Naturally together

Guiding principles for a post-2030 international cooperation framework with nature as the foundation of a resilient, equitable and prosperous future

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About this paper

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Summary

The world needs a strong common agenda for the period after the timeline of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) concludes in 2030, and it needs to recognize nature as the foundation of a resilient, equitable and prosperous future. The work to build an effective post-2030 international cooperation framework cannot wait. Success depends on what is done now.

The SDGs, Paris Agreement and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework established key commitments for sustainable development, climate stability and nature recovery. Yet today's crises reveal that implementation progress is too slow, fragmented and untransformative.

The defining task of the post-2030 era is not to negotiate another set of aspirations. It is to align around a shared 2050 vision capable of advancing the economic, social and institutional transformations needed to enable prosperity, security and resilience for all.

The case for a strong post-2030 agenda rests on three realities:

- As our futures are interconnected, cooperation is in our mutual interest.
- As the challenges we face are interconnected, they can only be overcome together.
- Collective action delivers tangible benefits in people's lives.

Nature is not one policy priority among many. Healthy natural systems underpin food production, water security, human health, economic prosperity, climate stability and social resilience. As environmental pressures intensify, protecting and restoring nature becomes not only an environmental imperative but a strategic economic, development and security imperative.

The content of the agenda should therefore be guided by four principles:

- Recognize nature as the foundation of a resilient, equitable and prosperous future.
- Pursue transformative systems change to go beyond managing symptoms.
- Ground decisions in the best available science and evidence.
- Plan to 2050, ensure action from Day 1.

Successful implementation will require:

- Embracing a whole-of-society strategy.
- Strengthening national accountability.
- Enabling coalitions for advancing action.
- Unleashing the power in people, by empowering rights-holders and civil society.

The formal negotiations on the post-2030 international cooperation framework will begin in September 2027, but the informal process has already started. The ideas, alliances and narratives developed now will shape the contours and ambition of the eventual outcome.

Securing a strong 2050 agenda is a challenge to which the world can rise.

Introduction

Shaping a shared future for a divided world

The world needs more not less collaboration

The world is approaching an important turning point. As the Sustainable Development Goals's 2015-2030 timeline concludes, governments, institutions and communities are increasingly asking what should come next. This paper helps them build the answer to that question.

In this era of geopolitical fragmentation, rising conflict and weakening trust in international cooperation, some suggest that ambition should be scaled back, or even that the conversation on our shared future is best postponed for as long as times remain so challenging. This paper argues the opposite: this moment of heightened risk is precisely when a shared vision is most needed.

Together, the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework established important global commitments for sustainable development, climate stability and nature recovery.[1] They set out essential issues for the world to address and enabled crucial steps forward. Yet the crises facing the world today reveal that implementation progress remains too slow, too fragmented and insufficiently transformative. The hold-up is systemic. The interconnected challenges facing the world cannot be solved through isolated national responses, siloed policies or responses to symptoms.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, economic instability, public health risks and social tensions increasingly reinforce one another. Our shared future requires a common framework that can address them as an integrated whole. The defining task of the post-2030 era is not to negotiate another set of aspirations, but to align around a common 2050 vision anchored in interdependence between humanity and nature, and interdependence between countries, that can advance the economic, social and institutional transformations needed to deliver a safe and prosperous world for all.

Nature is the foundation of a resilient, equitable and prosperous future

An inescapable lesson of the last decade is that nature cannot be treated as a separate niche issue labelled "environment". Nature underpins every dimension of human progress.

Healthy ecosystems regulate climate, sustain food systems, secure water supplies, support public health, reduce disaster risks and provide the basis for economic activity. As natural systems weaken, so does the bedrock of prosperity and social cohesion.

So too, many of today's most pressing security concerns have ecological drivers. Resource scarcity, ecosystem degradation and climate impacts increasingly contribute to displacement, instability and conflict.

Nature is therefore not a competing priority alongside development or stability. It is the foundation upon which they depend. Recognising this reality needs to be a defining approach to the post-2030 agenda.

A shared agenda is essential

The post-2030 conversation is taking place during a period of profound uncertainty.

The UN's 2025 SDG report, published to mark a decade since adoption, found that only 35% of targets with available data are on track or making moderate progress, nearly half are moving too slowly, and 18% have regressed below their 2015 baseline.[2]

Developing countries face an estimated annual SDG financing gap of around US$4 trillion, at precisely the moment official development assistance is contracting, with OECD data pointing to an unprecedented 23% fall in ODA in 2025 alone.[3] UN data show two-thirds of low-income countries are in debt distress or close to it.[4]

Implementation of governments' commitments on climate and biodiversity remains far off track. Current climate pledges would still put the world on a pathway well above the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal, with warming expected to exceed that threshold in the coming decade.[5] Progress on biodiversity is lagging even further, with slow implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[6] and a persistent, large-scale gap between current nature finance and what is needed to halt and reverse nature loss.[7]

Accelerating pressure on the natural systems have put humanity in danger: a 2023 update to the planetary boundaries framework found that six of the nine processes that regulate the stability of the Earth system – including climate change and biosphere integrity – had already been pushed beyond their safe operating limits.[8]

At the same time as all this, political friction has been exacerbating within and between countries.[9]

Taken together, these trends can encourage pessimism. The crisis is plain to see; yet history demonstrates that major advances in international cooperation often emerge during or just after periods of crisis.[10] The current moment should not be viewed solely as a period of painful disruption. It needs also to be recognised as a window of opportunity to redesign institutions, policies and partnerships to be able to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.[11]

The question is not whether the world can afford to pursue an ambitious shared agenda. The question is whether it can afford not to.

Purpose and structure of the paper

This paper is being shared with policy-makers, communities, businesses, scientists, civil society organisations and the media to inform and stimulate discussions and to encourage ambition. Its purpose is to help leaders everywhere build up their engagement as the world moves towards the formal process.

This paper does not provide a draft text of the post-2030 international cooperation framework, because before a text can be developed, coalescence is needed on guiding principles. This paper is a proposal for those principles. They are shared as a contribution to debates and an invitation to co-construction.

This paper is built from conversations with a broad range of leaders and experts across the world, from reference to the latest scientific evidence, from engagement with communities, from opinion insight, from what we have learned from the SDGs implementation, and from evidence of how change happens.

In this moment, with multilateralism challenged as seldom before, leaders need not only to start to frame the content of the shared agenda – the *what* – but to win the case for *why*, and to ensure that goals will lead to impact – the *how*. The following sections of the paper are therefore organised around those. The concluding section recommends next steps to lay the ground for success.

Why?

Making the case for a post-2030 international cooperation framework

We propose three key frames for why a strong and integrated shared post-2030 framework for international cooperation is required.

It is in our mutual interest

Whilst international cooperation is being challenged amid rising nationalism, the inescapable reality is that the greatest challenges and opportunities we face all go beyond borders.

Today, because of technological transformation and rising environmental pressures, countries' interdependence is increasing.[12] Isolationism in the twenty-first century brings greater risks than isolationism in the twentieth century.[13] This makes a shared global agenda not a preference but a practical necessity.

As the *BMJ* noted, "the Covid-19 pandemic painfully shows the reasons why nations are better off when they cooperate and collaborate."[14]

Climate and biodiversity are not only transnational and transboundary, but global public goods that will affect the future of everybody – a shared heritage requiring shared stewardship.[15] They present a scale of challenge that cannot be overcome by countries operating in isolation, and that, if unresolved, will have outcomes which no country could evade.[16]

The interdependence of countries means that cooperation is not charity, it is partnership for mutual self-preservation and mutual thriving. To take one example, collaboration which enables a country's access to renewable technology will benefit all other countries' futures too.[17] Investing in nature, resilient economies, and strong institutions generates shared value by reducing shared risks, strengthening supply chains, broadening prosperity, and contributing to long-term stability for all.[18]

We need to work together because our futures are interconnected. The world needs a shared direction to enable shared safety and prosperity. This doesn't remove or contradict the ethical case, it complements it. It recognises where ethics and wisdom meet.[19]

The challenges we face are interconnected

Human well-being, nature and climate, economic resilience, security and stability all depend on each other. This interdependence of issues, and the interdependence of solutions, makes an integrated framework essential.

Over 50% of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services and is therefore exposed to nature loss.[20]

Additionally, as public health experts have highlighted, "anthropogenic stressors like climate change, land degradation, and wildlife trade are all risk factors for the future emergence of infectious diseases", and so protecting nature is also key to protecting public health.[21]

By 2030, an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of being displaced by drought.[22]

As the crisis in the Sahel region that has driven millions from their homes illustrates, when ecosystems are damaged, the impact on livelihoods and broader disruption leads to a worsening of political fragility and a spike in violence, which then further exacerbates environmental degradation in a vicious spiral.[23]

Today, global debates are currently dominated by fears of insecurity. But if the policies and investments driven by the concern for security continue to be as narrow as they have been so far – myopically focused on the use of force – they will leave everyone insecure. Insecurity has a social context, and an ecological one. When the Institute for Economics and Peace ran its Global Terrorism Index (GTI) and Ecological Threat Report (ETR), side-by-side, they found "a striking interplay is revealed which draws attention to the symbiotic relationship between environmental adversities and increasing conflict."[24] As the European Economic and Social Committee has acknowledged, "the inextricable link between climate change and global stability has become undeniable. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events and resource scarcity are not just environmental concerns, but also significant catalysts for conflict… the interdependence between peace and climate change [creates a] need for renewed global diplomacy."[25]

Countries cannot achieve economic security, food security, water security or energy security if natural systems continue to weaken. Healthy ecosystems are strategic assets. They underpin food production, water availability, disaster resilience, energy systems and economic stability. Protecting natural assets will protect human security.

As the World Social Report 2025 highlights, "today's social challenges cannot be addressed in isolation or through piecemeal approaches. Overcoming the current impasse … requires major transformations in policy, institutions, norms and mindsets … Integrated approaches are required."[26]

The siloed approach to issues is being reinforced by the architecture of international policy-making. The UN Secretary-General's 2026 SDG progress report is blunt: "current policy frameworks and practices can be fragmented across sectors, and outdated institutional structures often keep countries working in silos." What is needed now, it concludes, is "to move from sectoral to systems approaches."[27]

Interdependencies between issues mean that without an integrated agenda bringing them together, issue-based processes will fail.

Collective action delivers tangible benefits in people's lives

Climate mitigations reducing air pollution could prevent up to 6.5 million premature deaths annually.[28] Protecting nature could avert economic losses of $2.7 trillion dollars per year.[29] Global action to shift to a green economy could generate 375 million new jobs.[30]

More jobs, more reliable energy, improved transport, better housing, green spaces for families and better health: these are not abstract, "up there in the air"; they are tangible, "down here on the ground". Global cooperation, local impact.

As we look towards the future practical benefits that a post-2030 international cooperation framework can bring to people, it's important to recognize how earlier global cooperation frameworks, including the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework have made a difference. Limiting the discussion about the SDGs only to what is "off track" obscures important positive impacts. For example, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement helped drive public investment and public policy on renewables that has resulted in over 90% reductions in the unit costs of solar power – good for the planet, good for energy security, good for your wallet.[31]

These three frames show that working together with other countries is not a burden but a smart investment of resources and political energy. Effective international cooperation is a practical tool for solving problems that no country can solve alone.

What?

Crafting the post-2030 international cooperation framework

Having looked at *why* we need a post-2030 international cooperation framework, we now turn to *what* it should do. The new framework cannot be a continuation of business as usual. We propose four principles to guide the vision, scope and content to enable the agenda to meet the needs of the new era.

Recognize nature as the foundation of a resilient, equitable and prosperous future

To get out of parallel silos, the post-2030 framework needs to set out a unified plan to address the inseparable domains of human well-being, economic resilience, security and stability, and nature and climate. As the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has demonstrated, "Environmental, social and economic crises – such as biodiversity loss, water and food insecurity, health risks and climate change – are all interconnected. They interact, cascade and compound each other in ways that make separate efforts to address them ineffective and counterproductive."[32]

Economies and societies need to be recognised as "embedded in the biosphere"[33] – a move away from the approach in which social, economic, and ecological development are treated as separate processes.

The launch of the 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals marked an advance on the 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals in being comprehensive and in linking economic, social and environmental concerns. But in the end, and despite good intentions, the SDGs have been treated as a compendium of desirable outcomes. The result has been a tendency towards fragmentation. Visually, the SDGs have been framed as 17 icons, each literally in their own box. Ministries have pursued "their" targets. International organisations have reported against "their" goals. Funding streams have remained siloed. Instead of mutual reinforcement, they have often been seen as distinct, sometimes even competing, priorities.

Community-based ecosystem restoration such as reforestation, agroforestry, and projects like the African Union's Great Green Wall, have all demonstrated how investing in protecting nature enhances resilience, reduces conflict risks, and expands economic opportunity.[34] But despite the evidence, international policy-making processes continue to compartmentalise nature as niche and relegate it as a secondary issue separate from global finance, economics, and security, when it is foundational – the fundamental basis on which all of them depend.

The profound dangers posed by the current degradation of land and water systems[35] make it urgent and essential for the post-2030 agenda to have at heart this major shift: the recognition that natural assets underpin shared prosperity and human security.

Pursue transformative systems change to go beyond managing symptoms

As the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has set out, "the only way to achieve global development goals is through transformative change… Transformative change is urgent in order to address the scope and scale of current sustainability challenges, including the decline and projected collapse of key ecosystem functions and loss of biodiversity. It is necessary because previous and current approaches have failed to halt or reverse nature's decline at a global scale, which has serious repercussions for the global economy and human well-being."[36]

In the frank words of the UN Secretary-General's SDG progress report, there is a need to "go beyond incremental adjustments and instead activate deliberate shifts capable of reconfiguring systems, institutions and behaviours… Transformative action entails shifting from siloed, projectbased interventions to structural, systemslevel pathways that address root causes and realign incentives, institutions and investments."[37]

The post-2030 framework needs to be organised around integration. The task is not to make a new list of goals but to identify the systemic shifts needed in our economies, societies and systems of cooperation. The driving question needs to be: What direction of travel does humanity need to take to advance multiple, interdependent, outcomes simultaneously?

A transformative agenda is needed to help reorder systems so that they become equitable and accountable, and mature from short-term crisis response and opportunism to long-term stewardship.

To enable the resourcing of social and environmental progress, including the green transition, transformative systems change is essential to help countries overcome systemic fiscal constraints, break the hold of unpayable debt payments, generate domestic revenue including by facilitating international tax cooperation, access affordable international financing, access green technologies affordably and manufacture their own.

With a finite planet, only transformative systems change can facilitate a shift in the thrust of economic policy to regenerative economics, recognising prosperity in terms of sustainability, resilience, and equity, instead of continuing unchecked extraction, overproduction and expansion. WWF's *Global Roadmap for a Nature-Positive Economy* illustrates how this could be advanced and the impact it would have.[38] In a hopeful sign of how the debate may be shifting, so too does a 2026 report from Ernst and Young, forthrightly titled *From extractivism to regeneration: Unlocking the transformation*.[39]

Ground decisions in the best available science and evidence

A powerful evidence base is essential for ensuring that the agenda will meet humanity's needs.[40]

Grounding it in the best science and evidence available will protect the shared agenda by enabling people to point to its solid foundation.[41] The evidence shows that humanity depends on keeping within planetary boundaries; they are literally non-negotiable.[42] Ecological thresholds are not abstract, and breaching them would undermine economic development, stability, and social cohesion. That we cannot put the natural assets on which we depend under greater pressure than they can withstand is an argument that can win acceptance for transformative shifts from people across backgrounds and geographies.

An evidence-based agenda will ensure not what is convenient for vested interests, but what is needed for humanity to thrive.

Plan to 2050, ensure action from Day 1

The framework will need to connect long-term vision to urgent action. A 2050 end-date would provide a horizon that resonates with the public. Crucially, it would also enable synergies with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Joining up the timeframes would help build a mutually reinforcing triangle of frameworks.

A 2030-2050 agenda is appropriate. Indeed, to convey the sense of visioning the future and working back to build it, and to capture people's imagination, it would help to start talking of "the 2050 agenda" rather than less inspiring "post-2030" shorthand of the current multilateral conversation.

But 2050 cannot be the only date marked. If commitments only need reaching after two decades, the result will be drift and delay, and a trajectory towards failure. The costs and difficulty of transition and restoration would get exponentially more challenging. And inaction would fuel despair.

The 2015-2030 SDG targets did not have any milestones to meet ahead of 2020, and only 21 out of the 169 targets had a 2020 milestone.[43] To get the 2050 agenda on the right trajectory and ensure momentum, the world will need to see countries take bold collective action at the start. The 2030-2050 international cooperation framework should be structured to kickstart delivery by including milestones to be met in its first two years, as well as by 2035, 2040, 2045 and 2050. To help drive progress, these milestones should include not only outcomes achieved but actions taken.

How?

Ensuring that the post-2030 international cooperation framework gets implemented



As the Kofi Annan Foundation has set out in its assessment of the challenges facing multilateralism, "declarations are not enough. Implementation will be everything."[44] Unless leaders can enable this, then even the greatest commitments on paper will fail to bring about substantive change in practice, and this failure would, in turn, generate cynicism about the agenda and undermine support for international cooperation more broadly.

Indeed, even a sense of anticipation that an agenda could be declared but not realised would hamper the process of developing it and might even prevent it being agreed at all. So the process of building confidence on implementation needs to start right away.

Whilst there is no single magic bullet, a combination of implementation strategies can enable the post-2030 framework to be realised. The SDGs provide useful learning – both from successes that can be built on and from shortcomings that illustrate how progress gets held back. We propose here four guiding principles to enable implementation:

Embrace a whole-of-society strategy

To ensure alignment at scale, a whole-of-government strategy is necessary but not sufficient. Advances will not be fast or deep enough if driven by governments only. Diplomacy is no longer the exclusive preserve of foreign ministries; humanity and nature are affected by a much wider range of actors than national governments. A whole-of-society strategy is essential because all actors, from all sectors, have a critical role to play in realising an agenda for a safe and prosperous world for all. Progress comes through the interactions between them. The SDGs played a valuable role in moving forward from government-centric towards whole-of-society strategies. The new agenda will need to progress this further.

Harnessing and guiding the role of the private sector will be key, including through regulation, guidance, investor oversight, customer demand, and market shaping. For example, WWF's work with the finance sector on 'financing green' (increasing investment in sustainable development) and on 'greening finance' (improving the integration of environmental risks and opportunities into financial decision-making), and the UN Global Compact's work with business on accelerating action for a just transition, have both illustrated the large ecological and social impact of decisions made by private sector actors.[45] The challenge now is to enable and steer business practices to shift at scale, across the board.

Philanthropic organizations will be vital in supporting innovations that demonstrate how social, economic and ecological objectives can be realised together.

The impact of action by national governments will be bolstered by fostering complementary action by cities and regions.

Civil society will be vital both in delivering impact directly and in holding governments and other actors to account. To be effective, and to be just, a post-2030 international cooperation framework will need to engage Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, and other rights-holders as leaders, decision-makers, and partners. (See the part below on "Unleashing the power in people".)

Multi-stakeholder processes will be an important tool to put into practice the whole-of-society approach by providing platforms and mechanisms to strengthen local, national, and regional dialogues and shared solutions, and to develop and implement inclusive national, regional, and global sectoral plans of action for people and nature to thrive. These platforms will need clear mandates and scopes, transparent reporting mechanisms, and links to governments that enable them to inform government action while catalysing the broadest collective action.

The impact of each actor and sector will be much greater in combination. Whole-of society strategies are much more than the sum of their parts.

Strengthen national accountability

Supporting the strengthening of national accountability will be an essential aspect of ensuring that countries uphold their commitments under the post-2030 framework.

Ensuring commitments are realised depends on systems of accountability. While international accountability mechanisms are essential and need to be reinforced, the most powerful levers for holding governments to account are within countries. These include parliaments, audit agencies, courts, and elections. The ability of civil society and the media to play a role in holding governments to account is also often greater within countries.

Strengthening domestic mechanisms, for example by equipping parliaments with up-to-date and accessible information to hold their own governments to account, will get implementation gaps addressed faster than dependence on international mechanisms alone.[46]

It is when countries' international commitments find anchors in domestic concerns, and when countries domestic institutions are robust in pursuing their realisation, that those commitments are properly prioritised, resourced, and monitored.

Enable coalitions for advancing action

Unanimity is powerful. But dependence on unanimity can weaken global governance. Today, international processes which rely on consensus are enabling laggards to hold back the rest of the world.[47] It is for this reason that several international processes have been established and continue to operate impactfully without universal participation; waiting for the last holdouts would have prevented their very existence.[48]

The realisation of a strong post-2030 international cooperation framework will require, where necessary, groups of countries and other actors to forge paths ahead without waiting for everyone.[49] This should be built into the design as a feature to facilitate their development.

For example, it could help a committed group of countries to leverage their collective market to reshape incentives to reduce pollution. As well as bringing change within their countries, this could help incentivise producers everywhere to lift standards.

The purpose of coalitions for advancing action is not to replace multilateralism but to enable pioneers to augment, guide and accelerate it.[50] Enabling such coalitions will be key to unlocking progress.

Unleash the power in people, by empowering rights holders and civil society

Today, as Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other rights-holders face the infringing of basic rights like the right to life, peace and security, these violations also obstruct their vital roles in the protection and sustainable use of natural resources. The effective realisation of the post-2030 agenda will require a human-rights based approach, recognising and ensuring the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other rights-holders and enabling their agency, leadership, and participation. Extensive evidence shows that when marginalized people secure rights, recognition and a meaningful role in governance, then social, economic and environmental outcomes all improve.[51]

There has been a marked surge in grassroots mobilisation around social and environmental agendas. Social movements, youth-led campaigns, Indigenous Peoples' organisations, women's networks, farmer unions, and local community-based structures are asserting their agency and demanding inclusive governance. They have succeeded in shifting public opinion, applying pressure on decision-makers, and holding both governments and corporations to account – often influencing formal negotiations while operating outside them.[52]

Yet this rise in mobilisation is threatened by a worrying shrinking of civic space and the repression of activists.[53] The role of civil society and communities needs to be protected and supported. Approaches built on inclusion deliver better and more durable outcomes at every level.[54] Activism is not a distraction from delivery. It enables delivery.[55]

Next steps

Laying the ground for success

Whilst the formal process to negotiate the post-2030 agenda will be launched in September 2027[56] and run through to the end of the decade, what can be secured will depend on what is done *ahead* of the commencement of that formal process. Having put forward guiding principles for an international cooperation framework with nature as the foundation for a resilient, equitable and prosperous future, we conclude with suggestions on next steps to help leaders lay the ground.

Build from now



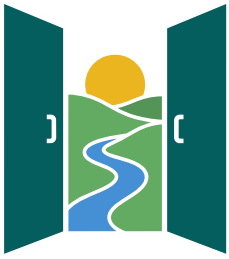
Securing a strong agenda is contingent on leaders seizing the opportunity from now. The 12 months from the September 2026 UN General Assembly will be vital for establishing the level of ambition, shaping the contours of the agenda, and building up the necessary momentum, coalitions and public support for the negotiations that will follow.

Unite across difference



This moment requires building common cause: a successful process will require a broad alliance that crosses geographies and traditional dividing lines. It will need to go beyond states. It will require cultural and public diplomacy, narrative building, and movement building. It will need to unite diverse networks, connecting parliamentarians with city mayors, Indigenous leaders, business leaders, faith leaders, community leaders, youth advocates, other rights-holders' groups' leaders, think tank experts, cultural influencers and artists. Their coming together for a shared future will be vital for generating an enabling context in which a strong 2050 international cooperation framework can be developed and secured.

Hold open the doors



Building support, developing an inclusive and effective agenda, and preventing backsliding will all depend on holding open the doors to civil society. Member states and the UN secretariat will need to facilitate civil society engagement ahead of the formal process, and to act now to ensure that when formal process begins, it will be one in which civil society will be enabled to participate substantively and will be recognised as a legitimate and essential part of effective global governance.

Change the future by changing the present



As part of building momentum for an effective international cooperation framework, leaders will need to take exemplary action ahead of it. The best way to shape tomorrow is to remake today. Delivering change fast through a set of coalitions will help tilt the world's trajectory towards progress and, crucially, will show what ambitious international cooperation can deliver by modelling it. Transformational planning and courageous action cannot be sequenced linearly; they need to be done together.

Securing a strong 2050 agenda is a challenge to which the world can rise. Better days are ahead, for all of humanity and for nature on which humanity depends, if we work to shape our shared future – naturally, together.

Endnotes

1 The SDGs' timeline concludes in 2030. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework sets a mission and targets for 2030 while also setting a vision and goals for 2050. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change runs on a continuous five-year cycle of increasing ambition towards 2050. This paper focuses on the agenda that will follow on from the SDGs after 2030, while at the same time emphasising the need for that agenda to complement and reinforce the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

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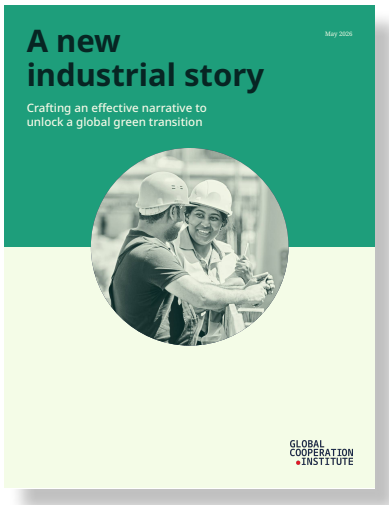
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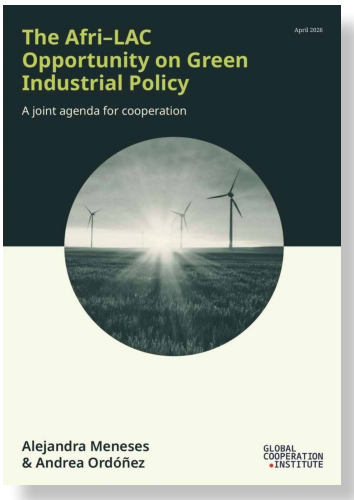
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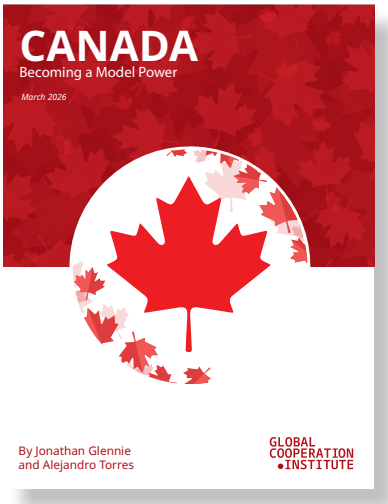
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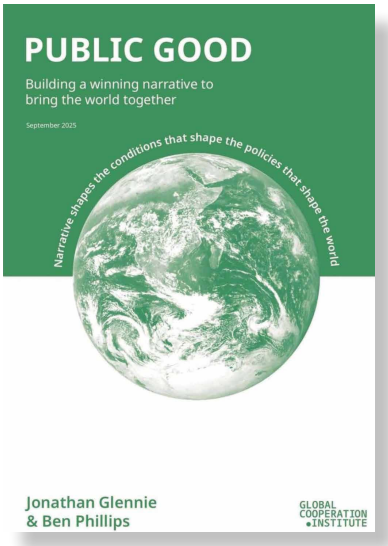


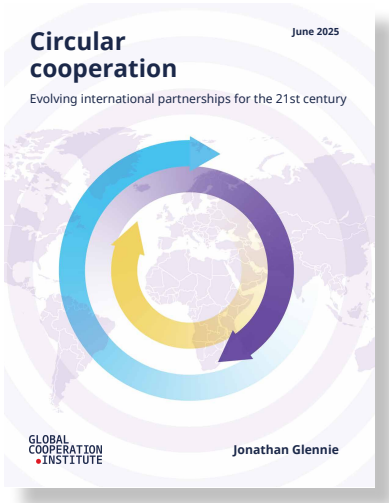


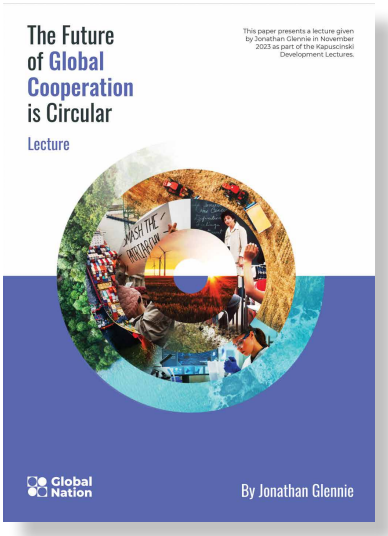
















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