

Input to the 2020 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on Progress and “Accelerated Action and Transformative Pathways”

9 March 2020

Annex

Annex 1: Outline of the input of intergovernmental bodies to the HLPF

The development and finalization of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-15) in China, will be the key input of the Convention to the HLPF and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole. As explained in the 2019 submission, the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity will expire in 2020 and COP-14, which took place in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, agreed on a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. At the same time, Ministers at COP-14 committed to supporting the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in a manner aligned with the 2030 Agenda, and with a level of ambition and practicality that will facilitate the transformational changes needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

The negotiations to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prior to CBD COP-15, are being undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group under the leadership of two co-chairs and overseen by the COP Bureau, which is chaired by Egypt as the current president of the COP. As mandated by the decision, the co-chairs seek to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to consistency and coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies.

1. Key policies and measures to ensure “accelerated action and transformative pathways for realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

The recent *IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*¹ analyzed the global status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the impact of biodiversity and ecosystem services on human well-being and the effectiveness of responses, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Its results are highly relevant for the information sought in this section, related to (a) critical biodiversity-related gaps in implementing the 2030 Agenda and (b) priority measures to accelerate action and to ensure transformative pathways to realize the decade of action for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

(a) Critical biodiversity-related gaps in implementing the 2030 Agenda

According to the IPBES Global Assessment, biodiversity provides a range of ecosystems services or nature’s contributions to people which are essential for human well-being. Examples of the importance of these services are:

¹ See <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment-report-biodiversity-ecosystem-services>

- (a) Marine and terrestrial ecosystems are the sole sinks for anthropogenic carbon emissions, with a gross sequestration of 5.6 gigatons of carbon per year (the equivalent of some 60 per cent of global anthropogenic emissions);
- (b) Most of the world's wild flowering plants (87.5%) are pollinated by insects and other animals, more than three quarters of the leading types of global food crops can benefit from animal pollination and global agriculture's reliance on pollinator-dependent crops has increased in volume by more than 300 per cent over the last five decades;
- (c) The combined market value of livestock and fisheries was nearly \$1.3 trillion in 2016;
- (d) More than 2 billion people rely on wood fuel to meet their primary energy needs;
- (e) From 25 to 50 per cent of pharmaceutical products are derived from genetic resources and approximately 70 per cent of drugs used for cancer are natural or are synthetic products inspired by nature;
- (f) Tourism to protected areas generates an estimated \$600 billion annually;
- (g) Biodiversity makes production systems and livelihoods more resilient to shocks and stresses, including to the effects of climate change.

However, according to the assessment, biodiversity is in decline globally and is declining more rapidly than at any other time in human history. This is occurring in all regions and is happening at the level of genes, species and habitats. Moreover, the assessment found that significant changes at all biodiversity levels – from genetic diversity to biomes – are expected to continue under future global changes. Despite projections of some local increases in species richness and ecosystem productivity, the overall effect of global changes on biodiversity is projected to be negative.

Critical gaps are identified in effectively addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss. In decreasing order of impact, these are:

- (a) Changes in land and sea use – In terrestrial ecosystems changes in land use, relative to other drivers of change, are having the greatest negative impact. Over 40 per cent of the world's land is now agricultural or urban and only 13 per cent of the ocean and 23 per cent of land is still classified as "wilderness". Net primary productivity of ecosystem biomass and of agriculture is presently lower than it would have been under natural state on 23 per cent of the global terrestrial area, amounting to a 5 per cent reduction in total global net primary productivity;
- (b) Direct exploitation of organisms – The direct exploitation of organisms affects species in all ecosystems. However, in marine ecosystems the direct exploitation of organisms, mainly through fishing activities, has had the largest relative impact, followed by land-/sea-use change. Severe impacts to ocean ecosystems are illustrated by 33 per cent of fish stocks being classified as overexploited and more than 55 per cent of the ocean area being subjected to industrial fishing.;
- (c) Climate change – Human-induced climate change is projected to become an increasingly important direct driver of biodiversity loss. For example, 47 per cent of threatened terrestrial mammals, excluding bats, and 23 per cent of threatened birds may have already been negatively affected by climate change in at least part of their distribution. Several pollinator species have moved their ranges,

altered their abundances and shifted their seasonal activities in response to observed climate change over recent decades. Cascading effects of multiple climate-related drivers on polar zooplankton have affected food web structure and function, biodiversity as well as fisheries.

(d) Pollution – Although global trends are mixed, pollution has been increasing at least as rapidly as the total population, with key differences by region and by type of pollution. Specifically, with regard to water pollution, over 80 per cent of global wastewater is being discharged back into the environment without treatment, while 300–400 million tons of heavy metals, solvents, toxic sludge and other wastes from industrial facilities are dumped into the world’s waters each year. Specifically with regard to marine plastic pollution, this has increased tenfold since 1980, affecting at least 267 species, including 86 per cent of marine turtles, 44 per cent of seabirds and 43 per cent of marine mammals;

(e) Invasive alien species – Alien species are increasingly recorded across continents, and cumulative records of alien species have increased by 40 per cent since 1980, associated with increased trade and human population dynamics and trends. Nearly one fifth of the Earth’s surface is at risk of plant and animal invasions and the rate of introduction of new invasive alien species seems higher than ever before and shows no signs of slowing.

These direct drivers of biodiversity loss result from an array of underlying societal causes or indirect drivers of change, which are, in turn, underpinned by societal values and behaviours. The main indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, as identified in the report, provide key entry points for accelerated and transformative action:

(a) Production and consumption patterns – Today, humans extract more from the Earth and produce more waste than ever before. The use of natural resources has more than tripled from 1970 and continues to grow, and the cultivation and processing of biomass is now responsible for almost 90 per cent of global water stress and land-use related biodiversity loss. Global trends in the capacity of nature to sustain contributions to good quality of life from 1970 to the present show a decline for 14 of the 18 categories of nature’s contributions to people. Agriculture, forestry and other land use activities accounted for about 13 per cent of CO₂, 44 per cent of methane (CH₄), and 82 per cent of nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from human activities globally during 2007-2016, representing 23 per cent of total net anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases. Data available since 1961 shows the per capita supply of vegetable oils and meat has more than doubled and the supply of food calories per capita has increased by about one third. Currently, 25-30 per cent of total food produced is lost or wasted;

(b) Human population dynamics and trends – In the past 50 years, the human population has doubled, the global economy has grown nearly fourfold and global trade has grown tenfold, together driving up the demand for energy and materials. However, this growth has been uneven across countries and regions. In terms of direct exploitation, approximately 60 billion tons of renewable and non-renewable resources are being extracted each year. That number has nearly doubled since 1980, as the population has grown considerably while the average per capita consumption of materials has risen by 15 per cent since 1980. Agricultural expansion, alongside a doubling of urban area since 1992 and an unprecedented expansion of infrastructure linked to growing population and consumption, has come mostly at the expense of forests (largely old-growth tropical forests), wetlands and grasslands;

(c) Trade – In the past 50 years, the global economy has grown nearly fourfold and global trade has grown tenfold. This has resulted in negative consequences for nature overall. For example, the rise in

airborne and seaborne transportation of both goods and people, including a threefold increase in travel from developed and developing countries in particular, has increased pollution and significantly increased the presence of invasive alien species;

(d) Technological innovations – Technological innovation can have both positive (i.e. can enhance or partially replace some of nature’s contributions to people) and negative effects on biodiversity loss. For example, technology-driven increases in agricultural output per unit area (i.e. crop yield) can reduce the pressure on land. However, modern agriculture has tended to homogenize the genetic diversity of crops and herds;

(e) Local to global governance – Local to global governance initiatives can and have improved ecological, economic and social outcomes by supporting policies and incentives that are in line with the multiple values of ecosystem functions and of nature’s contribution to people. Generally, economic incentives have favoured expanding economic activity, and often environmental harm, over conservation or restoration. Harmful economic incentives and policies associated with unsustainable practices in fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture (including fertilizer and pesticide use), livestock management, forestry, mining and energy (including fossil fuels and biofuels) are often associated with land-/sea-use change and overexploitation of natural resources, as well as inefficient production and waste management. For example, in 2015, agricultural support potentially harmful to biodiversity amounted to \$100 billion in countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, although some subsidy reforms to reduce unsustainable pesticide uses and adjust several other consequential development practices have been introduced.

(b) Priority measures to accelerate action and to ensure transformative pathways

THE IPBES Global Assessment identifies pathways that would allow for a more positive future. They vary with geographic contexts but imply major deviations from current trends and indicate the need for sustained efforts over decades to meet internationally agreed objectives. They point to the need:

(a) To limit global warming to well below 2°C;

(b) For substantial shifts towards the sustainable management of resource exploitation and land use, market reform, globally equitable and moderate animal protein consumption, and reduction of food waste and losses.;

(c) To conserve, restore and sustainably use marine ecosystems, rebuilding overfished stocks, reducing pollution (including plastics), managing destructive extractive activities, eliminating harmful subsidies and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, adapting fisheries management to climate change impacts and reducing the environmental impact of aquaculture;

(d) To conserve, effectively manage and sustainably use terrestrial landscapes while contributing positively to human well-being;

(e) To maintain freshwater through both cross-sectoral and sector-specific interventions that improve water-use efficiency, increase storage, reduce sources of pollution, improve water quality, minimize disruption and foster the restoration of natural habitats and flow regimes;

(f) To increase the sustainability of cities and managing urban transformation.

The analysis of actions already taken to address biodiversity loss show that, in the absence of such actions, biodiversity conditions are likely to have been worse. Action thus needs to be intensified and scaled. The assessment identifies a range of actions which can be taken to bring about a transformational change in society's relationship with biodiversity and to put it on track to reach the 2050 Vision. Generally, the assessments highlight the imperative of addressing both the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss as described above, the latter being largely in common with the drivers of climate change and land degradation.

Specifically, the IPBES global assessment identifies **five main "levers" to generate transformative change** by tackling the underlying indirect drivers of nature deterioration and which could help to inform the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These levers are:

- (a) Developing incentives and widespread capacity for environmental responsibility and eliminating perverse incentives;
- (b) Reforming sectoral and segmented decision-making to promote integration across sectors and jurisdictions;
- (c) Taking pre-emptive and precautionary actions in regulatory and management institutions and businesses to avoid, mitigate and remedy the deterioration of nature, and monitoring their outcomes;
- (d) Managing for resilient social and ecological systems in the face of uncertainty and complexity to deliver decisions that are robust in a wide range of scenarios;
- (e) Strengthening environmental laws and policies and their implementation, and the rule of law more generally.

The assessment further identifies **possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change**. These are presented in detail in that report and are organized around a set of more general approaches for sustainability:

- (a) Enabling integrative governance to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness;
- (b) Promoting inclusive governance approaches through stakeholder engagement and the inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure equity and participation;
- (c) Practicing informed governance for nature and nature's contributions to people;
- (d) Promoting adaptive governance and management;
- (e) Producing and consuming food sustainably;
- (f) Integrating multiple uses for sustainable forests;
- (g) Conserving, effectively managing and sustainably using terrestrial landscapes;
- (h) Promoting sustainable governance and management of seascapes, oceans and marine systems;
- (i) Improving freshwater management, protection and connectivity;
- (j) Building sustainable cities that address critical needs while conserving nature, restoring biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services;

- (k) Promoting sustainable energy and infrastructure projects and production;
- (l) Improving the sustainability of economic and financial systems.

The assessment further identifies a range of **supportive measures and conditions** to achieve the levers and actions for transformational change noted above:

- (f) Enabling visions of a good quality of life that do not entail ever-increasing material consumption;
- (g) Lowering total consumption and waste, including by addressing both population growth and per capita consumption differently in different contexts;
- (h) Unleashing existing widely held values of responsibility to effect new social norms for sustainability, especially by extending notions of responsibility to include impacts associated with consumption;
- (i) Addressing inequalities, especially regarding income and gender, which undermine capacity for sustainability;
- (j) Ensuring inclusive decision-making, fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of and adherence to human rights in conservation decisions;
- (k) Accounting for nature deterioration from local economic activities and socioeconomic-environmental interactions over distances (telecouplings), including, for example, international trade;
- (l) Ensuring environmentally friendly technological and social innovation, taking into account potential rebound effects and investment regimes;
- (m) Promoting education, knowledge generation and maintenance of different knowledge systems, including the sciences and indigenous and local knowledge regarding nature, conservation and its sustainable use.

2. Contribution to accelerated action and transformative pathways and realizing the decade of action and delivery for achieving the 2030 Agenda

The IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, quoted above, was considered by the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting, in November 2019. SBSTTA-23 stressed the need for urgent action to address the drivers of biodiversity loss, as well as those of climate change and land degradation, in an integrated manner, in line with the findings of the IPBES Global Assessment. It also recognized that a key element in the development of pathways for living in harmony with nature, includes making changes in global financial and economic systems towards a globally sustainable economy and ensuring the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention. It requested the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Executive Secretary to consider the information provided in the IPBES Global Assessment, amongst others, when preparing documentation for the second meeting of the Working Group, and invited the Working Group to consider this information in its deliberations.

The process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as described above, is now ongoing. Based on a significant amount of submissions received from Parties, other governments, and

stakeholders, the deliberations and outcomes of the first meeting of the post-2020 Open-ended Working Group, which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, in August 2019, as well as the outcomes of a significant amount of thematic consultations, the co-chairs prepared a zero draft of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. This zero draft was considered and reviewed by the Open-ended Working Group at its second meeting, which took place in Rome, Italy, from 24-29 February 2020.² The meeting mandated the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Executive Secretary, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to prepare a first draft of the global biodiversity framework, taking into account the outcomes of its second meeting as well as of other consultation processes and relevant meetings of the Convention's Subsidiary Bodies, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its third meeting.

The Open-ended Working Group requested the Convention Secretariat to prepare an analysis of the linkages between the proposed goals, targets and monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Sustainable Development Goals within the scope of the Convention. This analysis is currently under preparation and can be shared once final.

This work will include an analysis on how the proposed goals, targets and monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework reflect the biodiversity-related SDG targets which, as they were inspired by the current Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020, will expire in 2020. These targets are:

- **SDG Target 2.5.** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
- **SDG Target 6.6.** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- **SDG Target 14.2.** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- **SDG Target 14.4.** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- **SDG Target 14.5.** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- **SDG Target 14.6.** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries

^{2/} See <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-02/documents> .

subsidies negotiation.

- **SDG Target 15.1.** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- **SDG Target 15.2.** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- **SDG Target 15.5.** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- **SDG Target 15.8.** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- **SDG Target 15.9.** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

COP-14 had already noted that several of the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have endpoints of 2020, and requested the Executive Secretary to bring the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The planned Global Biodiversity Summit, during the meetings of the General Assembly in 2020, will provide an opportunity to further highlight the critical linkages between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as a critical means to achieve accelerated action and transformative pathways for biodiversity, and as an essential contribution to the decade of action.

3. Selected recommendations for accelerating progress and moving on transformative pathways for realizing the decade of action, for possible use in drafting the HLPF declaration.

In light of the above, the HLPF may wish to:

- re-emphasize the essential role of biodiversity in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- express its support for the ongoing process, under the Convention on Biological Diversity, of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as the global policy framework for achieving accelerated action and transformative pathways for biodiversity in the coming decade, and as an essential contribution to the decade of action;
- note the importance of the Global Biodiversity Summit, scheduled to take place during the 2020 meetings of the General Assembly, as providing a critical opportunity to further highlight the essential role of biodiversity in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and to further galvanize political momentum for the effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework once adopted, as an essential contribution to the decade of action.

The HLPF may wish to consider, as appropriate, providing further guidance on the possible role of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in addressing the point that the biodiversity-related targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have endpoints of 2020.

2- Examples of accelerating actions and transformative pathways on SDGs 14 and 15

The list below identifies a number of salient initiatives, taken at national or international levels, with emphasis on SDGs 14 and 15. They either describe accelerating actions and transformative pathways already taken, or concrete commitments that are likely to lead to acceleration and transformation in the future. Many of these were presented or announced during last years' Climate Summit, including under the nature-based solutions stream.

The **2021-2030 Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**, declared by the United Nations General Assembly, aims to massively scale the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems as a proven measure to fight the climate crisis and enhance food security, water supply and biodiversity. With UNEP and FAO leading the implementation, and running in conjunction with the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, it offers significant opportunities to act as a major implementation hub and galvanizing action on biodiversity while contributing to job creation, food security and addressing climate change.

Indigenous-led protection of ocean areas in Canada, pushing Canada past 10% MPA target

- Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area is Canada's newest and largest Marine Protected Area (MPA), designated in August 2019 and covers 5.55% of Canada's ocean territory
<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/publications/tuvaijuittuq/designation/index-eng.html>
- Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area
<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/publications/tuvaijuittuq/designation/index-eng.html>

In November 2019, **Parliamentarians for Global Action** committed to take action on oceans
https://www.pgaction.org/pdf/annual-forum/Praia_Plan_of_Action_en.pdf?v=2

Formation of **Global Ocean Alliance**, made up of 10 countries supporting a target of 30% MPA coverage to be adopted at part of post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-creates-global-alliance-to-help-protect-the-worlds-ocean>

Creation of FAO Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform

In response to calls from CBD Parties for increased efforts for mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture sectors (forestry, fisheries and agriculture)

The Platform aims facilitate dialogue and exchanges between governments and other stakeholders regarding the sustainable use, management and restoration of biodiversity across the agriculture sectors.

<http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/>

Adoption by CBD COP 14 of definition and criteria for other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)

Adoption of OECM criteria and definition provides a basis to understand and report area-based measures that have tangible conservation impacts, but are not currently counted or reported in protected area statistics.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-08-en.pdf>

Creation of a new alliance for forests announced by Presidents of France (Emmanuel Macron), Colombia's President (Ivan Duque) and Chile's President (Sebastian Piñera), to protect the Amazon and other tropical forests with support from Germany, Norway, Peru and Conservation International. The plan, officially launched on the margins of the UN General Assembly, includes aid by international donors, such as \$100 million (90.7 million euros) from the French government and \$20 million from Conservation International.

Reiteration of the support of Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for REDD+. They committed US\$1 billion per year by 2020 or US\$5 billion in the period 2015-2020 for countries with ambitious plans to halt and reverse deforestation. The three governments called upon all partners to raise ambition by the end of 2020 to unlock the potential of forests, also stating they stand ready to continue contributing significant funding for forest countries.

Launch of the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance. Its members, responsible for directing more than US\$ 2.4 trillion in investments, committed to carbon-neutral investment portfolios by 2050. The Alliance was initiated by Allianz, Caisse des Dépôts, La Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ), Folksam Group, PensionDanmark and Swiss Re at the beginning of 2019. Since then, Alecta, AMF, CalPERS, Nordea Life and Pension, Storebrand, and Zurich have joined as founding members.

Creation of a unique international cross-sectorial, action-oriented business coalition on biodiversity with a specific focus on agriculture, known as the **One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)** initiated within French President Macron's One Planet Lab framework, was launched at the United Nations Climate Action Summit in New York on 23 September 2019. The coalition is determined to drive transformational systemic change and catalyze action to protect and restore cultivated and natural biodiversity within the value chains, engage institutional and financial decision-makers, and develop and promote policy recommendations in the CBD COP 15 framework to be held in 2020.

Launch by the World Bank and Germany of PROGREEN, a new global partnership to boost efforts to stop deforestation; restore degraded lands; improve livelihoods in poor, rural communities; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Germany is contributing 200 million Euros to kickstart the program.

The following **commitments at national level** were made during the nature-based solutions stream of the Climate Summit:

- Barbados committed to plant 1 million trees by end of 2020 (on 166 square miles);
- Colombia committed to restoring an additional 300,000ha (about 180 million trees) of forest by 2022, and to put an additional 900,000 ha under agro-forestry and sustainable forest management;
- Democratic Republic of Congo committed to stabilize forest cover at 60%;
- Ethiopia reaffirmed its commitment to planting 4 billion new trees a year;
- Fiji affirmed its commitment to plant 1 million new trees and exploring opportunity to plant 31 million more;
- Guatemala aims to restore 1.5m ha of forested land by 2022, noting \$100m invested so far;
- Hungary aims to increase forest cover by 30% by 2030;

- Kenya emphasized the country's efforts to shift to renewable energy and a commitment to plant two billion trees by 2022;
- New Zealand committed to plant one billion trees by 2028, with 150 million already in the ground. Farming leaders have made their own commitment to cut emissions from food production, and the government promised that over the next 5 years they will collaborate to build systems that every farmer will be able to use to measure, manage and reduce their own farm's emissions;
- Nigeria intends to employ youth to plant 25 million trees;
- Pakistan reaffirmed its commitment (as mentioned in their submission to the NBS track) to planting 10 billion new trees in next 5 years, on top of the 1.1 billion new trees already planted;
- Sierra Leone committed to planting 2 million trees by 2023;
- United Kingdom announced up to £1bn of funding to develop new technologies aimed at tackling climate change in developing countries, as well as £175m to help protect 1bn people around the world from the effects of extreme weather, and presented plans for a new £220m fund to save endangered animals such as the African elephant and Sumatran tiger from extinction.
