S+50 INFORMAL WORKING GROUPS FOR LEADERSHIP DIALOGUES

**Key Messages**

The planetary emergency of interconnected environmental crises requires integrated, transformational and ambitious actions. The International Meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity” will be a moment to create a step change for sustainable development, towards an equitable, nature positive and net zero emissions world, with resilient, circular and inclusive economies. Building on the recent key environmental decisions and agreements and ahead of key decisions at UNCCD COP15, UNCBD COP15, and for Oceans, the International Meeting can provide progressive thought leadership and identify the transformational directions we all need to take, towards and beyond 2030.

WWF recommends the following priorities for the Leaders Dialogues:

1. **Securing a clear measurable global goal to be Nature positive by 2030** towards an equitable, nature positive and net zero emissions world
2. **Essential outcomes related to redesigning economic success**: as a critical enabling condition for sustainable development to be truly realised,
3. **Accelerating progress on sustainable consumption and production**, and
4. **Accelerating implementation for nature, climate and people**: for a blue, green and just recovery through existing agreements and equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions alongside ecosystem based approaches.

Specific inputs into framing questions are provided in this document.
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Process recommendations from WWF

- **Format**: Get the right balance of interactive dialogue vs series of statements. There is a fatigue series of statements with no interaction
- **Level**: Suggest highest level possible for participation both from government and non-state actors and observers
- **Space for non-state actors**: Given the theme “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity,” it is key that space be given to non-state actors. Please refer to common practice in this area as per SDG Summit in 2019.
- **Commitments and actions announced** should be inscribed in the Nature Action Agenda / collated in a report to support key decisions post-Stockholm+50
LD1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all

1. Transforming our relationship with nature and restoring ecosystems

**Setting a global goal for nature**

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 outputs:

- A commitment by governments and non-state actors to achieving the goal of being **Nature Positive by 2030**, to ensure a nature positive, net zero equitable trajectory for people and planet & a commitment. It will be key that the support for this ensures equity and respect for human rights.

- A recommendation to embed nature positive in the 2030 mission of the post-2020 **global biodiversity framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, in line with existing commitments made by many member states.

**Rationale:**

- **An undeniable planetary emergency:** The planetary emergency is undeniable. Humanity’s survival as well as all life on Earth is at stake. Biodiversity needs a global goal for nature, similar to the 1.5 degree world did for climate. Solving the multiple crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, food insecurity and inequality will require transformative and synergistic actions catalyzed through clear goals that help measure how we are progressing. We are living beyond the earth’s means. Globally, humanity is already using fifty per cent more natural resources than the earth can regenerate in one year. But high income regions are using five times the amount of resources than those of the lowest income countries. Unsustainable consumption must be curbed if we are to meet the development needs of current and future generations.

- **What is the Global Goal for Nature?** The global goal for nature defines what is needed to halt and reverse today’s catastrophic loss of nature by 2030. A Global Goal for Nature – similar to the Paris Climate Agreements’ temperature goal – would commit governments to be nature-positive by 2030 by taking urgent action to halt nature loss now. We need to urgently increase the health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems so that by 2030 nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery. By 2050, nature must have recovered so that thriving ecosystems and nature-based solutions continue to support future generations, the diversity of life and play a critical role in halting runaway climate change. This goal is SMART and measurable.
• **The Ambition needed for a Paris-style agreement for Nature:** The Global goal is supported by several organizations that ask governments to adopt the goal at the international level, which each country, the private sector, communities and others can contribute to achieving. A global goal for nature embraced at the highest levels will drive ambition in governments, business and society, to inspire the UN Convention on Biological Diversity Post-2020 framework process, as well as create the opportunity for links between biodiversity and other conventions/agreements such as climate, ocean and land degradation.

• **Support to date:** Multiple governments and non-state actors have already supported Nature Positive by 2030¹. The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature support and recommend collective efforts with the High ambition Coalition for Nature and People and the Global Ocean Alliance to “focus their collective efforts on securing an ambitious, effective, and transformational Global Biodiversity Framework which commits society to being nature positive by 2030”. The RaceIsOn Campaign has multiple organizations supporting Nature Positive by 2030.

**Measuring nature positive outcomes**

**WWF, together with 13 other organizations**², suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

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¹ Bridging the Gap: Translating political commitments into an ambitious Global Biodiversity Framework. WWF Report. March 2022

• A recommendation to track progress on sustainable development and accurately account for changes in nature by quantifying the maintenance and improvement of 1. ecosystems and 2. species 3. natural processes over time.

Rationale:
Nature-positive outcomes can be measured by quantifying the maintenance and improvement of ecosystems, species and natural processes over time.

1. Ecosystems
   o extent of habitat
   o ecological integrity of the habitat
   o function of species in their ecosystems

2. Species
   o extent & abundance of species
   o extinction risk of species
   o genetic diversity

3. Natural processes.
   o hydrological integrity,
   o sediment transport and the integrity of estuaries,
   o migration patterns,
   o carbon sequestration and storage,
   o integrity of tidal zones
   o natural fire regimes, and
   o vegetative cover that supports rainfall patterns.

Actions that maintain and improve these metrics would lead to more nature in the world in 2030 than there was in 2020. The Ecosystems and Species metrics above are already well captured in the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework indicator discussions to date, but more work needs to be done on the Natural Process indicators.

Actions on climate and energy

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 outputs:

• A statement on the need for a rapid decarbonization and just energy transformation in 2022 as a contribution for world peace and stability.

• A statement by governments to bring their commitments to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement into action through:
  ○ enhanced pre-2030 ambition
  ○ kick-starting implementation of 2020 NDCs
  ○ aligning their net-zero commitments with short and mid-term plans.
  ○ accelerating decarbonization and a just energy transformation
  ○ maximizing the potential of nature-based solutions to benefit people and protect ecosystems

• Announcements by key developed countries on the $100 bn for developing countries
Rationale: 20 years after the UNFCCC was adopted, climate change remains a threat to societies and ecosystems and implementation is far from where it needs to be. The science is clear: delivering rapidly and strongly on climate action, both on mitigation and adaptation in the next 10 years, will seal our fate. Stockholm+50 should be a call to action for countries to tackle the climate crisis through acknowledging the value of the energy transition and phasing out fossil fuels for a peaceful and stable planet, as well as the key role of nature-based solutions for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Exploring synergies for the benefit of society and protection of ecosystems and species

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:
- A recommendation to include equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions (NbS) together with ecosystem-based approaches in the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while ensuring alignment with global standards (in accordance with the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions) for NbS, so that they provide benefits to biodiversity and people.

Rationale:
As identified in the IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change, we must address both the biodiversity and climate crises together, in complementary ways. At the recent UNEA 5.2, a resolution on “Nature-based Solutions for supporting sustainable development” was adopted. Building on these important efforts, including NbS alongside ecosystem-based approaches in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will provide an important mechanism to improve integration between solutions for climate change and biodiversity and build synergies between the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.

2. Producing and consuming sustainably and fighting pollution

Addressing the footprint of production and consumption

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 outputs:
- A commitment by governments present to halve the footprint of production and consumption building on existing commitments in the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature (LPN, endorsed by 94 CBD parties); the CBD PreCOP joint coalition statement priority 2 (endorsed by 116 CBD parties); the G7 2030 Nature Compact; and IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 116, voted in favour by 98% of IUCN members from the category of state and governmental agencies and many non-state actors. This should be accompanied with concrete commitments and actions on existing commitments being announced by member states at Stockholm+50 (e.g. For example, 140 parties - representing 90.94% of all forests and 91% of global GDP - endorsed the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26 which makes a clear commitment to “halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030”). Important to draw on the fact that Germany signed on to all of these commitments [need to check for IUCN].
- A recommendation to the CBD negotiations to include a milestone to halve the footprint of production and consumption with specific targets on sectoral efforts required to get there. Sustainable consumption and production needs to also be equitable.
- Concrete commitments for a nature positive transformation of key sectors including:
- **Food and agriculture & Forestry:**
  - Food system transformation can be achieved by applying agroecological principles, shifting toward sustainable and healthy diets, addressing food waste and loss,
  - Transition to sustainable and legal use and management of forests and other ecosystems, including through sustainable supply chains and due diligence requirements that decouple agricultural production from deforestation and forest degradation, and that respect human rights.
  - Provide financial and technical assistance to smallholders to enable deforestation- and conversion-free agricultural commodity production.
  - Finance sector and other key stakeholders along the supply chain, especially traders, to introduce deforestation- and conversion-free finance and trade flows;
  - Integrate explicit requirements for zero deforestation, zero conversion and the prevention of human rights violations into trade and other bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- **Fisheries:**
  - Amplify the voices of small-scale fishers on global levels, with a focus on ‘co-management’, for managing access to and use of terrestrial and aquatic natural resources
  - Support the vital role small-scale fishers play in providing Aquatic foods, a cornerstone of the food system – providing essential nutrition for more than 3 billion people and livelihoods for more than 800 million.
  - Expand investment in small-scale actors, and support the traditional governance arrangements of traditional fishing communities, to support sustainable development and diversification of the sector and to ensure equitable economic opportunity and food security for all.
- **Infrastructure**, and
- Specific commitments on cross-cutting issues such as **levels of consumption, role/regulation of business, circular economy**, etc.
- The announcement of the new 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.

**Rationale**

We are currently pushing our planetary boundaries beyond the point of no return. In order to reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a nature positive world by 2030, we need both improved conservation action as well as ambitious and transformative action addressing unsustainable production and consumption and the unequal distribution of this.

Multiple governments have committed to transforming the current unsustainable patterns of consumption and production into sustainable ones to meet people’s need while remaining well within the limits of planetary boundaries (The **Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, PreCOP Joint Coalition Statement, IUCN Resolution 116, Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests**)

Halving the footprint of production and consumption is not only necessary to reverse biodiversity loss, but with the appropriate regulatory frameworks and recognition of rights of those in vulnerable conditions, will bring many other benefits for all. A Dalberg report commissioned by WWF shows that halving the footprint will bring major positive impacts for people's health and jobs, national economies and growth as well as more resources for governments. 39 million
nature-positive jobs could be created if governments reallocated just one year’s worth of subsidies that harm biodiversity to a nature-positive stimulus instead. More information can be found at: https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/halve_humanity_s_footprint_on_nature_to_safeguard_our_future_final_report_2021_1.pdf).

WWF suggests that the footprint of production and consumption globally should be halved as most footprint metrics show that we need to reduce our footprint in the 40-60% range. In addition, we can expect that some of the reductions required highlighted in the table above (e.g. on material footprint) will be higher when 2020 data will be available. In addition, the proposed level of reduction of the footprint of production and consumption is in line with the SDG 12, that aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns by 2030 (e.g. by halving food waste), as well as the level of ambition of UNFCCC that aims to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030.

It should also be noted that FAO has also declared 2022 the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAF 2022) which aims to focus world attention on the role that small-scale fishers, fish farmers and fish workers play in food security and nutrition, poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource use – thereby increasing global understanding and action to support them.

**Addressing plastic pollution**

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- Recommendations to inform the negotiations of a legally binding treaty and specific rules of the agreement.

**Rationale:**

At the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), governments have agreed to formally start negotiations on a legally-binding global treaty on plastic pollution, responding to a call from multiple governments, non state actors and citizens for such a treaty. This is an important first step and the next two years of negotiations will provide a unique opportunity to influence the global rules for plastic pollution. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) of the treaty will have its first meeting in September 2022 and Stockholm+50 provides an important opportunity to set the level of ambition for the new treaty ahead of negotiations. A high ambition coalition for the new treaty was formed at UNEA, co-chaired by Norway and Rwanda. The WWF network is now working on a set of recommendations for the new treaty that will be ready for the preparatory meeting in May 2022.

**Transforming food systems**

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- A recommendation that member states transform food system through the following actions:
  - **Scale up nature-positive production:** Nature-positive food production systems protect nature, rehabilitate the functions of degraded land and soil, rely on sustainable and regenerative and agroecological practices, have a high job creation potential and are based on innovation and new technologies.
  - **Reduce food loss and waste and increase circularity:** Food loss and waste is a major cause of emissions and over-use of resources and land. There needs to
be an increasing emphasis on circularity to reduce emissions and build more resilient and sustainable food systems.

- **Ensure access to safe, nutritious and sustainable food:** A transition to healthier diets that are produced within planetary boundaries, and based on local food contexts and cultures, can reduce GHG emissions, improve food security, improve (biodiverse) nutrition, while at the same time preventing ill-health and premature deaths, and reducing antimicrobial resistance and societal costs.

- **Collaborate at all levels of food systems:** A food systems approach to food security, biodiversity and climate change needs to be inclusive and collaborative where all stakeholders are involved in designing and implementing relevant interventions.

**Rationale:**
Our food systems are putting an impossible strain on nature and failing to provide good nutrition for all people on the planet. The food we eat and how we produce it is the single largest cause of land-use change and biodiversity loss, and is a significant driver of climate change. At the same time, our food systems fail in their primary purpose – of providing everyone with healthy and nutritious diets. While food and land use systems have a market value of $10 trillion, they generate hidden environmental, health and social costs estimated at almost $12 trillion a year. If current trends continue, these costs are expected to rise to $16 trillion a year by 2050. Even if we successfully transform other industries, it is not possible to nourish a growing population, achieve net-zero nature loss or limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius if we do not urgently rethink food systems.

The challenge is to rapidly transform our food systems, without exceeding the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the planet, to meet the food and nutrition needs of current and future generations. This requires a paradigm shift from maximizing production at the expense of nature and accepting inefficiencies in value chains, to fishing and farming with biodiversity to achieve nature-positive production at scale; shifting consumption patterns to more sustainable and healthier diets, and eliminating food loss and waste. Renewable energy can play a crucial role in meeting the electricity, heating, cooling and transport needs of food systems in both developed and developing countries, contributing significantly to GHG reduction and energy and food security. Globally, there are already a number of promising approaches that need to be scaled up. Failing food systems are the single biggest threat to nature and people – but their transformation also represents the greatest opportunity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

### 3. Social justice and intergenerational equity

**Transitioning to a nature positive economy that upholds human rights**

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**

- **A recommendation that member states ensure a transition to a nature positive economy that upholds international human rights obligations and commitments.** Applying conventions and agreements that improve access to information and effective participation, safe civic space, and social equity including fair benefits, tenure security, womens’ empowerment and justice for all lays the foundation for just economic systems and human security.
**Rationale:**
A Nature positive economy will have at its core the equitable governance of land and resource use, including guaranteeing security and land rights (and agrarian reform) for millions of peasants/farmers, fishers and others, and Indigenous communities. Special attention needs to be paid to gender equality, to ensure that women’s economic and environmental agency is fully recognized and supported to advance and empower women for more peaceful and inclusive societies in harmony with nature.

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**
- A recommendation that member states actively promote the Right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

**Rationale:**
Applying the Right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment implies addressing many fundamental human rights like the right to food, water, decent living, etc. Everyone’s ability to enjoy human rights to life, health, food and water depends on healthy ecosystems and the benefits they provide to people, including the rights of children, women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment). Fundamental human rights to life, health, food and safe water are at risk without a healthy environment (European Parliament resolution). In October 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution recognizing the Human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Over 125 member states worldwide have recognized this right nationally. The UN Secretary General’s report on Our Common Agenda also outlines the universal recognition of this right as a key dimension to “Protect our Planet”, supported by several member states during the Our Common Agenda consultation process. Stockholm+50 is an opportunity for member states to promote this right in both supporting its universal adoption and in translating it into national legislations, policies and actions.

**LD2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic**

1. Actions for recovery in key Covid-affected sectors and value chains

**Implementing a just transition in high impact sectors, such as food, energy, and manufacturing**

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**
- A commitment by governments to transform high impact sectors (e.g. food and agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing and finance) that significantly contribute to nature loss, through just transitions to a nature positive, net zero and equitable world, including key principles for doing so.

Priority actions and principles needed to transform high impact sectors include:

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3 A/HRC/RES/48/13
- Be guided by a common vision for all stakeholders, with clear and long-term commitments (10 years) and targets aligned to national and global policies and frameworks;
- Be developed and implemented through inclusive governance and participatory processes with clearly defined, fair and transparent decision-making procedures, rights and responsibilities;
- Establish a whole of government, integrated policy approach to implementation that includes social and economic policies, as well as creation of green and decent jobs;
- Ensure the policy conditions to enable the benefits of the transition to be felt widely, by all, and the costs do not unfairly burden those whose livelihoods are directly or indirectly negatively affected by the transition and the costs are not passed onto future generations;
- Mobilize funding (public and private) that can be accessed on a rolling basis;
- Encourage international collaboration for sectors that are part of global markets, to provide incentives and drive demand equitably for sustainably produced commodities;
- Embrace innovative and adaptive approaches that are sensitive to local contexts, and or developed or promoted by local stakeholders and rights holders, and mindful of cultural diversity.

More information can be found in the WWF report:
https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/just_transitions_towards_a_nature_positive_economy_summary_1.pdf

LD3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

1. Scaling up finance

**Financing the transition and accelerated implementation of environmental agreements**

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- A recommendation that the final post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted at CBD COP15 includes a comprehensive approach to financing a nature positive world by 2030. A significant scaling up in finance from all sources should go hand in glove with an end to public and private investment that damages the environment.

**Rationale:**

Increased financing alone will not be sufficient to halt biodiversity loss and restore nature. A comprehensive approach to resource mobilization under the post-2020 GBF must include all of the following elements:

- **Address all actors:** The GBF must explicitly address the role of financial institutions, businesses and the public sector, to align public and private financial flows to global biodiversity goals and targets. Regulatory frameworks should be adapted in order to require all businesses and financial institutions (public and private) to regularly measure, assess and report on, and disclose their dependencies and impacts on


biodiversity, and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and financial institutions.

- **Put an end to harmful incentives:** It is crucial that the resource mobilization strategy addresses all incentives harmful to biodiversity, and ensures that these are redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated in a just and equitable way by 2030, so that incentives, including public and private, economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

- **Adopt the resource mobilization strategy at CBD COP15:** So that financial resources are available to start immediate implementation of the GBF in developing countries.

- **Increase nature positive finance from all sources:** The level of ambition on financing remains too low. To successfully implement the GBF, increased domestic and private finance for biodiversity is necessary. In addition, WWF and other conservation organizations propose that international finance for biodiversity should be increased by at least US$60 billion annually to developing countries, as part of the US$ 200 billion overall financing target proposed in the current GBF draft.

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**

- Financing announcements to support accelerated implementation of the SDGs.

**Rationale:**
We need to have a comprehensive and holistic approach to financing the equitable transition to a nature positive world. It is essential that financing does NOT contribute to projects with potential for human rights abuses. Announcements should be balanced in terms of the holistic approach to financing and could range from debt relief, to repurposing subsidies to ODA to aligning flows to additional funding and innovative financing by governments, MDBs, businesses, philanthropists, financial institutions.

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**

- A recommendation to make Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) disclosures mandatory.

**Rationale:**
The best way to leverage on what are ultimately voluntary initiatives, is to strengthen them through policy.

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**

- Reporting from The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action on progress made against commitments and recommendations they have made

**Rationale:**
S+50 should focus on the implementation gap.

### 2. Governance and Institutional reform

**Creating an equitable transition to nature positive economies**

**WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:**
● A commitment to a Nature Positive Economy and a recommendation to develop a roadmap to get there before 2030 / the S+50 conference. The aim is to officially launch the roadmap initiative at the Stockholm +50 conference in June 2022, with the roadmap recognized in the official conference output as a ‘recommendation’ by world leaders to world leaders.

Rationale:
Our current economic system is an important indirect driver of biodiversity loss (IPBES 2019). The Paris Agreement, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and on-going preparation for the Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development converge on solving the dual crises of climate change and biodiversity loss as essential to support human wellbeing for present and future generations. Simultaneously meeting these agreements relies on immediate and sustained efforts for transformative change which include changes to economic structures and profound shifts in society (IPBES-IPCC 2020). The function of our economic system must be transformed and no longer reward the nature-negative path we’re currently on. The economic transition needs to be framed by rules that ensure that the benefits created also flow to poor people and communities that bear the highest costs in the current economic system, and needs to rely on policies and institutions that influence distribution and increase benefit retention among the most resource dependent and marginalized people.

There is a new, powerful global consensus that our world must not only become net zero, but also nature positive, for the benefit of both people and the planet. Yet, whilst the global race to net zero is under way driven by international targets, policies and finance, the world lacks an equivalent coherent global policy framework for nature. Governments around the world are increasingly recognising this and committing to being nature positive by 2030, including the G7 Nature Compact and signatories to the Leaders Pledge for Nature.

Meeting these commitments will require strong political will, combined with real accountability and appropriate legal, economic, and financial tools and incentives. And whilst we already know what many of the solutions are (the Dasgupta Review set out a range of proposed options for change) there is still a lack of clarity on how to best put these reforms into practice, particularly how to create a global economic system that rewards all countries, cities, organisations, and individuals for nature positive action and investment, rather than penalises them. This is why we need the roadmap. This builds on Dasgupta recommendations and growing evidence on the case for a nature positive economy.

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:
● Launch of an initiative to develop a Roadmap for a transition to an equitable and rights-based nature positive and net zero economy and broad support from governments and non-state actors to join this effort.

Rationale:
An inclusive, participatory, equitable and politically supported multi partner multi country process to develop a Roadmap to an equitable and inclusive transition to a Nature Positive Economy is underway.

The ultimate aim is to help catalyse concrete action to create the international framework and institutional arrangements for the new nature positive global economic system, triggering the “virtuous cycle of innovation and investment” that we’re seeing for net zero. This framework is vital for enabling national governments to implement credible domestic nature positive targets and policies which, in turn, provide certainty on the future direction of national economic policy and returns on investment. This then allows companies, banks, insurers, and investors to
develop credible plans for the transition, adjust their business models, and invest accordingly. As private action intensifies, this in turn helps governments target and amplify the effectiveness of climate policies and investment, minimising the overall cost of transitioning and burden on the public purse, while delivering green growth and jobs.

The roadmap will set out a clear ‘vision’ of what a nature positive global economy looks like (e.g. in terms of its characteristics, overall architecture and key global building blocks) and a strategic plan for how to get there (e.g. including milestones, key steps/actions that the international community must take, and the roles of different actors).

The economic transition needs to be supported by rules that ensure that the benefits created also flow to poor people and communities that bear the highest costs in the current economic system, and needs to rely on policies and institutions that influence distribution and increase benefit retention among the most resource dependent and marginalized people.

3. Digital transformations and strategic partnerships

Building on effective partnerships

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- A recognition of the importance of building on existing coalitions and initiatives such as The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature, the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the Global Ocean Alliance, and the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land use.

Rationale:

A number of coalitions and initiatives exist that should be built upon for effective partnerships for overall impact on nature and people, including to scale finance and reverse unsustainable production and consumption patterns. The Leaders’ Pledge for Nature endorsed by 94 world leaders and their non state actors supporters, the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the Global Ocean Alliance, the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forest and Land use endorsed by over 140 member states representing 90% of forest coverage worldwide, the Sharm El Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda and many others should be built upon and leveraged for effective and impactful agreements and their implementation. See WWF’s Bridging the Gap report, Annex 1: https://explore.panda.org/newdeal/bridging-the-gap-report.

4. Collective actions and strengthened cooperation

Ensuring alignment between the CBD and the SDGs

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- Member States to recommit to:
  1. Accelerating the actions to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, and
  2. Ensuring an ambitious and transformational post-2020 global biodiversity framework is adopted in Kunming, China in 2022.

Both of these are necessary in order to respond to the planetary emergency and to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Strong linkages between CBD, ECOSOC, and General Assembly processes will be required to transcribe this ambition into key decisions guiding actions.
Rationale:
With 12 biodiversity-related SDG targets having run out in 2020, and with the undeniable evidence of the current accelerated decline of biodiversity loss contributing to a planetary emergency, it will be essential for Stockholm +50 to send a strong signal that, as per commitments by all member states in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SDG political declaration of 2019 and the 2020 Declaration for the Commemoration of the 75th UNGA to protect our planet and all life on earth, that member states are prioritizing transformational and ambitious actions on nature, climate and people.

Highlighting progress on collective action to date

WWF suggests the following Stockholm+50 output:

- Member States to:
  1. Report on how they have progressed on the delivery of commitments made at 2019 Climate Action Summit, the 2020 Biodiversity Summit, and the 2021 Food Systems Summit, ensuring these are translated from words into action, and
  3. Commit to translate the ambition into key decisions, including BBNJ, CBD, WTO, amongst others.

Rationale:
To build on the agreed outcomes of the 2019 Climate Action Summit, the 2020 Biodiversity Summit, and the 2021 Food Systems Summit, focus should clearly be on the implementation gap which is often associated with these kinds of commitments.

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