



## **The Trondheim Call for Action in the Face of the Extinction Crisis**

We need to halt, and urgently reverse, the damage to ecosystems and the global loss of biodiversity.

Nature and its contributions to people are declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history — and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating. There are grave impacts on all people around the world. Without a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values (transformative change) the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will not be reached. If we act now we can still succeed.

The IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services gives us a clear message and demonstrates the urgency.

*We, the Ministers and Vice-ministers of Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, United Kingdom, Finland, France, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, and Uganda commit to working together to deliver an ambitious, strong, practical and effective post 2020 global biodiversity framework.*

*We also commit to intensify and accelerate our efforts to halt the human-induced loss of biodiversity, commensurate with the challenges at hand, through balanced actions including:*

- Curbing the direct drivers of biodiversity loss, i.e. changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive alien species, as well as the indirect drivers;
- Engaging a broad set of actors on the development and scaling up of effective actions, including indigenous peoples and local communities, local and sub-national governments and authorities, academia, women and youth groups, the business, financial and economic sectors and non-governmental organizations;
- Advancing the three objectives of the Convention:
  - conservation
  - sustainable use
  - the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
- Developing cross-government and cross-sector biodiversity strategies and action plans that embrace the values of nature in decision-making in all key political, economic, cultural and social decisions;
- Making use of nature based solutions to protect biodiversity, fight and mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts
- Emphasizing ecosystem and knowledge based management for biodiversity, climate, forests and oceans;
- Enhancing efforts for sustainable supply chains;
- Promoting sustainable production and consumption;



- Making efforts to significantly increase biodiversity financing and the leveraging of existing commitments to mobilize new resources for biodiversity from a wide variety of sources, including international resource finance flows to developing countries, domestic financial resources by national and local, governments, business, philanthropic organizations and others, and to implement measures to reform and/or phase-out subsidies harmful to biodiversity and the environment;
- Sharing our positive experiences on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, identifying opportunities for joint actions on biodiversity, climate change, integrated oceans management and protection and other sustainable development challenges;
- Integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels;
- Improving synergies at the national and global levels between the biodiversity related conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements in order to efficiently contribute to the implementation of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets, to ensure continuance and development of our efforts;
- Acknowledging the important contributions from the "Nature Champions" coalition, the Metz Charter on Biodiversity and the "International Leaders for Biodiversity"- initiative.