

GEF-6 Programming Wednesday January 21st 9:00 – 10:30

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 Mark Zimsky - Sr. Biodiversity Specialist

CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020





20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

- Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...
- Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed
- Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal 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 stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided.
- 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.

Strategic goal 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 are conserved through systems of protected areas.....
- 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 is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,
- 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,
- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal 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 NBSAP.
- Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.
- 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, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially.



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Biodiversity mainstreaming



Understand values



Sustainable fisheries



Mainstream biodiversity



Manage within limits



Address incentives



Reduce pollution



Sustainable production



Reduce invasive spp.



Halve rate of loss



Minimize reef loss

Protection



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions



Conserve gene pool

Restoration



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience

ABS



Implement Nagoya Prot.

Enabling



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK



Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources

GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy

Goal: To maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society

BD1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems



BD 3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity BD4: Mainstream Biodiversity
Conservation and Sustainable
Use into Production Landscapes/
Seascapes and Sectors









- 1. Improving financial sustainability and effective management of the national ecological infrastructure
- 2 . Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the reach of the global protected area estate.

- 3. Preventing the extinction of known threatened species
- 4. Prevention, control, and management of invasive alien species.
- 5. Implementing the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety

- 6. Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining integrity and function of globally significant coral reefs
- 7. Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources.
- 8. Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.

- 9. Managing the human-biodiversity interface
- 10. Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and finance planning

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GEF-6 CCM Strategy Chizuru Aoki - Sr. Tech Transfer Officer

GEF-6 CCM Strategy

Goal: To support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission, resilient development path

Objective 1: Promote innovation & technology transfer

Objective 2: Demonstrate systemic impacts of mitigation options

Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into SD strategies







1. Low carbon technologies and mitigation options

3. Integrated low-carbon, urban systems

5. Convention obligations for planning and mitigation contributions

2 . Innovative policy packages and market initiatives

4. Forests and other land use, and climate smart agriculture

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GEF's Unique Value for Climate Financing

1. Facilitating innovation & technology transfer

Assisting developing countries in defining and implementing mitigation measures towards 2015 agreement

2. Catalyzing systemic impacts through synergistic multi-focal initiatives

3. Building on Convention obligations for reporting & assessments towards mainstreaming



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GEF-6 Climate Mitigation Strategy

1. Promote innovation & technology transfer

- Program 1: Low carbon technologies and mitigation options
- Program 2: Innovative policy packages and market initiatives

2. Demonstrate systemic impacts of mitigation options

- Program 3: Integrated low-carbon, urban systems
- Program 4: Forests and other land use, and climate smart agriculture

3. Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into SD strategies

 Program 5: Convention obligations for planning and mitigation contributions

Goal:

To support
developing
countries to make
transformational
shifts
towards
low emission,
resilient
development path



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GEF-6 CCM Strategy
Rawleston Moore - Sr. CC Specialist

GEF-6: Adaptation Programming Strategy

Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

Thematic Priorities for Adaptation

- Agriculture and food security
- Water resources management
- Coastal zone management
- Infrastructure
- Disaster risk management

- Natural resources management
- Health
- Climate information services
- Climate-resilient urban systems
- Small Island Developing States



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Adaptation Programming Strategy

Aims to "increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable developing countries, through both near- and long-term adaptation measures in affected sectors, areas and communities" (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03) 1) Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems

2) Strengthen institutional and technical capacities

3) Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes



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GEF-6 LD Strategy
Ulrich Apel - Sr. Env. Specialist

GEF-6 LD Strategy

Goal: To arrest or reverse land degradation (desertification and deforestation)

LD 1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems

LD 2: Forest Landscapes

LD 3: Integrated Landscapes

LD 4: Institutional and Policy Frameworks







1. Agro-ecological Intensification – efficient use of natural capital (land, soil, water, and vegetation) in crop and livestock production systems

3. Landscape
Management and
Restoration —
community and
livelihood-based
options for increasing
forest and tree cover

4. Scaling-up SLM – moving appropriate interventions to scale for crop and rangeland productivity

5. Mainstreaming SLM in Development – influencing institutions, policies, and governance frameworks for SLM

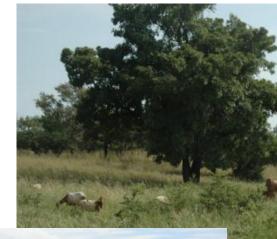
2. SLM in Climate-Smart Agriculture – innovative practices for increasing vegetative cover and soil organic carbon

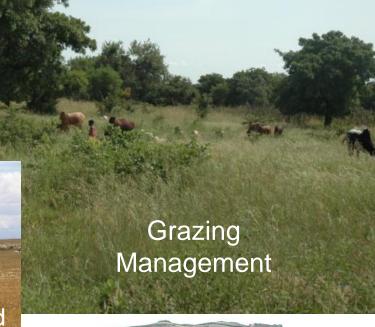
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GEF Investments into Sustainable Land Management









Pastoral and Rangeland Management







Sustainable Forest Management GEF-6 Strategy

Goal: To achieve multiple environmental, social and economic benefits from improved management of all types of forests and trees outside of forests.

SFM 1: To maintain forest resources

SFM 2: To enhance forest management

SFM 3: To restore forest ecosystems

SFM 4: To increase regional and global cooperation









- Integrated land use planning
- Identification and monitoring of HCVF
- Identifying and monitoring forest loss
- Developing and implementing model projects for PES
- Capacity development for SFM within local communities
- Supporting sustainable finance mechanisms for SFM
- Building of technical and institutional capacities to identify degraded forest landscapes and monitor forest restoration
- Integrating plantation management in landscape restoration
- Private sector engagement
- Global technologies for national progress



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Managing Forests for Multiple Benefits





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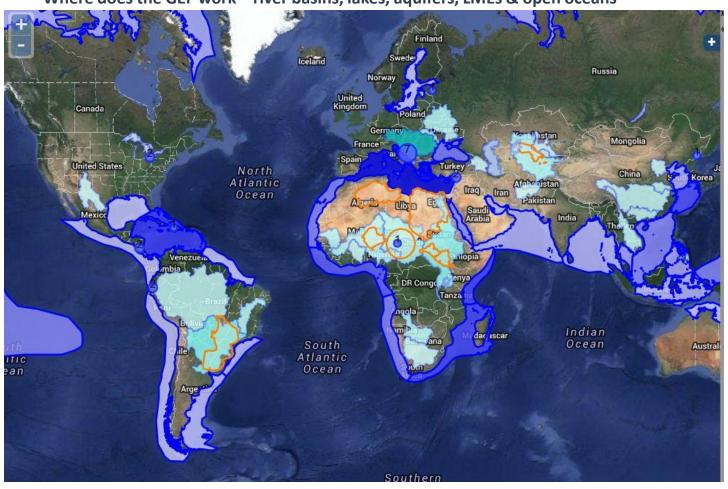
Transboundary Cooperation in International Waters – Perspectives on GEF finance in GEF 6 Astrid Hillers - Sr. Env. Specialist

International Waters Focal Area

GEF – largest financier of international waters:

- ➤ Goal: to promote collective management for transboundary water systems and foster policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments towards sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services.
- Focus: joint management of shared water systems to balance competing uses and enabling sharing of benefits from their utilization.

Where does the GEF work - river basins, lakes, aquifers, LMEs & open oceans



GEF 6 - IW Strategy

Goal: To promote collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services

Objective 1: Catalyze Sustainable Management of Transboundary Waters Objective 2: Balance
Competing Water-uses in
the Management of
Transboundary Surface and
Groundwater

Objective 3: Foster Sustainable Fisheries, Restore and Protect Coastal Habitats, and Reduce Pollution of Coasts and LMEs



- Foster Cooperation for Sustainable use of Transboundary Water Systems & Economic Growth
- 3. Advance Conjunctive Management of Surface & Groundwater systems
- Reduce Ocean Hypoxia

- 2. Increase Resilience & Flow of Ecosystems Services in Context of Melting High Altitude Glaciers
- 4. Water/Food/Energy/ Ecosystem Security Nexus
- 6. Prevent the Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitat
- 7. Foster Sustainable Fisheries



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'Foundational' elements

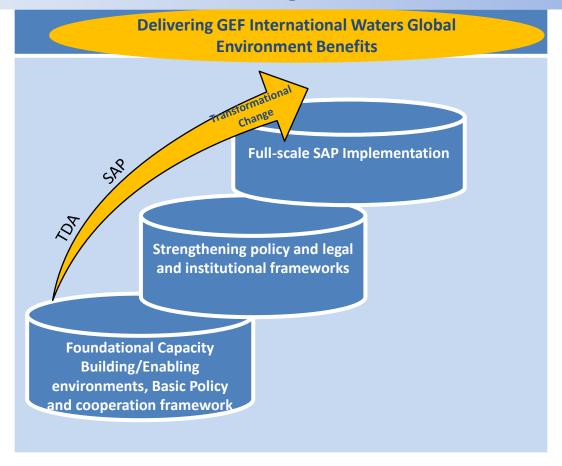
what is needed?

- Shared Vision beyond water
- Trust e.g. if to produce power upstream/food downstream; with trade across countries
- Common fact base
 - From perceptions to facts
 - Prerequisite to assessing opportunities and trade-offs
- Information and its exchange
 - Cooperation: what?, when ?, aggregated/averaged real-time ?
- Institutional and legal frameworks
 - Leveling the playing field from risks & costs to opportunities & benefits
 - National and regional inter-sectoral cooperation challenge
 - Translate regional commitments and/or obligations into national and local actions



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GEF IW investments through series of interventions





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Sharing benefits beyond water





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Objective 3: LMEs/Oceans

- Ocean Health: Address key threats to oceans ecosystem health in an integrated way - three linked/integrated programs to:
 - Prevent Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitats
 - Reduce Ocean Pollution and Hypoxia
 - Sustainable Fisheries
- Portfolio targets/core indicators in GEF 6









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GEF-6 C&W Strategy
Evelyn Swain - Env. Specialist

GEF-6 C&W Strategy

Goal: to prevent the exposure of human and the environment to harmful C&W of global importance, including POPs, mercury and ODS, through a significant reduction in the production, use, consumption and emissions/releases of those chemicals and waste

Objective 1: Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment for the sound management of harmful chemicals and wastes



- 1. Develop and demonstrate new tools and economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner
- 2. Support enabling activities and promote their integration into national budgets and planning processes, national and sector policies and actions and global monitoring

Objective 2: Reduce the prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste and support the implementation of clean alternative technologies/substances



- 3. Reduction and elimination of POPs
- 4. Reduction or elimination of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to the environment
- 5. Complete the phase out of ODS in CEITs and assist Article 5 countries under the Montreal Protocol to achieve climate mitigation benefits
- 6. Support regional approaches to eliminate and reduce harmful chemicals and waste in LDCs and SIDs



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C & W Innovative Approaches

- Piloting of cleaner production to remove toxics including new POPS and mercury from products – through partnerships with the private sector.
- Removing the barriers for investment of the private sector to manage waste streams.
- Promoting access to finance to small and medium enterprises to allow for investment – particularly in waste recycling,
 ASGM and other sectors that can generate income but are

difficult to invest in due to risk or nature of the sector.

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