



## From Ambition to Action: Scaling up efforts and resources towards a just, nature positive and carbon neutral world

### KEY MESSAGES

Conserving and restoring nature and combating climate change are essential to prosper in a healthier and fairer world. To tackle climate change and biodiversity loss, reduce humanity's footprint, and to address core inequities, we must put ourselves on a path toward an equitable, nature-positive, net-zero greenhouse gas emissions world.

WWF welcomes the Italian Presidency of the G7 and recognizes the fundamental role that this year's G7 meeting must play in resetting and re-establishing financial, social, and environmental stability globally.

WWF calls on G7 leaders to include tangible actions on climate and nature in their agreement with 5 priorities:

- **SECURING AMBITIOUS CLIMATE COMMITMENTS, BUILDING ON AND IMPLEMENTING THE COP28 GLOBAL STOCKTAKE DECISION, TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C**
- **SECURING STRONG AND TIME-BOUND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF) THROUGH ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND SYSTEMIC CHANGE TO HALT AND REVERSE BIODIVERSITY LOSS BY 2030**
- **SCALING UP NEW AND ADDITIONAL FINANCE FOR CLIMATE AND NATURE**, *by mobilizing at least \$600 billion for the new collective quantified goal on **climate finance**, and urgently implementing GBF finance targets, with reference to **Target 19a** - increasing total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries to developing countries to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025 and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030 and by mobilizing at least \$ 200 billion per year from other sources.*
- **ADDRESSING THE DUAL CLIMATE AND NATURE CRISES ACROSS ALL ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL SECTORS**, *to ensure inclusive transition to resilient and sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems, eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural habitat from all agri-commodity supply chains; sustainably manage, protect and restore our ocean, sea, and coasts.*
- **BUILDING AN EQUAL PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA AND OTHER RELEVANT ECONOMIC REGIONS TO ACCELERATE FOSSIL FUEL PHASE-OUT, UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY, CLIMATE ADAPTATION FUNDING, AND ACTION TO ACHIEVE THE 30X30 GOAL**

Our concrete proposals are presented below.

## BACKGROUND

We are currently facing a global planetary emergency, with interrelated crises of biodiversity loss, water scarcity, inequality, climate change and pollution, in turn leading to raised risks to human wellbeing from zoonotic spillover and resulting pandemics.

Scientific evidence<sup>1</sup> underscores the urgent need to tackle the climate change and nature loss crises in an integrated manner. Sufficient biodiversity and healthy ecosystems are essential to limiting global temperatures rises to 1.5°C. However, protecting, restoring and sustainably managing nature is no substitute for abating emissions. Rapid and deep decarbonization is necessary to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity and achieve ambitious climate goals. The IPCC underscores the importance of biodiversity for climate change adaptation. If we are to continue to adapt to and slow climate change, we must safeguard and restore nature. Integrated solutions offer vast opportunities, with nature-based solutions serving as a prime example.

**Human activities are driving biodiversity loss on a scale that is unprecedented over the last 70 years, and the rate of loss is accelerating.** The WWF Living Planet Index (LPI) — which tracks populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians — reveals an average 69% decrease in monitored wildlife populations since 1970. Latin America (94%) and Africa (66%) show the greatest regional decline in average population abundance, while freshwater species populations have seen the greatest overall global decline (83%)<sup>2</sup>.

**The climate crisis, disruption of global nutrient cycles, conversion of natural ecosystems, unsustainable use of freshwater ecosystems, overfishing and pollution are driven by overconsumption, unsustainable extraction rates, and by the methods we use to produce and consume material goods.** With more than half of the global economy being dependent on nature<sup>3</sup>, the degradation of our natural world is increasingly being considered as a major risk, affecting the ability of economies and businesses to function, and ultimately, affecting human wellbeing.

The loss of biodiversity and growing scarcity of (as well as unequal access to) natural resources undermine human security and regularly place the most vulnerable communities at the greatest risk. Indigenous Peoples, who protect 80%<sup>4</sup> of the planet's biodiversity in the forests, freshwater, deserts, grasslands, and marine environments in which they have lived for centuries, are both key custodians of our remaining biodiversity and particularly exposed to the impacts of nature loss.

**Indeed, climate change and biodiversity loss are not only environmental issues, but economic, development, security, social, moral and ethical issues too** – and they must therefore be addressed together along with the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While industrialised countries are responsible for most environmental degradation, it is less developed countries who are the most vulnerable. Unless we conserve and restore biodiversity, and limit human-induced climate change, almost none of the SDGs can be achieved – food and water security, good health for everyone, poverty alleviation, and a more equitable world.

---

<sup>1</sup> [IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change | IPBES secretariat](#)

<sup>2</sup> WWF Living Planet Report 2022

<sup>3</sup> World Economic Forum (WEF), 2020, Global Risks Report, Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy: [www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-repo](http://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-repo)

<sup>4</sup> [Recognizing Indigenous Peoples' land interests is critical for people and nature | Stories | WWF \(worldwildlife.org\)](#)

**Economic activities have a tremendous impact on our planet and nature.** The finance sector drives the economy and is an extremely powerful lever for changing how it operates and impacts nature and people. Transitioning the economy and scaling finance for sustainable activities are essential for achieving Global Goals<sup>5</sup> on climate, nature, and development.

**Our current economic system values nature at close to zero and hence drives unsustainable natural resource exploitation and environmental degradation, with nature-negative finance flows estimated at \$7 trillion per year<sup>6</sup>.** There are also still significant shortfalls in financing for a sustainable future, with funding gaps estimated at \$340Bn/year by 2030 for nature-based solutions, \$100-200Bn/year for biodiversity protection to meet GBF 30-by-30 target<sup>7</sup>, and \$194- 366Bn/year for climate adaptation<sup>8</sup>.

---

<sup>5</sup> UN SDGs, Paris Agreement and Global Biodiversity Framework

<sup>6</sup> UNEP – State Of Finance for Nature 2023

<sup>7</sup> UNEP – State Of Finance for Nature 2023

<sup>8</sup> UNEP - Adaptation Finance Gap Update 2023

## **WWF CALLS ON G7 TO TAKE URGENT AND SPECIFIC STEPS TO ENSURE AN EQUITABLE, NATURE POSITIVE, NET-ZERO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WORLD.**

**WWF is concerned about the lack of focus on conservation, biodiversity and nature-finance in the preparation for the G7.** We call for nature and nature-finance to be mainstreamed across all topics and appropriately highlighted in the Final Summit communiqué. G7 should restate and build on its commitment to a nature-positive future and strongly commit to accelerated implementation of existing 2030 agreements such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**We need strong initiatives to boost climate action and make the “transition away from fossil fuels”** (cit. COP28 CMA.5) **a reality, starting immediately.** The commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2025 and 60% by 2035, compared to 2019 and to ensure that peak fossil fuel consumption occurs before 2030 must be fulfilled.

Therefore, we urge the G7 to take action in the following areas:

### **SECURING AMBITIOUS CLIMATE COMMITMENTS, BUILDING ON AND IMPLEMENTING THE COP28 GLOBAL STOCKTAKE DECISION, TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C**

- **Prepare strong Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) in 2024**, in line with the common objective, further enshrined **at COP 28, to limit global warming to 1.5°C**. The G7 will need to implement and go beyond the decisions made **at COP 28**, setting the goal and establishing a path for fossil fuel phase-out by 2040 and ecological and energy transition, kicking off strong plans to scale up Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy Efficiency, leading by example. A decision should be made not to plan for no new fossil fuels infrastructure, including gas exploration and production, since expanding gas production and infrastructure is not compatible with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit (gas is responsible for 20% of global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions). We call also for the launch a special initiative to cut at least 30% of methane emissions (from 2020 levels) by 2030. It will be crucial to deliver the G7 countries commitment to phase out Fossil Fuels subsidies by 2025. Finally, G7 countries should commit to assume Adaptation Strategies and Plans as basis for future economic and industrial sustainable development plans.
- **Being ready for Transition:** put in place guidelines and plans for **Just Transition** that help to leave no one behind, require companies to publish transition plans, identify social safety nets, environmental safeguards, and job training plans, identify ways and means to ensure access to transition within and across countries. Continuous support to Just Energy Transition Partnerships is needed, building on lessons learned from the existing ones with South Africa, Vietnam, Indonesia and Senegal.
- **Mobilize at least \$600 billion** for the new collective quantified goal on climate finance; new and additional resources need to be mobilized to support Adaptation Fund (and the goal of doubling adaptation finance by 2025) and the new Loss & Damage fund in order to support communities affected by climate disasters with a focus on delivering child and gender responsive outcomes at the scale required. These resources should be based on principles of predictability, transparency and embed principles of locally led adaptation.

## SECURING STRONG AND TIME-BOUND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF) THROUGH ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND SYSTEMIC CHANGE TO HALT AND REVERSE BIODIVERSITY LOSS BY 2030

- **Recommitting to the GBF mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.** This can only be achieved by comprehensively addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss, including climate change, pollution and unsustainable consumption and production.
- **Reaffirming the G7's commitment to achieving the target of effectively conserving and managing at least 30 percent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and at least 30 percent of marine and coastal areas by 2030 (30 by 30),** through ensuring the designation and management of equitably governed protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as well as its commitment to work together to halt human-induced extinctions and increase the abundance of species populations, whilst recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.
- **Commit to presenting ambitious National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as well as National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFPs) by CBD COP16** that include the highest possible level of ambition and adequate resourcing to protect, conserve, and sustainably use biodiversity while ensuring fair and equitable sharing of its benefits, in order to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and secure a nature-positive future.

## SCALING UP NEW AND ADDITIONAL FINANCE FOR CLIMATE AND NATURE

*Main asks:*

- mobilizing at least **\$600 billion** for the new collective quantified goal on **climate finance**;
- increasing total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries to developing countries **to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025 and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030 and at least \$ 200 billion per year by mobilizing from other sources, mainly private finance, with blended finance and other innovative finance instruments.**

**G7 countries are uniquely positioned to support the development of a sustainable economy, in setting up the necessary policy reforms to support the transition towards net zero, nature positive and resilient economies, that works with nature and people, rather than against them.**

- **Building on the G7 2030 Nature Compact<sup>9</sup>,** and other relevant commitments, G7 countries must identify actions to support and advance a transition to nature positive economies.
- **In order to meet the 2015 Paris agreement and the Global Stocktake recommendations from COP 28,** G7 governments must create the enabling policies to drive transparency and alignment of financial portfolios with a net zero pathway, as well as furthering investments in green projects. G7 countries need to adopt credible, science-based, net zero and nature-positive transition plans<sup>10</sup>.

---

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/g7-2030-nature-compact/g7-2030-nature-compact>

<sup>10</sup> [https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf\\_credible\\_transition\\_final.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_credible_transition_final.pdf)

- **G7 countries must reaffirm and urgently implement commitments to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework finance targets**, by mobilizing US\$200B+ by 2030. Target 19 is of specific importance this year, because of the imminent deadline in 2025, as GBF signatories agreed to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries to developing countries to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025 and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030.
- **In line with GBF Target 15, G7 countries must make climate and nature-related risks and impacts disclosure mandatory** and ensure companies and financial institutions monitor, assess, and disclose nature-related risks, dependencies, and impacts.
- In line with **GBF Target 14, G7 countries must set up enabling policy environments** to accelerate alignment of financial regulations, supervision, and portfolios with GBF goals and targets.
- **In accordance with GBF target 18, G7 countries must take direct actions to eliminate, phase-out, and reform harmful subsidies and contribute to globally reducing them by US\$500B+ pa by 2030, standing firm on the 2025 deadline for fossil fuels subsidies already decided by the G7.** G7 countries should also use their unique position to influence Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to advocate for them to eliminate, phase-out or reform incentives harmful to biodiversity and ecosystems and adopt exclusion policies for all fossil fuels. MDBs should also be encouraged to implement the recommendations of their Joint Statement on Nature published at COP26.
- **G7 countries must adopt and encourage the adoption of sustainable finance and investments frameworks (also called “sustainable finance taxonomies”)** to accelerate the alignment of financial regulations, supervision, and portfolios with GBF.

## **ADDRESSING DUAL CLIMATE AND NATURE CRISIS ACROSS ALL ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL SECTORS**

### **Commit, design and implement measures to facilitate an equitable and inclusive transition to Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems**

- **Reaffirming the GBF commitment to ensure that areas under agriculture (including livestock grazing), aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably [GBF target 10]**, by scaling up sustainable and agroecological practices that enhance the richness and abundance of biodiversity in land and water and rehabilitate the functions of degraded natural systems to deliver a climate-positive future in which people and nature can thrive.
- **Commit to phasing-out subsidies that support harmful food production and farming practices** (such as chemical-intensive and fossil fuel dependent agriculture, intensive livestock production, and monoculture systems), and redirect public and private sector finance toward regenerative, agroecological approaches, that are deforestation- and conversion-free, to support long-term food security, resilient livelihoods and healthy communities; increase the production of healthy and sustainable food; and tackle climate change.
- **Commit to decoupling food production from fossil fuels and shift to renewable energy systems.** Energy intensity in food systems is growing due to increased mechanization, growing use of fossil fuel-based inputs, globalized supply chains, growing demand for meat, dairy and ultra-processed foods, and to some extent, new food trends such as alternative proteins. Ensuring these trends do not lead to additional greenhouse gas emissions is crucial for a meaningful transformation of food systems.
- **Commit to ensuring an equitable, inclusive, and just transition by accounting for the true costs and benefits of food systems for climate action.** Mitigation and adaptation interventions

should not negatively affect those working in food systems and those most vulnerable to climate impacts, which requires policy processes and platforms built on transparency and robust participation of these groups in climate policy making and implementation.

- **Commit to boosting transition to nutritious and healthy diets and ensure that everybody has access to and adopts culturally appropriate, sustainable and healthy diets.** Healthy, sustainable diets underpinned by sustainable, diversified food production adapted to local ecosystems and sociocultural contexts are an essential part of climate mitigation strategy while delivering multiple health co-benefits. G7 countries must commit to ensuring availability, affordability, and access to diverse and nutritious food at local levels, including in public institutions such as schools and hospitals, by adopting sustainable food procurement policies at the national and subnational levels and addressing the true value of food.
- **Commit to using bioenergy only if it is produced sustainably**, preferably from wood waste and in limited volumes, so that it does not further impact climate, deforestation, and pollution. The amount available should therefore be carefully dosed in uses. The G7 should then prioritize so that precious resources are not wasted, since there is not enough even for the sectors that would benefit the most, such as the hard-to-abate sectors. Therefore, it should be stated that the following uses are ruled out: power generation (alternatives available: Solar/wind), most heating in the buildings sector (alternatives available: direct electrification, heat pumps, district heating with storage) and cars, vans and other light duty ground transportation (alternatives available: electric vehicles).

### **Eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural habitat from all agri-commodity supply chains**

- **Reiterating G7 commitment to halting and reversing forest loss and land degradation by 2030**, recognizing that forests and other natural habitats are an important asset in the fight against climate change and to ensure global food security. Agricultural, livestock production, forest plantation expansion are the primary causes of deforestation and conversion, and therefore also drive biodiversity loss, habitat and ecosystem degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).
- **Accelerating actions towards halting and reversing forest loss as committed under the Glasgow's Leaders Declaration and adopted by the Global Stocktake Decision (GST) at UNFCCC COP28**, along with the expressed need for enhanced financial support and capacity building. The GST should inform the update of the NDCs in 2025 and the G7 as signatories to the Glasgow's Leaders Declaration should lead by example and include strong forest measures and targets and facilitate support to other countries.
- **Commit to eliminating deforestation and conversion from all agri-commodity supply chains with clear and credible cut-off and target dates that follow the Accountability Framework Initiative reference**, elevating the existing targets into binding and funded global commitments, with concomitant rules for private sector actors.
- **Commit to effectively implement deforestation and conversion-free import regulations**, recognizing that importer countries also have responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and conversion embedded in traded goods. Nationally Determined Contributions, under UNFCCC reporting processes, should include commitments of deforestation and degradation-embedded emissions, especially related to agriculture.
- **Effectively supporting the transition away from deforestation and conversion supply chains in producer countries**, through initiatives such as the FCLP country packages. Funding could be based on the social cost of carbon emissions associated with a country's imports, or an equivalent mechanism to the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism for energy-intensive imports, Funding should include mechanisms to support smallholders and family farms to transition, blending both private and public sector funds.

- **Repurposing subsidies that are harming forests** (in line with Target 18 of the GBF), ensuring that funding is delivered to forests and to support sustainable agriculture and food systems. Incentives for conversion and degradation far outweigh those for keeping forests standing, with an estimated US\$2 billion going to forest finance each year as compared to up to US\$1 Trillion in environmentally harmful subsidies and incentives that include funding for forest conversion. These unsustainable agricultural systems and gray infrastructure incentives make forest conversion to other land uses financially appealing, causing continued loss of primary forest and supporting deforestation, conversion and degradation.
- **Recognizing and valuing the traditional knowledge, practices and actions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, who contribute to protecting forests and other natural habitats.** When rights have been secured, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities should also be supported to maintain those rights through facilitating access to markets, finance, legal protection, rule of law conditions and technologies. Their rights must be secure.
- **Commit to enabling reductions in illegal and illicit activities related to unsustainable agri-commodity supply chains** (land grabbing, illegal logging, **overexploitation** (of products, timber and wildlife), corruption schemes, illicit financial flows, and human rights violations) through equitable protection and effective law enforcement on all axes.

**Sustainably manage, protect and restore our ocean, sea, and coasts:**

- **Building upon the G7 Ocean deal<sup>11</sup>, under the German G7 presidency, the strong statements from the G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué<sup>12</sup>, and other relevant commitments, G7 countries must support and advance actions to realize clean, healthy, and productive oceans.**
- **Urgently ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction** and taking a leadership role, committing to taking the necessary steps to secure adoption, ratification, acceptance, or approval of the agreement, striving for a goal of entry into force as soon as possible, as per the commitment in the 2022 G7 Leaders' Communiqué. We also urge governments to work in tandem to support the enabling conditions necessary to support implementation including to develop a roadmap for engaging competent bodies through enhanced cooperation and to advance efforts to secure the designation and establishment of networks of high seas MPAs.
- **Reconfirming commitment to ending Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing** including through ratification of the **World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies** by at least two-thirds of WTO members depositing an "instrument of acceptance" with the WTO in order for it to enter into force as soon as possible; and to urgently re-engage in and **conclude the second wave of WTO fisheries subsidies negotiations on additional rules aimed to address subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.**
- **Supporting a global moratorium on deep seabed mining by joining the growing group of states already doing so (including several G7 countries).** No mining should be allowed to proceed until the environmental, social and economic risks are understood, all alternatives to deep-sea minerals have been explored and it is proven that deep seabed mining can be managed in a way that protects the marine environment and prevents biodiversity loss, habitat degradation and species extinction. In parallel, investments need to go to a circular economy for minerals to avoid opening new frontiers for extraction also on land.

<sup>11</sup> G7 Germany Ocean Deal | [2022-05-27-2-g7-ocean-deal-data.pdf \(g7germany.de\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué: [Leaders Communiqué 01\\_en.pdf \(mofa.go.jp\)](#)



- **Secure a robust global legally binding agreement on plastic pollution by the end of 2024**, which would include bans and phase-outs of problematic and avoidable plastic products and materials, mandatory design requirements that ensures reduction, reuse and recycling of plastic products and a robust financial package, including public and private funding, to ensure implementation in middle and low income countries.
- **Reconfirm commitment to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)** to adopt, as a matter of urgency, proposals to designate a representative system of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Eastern Antarctica, the Weddell Sea and the Western Antarctic Peninsula. MPAs are the best conservation tool available to CCAMLR to help species adapt to a rapidly changing climate.

## **BUILDING AN EQUAL PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA AND OTHER RELEVANT ECONOMIC REGIONS FOR ACCELERATING FOSSIL FUEL PHASE-OUT, UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY, ADAPTATION FUNDING, AND ACTION FOR THE 30X30 GOAL**

The African continent is blessed with vast wealth in the form of natural resources, minerals and renewable energy, factors that contribute to it sustaining 5 of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world. Africa is also the youngest continent with a population of 1.4 billion people, representing 17% of the world's population, almost 2/3 of which are under the age of 25. Therefore, it is very well positioned to be a global leader in addressing the climate crisis and safeguarding food security, with the potential to improve the lives of its people and the world's population at large. It has promising opportunities to transform its agrifood systems, invest in renewable energy, sustainably leverage its critical minerals and natural resources, and unleash the power of its vibrant young population.

WWF considers paramount an equal, non-predatory, non-paternalistic and equal basis partnership between G7 and Africa countries which promotes Africa's development aspirations and takes into consideration the protection of its biodiversity and natural resources vital for its development and in total respect of human rights. We must reverse Africa's current negative image of a "continent of challenges" into a positive "continent of solutions".

Therefore, we urge the G7 to take action in the following areas:

- **Reaffirm Africa's leadership in addressing the dual climate and nature crisis and safeguarding food security.** The Africa Climate Summit marked a crucial step forward and a strong signal that climate action can be catalysed by Africa and for Africa. The Africa Food Systems Forum held in September in Dar Assalam also brought together stakeholders to take practical action and share lessons that will move African agrifood systems forward. These shared commitments and actions need to be reaffirmed by the G7 to end hunger and poverty, combat climate change and inequalities, and build peaceful and resilient societies that leave no one behind.
- **Foster the extraordinary potential for cooperation with Africa in supporting the development of renewable energy to solve the problem of energy access for its more than 600 million people without access. Increase the renewable energy investments that come to Africa (excluding high impact, unsustainable hydropower) and develop the region's critical mineral resources in a sustainable manner for a nature positive future. Accelerate the phasing out of**

**fossil fuels, and promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation actions**, in line with the recommendations of the scientific community for a faster, greener, more equitable and accessible energy transition, to achieve 100% supply from renewable sources.

- **Tackle African adaptation finance gaps**, delivering on commitments to enlarge adaptation funding, setting new targets to address the existing gap, reforming the financial system, and prioritizing quality, and accessible finance. Adaptation finance represents less than 10 percent of all climate finance, but by scaling up investment in climate adaptation Africa would for example be able to become self-sufficient in food production and thus save the \$50 billion it currently spends each year on importing food. Africa needs to expand its investments in renewable energy, by building on ongoing efforts by countries such as Morocco, Egypt and South Africa. Ensure that any new financial support to Africa to fight climate crises is not coming in as loans, thereby increasing the continent's debt burden.
- **Acknowledging the crucial role the climate crisis plays in migration**, and how further investments and subsidies in fossil fuels (including gas) are perpetuating the climate emergency as well as the security and food crisis which forces African people to migrate.
- **Support innovative partnerships for the conservation and protection of biodiversity**, forests, agricultural and river ecosystems to ensure food and water security as well as economic and social development in African countries, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 30x30 goal.
- **Provide technical and financial support to African countries for the development of their NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and LDN targets** to meet their obligations under the different agreements, in particular synergistic initiatives such as the Freshwater Challenge, that support water resilience<sup>13</sup>.
- **Support investments in transforming agrifood systems to make them more efficient, sustainable, inclusive and resilient**. This requires investments in agricultural research, technological innovation and precision farming to optimize productivity and sustainable resource use such as water, energy and organic fertilisers. These investments should be adapted to local contexts to successfully increase productivity, sustainability, and resilience. For example, blending traditional knowledge with modern technologies can optimize productivity and reduce the environmental footprint. Investing in its human capital, particularly its youth and women, to provide them with the necessary skills and capacity, represents a unique opportunity for Africa.
- **Agreeing** with North African countries on the necessity of holistic management of the **Strait of Sicily**, through the establishment of area-based management measures and fisheries management measures to ensure the area keeps its healthy resources, as well as to contribute to the **stability of the entire region** and to combat the several illegal activities taking place in the Strait of Sicily, including illegal fishing, migrant smuggling, as well as arms, drug and human trafficking, whilst fully respecting human rights.



<sup>13</sup> [The Freshwater Challenge | Projects | WWF \(worldwildlife.org\)](https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/freshwater-challenge)