SUMMARY

Over the past 18 months, Member States have taken bold steps to agree on increased ambition for the environmental dimension of the SDGs. Based on these commitments, leaders have an opportunity at UNGA 78 to demonstrate early progress on:

a. Translating decisions and agreements into action through whole of government led efforts on biodiversity (National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans), climate (Nationally Determined Contributions), national voluntary target setting processes to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) and restoration of inland waters under the Freshwater Challenge, healthy and sustainable food systems as per the UN Food Systems Summit as well as ratifying the agreement on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) and WTO fisheries subsidies agreement as soon as possible for early entry into force, and stopping the tipping point for fragile ecosystems of critical importance to the world, such as the Amazon, the Borneo and the Congo Basin.

b. Financing nature and agreeing on key global financial architecture reforms, including redirection or elimination of subsidies harmful to biodiversity, required to achieve a net zero, nature-positive and resilient world and an equitable future, without which implementation of global agreements will fail.

c. Increasing area based conservation under equitable and effective governance, biodiversity inclusive and participatory spatial planning and scaling up of nature-based solutions.

d. Addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, including through scaling up transformation of food and agricultural systems, forestry, fisheries, and other key economic sectors to become nature positive, which will also help to prevent future pandemics and ensure food security.

WWF specific messages for each relevant forum follows.
HIGH LEVEL WEEK OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 78TH SESSION

In September 2023, the high level week of the 78th session of the UN General Assembly will see key opportunities for world leaders to demonstrate progress on implementing key environmental decisions and anchor these in outcome documents, these include:

- The General Debate starting on the 19th September - see corresponding WWF brief
- The Climate Ambition Summit on the 20th September - see corresponding WWF brief
- The SDG Summit on the 18th and 19th September - see corresponding WWF brief
- The High-level Meeting on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response on the 20th September - see corresponding WWF brief
- The High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development on the 20th September (TBC)
- The Ministerial preparatory meetings on the 2024 Summit of the Future and its Pact for the Future on the 21st September - see corresponding WWF brief

BACKGROUND

Over the past 18 months, Member States have taken bold steps to agree on increased ambition for the environmental dimension of the SDGs. Member States adopted a number of key decisions including a resolution at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) on defining nature-based solutions (UNEP/EA.5/Res.5) and a UNGA resolution on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (A/RES/76/300), the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF, CBD/COP/15/L.25) agreed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, committing parties to collectively halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030, the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (WT/MIN(22)/33; WT/L/1144), the establishment of a loss and damage fund under the UNFCCC (FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1 - Decision 2/CP.27), and most recently under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, a legally binding agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) was adopted. At the UN Food Systems summit member states committed to transform their national food systems, and for the up-coming UN FSS stocktake (July 2023) they have been asked to demonstrate their progress by showing means of implementation. If adequately implemented, these agreements and decisions will be essential contributors to the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, although significant more efforts will be needed to address drivers of biodiversity loss.

This shows Member States have started translating their ambition of the Declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (A/RES/75/1) with its commitment to protect our planet into key decisions. Now we only have 7 years to achieve the indivisible and interdependent SDGs targets, pointing to the necessity for accelerated implementation.

For More Information

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WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GENERAL DEBATE

SUMMARY

World leaders in their statements should demonstrate early progress on:

- Translating global decisions and agreements to protect, restore and sustainably use nature into national action through whole-of-government led efforts, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Financing for nature and agreeing on key global financial architecture reforms required to achieve a net zero, nature positive and equitable world
- Addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss towards achieving the sustainable development goals and reducing the risk of future pandemics, including by significantly reducing the footprint of production and consumption
- Scaling up equitably governed and effectively managed area based conservation and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning
- Scaling up equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions
- Securing a global moratorium on deep seabed mining, until the requisite scientific knowledge is in place
- Scaling up actions and finance for food systems transformation including nature-positive production and consumption, sustainable trade, reduction of food loss and waste, and healthy and sustainable diets for all

WWF calls on leaders to ensure their General Debate statements demonstrate early progress on the above to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, through reflecting the following:

- Translating decisions and agreements into action through whole-of-government led efforts, and across all levels of governments: from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to Climate nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national voluntary target setting processes to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) and restoration of inland waters under the Freshwater Challenge and signing and ratifying the global legally binding agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) and WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement as soon as possible for early entry into force to fulfill SDGs in a comprehensive manner, and stopping the tipping point for fragile ecosystems of critical importance to the world, such as the Amazon, the Borneo and the Congo Basin.

- Financing for nature and agreeing on key global financial architecture reforms required to achieve a net zero, nature positive and equitable world without which implementation will fail and not be sustainable. These will require:
  - Accelerating the achievements of the corresponding elements of the KMGBF (Goal D on resource mobilisation & aligning financial flows, Target 14 on mainstreaming and aligning financial flows, Target 18 on ending and/or repurposing incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, Target 19 on resource mobilisation), and CBD COP15 decision on Resource Mobilisation (CBD/COP/DEC/15/7).
  - Embedding climate and nature in key financial architecture reforms such as for multilateral development banks (MDBs) (see WWF recommendations to MDBs).
○ An urgent commitment to developing a global roadmap to equitably transition to nature positive economies, alongside and embedded with net-zero transition plans being developed by governments.

○ G7 countries to deliver on their commitments, including through the recently established G7-Alliance on Nature Positive Economies.

- **Addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss** towards achieving the sustainable development goals and in support of reducing the risk of future pandemics, including through:
  
  ○ **Significantly reducing the footprint of production and consumption**, including avoiding opening new extractive frontiers such as the deep sea to mining, repurposing harmful subsidies to support a just transition in food systems, taking deforestation/conversion commodities out of supply chains, strengthening circularity and accelerating the equitable, nature positive and climate neutral transformation of key productive and economic sectors.

- **Scaling up actions for food systems transformation** including nature-positive production, reduction of food loss and waste and healthy and sustainable diets for all, this will include
  
  ○ Integration of food systems approaches in all relevant policies and implementation mechanisms such as NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and LDNs combined with a rethinking the global governance architecture
  ○ Support nature-positive production by implementing agroecological and regenerative practices
  ○ Dramatically reduce food loss and waste as recognized in the SDGs
  ○ Provide a fair distribution of value along the chain and ensure marginalized farmers have secure land tenure rights, which incentivize sustainable investments
  ○ Enable equitable transition to healthy, nutritious and sustainable diets for all

- **Scaling up equitably governed and effectively managed area based conservation and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning** that conserves the critical areas for biodiversity and ecological connectivity.

- **Scaling up equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions** that provide social, economic and environmental benefits.

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WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CLIMATE AMBITION SUMMIT

SUMMARY

Countries and Non-State entities participating in the Summit should:

- Set the stage to a successful COP28 with strong political recommendations from the global stocktake
- Send strong political signals on phasing out fossil fuels
- Commit to enhancing ambition of their 2030 and 2035 targets in their 2025 NDCs
- Showcase strong sectoral climate strategies and targets that can bend the curve on GHG emissions by 2030
- Announce strong commitments to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems by the Land Use Sector/Agriculture
- Accelerate Net Zero with credibility and accountability
- Deliver on climate finance, especially on adaptation and loss and damage
- Rapidly accelerate the implementation of food systems approaches to reduce food-based GHGs (approximately one third of all GHGs), in nature-positive production, food loss and waste, and healthy and sustainable diets
- Increase, improve and distribute climate finance for food systems approaches

The UNSG has two overarching priorities for 2023: narrowing the emissions gap through increasing ambition across the board with a focus on G20 and climate justice, with a focus on technically and financially supporting the most vulnerable on loss and damage, adaptation and early warning systems for all, as well as reforming the international financial architecture. In this context, he will convene the Climate Ambition Summit to advance his Acceleration Agenda. The summit is organized around three pillars: commitments on accelerating net zero; acceleration of credibility of net zero commitments by Non-State Entities and Government and Non-State Entities' commitments converging in 2025 through transformative deliverables in key sectors.

WWF urges countries and Non-State entities participating in the Summit to:

- Set the stage to a successful COP28 with strong political recommendations from the global stocktake: the Summit will happen three months before COP28 in the UAE. It is therefore a key opportunity to build on the thread of key political commitments needed for this year.
- Send strong political signals on phasing out fossil fuels, the main driver of the climate crisis according to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. Countries and Non-State Entities should agree on targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency and delivering on SDG 7 (clean and affordable energy for all).
- Rapidly accelerate the implementation of food systems approaches to reduce food-based GHGs. Approximately one third of all GHGs come from food systems. Even if all other industries decarbonize by 2050, business-as-usual food systems will use the entire carbon budget for a 1.5 degrees Celsius future. It is only possible to bring food-based emissions within this budget by taking a combination of actions across production, loss and waste and diets; to apply full food systems approaches. More countries need to include full food systems approaches in their NDCs and consider them as critical climate solutions.
- Increase the allocation of climate finance for food systems transformation. Food systems receive only 3% of public climate finance, despite accounting for one-third of all global emissions. Investing in food systems transformation is a cost-effective way for the climate finance community to achieve huge emissions reductions. Furthermore, it is more than urgent to redirect harmful agri-food supports and
subsidies towards nature-positive and climate-neutral production, sustainable diets and massive reduction of food loss and food waste.

- **Commit to enhancing ambition of their 2030 and 2035 targets in their 2025 NDCs:** the next round of NDCs should not only aim at 2035 targets but also reviewing 2030 targets taking into account the recommendations of the GST, the Mitigation Work Programme and other relevant UNFCCC tracks, concrete commitments on adaptation and operationalizing the Loss and Damage Fund to support the recovery of the most vulnerable countries and populations; and ensuring a just transition for all based on systemic transformations that respect human rights.

- **Showcase strong sectoral climate strategies and targets that can bend the curve on GHG emissions by 2030:** Much attention has been paid to national level targets and their aggregate impact. Yet the actions required to shift emissions trajectories and transform economies to meet climate goals take place at the sectoral level, through interventions that can accelerate the shift to zero emissions technologies. Commitments in the shipping, cement and steel sectors could make a real contribution and enhance momentum for similar action from other sectors.

- **Announce strong commitments on the Land Use Sector/Agriculture:**
  - Extending "halting deforestation" commitments to "halting conversion" would contribute to the IPCC recommendation of protecting 30 to 50% of all ecosystems. A "coalition of the willing" for halting conversion of all ecosystems could be a great announcement at the Summit.
  - The Summit could be a key political opportunity to improve the Agriculture Sector Roadmap to 1.5°C by convening the signatories (13 of the world’s largest agricultural trading and processing companies) to present their plans or a few key credible actions, as an example of taking into account/piloting the five principles and 10 recommendations of the High Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Commitments of Non-State Entities.
  - Specifically, the upcoming Amazon Presidential Summit taking place in Belem do Pará, Brasil, August 8th and 9th is an opportunity to commit to avoiding the tipping point in the Amazon. The outcome needs to include commitments related to conserving 80% of forests and wetlands and rivers in the Amazon, ending deforestation and reducing impacts of gold mining and mercury which will require significant and transformational action by Amazon countries and those that depend on Amazon derived resources. Ambition coming out of the Summit will need to be reflected in actions from these countries.

- **Accelerate Net Zero with credibility and accountability:** Developed countries should aim to get to net zero by 2040 and developing countries by 2050 at the latest to keep us on track to 1.5°C global warming. Non-State Entities should report on implementing the recommendations from the UN High Level Expert Group on the Net Zero Commitments of Non-State Entities.

- **Deliver on climate finance, especially on adaptation and loss and damage:** as the IPCC AR6 report has also demonstrated, impacts are escalating and disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable. It’s key that resources for adaptation are doubled and are 50% of climate finance. The Summit should send a strong message of support for the Loss and Damage fund, with significant pledges.
WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SDG SUMMIT & ITS POLITICAL DECLARATION

Co-facilitated by Ireland and Qatar

SUMMARY

WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SDG SUMMIT & ITS POLITICAL DECLARATION

Heads of State and Government of all Member States to the UN should adopt the SDG Political Declaration, with the following key elements:

- Welcome and recognise the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the agreement on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction as the new roadmaps for the biodiversity-related and biodiversity-dependent SDGs
- Recommend that the UN and Member States maximize synergies and alignment between monitoring frameworks for the strategic plans and frameworks of the Rio Conventions
- Commit to stimulate the necessary investment for SDGs
- Commit to re-evaluate what counts as national development beyond traditional GDP measurement
- Commit to ensure the full integration of biodiversity and environment and its multiple values into policies, laws and processes and scaling up the application of equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions
- Commit to redouble efforts to address the root causes of societal and environmental challenges in an equitable manner by significantly reducing the global footprint of production and consumption
- Commit to ensure the right processes are in place and functioning effectively for a true whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to SDG implementation
- Commit to accelerate the transition and implementation of sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems, scale up reduction of food loss and waste and promote healthy nutrition and diets for all
- Commit to implement SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production
- Commit to support implementation of Land Degradation Neutrality Targets and strengthen restoration efforts by increasing financial support
- Commit to urgent action to implement SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy for all) and 13 (urgent climate action) to achieve the Paris Agreement
- Commit to adopt a rights-based approach to achieving the SDGs, including implementing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment recently adopted by the UN General Assembly
- Recommit to the urgent agreement of a legally binding global instrument to end plastic pollution
- Commit to continue monitoring progress and take necessary actions to ensure accountability and effective delivery of SDGs and all related multilateral environmental agreements
- Commit to seek for alignment of SDGs with the Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD) and strengthen joint implementation approaches
- Commit to stopping the tipping point for fragile ecosystems of critical importance to the world, such as the Amazon, the Borneo and the Congo Basin.

The 2023 SDG Summit will be convened in September 2023, during the United Nations General Assembly high-level week. Heads of State and Government will gather at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to follow-up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They will provide high-level political guidance on transformative and accelerated actions leading up to the target year of 2030 for achieving the SDGs.
The 2023 SDG Summit marks the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Nature underpins our societies, economies, our livelihoods and health and wellbeing. Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems are fundamental for economic activities related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, energy, tourism, transport and trade (SDG 8). Biodiversity is also essential to ending poverty (SDG1), through providing resources and income, particularly for rural poor people. It is a key element of food security and a means of improving nutrition (SDG 2) and a substantial proportion of the world’s population depends on traditional medicines derived from nature for their health care needs (SDG3). The 2019 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment of the State of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services found that continued negative trends in biodiversity and ecosystems will undermine progress towards SDGs related to poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), water (SDG 6), cities (SDG 11), climate (SDG 13), oceans (SDG 14) and land (SDG 15). The global assessment also found that incremental and fragmented change is not sufficient and will not work to reverse the loss of nature and the decline in life support systems we rely upon. The only way forward is to transform how we think, live, produce and consume; to achieve a new equilibrium that balances resilience, security and well-being, and does so in harmony with nature.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted in 2022 under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity outlines 4 global goals and 23 action targets to help the world to achieve transformational change to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030. Taking action to achieve the KMGBF goals and targets will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. One example of analysis of the links between KMGBF targets and SDGs is depicted in the diagram below.

![Diagram](source: Obura 2023)

At the SDG Summit in 2023, WWF urges Heads of State and Government of all Member States to the UN to:

- Adopt the SDG Political Declaration, which includes the following elements to support urgently needed accelerated progress on the SDGs, and demonstrate clear progress on all of these in their SDG Summit and High Level meeting on Financing for Development, where relevant, statements:
  - Welcome the adoption of the KMGBF and the global legally binding agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), commit
- to take the necessary steps to swiftly sign and ratify the BBNJ agreement, striving for a goal of entry into force within 2 years, and recognise these two agreements as two new roadmaps for the biodiversity-related and biodiversity-dependent SDGs,

- Recommend that the UN and Member States maximize synergies and alignment between monitoring frameworks for the KMGBF, Paris Agreement, UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and ensure those frameworks are sufficiently holistic.

- Commit to stimulate the necessary investment for SDGs by:
  - Increasing finance and fast tracking innovative rights-based and equitable finance mechanism and partnerships for SDG implementation, including with the private sector,
  - Identifying and eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and incentives that are harmful to the environment, aligning both private and public finance with the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the KMGBF, and increasing biodiversity related domestic and international financial resources as agreed in the KMGBF.

- Commit to re-evaluate what counts as national development beyond traditional GDP measurement.

- Commit to ensure the full integration of biodiversity and environment and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, budgeting and development processes and scaling up the application of equitable and rights-based nature-based solutions to address societal challenges while benefiting biodiversity,

- Commit to redouble efforts to address the root causes of societal and environmental challenges in an equitable manner by significantly reducing the global footprint of production and consumption, including through
  - Just, nature positive and carbon neutral transformations of food and agricultural systems, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, financing and other key economic sectors,
  - Addressing land- and sea-use change notably by ensuring all areas are under biodiversity inclusive spatial planning that maintains ecological connectivity, and by immediately implementing deforestation free and conversion free trade and supply chains, with the aim to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030,

- Commit to ensure the right processes are in place and functioning effectively for a true whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to SDG planning and implementation at national level,

- Commit to take actions at all levels to accelerate the transition to sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems that promote the alignment of human and planetary health –i.e., systems that promote nature-positive and climate-neutral production, that reduce food loss and waste and that accelerate efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition while respecting planetary boundaries.

- Commit to support implementation of Land Degradation Neutrality Targets of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), to combat desertification, and land degradation and drought

- Commit to urgent action to implement SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy for all) and 13 (urgent climate action), fundamental for achieving all Paris Agreement goals and keeping the world on a pathway to 1.5°C degrees global warming.

- Commit to adopt a rights-based approach to achieving the SDGs, including implementing the recently adopted right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment by the UN General Assembly,
Commit to seek for alignment of SDGs with the Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD) and strengthen joint implementation approaches. Food systems are responsible for 70% of biodiversity loss and around a third of GHG emissions, but notably absent from many countries’ national commitments. Furthermore, food systems transformation actions will deliver benefits across the Conventions.Aligning the commitments and strengthening joint implementation approaches will accelerate transformation.

Recommit to the urgent agreement of a legally binding global instrument to end plastic pollution and ensure a plastic free planet for all (UNEP/EA.5/Res.14).

Commit to continue monitoring progress and take necessary actions to ensure accountability and effective delivery of SDGs and all related MEAs.

Urgently adopt needed reforms to ensure a global financial architecture that is carbon neutral, nature-positive and equitable and measure progress beyond GDP to achieve the wellbeing of all people and safeguard the planet, keeping in mind the opportunity of the Summit of the Futures (2024) and its pact for our future.

Commit to stopping the tipping point for fragile ecosystems of critical importance to the world, such as the Amazon, the Borneo and the Congo Basin.
WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE & ITS POLITICAL DECLARATION

Co-facilitated by Morocco and Israel

SUMMARY

The Political Declaration should:

- Clearly prioritize prevention of future pandemics at source, through nature-based pandemic prevention actions
- Explicitly commit to reduce the degradation, loss and fragmentation of natural habitats, improve management of wildlife trade, agricultural production, including cropping, livestock farming and ranching, and aquatic production, including wild fisheries and aquaculture, address human-wildlife conflict and strengthen surveillance and early warning of pathogen spillover
- Clearly recognize the need to work on preventing pandemics holistically through a One Health Approach

The High Level meeting and Political Declaration should contribute to ensure a successful finalization of the ongoing negotiation at WHO on a convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

The Political Declaration should:

- Clearly prioritize prevention of future pandemics at source. Investing in avoiding the emergence of infectious diseases, notably those deriving from zoonotic spillover, will save lives, including those most vulnerable, and will safeguard health systems across the world. Nature-based pandemic prevention actions would cost less than 1/20th the value of lives lost each year to emerging viral zoonoses, and have substantial co-benefits.
- Explicitly commit to reduce the degradation, loss and fragmentation of natural habitats, improve management of wildlife trade, agricultural production, including cropping, livestock farming and ranching, and aquatic production, including wild fisheries and aquaculture, address human-wildlife conflict and strengthen surveillance and early warning of pathogen spillover. Prioritising prevention of future pandemics at source requires addressing these nature based drivers of pandemics. The inclusion of those elements will further reinforce the planned One Health content of the instrument, as well as strengthening linkages with the CBD and the KMGBF.
- Clearly recognize the need to work on preventing pandemics holistically through a One Health Approach. This will require increased investment, notably in veterinary capacity in developing countries, that should be recognized in the financing mechanisms for the WHO instrument on pandemics without compromising resource allocation in other areas.
These commitments need to be then translated in the WHO negotiations. For specific language suggestions around those key elements in the WHO instrument, please see the submission of the Coalition for Preventing Pandemics at the Source (PPATS), a coalition including WWF and a wide range of other institutions.

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WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MINISTERIAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR THE 2024 SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE & ITS PACT FOR THE FUTURE

Co-facilitated by Germany and Namibia

SUMMARY

WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MINISTERIAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS FOR THE 2024 SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE & ITS PACT FOR THE FUTURE

Member States should:

- Demonstrate progress on the Declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations
- Urgently adopt reforms to ensure a carbon neutral, climate resilient, nature-positive and equitable global financial architecture and that we measure progress beyond GDP
- Urgently agree on modalities and outcomes for the 2024 Summit of the Future
- Urgently agree practical implementation methods to accelerate food systems transformation

As the preparations of the Summit of the Future start, WWF urges Member States to:

- Demonstrate progress on the Declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (A/RES/75/1)
- Urgently adopt reforms to the global financial architecture: to ensure that it is carbon neutral, climate resilient, nature-positive and equitable and that we measure progress beyond GDP to achieve the wellbeing of all people and safeguard the planet. This should build on ongoing work on MDB reform (see WWF recommendations to MDBs), the Bridgetown agenda, the Summit for a new global financial pact (see WWF key messages for the Summit), the report of the High Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism - A Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future, the UN Secretary General policy briefs on the Global Financial Architecture reform and Beyond GDP measures
- Urgently agree on modalities and outcomes for the 2024 Summit of the Future, building on the outcome of the September 2023 SDG Summit
- Urgently agree practical implementation methods to accelerate food systems transformation, aligning SDGs with the Rio Conventions and strengthening joint implementation approaches, and increasing and improving climate finance allocation and distribution for food systems transformation

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