



## **Ref: ECUADOR Inputs and Ideas for the Proposal of Ministerial Declaration - PART II**

**What would you as government/organization/stakeholder, welcome as the most important elements and/or key messages from the ministers in the declaration to address the theme in an impactful manner.**

The most important elements to face the climate crisis are the following:

- Governments have to promote the transition towards a development model low in GHG emissions and resilient to climate change. For this, governments must act in the formulation of a legislative and policy reference framework, with the aim of informing and guiding Sub-national governments to make effective adaptation decisions, fund research, and publish information on climate change. In addition, they must generate processes of sensitization and awareness to the population about the importance of individual action against climate change, as well as preparing people to respond to climate changes.
- All countries must implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, however, the principle of common and different responsibilities must be respected, so each country must act to the extent that it has contributed to the global warming. Furthermore, developed countries must support developing countries through the provision of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building so that the most vulnerable countries can face the negative effects of climate change.
- The impact of the recent pandemic requires that the governments take effective measures to eliminate trafficking in wildlife species and prevent the expansion of the agricultural and urban frontier to the detriment of natural forests and fragile ecosystems. One of the most important lessons left by COVID-19 is the synergy between rapid urbanization, wildlife trafficking and the displacement of natural heritage, as sources of origin for current pandemics.
- In order to implement precautionary measures and prevent future zoonosis that cause epidemics or pandemics, it is necessary to better protect and conserve the biodiversity, at the level of ecosystems and species, especially those in the category of danger or threat. This implies strengthening the biosecurity measures that are applied for protected areas and other in situ conservation areas.

**How can the Environment Assembly make a significant contribution to Strengthening actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals at a Global Scale? In doing so, you may take into account the preparation for the meeting, its conduct and follow up, as well as its relationship to other meeting and process.**

The Assembly needs to issue clear guidelines to the countries on the importance of complying with SDG 13 (Climate Action), since climate change is the greatest challenge that humanity faces now. It should be taken into account that climate action is related to the compliance with other SDGs such as SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) since climate change will mainly affect the poorest populations, SDG 3 (good health and well-being) as climate change helps the spread of diseases and pandemics, SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), since the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures will reduce the emission of GHG into the global atmosphere and with this the global warming.

Synergies should be fostered between different environmental conventions such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in order to treat the climate action under an holistic approach that incorporates climate change as a transversal axis in the global development agenda.