

Statement of intent by partnership, coalition and initiative secretariats supporting the COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People

January 2024, v1.0

We, secretariats of the assembled partnerships, coalitions and initiatives supporting the [COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People](#), commit to collaborate with one another to support the objectives articulated in the Joint Statement and as endorsed by its signatory countries.

We agree to support the following principles to help advance this collective agenda at a working capacity among secretariats supporting these partnerships, coalitions and initiatives:

1. Adopting an open and flexible approach, to provide space for peer learning and implement adaptive changes over time of the structure of this collaborative effort;
2. Upholding a spirit of open communication and engagement, to maximize synergies, share best practices, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure efficient use of collective resources;
3. Recognizing the urgency of ambitious action, and approaching the collaboration informed by that common understanding;
4. Respecting the leadership, direction, and priorities of our member countries, and ensuring that our respective efforts support them in their capacity as members of individual or multiple partnerships;
5. Supporting and working with respective future COP Presidencies and Champions as they elect to advance the commitments and objectives in the Joint Statement.

The following collective and individual modalities and substantive areas of collaboration have been provisionally offered to advance this shared agenda to support countries to implement synergetic action on climate, biodiversity and sustainable land and ocean management, with particular focus on the design and implementation of national plans and strategies over the two-year period towards UNFCCC COP30¹:

1. Coordination and information-sharing between secretariats:

- Relevant focal points per partnership secretariat will be designated to liaise under this joint effort.
- Secretariats to share updates annually every quarter on programs, initiatives, and country requests received, as applicable, with a focus on or those relevant to integrated efforts – with a view to identifying potential synergies and avoiding

¹ ***This is a living document***; additional modalities and further details can be established in the future.

duplication of efforts.

- Quarterly meetings will be chaired by a volunteering partnership secretariat on a rotating basis, beginning with NDC Partnership for the first meeting in Q1 2024.
- Communications and updates shared via email from member countries (for instance, NDC Partnership Request for Support Letters and Partnership Plans) to be shared with designated contacts from other secretariats, as relevant.
- Member requests and national strategies will be shared across platforms, where appropriate; secretariats flag requests best addressed by another partnership; efforts are recognized across platforms and not duplicated.
- Secretariats to collaborate on organizing high-level events in the margins of international meetings when appropriate, to increase political momentum on the interlinkages between climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable land and ocean management.

2. Fostering synergies and integration between NBSAPs and NDCs for the 2024 NBSAP revisions and 2025 NDC update cycle:

- As part of its [Thematic Call on NDCs and LT-LEDS alignment, update and enhancement](#), NDC Partnership Support Unit commits to inviting countries interested in updating their NDCs to consider NBSAPs and, more broadly, biodiversity, as drivers for ambition and effective implementation as they build their requests for support.² This would include the impacts of climate action measures against biodiversity objectives.
- Ideally, donors would respond to such requests via dedicated funds commissioned through one or more implementing partners (from NDC Partnership), and /or one of the biodiversity coalitions.
- Ideally, biodiversity-focused partnerships/institutions would look at these requests and respond to them.

3. Driving aligned investment across climate, biodiversity and sustainable land and ocean management:

- In response to country requests through its engagement mechanisms, or at the request of the other participating partnerships and coalitions, NDC Partnership offers its framework for Investment Planning to help guide countries interested in moving from projects to larger investments at the intersection of climate and biodiversity. The framework includes clear step-wise guidance, to help countries ensure they have the right enabling environments, institutional arrangements, and evidence base in place to attract investment.

4. Disseminating success cases and best practices on key areas at the intersection of climate and biodiversity action (with land and ocean management as cross-cutting areas):

- NDC Partnership Support Unit commits to exploring opportunities to disseminate tools, guidance and best practices, and, jointly with other coalitions, support peer learning and exchange in key areas of interest for countries interested in simultaneously tackling climate and biodiversity in their NDCs and LT LEDES.

² Contingent on other coalitions and partnerships making available technical advisory on demand to prepare requests for support.

List of participating partnerships, coalitions and initiatives

1. [ENACT Partnership](#)

- The ENACT Partnership, launched by Egypt in its capacity as the COP27 Presidency and developed in collaboration with the Government of Germany and IUCN, is a global partnership of state and non-state actors to accelerate collective action to address the interconnected global crises of climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss. The ENACT Partnership acts as an enabler and accelerator of progress towards multilaterally established global targets including the UN Decade on Restoration, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted under the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD), the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the G20 Global Initiative on Land Degradation under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

2. [Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership](#)

- The FCLP aims to accelerate global progress to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation, through a voluntary and focussed partnership of countries that are making a strong contribution to this agenda through national action and international collaboration.

3. [G20 Global Land Initiative](#)

- The G20 Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing the Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats, more commonly known as the G20 Global Land Initiative, was launched by G20 Leaders in 2020 under the G20 Saudi Presidency. The initiative emerged from a commitment to lead a sustainable, balanced, and inclusive future, with a specific ambition to reduce degraded land by 50 percent by 2040. Its objectives include conserving land, halting habitat loss and degradation, promoting integrated and resilient land management, and restoring degraded land through sustainable methods. The initiative coordination office is housed at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and is guided by a steering committee consisting of all interested G20 members, the Secretariats of the UNCCD, FAO, UNEP, as well as non-member countries and other institutions that contribute to the work of the ICO. The G20 Global Land Initiative aims to coordinate with all other related ongoing initiatives and to promote their activities and achievements.

4. [Global Ocean Alliance](#)

- The Global Ocean Alliance, consisting of over 70 state members, champions ocean action in the Convention on Biological Diversity and other fora, and supports its membership with the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the ocean through facilitating knowledge sharing and signposting towards financial resources and technical assistance.

5. High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People

- The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC for N&P) is an intergovernmental group of 117 countries co-chaired by Costa Rica and France and the United Kingdom as Ocean co-chair, which was originally set up to deliver a global agreement of protecting at least 30% of planet's land and 30% of the planet's ocean by 2030. After COP15, the HAC for N&P focuses on supporting members to implement this global target by strengthening the political momentum, providing capacity building and offering both technical and financial matchmaking.

6. International Drought Resilience Alliance

- Launched by leaders of Spain and Senegal at COP27, the International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA) is the first global coalition creating political momentum and mobilizing financial and technical resources for a drought-resilient future. As a growing platform of over 30 countries and some 30 institutions, IDRA draws on the collective strengths of its members to advance policies, actions, and capacity-building for drought preparedness, acknowledging we are only as resilient to drought and climate change as our land is. The work of IDRA is aligned with, and supportive of, the mandate of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which hosts the IDRA Secretariat.

7. Mangrove Alliance for Climate

- The Mangrove Alliance for Climate (MAC), which is spearheaded by the United Arab Emirates in partnership with Indonesia, promotes mangroves as a nature-based solution to climate change. The MAC seeks to scale up, accelerate conservation, restoration and growing plantation efforts of mangrove ecosystems for the benefit of communities globally, and recognize the importance of these ecosystems for climate change mitigation and adaption. Members of MAC will work to strengthen cross-boundary cooperation to promote the nature-based solution and knowledge exchange of the importance of mangroves restoration, facilitate learning and leveraging across nature-based solution efforts, and address cross-cutting needs. In doing this, the mission will leverage and strengthen ongoing efforts and commitments of its member countries in science research, coastal management and conservation, education, climate mitigation approaches and climate adaptation and related policy.

8. NBSAP Accelerator Partnership

- The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership is a country-led global initiative aimed at accelerating the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The Accelerator supports member countries to access financial and technical support, providing customized in-country/regional facilitation and cross-country learning, raising the political profile of NBSAPs, and promoting cross-sectoral and aligned nature-positive actions. It is co-led by Colombia and Germany, and supported by UNDP, UNEP and CBD.

9. NDC Partnership

- The NDC Partnership brings together more than 200 members, including more than 120 countries, developed and developing, and more than 80 institutions to

create and deliver on ambitious climate action that help achieve the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

10. [SIDS Coalition for Nature](#)

- Launched at Biodiversity COP15, the SIDS Coalition for Nature currently gathers 33 Governments: 18 SIDS Members and 15 Friends. The Coalition's main objective is to advocate as ONE and catalyze strategic partnerships to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). At COP15, the Coalition made a Call for Action to address gap-bridging priorities aiming at “enhancing means of implementing ambitious objectives for nature”. Recently, at COP28, the Coalition launched a “SIDS’ Integrated Nature-Climate Action Roadmap in Coastal Areas” aiming at catalyzing support for the strengthening of MPAs as nature-based solutions for climate action and contribute to the integrated implementation of the Paris Declaration and the GBF.