

The "GELP" and birth of the "CIICCAC"

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The Global Ecologic Land Planning (GELP) The planning of the planet territories, including terrestrial and marine areas, will allow to allocate the resources considering suitability in a global context.

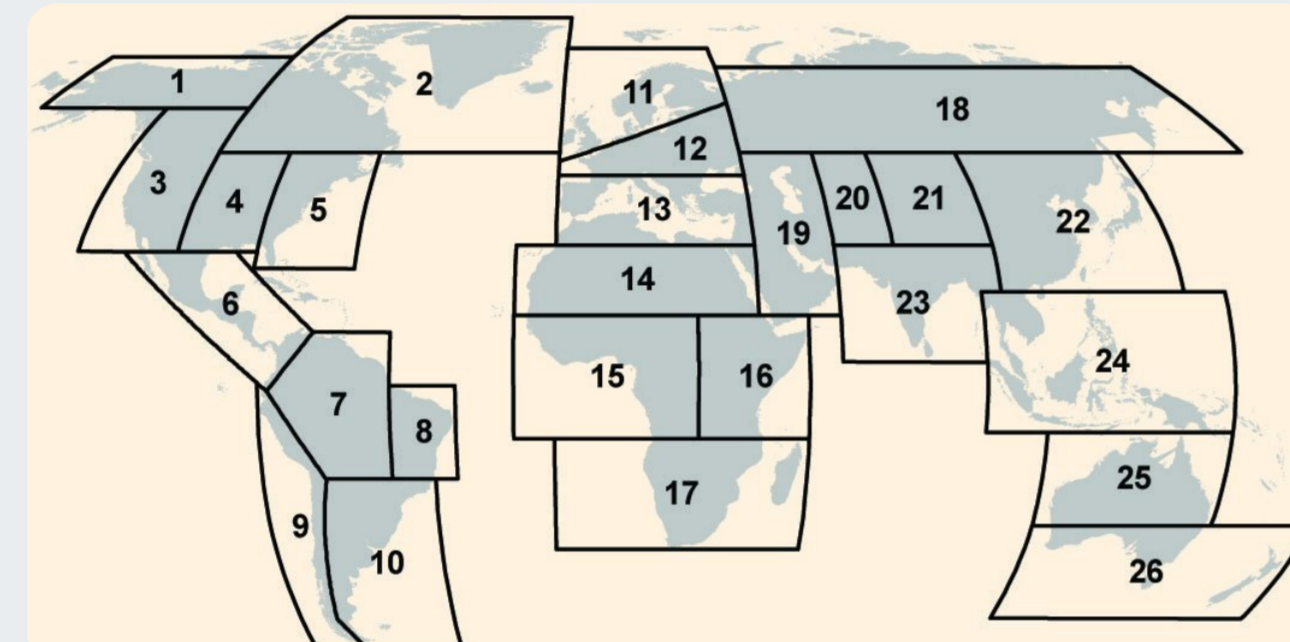
The fifth report of the IPCC and the recent Paris Agreement incite immediate actions that need a global method on how to guarantee the sustainable management of the entire planet territories, integrating specific adaptation and mitigation measures in development planning process. In our proposal, we claim that the GELP is the exact tool to plan and to achieve the reduction of inequalities, optimization of land resources, the food supply, conservation of the biodiversity and the ecosystems, mitigation of desertification and pollution, among other. In urban areas, the GELP will provide solutions at global level to reduce urban ecological impacts, avoid irregular settlements, preserve fertile lands in the peripheries, diminish water and air pollution, and assign lands for the disposal of solid wastes. The achievement of a common global planning will considerably increase the probability of a decrease of international tensions and there will be a strong impulse to promote unity among peoples, respect between cultures, religions and lifestyles.

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C



Planetary zoning for GELP The International Panel will propose a zoning of the globe in Global Land Units (GLU) derived from the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) terrestrial and marine ecoregions, considering rural, semirural and urban areas as well as watersheds and ecosystems.

GELP Fund
The execution of the GELP requires a huge amount of financial support, that can be supplied by the GELP Fund with the contribution of all nations, private sector and probably similar to the Green Climate Fund proposed in the Paris Agreement, whose projects under the supervision of representatives of all human society.

Pilot Land Planning Projects in Trans-Border Territories.
Research institutions, government agencies, CSO and communities will carry out the GELP in different Global Land Units. The development of ten Land Planning Projects will be in charge of multidisciplinary and international teams, each one including two or more countries in areas selected considering climate change priorities, with the support of government officials, academics and representatives of civil society.

First International Research Center for Climate and Environmental Change.
With the support of the Government of Quintana Roo, Mexico, the first regional research center will be promoted in the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. The center, named "International Center for Research on Climate and Environmental Change in the Caribbean B.C. (CIICCAC)" will crystallize the agreements at international, regional and national level that involved several projects of action for the protection of the Rapid Response and Disaster Prevention, Biodiversity, Sustainable Development, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

3. Strategic Objective C: to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity by implementing the legal regulations that involve the GELP initiative.

A

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y AMBIENTAL DEL CARIBE (CIICCAC) A.C.



INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY AND INSTITUTE UNION S.C.

This global coexistence based on ethical values gradually will reduce racial hatred and it will be possible to preserve our planet resources, growing up together sharing wisdom, histories, ideas and philosophies towards a new paradigm of quality of life.

- The first group will have the goal to create a process to direct in suitable zones the measures for building resilience to climate change proposed or conducted by international organizations, considering the worldwide existing land planning methods in their environmental and socio-economic context;
- the second group will be in charge of the structures of scientific exchange, technical, cultural, social, economic and political among governments, academia, corporations, CSOs and populations for the implementation of the GELP and
- the third group will be devoted to prepare indicators for ongoing evaluation of the implementation of the GELP.

1. Strategic Objective A: Addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through the incorporation of biodiversity throughout government and society, involving the Government and an International Civil Association (CIICCAC), this happens to National and international levels.

B



We propose a macro-project that will cover the following steps: Set up of an International Panel for Global Ecological Land Planning.

One of the main points of this proposal is to define mechanisms considering local decisions established by people living in the territories, and convince them to share responsibilities for applying strategies for struggling against climate change consequences with the solidarity and the financial support of all the human society. In plenary sessions, main decisions about the planetary land planning will be taken and GELP reports are accepted, adopted and approved by governments with the participation of civil society, private investors and scientists. Because of its nature, joining representatives the GELP panel embodies a unique opportunity to coordinate land planning decisions based on a global approach for the development challenge. By endorsing the GELP International Panel reports, governments acknowledge the priority of the decision, in order to improve the world resilience in front of climate change.

2. Strategic Objective B: reducing direct pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use through the International Center for Research on Climate Change and Environmental Change in the Caribbean B.C. (CIICCAC).

D



GELP First Report. A first report will be presented by the panel of a global strategy for the GELP from the results of the pilot studies, as well as the implementation and communication mechanisms and the indicators for evaluating results.

Global Public Consultation. The main lines of the GELP will be submitted to an exhaustive process of public consultation, so that all the society sectors can express their point of view. All the opinions will be classified, analyzed and in case they represent an improvement of the GELP methodology, considered in the agreed final document. A special international agreement will be signed by countries, international organizations, civil society depending on the results of the Public Consultation. Global Implementation of the GELP. Based on Global Agreement for Land Planning as a mitigation and adaptation measure for climate change the different studies will start all over the globe to achieve the total land and sea planning.

- 10. Implementation of communication networks between international and national agencies, CSOs and communities. Permanently a Global Communications Network will be used to exchange GELP progress, share similar issues of similar Land Units, expose successful solutions and strengthen global cooperation towards equity, solidarity and respect.
- 11. GELP Second Report. The second GELP report will include the definitive version of the methodologies and processes to achieve the Global Project, including suggestions derived from the opinions of the Global Public Consultation.
- 12. GELP Third Report. The third GELP will present the results of the Global Project, with a details analysis of achievements and failures, in order to propose new solutions for a second stage.

4. Strategic Objective D: By increasing the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all through the actions of the GELP initiative.

E



GELP Project Work Plan. The duration for accomplish the GELP depends on the financing and the opportunities for its implementation.

The 10 or more pilot projects could begin early in 2018 and could be finished in the middle of 2019. The continuous interchange of results and information between projects coordinators and GELP experts can lead to present the first GELP report by the end of 2019. This report, approved by governments, will be submitted to a public consultation during 2020 whose results will be included in the second GELP report and will serve to start the global implementation GELP which may be concluded in 2024. The creation of a global network between 2017 and 2020 for the exchange of information and assessment of the GELP will allow monitor the progress of the project during its main steps. The third GELP Report will be completed in 2024 with presentation of the results of the GELP Implementation.

5. Strategic Objective E: Improving implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building through CIICCAC and the GELP initiative.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. GELP Fund							
2. GELP Pilot Projects							
3. GELP First Report							
4. GELP Second Report							
5. GELP Third Report							
6. GELP Implementation							
7. GELP Global Network							
8. GELP Public Consultation							
9. GELP Global Project							
10. GELP Final Report							

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS STRATEGIC GOALS

A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Target 1:** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 2:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- Target 3:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
- Target 4:** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5:** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Target 6:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- Target 7:** By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 8:** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Target 9:** By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10:** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

C

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
- Target 12:** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Target 13:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- Target 15:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- Target 16:** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 17:** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- Target 18:** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
- Target 19:** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- Target 20:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



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