**Mensajes clave**

Lograr el desarrollo sostenible —donde las personas y la naturaleza prosperen en armonía— requiere acciones relativas al cambio climático, así como a la pérdida de biodiversidad. **Es esencial asegurar la fuerte integración entre las Convenciones de Río** —a la vez que se garantiza que cada proceso sigue siendo una prioridad en sí mismo—, para lograr la misión de cada una de ellas.

En este sentido, WWF apela a las Partes para:

1) **Fortalecer los compromisos para la acción climática** y la meta del Acuerdo de París de mantener el calentamiento mundial muy por debajo de 2 grados Celsius, y preferiblemente, de 1,5 grados; y

2) **Reforzar la integración** con la CMNUCC y los procesos de la Agenda 2030, sobre todo en cuanto a esfuerzos para su aplicación, y destacar el papel de las áreas protegidas en la puesta en práctica.

Además, con el fin de maximizar los beneficios relacionados con la biodiversidad que emergen de las reglamentaciones para la aplicación del Acuerdo de París sobre el Clima, **WWF apela a la COP 13 para que solicite al Grupo Conjunto de Enlace del CDB y la CMNUCC que aproveche el diálogo facilitador de 2018** para cerrar la brecha de la ambición. Asimismo para cerrar la brecha restante en temas como transparencia, claridad y coherencia de las metas nacionales, y el desarrollo futuro de los mercados de carbono, mediante una consideración mayor de las condiciones, los procesos de apoyo, los insumos y los productos que mejor puedan apoyar las crecientes ambiciones individuales y colectivas para lograr las Metas de Aichi.

**WWF welcomes the draft Suggested Recommendations as set out in UNEP/CBD/COP/13/2 Item 10 and calls on COP-13 to consider for inclusion the following proposed text changes in its final decisions.**

New text proposed by WWF is in bold and underlined. Text that WWF proposes to delete is ~~in strike through~~.

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Reaffirming* paragraph 8 of decision X/33,

*Recognizing* that cooperation among the biodiversity, climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster reduction communities results in a greater ability to design interventions that deliver multiple benefits,

*Also recognizing* the potential for synergies provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[[1]](#footnote-1) the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015‑2030,[[2]](#footnote-2) the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[[3]](#footnote-3)

*Further recognizing* the need for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities including through prior informed consent, and the need to pay particular attention to their differentiated needs in order to avoid detrimental impacts on their livelihoods and cultures,

*Recognizing* that gender-responsive approaches and engagement of the youth are critical to ensure the success and sustainability of climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction policies, programmes and projects,

*Also recognizing* the need for improved scientific information concerning the climate change adaptation **role and needs of the different conservation of biodiversity approaches, including protected areas networks, their integrity,** , their functionality and connectivity,

*Noting* resolution XII.11 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) at its twelfth session, entitled “Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention”, which highlights the role of peatlands in climate change not only in adaptation but also in mitigation,[[4]](#footnote-4)

***Recalling* paragraph 4 of decision XI/20, in which the Conference of the Parties emphasized that climate change should primarily be addressed by reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and by increasing removals by sinks of greenhouse gases under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, noting also the relevance of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other instruments, and *also recalling* paragraphs 8 (j)-(t) of decision X/33, and paragraph 5 of decision XII/20, *reaffirms* its encouragement to Parties to promote the use of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation**;

***Also recognizing* that climate change adaptation and resilience building is highly complex, requiring a greater emphasis on holistic socio-ecological systems approaches and action at different scales (spatial and temporal) and across sectors**;

***Also recognising* the aim to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change, and that ecosystems are a fundamental part of the mitigation options, specially acting as carbon sinks and reservoirs.**

*Taking note* of the following reports and the summary information provided in the note by the Executive Secretary on biodiversity and climate change:[[5]](#footnote-5)

1. Synthesis report on experiences with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;[[6]](#footnote-6)
2. Managing ecosystems in the context of climate change mitigation: A review of current knowledge and recommendations to support ecosystem-based mitigation actions that look beyond terrestrial forests;[[7]](#footnote-7)
3. Relationships between the Aichi Targets and land-based climate;[[8]](#footnote-8)
4. Guidance on enhancing positive and minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity of climate change adaptation activities;[[9]](#footnote-9)
5. Voluntary guidelines to support the integration of genetic diversity into national climate change adaptation planning;[[10]](#footnote-10)

1. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[[11]](#footnote-11) in particular the articles related to biodiversity;[[12]](#footnote-12)

2. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, when developing their Nationally Determined Contributions **and Agenda 2030 implementation plans** and, where appropriate, implementing associated domestic measures, to fully take into account the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, and to integrate ecosystem-based approaches therein, involving the national focal points to the Convention on Biological Diversity in this work and ensuring that information, tools and guidance developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity are used;

3. *Recognizes* that ecosystem-based approaches can be technically feasible, politically desirable, socially acceptable, economically viable and beneficial and that implementation and investment into these approaches are, in general, increasing at the international and national levels;

4. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to integrate ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation into **their land use plans and their strategic planning across all sectors and national plans** ;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of marine protected areas, coastal resource management and marine spatial planning in protecting and building the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, communities and infrastructure against the impacts of climate change;

*Recognises* that effective conservation in the context of climate change requires policy and management to draw on different types of knowledge to make decisions despite incomplete information, and able to adapt as we learn more.

6. *Takes note* of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems , and the potential role of these approaches in the conservation of biological diversity and disaster risk reduction;

7. *Also takes note* ofthe potential for synergies between climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the conservation of biological diversity and disaster risk reduction in all ecosystems;

8.***Calls upon*** Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations:

* 1. To address the loss of, and impacts on, biodiversity and, where appropriate, related social, environmental and economic impacts associated with climate change and disasters, considering the costs of inaction, and the value of investing in actions in a timely manner in order to reduce biodiversity loss and other negative impacts;
	2. To take into consideration the status of biodiversity and its vulnerability to current and future climate change impacts when planning and implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction activities, and to minimize and, where possible, avoid activities that may increase the vulnerability and reduce the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystems;
	3. To consider, throughout the development and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, potential multiple benefits and trade-offs;
	4. To develop education and awareness-raising programmes for the general public on the importance of the ecosystem functions and services provided by biodiversity for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction;

(e) To raise awareness, particularly among decision makers in relevant sectors and at different levels of government, about ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction;

(f) To recognize the role of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures as cost-effective instruments for adaptation and mitigation of climate change as well as disaster risk reduction, and that increased investment for management and conservation will have positive economic, social and environmental effects;

(g) To develop and implement ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction that are based on reliable available science and better take into account indigenous, local and traditional knowledge and practices;

(h) To promote the wide use of ecosystem-based approaches where appropriate, including in seascapes and landscapes, and also in urban areas and in agricultural landscapes;

(i) To systematically assemble and analyse evidence to assess the effectiveness of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, including through development of improved monitoring and evaluation methods, noting that such methods are best developed and applied early in the planning phase;

(j) To make use of existing tools and guidance on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction and, where appropriate, to further develop and refine these tools and guidance;

(k) To ensure that ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction activities maximize co-benefits to people and biodiversity, especially in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(l) To promote platforms for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation in a holistic and integrated manner;

(m) To investigate the need to integrate climate change adaptation best practices, strategies and methodologies into conservation planning frameworks, in consideration of species and ecosystems responses, and vulnerability to climate change;

To develop tools, methodologies and processes that support decision-makers to integrate measures to address short and long term climate risk, variability and change into policy and management in the context of incomplete information.

(n) To share and disseminate knowledge and experiences on matters referred to in the present paragraph through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;

(o) Calls to Parties and other Governments to further align economic incentives to reduce negative impacts in biodiversity and increase financial resources to ecosystem based adaptation.

9. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of decision IX/16, in which it encouraged Parties, other Governments, donors and relevant organizations to provide financial and technical support to capacity-building activities, including through raising public awareness, so as to enable developing countries, especially least developed countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to implement activities related to the impacts of climate change, and of the positive and negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities on biodiversity;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare **and promote**, subject to the availability of resources, in collaboration with relevant organizations, voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice prior to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the voluntary guidelines consider existing guidance, including that developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and include information on:

* 1. Tools for assessing the effectiveness of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at various scales;
	2. The design and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at different scales, including at the subnational and local levels;
	3. Trade-offs in the provision of various ecosystem services and limits to ecosystem-based approaches for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

(d) Options for integrating alternative policy approaches into ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction;

(e) Integrating knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities related to addressing and responding to climate change and impacts on the biodiversity;

(f) Information on methods making use of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in combination with infrastructure;

12. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to further promote synergies with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ensuring that this includes increasing knowledge and sharing of information, guidance and tools developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to the impacts of climate change on biological diversity and the role of ecosystems for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, with a view to identifying possible solutions;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further enhance synergies between the work of the Convention on ecosystem restoration, ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation and the work on land degradation neutrality and sustainable land management under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and ensure coherence with relevant approaches under other United Nations bodies **as well as the UN wide implementation of the 2030 Agenda**.

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1. [General Assembly resolution 70/1, annex](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/283). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf)). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See <http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_res11_peatlands_e.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/10](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/official/sbstta-20-10-en.doc). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/2](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-02-en.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/3](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-03-en.doc). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/29](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-29-en.doc). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/1](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-01-en.doc). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. [UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/4](https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-04-en.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, twenty-first session, decision 1/CP.21 (see [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf)). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The reference to the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems as contained in the preamble of the Paris Agreement; Article 5, which calls upon Parties to take action to conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases; Article 7, which recognizes the role of adaptation in protecting livelihoods and ecosystems; Article 8 relating to loss and damage, including resilience of livelihoods, communities and ecosystems. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)