Web Annex 4:
Outcome of the One Planet Summit and the Great Green Wall Investment Forum
(11 January 2021)

1. On 11 January 2021, the Government of France, in cooperation with the United Nations and the World Bank, convened the One Planet Summit for Biodiversity. The Summit brought together 11 Heads of State and Government, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Prince of Wales, the President of the European Commission and the President of the European Council and business leaders, civil society leaders and other representatives of international organizations.¹

2. The Summit focused on four themes, in particular: (i) The protection of marine and terrestrial areas; (ii) the promotion of agroecology; (iii) the financing of biodiversity; and (iv) the protection of tropical forests, species and human health.

3. On the protection of marine and terrestrial areas, Costa Rica and France launched the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, which aims to create the conditions for the adoption of an ambitious nature protection target by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the end of the year. To date, these efforts have brought 52 Countries behind the Coalition, committing to work for the protection of 30 percent of terrestrial and marine spaces by 2030. A new Coalition for an Exemplary Mediterranean in 2030 was launched by France, Spain and the Principality of Monaco. Germany launched a Legacy Landscape Fund, a new global public-private coalition aimed at providing sustainable public and private finance to the most valuable protected areas in developing countries and emerging economies.

4. On the promotion of agroecology, the Summit decided to make it a key aspect of international efforts and recognized that this issue is particularly important in Africa, where the effects of climate change, land degradation and biodiversity loss are combining and threaten many countries’ food security. The “Great Green Wall Accelerator” (GGW Accelerator) was established. This multi-stakeholder initiative aims to catalyse financial efforts by all donors, giving new impetus to this ambitious African initiative, launched in the 1980s, to green the Sahel. The initiative’s partners have pledged almost EUR 14 billion (USD 16.85 billion) in international finance for the 11 countries concerned by 2025. More than a hundred private companies, grouped around the International Agroecological Movement for Africa (IAM AFRICA) charter, have also committed to contribute to the implementation of agroecological transition objectives in the Great Green Wall countries. A secretariat, attached to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), has been created to follow up on these commitments.

5. On protecting finance for biodiversity, the Summit laid the foundations for a coalition for convergence of climate and biodiversity finance, aimed at building more synergies between climate action and biosphere conservation. Its members will work to increase the share of their climate finance which will also benefit biodiversity. The Summit generated political momentum, particularly from Canada, France and the United Kingdom, for the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD). This initiative, will develop a framework for measuring the risks, impacts and benefits of economic activities with regard to biodiversity – like the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for the climate.

¹ One Planet Summit - Commitments to act in favor of biodiversity (12 January 2021)
6. On protecting forests, species and Human Health, the PREZODE (PREventing ZOonotic Diseases Emergence) initiative, for the prevention of new pandemics originating from animal reservoirs was launched. The Summit has also been the occasion for a stocktake of the Alliance for Rainforests, announced at the 2019 Group of Seven (G7).

7. The Director-General of FAO, in a virtual address, joined the call for urgent action on biodiversity for sustainable development. He expressed FAO’s commitment to supporting countries in mainstreaming biodiversity across agriculture and food sectors through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative and recognized the importance of environmental sustainability as a key determinant of a long term “One Health for All”. The Director-General supported the establishment of the One Health High-level Expert Panel tasked with collecting and disseminating information on the close links between human, animal and environmental health in a context of biodiversity erosion. He also emphasized FAO’s willingness to intensify its work at the interface of One Health and Ecosystem restoration and therefore announced that the PREZODE (PREventing ZOonotic Diseases Emergence) programme can count on FAO’s field work and experience. 

8. The Director-General of FAO also addressed the Great Green Wall Investment Forum held during the Summit and called for an urgent scale-up of the Great Green Wall initiative to restore degraded land, create jobs and address climate change. The Forum resulted in pledges of USD 14.3 billion. Of these, FAO’s portfolio amounts to USD 238 million in direct support of the Great Green Wall. During the second half of 2020, FAO, UNCCD and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) led the development of a United Nations (UN) system-wide Action Plan to support the Great Green Wall Initiative objectives: Restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land; sequestering 250 million tons of CO2; and creating 10 million green jobs. The Great Green Wall will also serve as a flagship for both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Decade of Action and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, which FAO leads together with UNEP. The aim of this Decade is to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on every continent and in every ocean. FAO’s primary focus is to support members in restoring productive ecosystems. The official launch of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration will take place on World Environment Day on 5 June 2021.

---