rural, coastal and other vulnerable communities.</p>
<p><b>5. How might the contribution support both climate, mitigation and adaptation as well as other</b></p>	<p>Protecting primary forests and other critical ecosystems such as oceans and mangroves provide climate mitigation and adaptation benefits. The resilience that protects carbon stocks also</p>

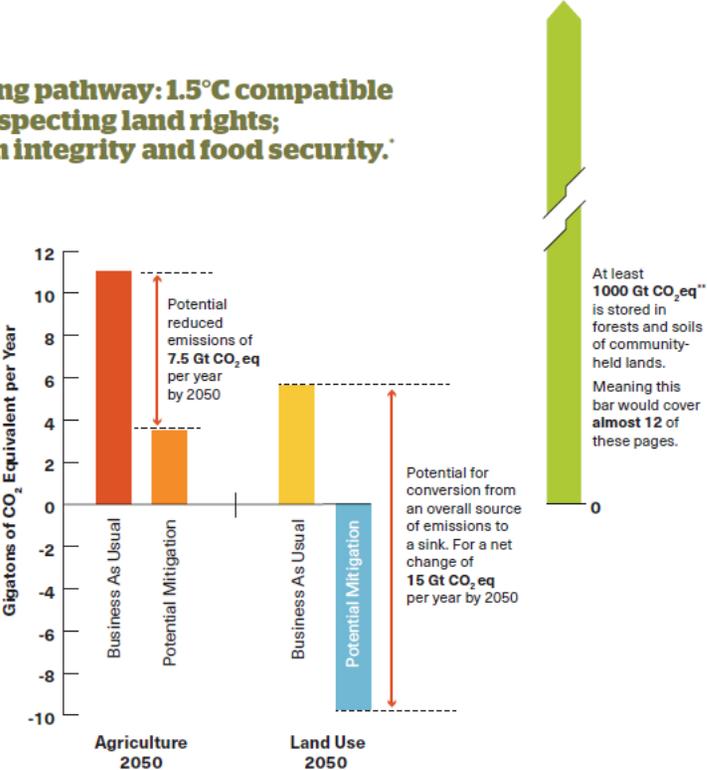
## Global Campaign for Nature

<p>important co-benefits and social, economic and environmental outcomes in coming years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reduction in carbon emission and carbon capture (GTonnes)</li> <li>b. Increasing climate resilience</li> <li>c. Social impact (job increase; poverty reduction, etc.)</li> <li>d. Net economic impact (total in US\$; how was it achieved?)</li> <li>e. Impact on realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (in particular SDGs 1,2,6,12,13,14,15,16)</li> <li>f. Just transition</li> <li>g. Food security</li> <li>h. Minimising species extinction and ecological losses and fostering an increase of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>protects other critical ecosystem services. These services include water provisioning and resistance to fire among others-</p> <p>Systems and rules that foster synergies between mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and SDG's are needed and this initiative tends to promote this approach by:</p> <p>This initiative is base on the concept that a large proportion, if not all of the required removals to achieve the 2/1.5 degree goals could be achieved by conserving and enhancing natural sinks, while better land management and agricultural practices could avoid significant amounts of ongoing emissions. Further, when the protection and restoration of natural sinks is achieved through the stewardship of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, securing collective land and forest rights represents a far more equitable and cost-effective way to achieve climate mitigation and adaptation targets than other carbon capture and storage measures (<i>Frechette et al., 2016</i>). This approach relies on ecosystem restoration to deliver 'the missing pathway' through avoided conversion of natural sinks and enhancing and protecting terrestrial and water ecosystems. It includes securing indigenous and community rights to land and utilises transformative agricultural practices to help eliminate over-production and consumption, including shifting diets and reducing demand for land for agricultural expansion. (CLARA, 2018)</p> <p>For this reason the initiate will facilitate and support work with indigenous and local people to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevent emissions by urgently protecting primary forest and other ecosystems undisturbed by modern industrial impacts;</li> <li>- Sequester more carbon (and enhance forest carbon stocks) by focusing forest restoration efforts around primary forest cores –buffering and reconnecting them to build resilience (of existing stocks and regenerating forests).</li> <li>- Encourage regeneration of degraded natural forests and other key ecosystems to prevent ongoing emissions and sequester long lived resilient carbon storage.</li> </ul> <p>“Ecosystem-based approaches in the land sector and agroecological system changes in food production and consumption could deliver 11 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>/year in avoided emissions, and almost 10 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq/year in carbon sequestered into the biosphere by 2050, while community-based tenure systems continue to protect the equivalent of over 1000 GtCO<sub>2</sub> as carbon stocks in (and under) community-managed</p>
--	---

## Global Campaign for Nature

	<p>lands and forests.” (CLARA, 2018)</p> <p>Hansen et al, (2017, p.595) note that “if rapid emission reductions are initiated soon, it is still possible that at least a large fraction of required CO2 extraction can be achieved via relatively natural agricultural and forestry practices with other benefits.” Removals at the lowest end of the modelled ranges could be achieved through ecosystem and rights-based pathways and agroecological approaches. These pathways rely on respecting principles of ecosystem integrity to promote the greatest biodiversity and ecosystem resilience possible, and on securing the land rights and other human rights of indigenous and rural communities who have demonstrated the greatest ability for land protection and stewardship (CLARA, 2018)</p>
--	--

**FIGURE 1:**  
**The missing pathway: 1.5°C compatible actions respecting land rights; ecosystem integrity and food security.\***



\* Calculations and assumptions for all pathways can be found in the supplementary table, available here: [www.ClimateLandAmbitionRightsAlliance.org/report](http://www.ClimateLandAmbitionRightsAlliance.org/report)

\*\* 1000 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> eq is equivalent to the 293 Gt C shown in Figure 2. We use CO<sub>2</sub> eq units here for comparability with agriculture and land use pathways.

## Global Campaign for Nature

<p><b>6. Which countries and organisations are involved in the contribution?</b></p>	<p>Costa Rica as leading country. Other countries to be confirmed include: Guyana, Suriname, Bahamas, Gabon, DRC, Guatemala, Liberia.</p> <p>Organizations: Wyss Foundation, National Geographic Foundation, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy</p>
<p><b>7. How have stakeholders (for example indigenous peoples, local communities, and youth) been consulted in developing the contribution?</b></p>	<p>Different NGOs that are partners of these initiatives have been working with indigenous peoples and local communities in helping them to protect key ecosystems around the world. These NGOs have identified that it is critical to channel more funds to these territories and communities in order to achieve the goals of protecting natural and cultural heritage.</p>
<p><b>8. Where the contribution can be put into action?</b></p>	<p>The Contribution intends to be put into place globally. In the initial phase there will be some champion countries and territories that will be selected in order to demonstrate that it is possible to achieve the specific conservation and climate targets.</p>
<p><b>9. How the contribution will be delivered? How will different stakeholders be engaged in its implementation? What are the potential transformational impacts?</b></p>	<p>The Global Campaign for Nature will be delivered by achieving several milestones: a) Conformation of a coalition of High Ambition Countries and Non state actors that will promote the adoption of a robust and ambition post 2020 CBD Framework in Beijing. This will include goal of conserving 30% of the Earth’s lands and oceans by 2030.</p> <p>b) To Generate a Financial Report that will contribute to understand what the cost of securing/managing the new targets will be and - conversely - what the cost of inaction would be. This reports intends to catalyze the mobilization new and additional public and private finance for nature base solutions.</p> <p>c) To generate Guidance and support for countries to include ambition nature base solutions targets in their enhanced NDCs and Long Term Strategies.</p> <p>c) To help implementing specific conservation projects on the ground with the participation of local and indigenous communities all around the world.</p> <p>There are different stakeholders already participating as partners of the initiatives, these includes private donors and philanthropies such as Wyss Foundation, ONGS such as National Geographic Foundation, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy. The initiative will allow national and local NGOs including those that</p>

## Global Campaign for Nature

<p><b>10. Is this initiative contributing to other Climate Action Summit workstream ?</b></p>	<p>Yes, particularly to: resilience and adaptation, social and political drivers; mitigation strategy, climate finance and carbon price workstreams.</p>
<p><b>11. Examples of experiences to date: how does this contribution build upon this experience? How does the contribution link with different ongoing initiatives?</b></p>	<p>This campaign started as a Wyss Campaign for Nature which is now adding new partners specially ambitious and committed Governments, NGOS and private sector.</p> <p>In its initial phase, the Wyss foundation is supporting communities, indigenous peoples, and organizations that are working to establish, expand, or improve the management of parks and protected areas around the world.</p> <p>The first 9 locally-led conservation projects that the Wyss Campaign for Nature is supporting – through a philanthropic investment of more than \$48 million – will help protect an estimated 10 million acres of land and 17,000 square kilometers of large, ecologically-rich ocean areas across thirteen countries. The lands and waters that are being conserved through these projects are to be managed in the public trust and open for public use and enjoyment. In the coming years, the Wyss Campaign for Nature will announce additional philanthropic support to conservation projects around the world.’</p>
<p><b>12. Mechanisms for funding (with specific emphasis on potential for partnerships).</b></p>	<p>The Wyss Foundation has committed 1 billion US dollars for the campaign.</p>
<p><b>13. Means of stewardship, metrics for monitoring.</b></p>	<p>Reports from the Wyss Foundation on specific projects          Reports from CDB Secretariat on the post 2020 framework and targets          Reports from Global Stocktake</p>
<p><b>14. Communication strategy.</b></p>	<p>2020 will be a critical year for the Ambition Cycle in the climate work as for the ambition in the CBD world. A global campaign calling for more engagement and ambition will be launched by all the different NGOs partner of the initiatives.</p> <p>As a first action, National Geographic will help to raise public awareness of the crisis related to biodiversity, why it matters, and why there must be a global deal for nature in 2020.</p>

## Global Campaign for Nature

<p>15. Contact details of proponents (indicating the degree of commitment among the countries and organizations that are named).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Carlos Manuel Rodriguez Minister of Energy and Environment of Costa Rica <a href="mailto:cmrodriguez@minae.go.cr">cmrodriguez@minae.go.cr</a></li><li>- Andrea Meza Climate Change Director MINAE: <a href="mailto:ameza@minae.go.cr">ameza@minae.go.cr</a> and <a href="mailto:andrea.mezamurillo@gmail.com">andrea.mezamurillo@gmail.com</a></li><li>- Rita Zaghoul Minister Counsellour, Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations <a href="mailto:rzaghoul@misioncronu.org">rzaghoul@misioncronu.org</a></li><li>- Michael Degnan Wyss Foundation: <a href="mailto:michaelhdegan@gmail.com">michaelhdegan@gmail.com</a></li></ul>
--	---