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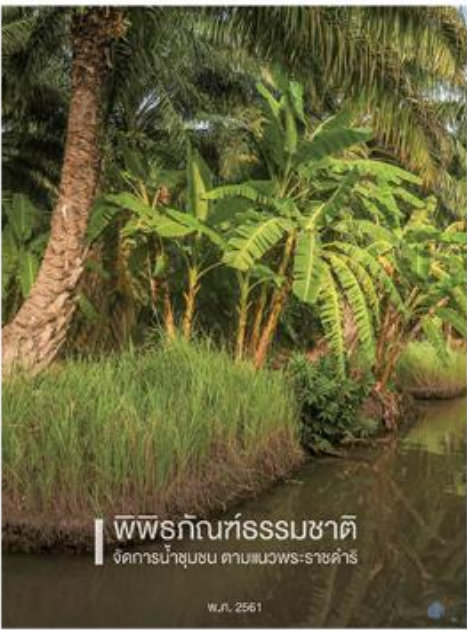


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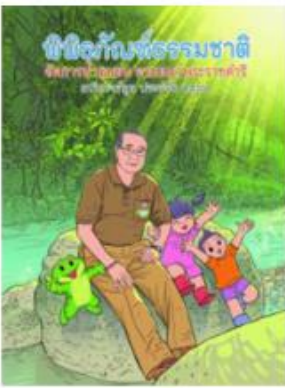


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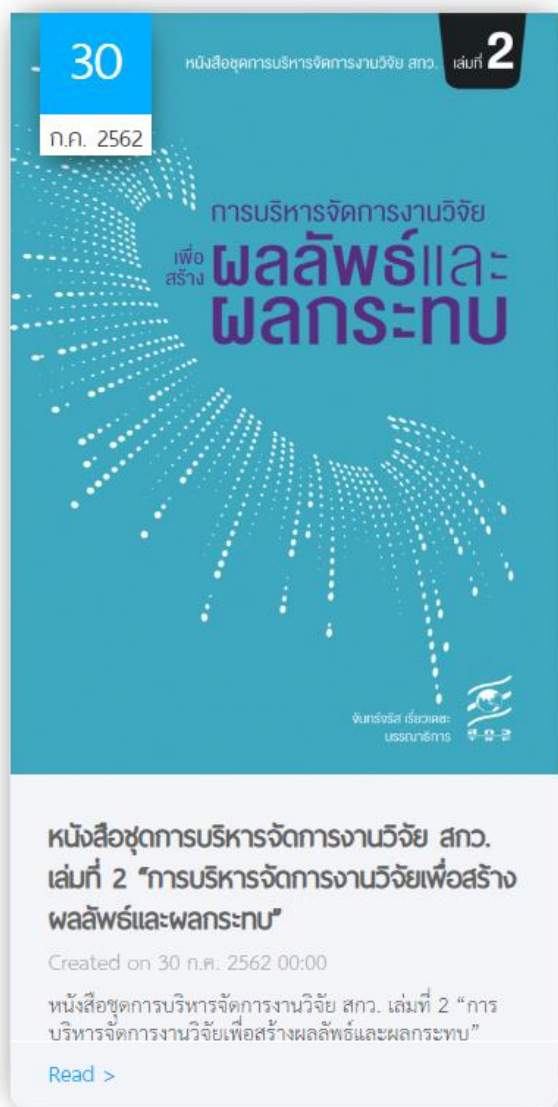
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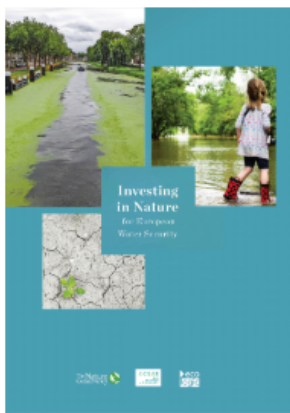
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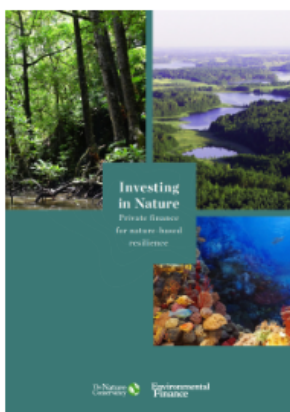
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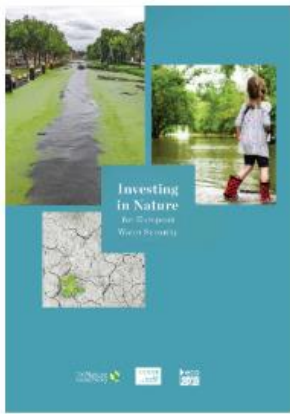


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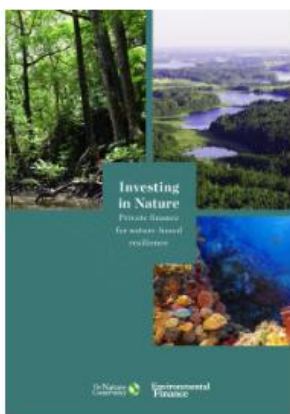


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A Transformative Deal for Nature

By Heidi Kravitz, Senior Policy Advisor, January 15, 2020

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In December 2020, representatives of the 195 countries that are party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will gather in Kunming, China, to finalize a new Global Biodiversity Framework. Like the 2015 Paris climate accord, this new agreement could mark a turning point in how we manage our relationship to nature.

But biodiversity advocates must learn an important lesson from climate activists: Global climate action gained momentum only after it became clear that the issue was about more than the environment, and would require a transformation of transport, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, and many industries. Likewise, the rapid loss of biodiversity that we are witnessing about much more than nature. The collapse of ecosystems will threaten the wellbeing and livelihoods of everyone on the planet. Accordingly, the CBD must move beyond traditional notions of “conservation” to engage with all relevant sectors of the economy and civil society.

“THE RAPID LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY
that we are witnessing is about much more than nature. The collapse of ecosystems will threaten the wellbeing and livelihoods of everyone on the planet.”

Since its creation following the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the CBD has been largely successful in pushing countries to establish new protected areas, such that nearly 15 percent of global land areas are now under some sort of park designation (though the share of protected marine areas is much smaller). But despite this relative success, biodiversity loss has continued, suggesting that the creation of nature refuges is necessary but not sufficient. To slow and halt the rapid decline of species and habitats, we must address how human societies manage land and seascapes and the resources that are being extracted from them.

As a matter of fact, all of our economic decisions are geared toward encouraging activities that drive biodiversity loss. Agriculture, infrastructure, and urban areas all rapidly reconfigure, as are extraction industries like forestry, mining, and fishing. In addition to converting landscapes entirely, these practices can disrupt natural habitats and degrade much larger areas, by creating access points for illegal hunting, logging, and other activities. Deforestation, mining, and industrial and agricultural water usage cause still more damage.

An estimated 6 percent of the planet’s land surface remains unaffected by human activities, and that stands likely to shrink further unless we take more action. A recent study by scientists from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) finds that if current trends hold, the construction of roads and energy infrastructure (including wind farms), together with mining and agriculture, threatens to double the conversion of remaining intact wild areas in Latin America, and to triple commercial lands in Africa by 2050.

Originally Posted on Project Syndicate
January 15, 2020

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CONVENTIONAL DEVELOPMENT. The solar farm in the foreground is a typical example of conventional development that is not designed to protect biodiversity.

By Heidi Kravitz, Senior Policy Advisor, January 15, 2020


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5	Variability and Mechanism of Extreme Floods Associated with the Activity of Tropic Cyclones under Changing Climate and the development of Climate Change Information System to support robust decision-making process in adapting to the impacts of climate change in the Southeast Asia region	Jerasorn Santisirisomb oon	Ramkhamhaeng University	2020-2022		Concept Approved	
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The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided close to **\$20 billion** in grants and mobilized an additional **\$107 billion** in co-financing for more than **4,700 projects** in **170 countries**. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has provided support to nearly 24,000 civil society and community initiatives in 128 countries.

The GEF Partnership recently agreed to a new direction in its work to achieve greater results and help to meet rising challenges. This agreement is set out in the [Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF](#). In combination with its traditional investments under the [Conventions](#), the GEF is:

- 1. Strategically focusing its investments to catalyze transformational change in key systems that are driving major environmental loss, in particular energy, cities and food;
- 2. Prioritizing integrated projects and programs that address more than one global environmental problem at a time, building on the GEF's unique position and mandate to act on a wide range of global environmental issues; and
- 3. Implementing new strategies and policies to enhance results, including stronger engagement with the private sector, indigenous peoples, and civil society, and an increased focus on gender equality.

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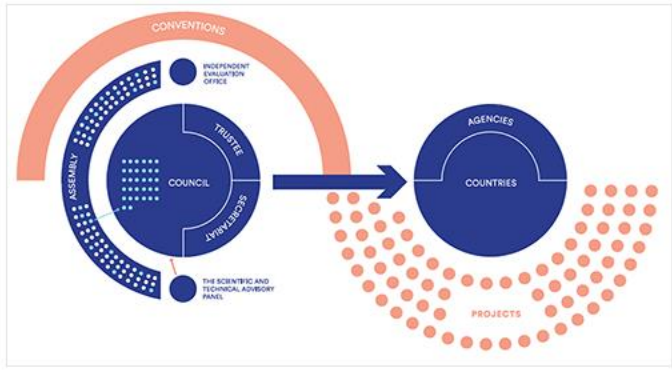
CEO and Chairperson



Naoko Ishii has served as the CEO and Chairperson for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since August 2012. In October 2014, the GEF Council unanimously agreed to extend her tenure for a second term until August 2020.

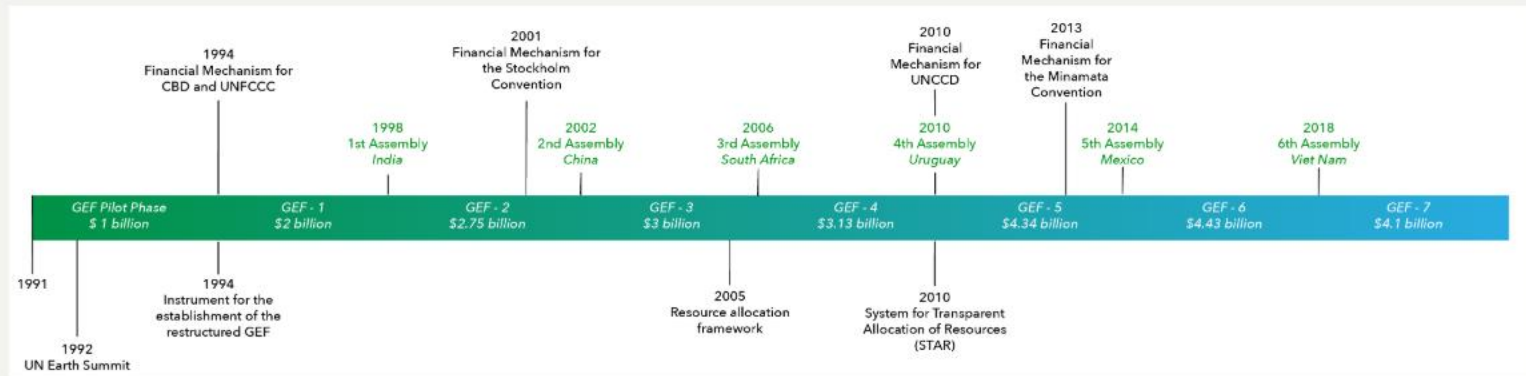
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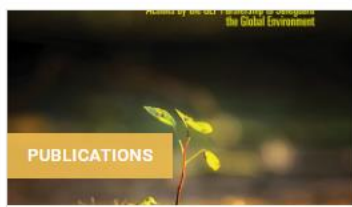
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25 Years of the GEF



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Safeguarding the Global Commons

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A series of international agreements in 2020 could set the stage for more sustainable economies by 2030.

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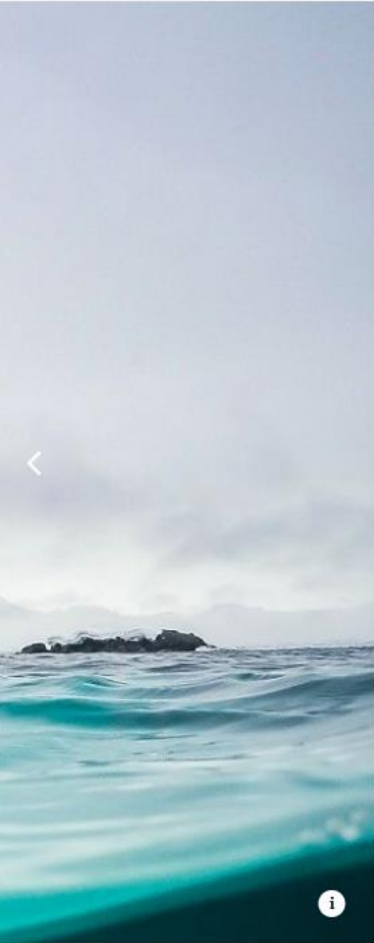
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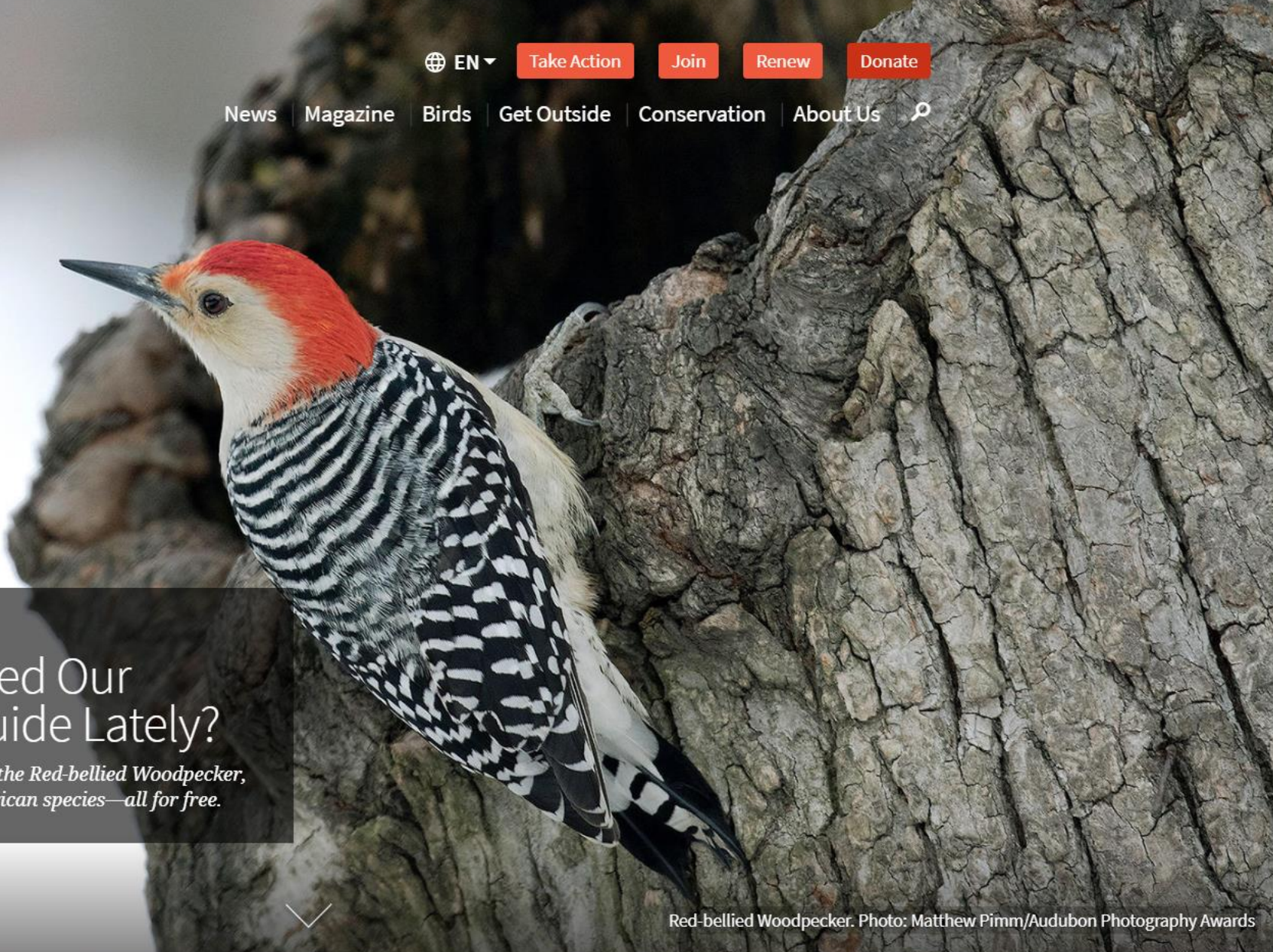
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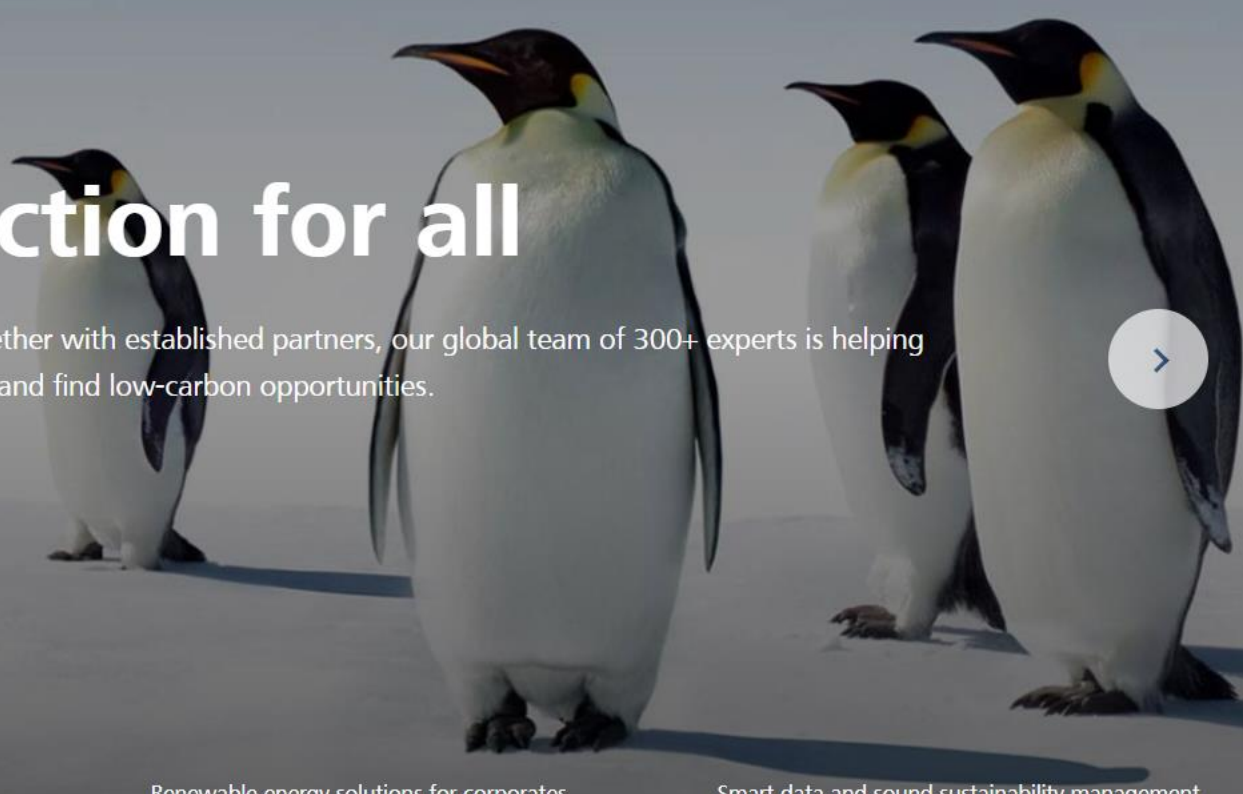
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We're building the next generation of climate leaders. Working together with established partners, our global team of 300+ experts is helping corporate champions, investors, and the public sector manage risks and find low-carbon opportunities.

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