

As Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement convene in Glasgow, Scotland, IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) would like to emphasize the following points, building on the key messages agreed on by IUCN's 1,500+ State, Government Agency, NGO and IPO Members in the <u>Marseille Manifesto</u> and various other <u>resolutions</u> at the <u>IUCN World Conservation Congress</u> (WCC) in Marseille, France in September 2021:

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biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

- Target 2: Ensure that at least 20% of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.
- Target 3: Ensure that at least 30% globally of land areas and sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through e ectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other e ective area-based conservation measure, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.*
- Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-base approaches, contributing at least 10 Gt CO

₂e per year to global mitigation e orts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation e orts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

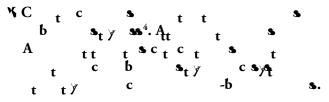
For more information please contact:

Madhu Rao Chair World Commission on Protected Areas Madhu.rao@iucn.org

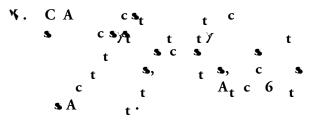
Risa Smith Leader Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group Risa.smith@iucn.org

IUCN World Headquarters Rue Mauverney 28 1196 Gland Switzerland Tel: +41 22 999 0000 Fax: +41 22 999 0002 mail@iucn.org www.iucn.org

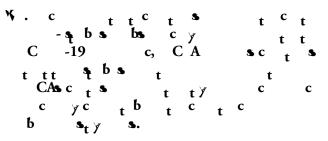
o e emerging scientific evidence is that at least 30% and up to 70% or more of the world should be protected, conserved and restored in an interconnected way to safeguard biodiversity, stabilize the climate and provide a foundation for a sustainable relationship with Earth⁷. o Parties are encouraged to include the rights of Indigenous Peoples in their decisions, particularly as they relate to the use of nature-based solutions and operationalizing Article 6.



- o At the same time that PCAs represent part of the solution to climate change, they are also compromised by its impacts.
- Climate change impacts experienced in the past few years, including the increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves, has resulted in coral bleaching⁹, mass die-o s of intertidal marine life¹⁰, mass tree mortality^{11,12}, increased intensity and extent of fires and changes in seasonal activities of animals¹³ and has resulted in the inability of many PCAs to achieve their objectives.



- o e use of Nature-based Solutions should be in addition to the imperative to reduce direct GHG emissions.
- o Parties are encouraged to include, in their NDCs, separate targets for direct GHG emissions and nature-based solutions.



- e World Economic Forum estimates that it will take US\$ 140 billion to protect 30% of the planet¹⁴, a fraction of the more than US\$ 17.2 trillion pledged for COVID relief to date¹⁵.
- o To prevent future pandemics, governments need to address the destruction of nature, including deforestation and high-risk wildlife trade as land-use change is the main driver of the emergence of zoonotic diseases. PCAs can
 e ectively limit land-use change and habitat loss¹⁶.
- o Investments in PCAs can achieve multiple goals cost-e ectively, including biodiversity protection¹⁷, climate change mitigation¹⁸, improvements to physical and mental health¹⁹, and local economic development.²⁰
- o Continued momentum toward ambitious naturepositive recovery and implementation is required to turn pledges into action. Resilient PCAs require adequate support to ensure that they are e ectively managed and equitably governed, and can realize their full potential. ere is now a once-in-agenissiobT MositivTj11.5 0 0 11.5 463.898 A-19.9 BD n4is