INTRODUCTION: ROAD TO SHARM EL SHEIKH

COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh (6-18 November) takes place on the frontlines of the climate crisis, at the peak of compounding, interlinked, international and local crises on food, energy, and environmental security, and escalating cost of living everywhere.

The above translates for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean in a lower-than-expected economic growth in 2022. Particularly, the economies of South America are projected to grow only 2.6% this year, compared to the growth of 6.9% in 2021 with an employment situation that presents a similar trend, with an increase in the number of the employed population, but a slower pace of growth (ECLAC, 2022). Likewise, the US dollar has shown a tendency to appreciate against almost all currencies, which is also to the detriment of the economies of the region. Also, the conflict in East Europe has further complicated international trade, deepening inflationary trends, and rising commodity prices in the short term, especially those linked to energy and food. Countries rich in natural resources have started to receive extraordinary income from that rise in commodity prices, but this can have detrimental environmental consequences, especially in commodities associated with deforestation and energy transition since the market dynamics have led to decisions that could deepen dependence on fossil fuels in the long term promoting continued exploitation of natural resources, against the energy transition to renewable energies, the implementation of the global climate commitments and the allocation of resources for nature.¹

Also, according to the latest IPCC Report, the effects of the climate crisis will deepen in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region due to irreversible impacts exacerbated by the region’s social and economic conditions, including high levels of poverty, inequality, and instability.

In this context of a combined crisis, COP27 is expected to shift the focus to urgently, needed on-the-ground implementation supported by increasing and accessible finance, technology, and capacity-building support on priority subjects such as; the urgent implementation of immediate climate mitigation actions on the ground over the next 1-2 years, strengthening climate adaptation and resilience on the ground, providing and mobilizing means of implementation, and strengthening civil society participation.²

It is imperative that implementation on the ground considers the particularities of each region. While 80% of LAC countries have submitted their second generation Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), demonstrating strong institutional

¹ Nature-based Solutions in the Amazon region: Financing opportunities for a prosperous future WWF COL (in process)
² Climate & Energy - COP27. https://sites.google.com/wwf.panda.org/climateandenergy/resources/other-events/cop27
coordination and stakeholder engagement mechanisms, there are still significant systemic risks that may limit the progress of the climate agenda in the region.

An example of the above is the risk posed by parallel and illicit powers operating in key territories, especially in the Amazon basin, which have contributed to increased deforestation and limited civil society participation in transformation processes, due to increased violence in the territories. According to Global Witness (2022), 200 land and environmental defenders were killed in 2021 and more than three quarters of the attacks took place in Latin America. In Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, 78% of the attacks took place in the Amazon. In addition, indigenous peoples and local communities are often poorly represented in national processes and their rights may not be defended and enforced, given that there are insufficient resources to build resilience and respond to climate change.

Furthermore, another key aspect for the region is to leverage the adaptation agenda, increasing the political pulse, and promoting effective adaptation measures, to increase resilience for nature and people and to position a LAC adaptation narrative.

Thus, COP27 is a political opportunity for governments and non-state actors to show they are moving beyond geopolitical and economic stress – and working with civil society – to respond together to the threats causing national and global insecurity, then there is the need to advance; both inside the UNFCCC and outside the UNFCCC, to demonstrate implementation and collaboration to tackle today’s intersecting crisis. Bellow, some insights about the negotiation outcomes and overall results that are a priority for the region

**AMBITION AND SHIFTING TO IMPLEMENTATION**

**URGENT AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION ON THE GROUND**

The Mitigation Work Programme agreed in Glasgow to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation by 2030 is an opportunity for the region to fully and urgently implement the ambitious pledges made at COP26 and in other contexts ensure that ambitious claims are backed up with urgent and adequate action and environmental integrity.

Among the region’s priority informal/sectoral commitments are:

- The LEADERS’ DECLARATION ON FORESTS AND LAND USE
- The GLOBAL METHANE PLEDGE to collectively reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030
aligning global ambition with climate objectives

While a renewed concentration on accelerated, immediate and urgent implementation on the ground action is essential in the short term, Parties will in parallel need to maintain a focus on the mid and long term, as they develop their plans and targets for their next round of NDCs with a 2035-time frame, submit more ambitious 2030 targets, and develop and deepen their long term decarbonization plans. For this, it is essential that the region:

respond to the 2030 global ambition gap: Between 2020 and 2022, 27 countries in the region updated their NDCs. At least 5 were recognized by WWF as an 'NDC we want' and 1 as an 'NDC we don’t want'. It is essential that the countries in the region that have not yet updated their NDC (Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana, Ecuador, and the Bahamas) update their NDC in alignment with the 1.5°C.

The above, along with stronger strategies to address deforestation, as forest loss and deterioration are the cause of about 10% of global warming. According to WWF (2021), 9 of the 24 deforestation fronts are in Latin America: six in the

---

3 https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/climate_and_energy_practice/ndcs_we_want/
4 https://www.wwf.org.uk/learn/effects-of/deforestation
Amazon in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela/Guyana; another in the Gran Chaco (Paraguay/Argentina); one in the Cerrado (in Brazil); one in Chocó-Darién - Colombia/Ecuador; and another in the Mayan Forest (Mexico/Guatemala).

Global stocktake (GST) and communicating NDCs within a 2035 timeframe, the GST process is ongoing, and it will be the main input to third generation NDCs with a 2035-time frame. For the LAC region the GST should consider projected impacts on vulnerable regions as described in the IPCC reports; economic and non-economic losses and damages, particularly the vulnerability of developing countries action and international cooperation on climate change; assessing the collective progress of implementation on the ground, including the progress and gaps on delivery of commitments and ambitions in pre2020 and post2020 periods; identifying future actions for enhancing ambition, addressing implementation barriers and opportunities, and considering equity and the best available science together.

DELIVERING ON THE ENERGY TRANSITION
The region should also leverage the energy transition decision from Glasgow (1/CP.26 para 20) to work specifically on spurring immediate action in the energy sector, both fossil fuel phase-out (coal, oil, and gas), and the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology worldwide, following the principles of just transition. One of the biggest challenges for the region on this front is the current pro-gas trends in the region, gas should not be promoted as a “transition fuel” as is currently the practice in different LAC countries- Governments of the region should define phase-out gas production/import transition dates and at the same time, work on degasifying the demand, also countries should be transparent about their energy and net-zero objectives, and clearly state what will be the role, if any, of fossil fuels. Countries in the region that have taken the lead on Just energy transition are called to showcase their experiences including challenges and opportunities to raise ambition.

EQUITY AND ACCESS
COP 27 should respond to the impacts of climate change and mobilize support and technical assistance to the most vulnerable. Equity is a fundamental basis for understanding the context and identifying future actions for enhancing ambition, addressing implementation barriers and opportunities, and strengthening international cooperation under the Paris Agreement. This African COP must bring to the forefront the issues of adaptation, loss, and damage and finance aligned with achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication priorities of developing countries.

---

5 G77 and China input to GST. [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202206050832---G77%20and%20China%20input%20to%20GST.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202206050832---G77%20and%20China%20input%20to%20GST.pdf)
In that sense, it is important to push for a systemic change to tackle the current economic and social crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean that consider the regional economic, social, and environmental particularities, aligned with global priorities, to ensure a just transition that respects indigenous peoples and local and communities’ rights and livelihoods. This is an opportunity to embrace a just and green transition towards environmentally and socially sustainable and low carbon and nature positive economies that generate new sources of jobs, equity and social inclusion, social justice and poverty eradication for LAC while halting and reversing biodiversity loss and tackling climate change. For LAC countries valuing nature is the foundation for a healthy society and a thriving economy.

This COP will put a spotlight on the special needs and circumstances of the African continent. This is an issue of important geopolitical and negotiation sensitivity. Latin American countries have maintained a common front on this issue since COP21, both at the political level and in the technical discussions that argue the high vulnerability of the region, as well as with the recognition of the implications that a decision that recognizes the special circumstances of another region may have in terms of limiting access to finance and putting at risk the implementation of the Paris Agreement for the LAC region. Thus, from the perspective of the LAC region, it is important to maintain the status quo recognizing all developing countries as vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change without further distinction to any group of countries to leave none behind as enshrined in the principles of the Paris Agreement.

**RESPONDING TO THE WORSENING IMPACTS**

According to the Working Groups I, II, and III of the IPCC for its Sixth Assessment Report observed changes in weather and climate extremes (such as hot extremes, heavy precipitation, and agricultural and ecological drought) are adversely affecting all developing countries including Latin America and the Caribbean. In that sense, the increase in global temperature could affect the region by i) increasing the temperature of the hottest days; ii) increasing marine heatwaves; iii) increasing precipitation; iv) rising sea level, and v) risking food security.

COP27 must address this climate injustice by adopting key decisions on major issues that will accelerate the response to the worsening impacts of climate change. These include:

**Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** At COP26, CMA adopted a decision to establish and launch a comprehensive two-year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh (GlaSS) work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation. For LAC countries it is important to identify gaps in adaptation funding and how to overcome such

https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wgt/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Regional_Fact_Sheet_Central_and_South_America.pdf
challenges; also, it is fundamental to accelerate progress towards establishing definitions, methodologies, metrics and qualitative and more important, quantitative indicators for adaptation action and support and how to monitor and evaluate adaptation action and support. The GlaSS should seek to be fostered by the experiences and voices of all stakeholders linked to adaptation at the international, regional, national, and local level. It’s important to keep in sight that the GlaSS results will imply an effort for the region in terms of capacity building, systems of information and other aspects to assess adaptation according to the UNFCCC guidelines, this will necessarily require to increase means of implementation and political will for adaptation.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): As of September 2022, only 34 countries had submitted their NAPs, 10 are from LAC countries⁷, NAPs process enables parties to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop and implement strategies and programs to address those needs, thus all countries in the region must finalize their NAPs and start implementing them.

Adaptation communications (ADCOMs): As of September 2022, 40 ADCOMS, only 7 from LATAM⁸, information proving from adaptation vehicles (NAPs, ADCOMs) will serve as input of the GST, and the GLASS also the countries in the region should see in ADCOMs an opportunity to raise the political profile of adaptation since it’s the instrument where priorities, implementation, and support needs, plans and actions are communicated and thereby an opportunity to negotiate resources and means of implementation according to local contexts, as well as the opportunity to associate these instruments to the formulation, implementation, and follow-up of the NDCs.

Loss and damage (LnD): Climate change is already leading to irreversible and existential impacts on vulnerable communities and countries across the globe. The report further states that losses and damages escalate with every increment of global warming and that near-term action that would limit global warming to 1.5°C would reduce future losses and damages but cannot eliminate them all. Thus, COP 27 can’t fall short on deliverables in this realm and must; take decisions to fully operationalize a fit-for-purpose institutional structure for Loss and Damage, in particular the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage (SNLD) and establish a financing Facility for addressing Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC. Countries in the LAC region must work on identifying needs on LnD and clarify how assessment and planning on loss and damage have been conducted, as well as provide evidence that existing sources of finance are insufficient to address escalating loss and damage. Also, a strategic regional approach to LnD is needed to integrate complementary approaches such as humanitarian aid and risk reduction and management and to identify the potential

⁷ National adaptation plans. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx
⁸ Adaptation communications | UNFCCC. https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/adaptation-communications
scope and added value that new finance sources of LnD could provide for LAC countries.

PROVIDING AND MOBILIZING FINANCE

There is no chance of meeting Paris climate objectives without providing substantially scaled up and easily accessible financial, technological, and capacity-building support to developing countries. Thus, COP27 needs to ensure that developed countries deliver on the promised financial pledge of at least $100bn per year by 2020 and make tangible progress to close the financial gaps for the period 2020-2025, with at least half going to adaptation. For Latin America and the Caribbean, it is estimated that annual infrastructure and social capital investment required to respond to the climate crisis and related social challenges by 2030 will be US$472 billion to US$1,281 billion (5% to 19% of GDP)\(^9\). Therefore, it is also necessary that the COP27 generate strong commitments from financial institutions, both public and private, to deploy capital for climate finance, for climate adaptation and natural climate solutions. Moreover, to mitigate the systemic risks in the financial systems posed by the twin environmental crisis of climate change and nature loss, the COP27 must call on central banks and financial supervisors to include climate and nature related concerns in their mandates and embed sustainability in monetary policy and prudential supervision to address climate and nature related financial risks\(^10\) and thus level the playing field to incentivize the implementation of Net-Zero commitments and transition plans announced during COP26, particularly for members of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero.

The COP must also make credible progress on the new collective quantitative finance goal for 2025, also it is expected that the international community expresses support for an agenda item on finance for loss and damage at COP27; build a shared narrative around loss and damage finance as an issue of international solidarity. Furthermore, increasing support for the Adaptation Fund is expected including through the implementation of Article 6 decisions on the share of proceeds. Article 6 fully operationalization with environmental integrity can channel and align investments with climate goals, this is of particular interest for NbS implementation in the region related to carbon markets. Nonetheless, considering the complexity of the dynamics of carbon markets that involve several actors and the increasing interest in these mechanisms, governments, and environmental NGOs have highlighted the importance of leveling the playing field by strengthening the knowledge and capacity of the associated stakeholders, ensuring adequate conditions and information for the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring transparency in the negotiations and robust monitoring, review, and evaluation processes\(^11\) including constructive

---

\(^9\) IDB 2022, How Much Will It Cost to Achieve the Climate Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean?
\(^10\) https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/finance/greening_financial_regulation/call_to_action/
\(^11\) Nature-based Solutions in the Amazon region: Financing opportunities for a prosperous future WWF COL (in process)
dialogue in New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG). Regarding the NCQG, for LAC it is crucial to have a clear quantum (i.e., quantified number(s)), be aligned with the principles and objectives of the UNFCCC and must be subject to a periodic review every 5 years to ensure its adequacy. Likewise, ABU, AILAC and AOSIS are of the view that structuring the NCQG in key thematic areas (sub-goals) of climate action is a good way forward to a results-based goal. These areas shall cover, at the bare minimum, the needs, and priorities of developing countries for: i) Mitigation, ii) Adaptation, and iii) Loss and damage response.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PARTICIPATION

During the construction of the Paris Agreement, it was recognized that the climate crisis would not be solved by national governments alone; instead, it was recognized that state, regional and local governments, businesses, investors, indigenous peoples, civil society, trade unions, religious and academic institutions, better known as subnational and non-state actors, are critical to meeting the goals.

According to the report non-State and subnational climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean\textsuperscript{12}, the LAC region is the fourth largest pool of individual and cooperative climate actions from close to 1500 non-state and subnational actors. As of October 2021, this pool consisted of 77 regional governments, 553 cities, 672 companies, 41 investors and 132 organizations. Cities and companies are the largest and most rapidly growing actors in the LAC region - between 2020 and 2021 an additional 66 cities and 294 companies engaged in climate action. WWF strongly believes that the organization of all COPs, including COP27, must be based on full access and effective participation of civil society and indigenous peoples in all UNFCCC-related processes and events:

Alliances for Climate Action (ACA): We need to strengthen the commitment to ACAs as national coalitions comprised of private sector institutions, academia, civil society, and local and state governments are committed to the common goal of "leading their respective countries' socio-economic transition to carbon-neutral, resilient and just societies by 2050 through actions and policies aligned with the 1.5°C targets". In this sense, their strengthening is fundamental to building a global network of alliances that support each other and emerge internationally on the global stage at key moments, to support the global drive for climate action. Currently, in the region, there are three ACAs in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile. The ACAs need to directly connect on nature’s topics, ACAs are led globally by WWF, thus it’s an outstanding opportunity to potentiate all our work in the region and make it count as part of the solutions to keep 1.5 alive with a whole society approach. To this end to engage LAC-NSA with the work in strategic ecosystems such as tropical and dry forest, high mountain ecosystems, oceans,
wetlands, grasslands amongst others, in the context of climate commitments is a key priority.

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:** Integrating demands regarding e.g., resource allocation and management, as well as traditional knowledge systems into climate plans within the national and subnational levels should arise strongly because of the future COP cover decision, considering elements such as:

- Expansion of indigenous peoples’ territorial rights to protect 80% of the forests in the Amazon region by 2025. Legal and legitimate recognition of the collective, individual, and territorial rights of indigenous peoples is fundamental, as it is an enabling condition for halting deforestation and securing protection of the Amazon.

- Strengthening indigenous territories as spaces for sustainable conservation and territories for life to thrive (*territorios de vida*). Indigenous communities and territories are as effective, efficient, and sustainable, if not more than protected areas. The Platform of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples was established based on the recognition of the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples to address climate change, with the purpose of exchanging experiences and best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, completing forest zoning and management, and the granting of rights over forest and wildlife resources and lands located at the margins of forests is key for indigenous peoples and States to ensure conservation and reduce forest loss.

- Inclusion of indigenous peoples’ own development approaches. Indigenous Territories have conserved forests and low deforestation rates in the Amazon Basin and are also recognized as conservation units by IUCN. This is the evidence of a different life model, in which there are traditional livelihoods, a holistic vision, indigenous economies and production, which are being lost and are not valued in the educational and economic policies of the States.

- Generate actions to guarantee the protection and defense of indigenous environmental defenders, to stop the aggressions they face for the defense of their territories and self-determination rights, such as those related to illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal agriculture, and illicit coca crops, as well as the continuity of socio-environmental conflicts around extractive or infrastructure projects.

- Generate incentives to co-create climate finance models and schemes dedicated to indigenous peoples. The Glasgow commitments are fundamental to break down the barriers between climate change projects and indigenous peoples, as

---

they are a population that owns and uses the land. Forests are linked to indigenous peoples, their culture and traditional knowledge, which is at the heart of the Glasgow commitments.

INTEGRATING NATURE AT CLIMATE AGENDA

Nature is a critical ally in the fight against climate change and nature loss. Evidence shows that strong, and healthy natural ecosystems can help to fight climate change as well as build resilience and help us adapt to climate impacts\(^4\). Reaching the Paris Agreement targets and limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels will be impossible without a strong contribution from natural ecosystems, especially those that provide nature's key contributions to people, in fact, in COP26 final COP text recognizes the critical role of nature in achieving the 1.5°C goal, and encourage governments to incorporate nature into their national climate plans, and establishes an annual ocean dialogue for ocean-based mitigation and adaptation action.

In this context, is vital that the processes that will be carried out in the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) and in the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), seek to respectively address the twin crises of climate and nature by converging in a ‘golden thread’ that strengthens a joint narrative around:

**Nature-based solutions (NbS).** NbS promises to bring the international climate and biodiversity agendas together by combining conservation strategies to achieve net-zero deforestation, sustainable forest management while promoting sustainable development and ensuring livelihoods to the indigenous peoples and communities (WWF, 2021). Nature-based solutions can contribute to equitable and sustainable development across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). They represent an important investment opportunity for national and subnational governments, infrastructure service providers, development banks, and corporations. To keep leveraging nature, mention from the Glasgow Pact will be a priority for WWF as well as promoting and linking political signals from COP27 that support progress at CBD.

Bring together climate and biodiversity agendas is a priority for the LAC region, by coming together to embrace and define NbS, the COPs in Sharm El-Sheikh and Montreal could help to catalyze action on nature by both governmental and non-state actors, unleashing public and private resources in pursuit of ambitious action that benefits climate, nature, and people.

\(^4\) [https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/climate_and_energy_practice/climate_nature_future_report/]
Increase landscape/seascape connectivity to secure integrity: land-use and spatial planning need to mainstream climate action into local and subregional plans, including protected area designation or expansion and recognition of other area-based conservation measures, to increase the chances of well-connected systems in which a variety of protection and use categories co-exist, while providing climate security to the larger territories in both land and seas.

Food Systems (Koronivia): We need to accelerate the transition towards more resilient, sustainable, healthy, and fair food systems, since the start of the war in Ukraine commodity prices has soared to their highest level since 2008, also several countries in the region largely rely on wheat, and fertilizers imports from Russia and Ukraine. Thus, higher agricultural prices and the recent spike in energy costs that is adding upward pressure on food price inflation have raised food security concerns in several Latin American and Caribbean countries. In this vein, there is also the need to consider the need of undertake a just transition for the agri-food-system justice questions stand at the core of assessing decarbonization pathways and policies in these sectors in order leaving no one behind, the discussion on how to address the triple challenge on biodiversity loss, food provision and climate change is of relevance for LAC.

In this vein, the current phase to decide the future mandate and program for the Koronivia Work on Agriculture (KJWA) is a unique opportunity to ensure that Parties address emissions across the entire food system - agriculture as well as food waste & loss and a shift to healthy and nutritious diets - comprehensively and in an integrated way, by transforming the whole food system, we can make it a fundamental part of the solution to the climate crisis and enable the wide-scale implementation of nature-based solutions negotiators should contribute to the narrative including the following elements: shift to nature-positive food production systems that will protect nature, support for shifts to healthier diets and reducing food loss and waste, support for decarbonizing all sectors rapidly to achieve the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target, and invite Parties to revisit the role of the food system in climate plans by COP27 including all parts of the food system.

Oceans: The ocean–climate linkage has been anchored through the Ocean and Climate Dialogue promoted at COP26, as well as through the inclusion of mitigation commitments on blue carbon and conservation strategies that include marine protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures and restoration of coral reefs and mangrove. Ecosystem-based adaptation is encouraged to secure
effective carbon sequestration in coastal and marine ecosystems, in combination with the mitigation plans - some even included as part of the NDC.

Ocean-focused discussions must take place in all relevant processes including the Mitigation Work Programme, the Global Stocktake and the Global Goal on Adaptation, underpinned by robust financing for ocean solutions, while also taking on the findings of the Ocean and Climate Change dialogue (WWF Oceans Practice COP27 expectation brief).

Ocean solutions linked to sustainable development (SDG 1, 14, 17 and others indirectly) adaptation and finance, as well as area based conservation measures as key instrument for climate action are critical, and the outputs from COP27 should ensure that the role of protected, restored and enhanced ocean-based nature based solutions is recognized as vital in meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement (WWF Ocean Practice COP27 expectation brief), both at the marine-coastal jurisdictional surface and the international waters. These ocean solutions require targeted investments that also attain intersectoral developments, such as right fisheries incentives and economic chain sophistication.

Adequate technology for prospection and activities such as maritime transportation is also required, with the right allocations for surveillance and monitoring on climate-associate risks. Regionally focused ambition and implementation plans are a great opportunity for large connectivity areas such as the Eastern Pacific, already implementing joint research and conservation action plans.

**We thank all our contributors for their research, writing and editing contributions:** Ximena Barrera, Maritza Florian, Luisa Forero Laverde, Carolina Valencia, Paula Bueno, María Inés Rivadeneira, Alonso Cordova, Cecilia Davila, Jessica López, Sara Hernández, Elizabeth Aceituno

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:**

**ROBERTO TROYA**
Vice president of WWF-US country offices Regional director for WWF LAC
Roberto.Troya@wwfus.org

**MARÍA INÉS RIVADENEIRA**
LAC Policy Coordinator WWF Ecuador
mariaines.rivadeneira@wwf.org.ec

**RICARDO BOSSHARD**
Director of WWF Chile
ricardo.bosshard@wwf.cl

**MARÍA XIMENA BARRERA**
Director of Government Relations and International Affairs, WWF Colombia
xbarrera@wwf.org.co