

GEF 6 Programming Directions

Expanded Constituency Workshop
Freeport, Bahamas
5-7 May, 2015

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
- 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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Protection **ABS Biodiversity mainstreaming** Protected **Understand** Sustainable **Implement** areas fisheries values Nagoya Prot. Prevent Mainstrea Manage extinctions within Enabling m biodiversity limits Conserve Revise gene pool **NBSAPs** Address Reduce incentives pollution Respect and Restoration conserve Sustainable Reduce Restore Im**Tolk**ove production invasive ecosystems knowledge spp. Halve rate Minimize Mobilize Enhance of loss reef loss resources resilience

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 2: Reduce Threats to Globally **Significant Biodiversity**

BD 3: **Sustainably Use Biodiversity**

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



3. Preventing the

extinction of known

threatened species

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

- 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
- 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



GEF 6 Programming Land Degradation Strategy

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

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



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

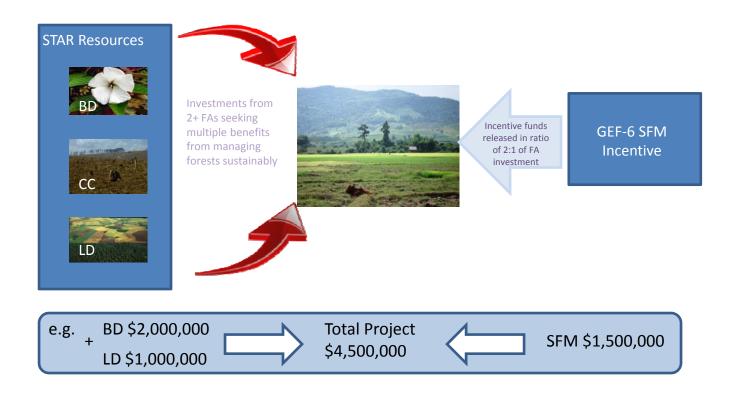


5. Mainstreaming SLM in Development – influencing institutions, policies, and governance frameworks for SLM



GEF 6 Programming Sustainable Forests Management Strategy

How The Incentive Mechanism Works



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



GEF 6 Programming International Waters

International Waters Focal Area

GEF – largest financier of international waters:

33 transboundary river basins

10 transboundary lakes

7 transboundary groundwater systems

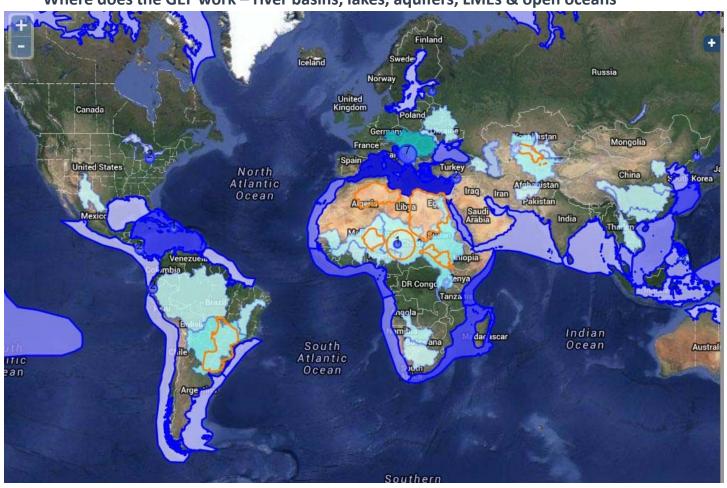
23 of the Earth's 66 large marine ecosystems

Approximately \$1.4 billion / \$8.4 billion in co-financing

Working with more than 170 nations

- ➤ 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



1. Foster Cooperation for

Sustainable use of Trans-

Economic Growth

boundary Water Systems &

3. Advance Conjunctive Management of Surface & Groundwater systems

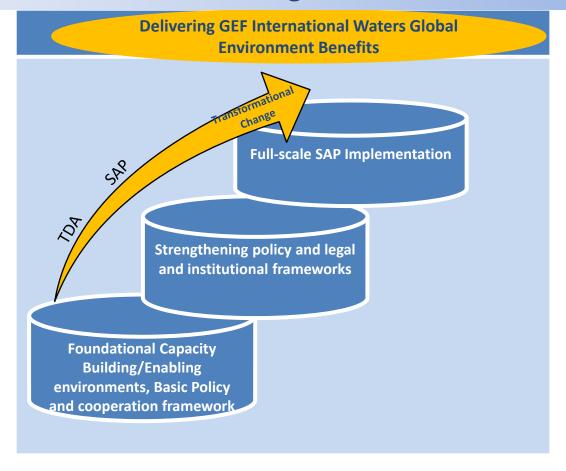
2. Increase Resilience & Flow of Ecosystems Services in Context of Melting High Altitude Glaciers

4. Water/Food/Energy/ **Ecosystem Security Nexus** 5. Reduce Ocean Hypoxia

6. Prevent the Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitat

7. Foster Sustainable Fisheries

GEF IW investments through series of interventions





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