

Appendix I

EVENT BROCHURE

UN SCIENCE-POLICY-BUSINESS FORUM ON THE ENVIRONMENT



Third Global Session
18-20 February 2021

Integrated Solutions
#ForNature

UN 
environment
programme



SCIENCE
POLICY
BUSINESS
FORUM

Opening of the Third Global Session of UNEP-SPBF & Big Data and Frontier Tech: Powering the Transition to a Sustainable Future



FEB 18th

**15.00 - 19.00 EAT
ONLINE**

Co-convoked by with The Group on Earth
Observations (GEO) and Technology Partners



For 68% of the environment-related SDG indicators there is not enough data to assess progress, according to UNEP studies which also found that towards all 12 of the SDGs targets related to the state of the environment, there is either no data or no progress made.

To achieve the environmental dimension of the SDGs, it is essential to scale up environmental action that is backed by adequate knowledge. A task that is only achievable through the deployment of the latest technologies, including earth observations, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and the Internet of Things.

The Group on Earth Observations will report back on outcomes of the Earth Observations Indigenous Summit, with a focus on how satellite imagery can improve disaster risk management for indigenous communities. GEO will also provide an overview of its current work and future ambitions.

In cooperation with the European Parliament's special committee on AI and the Green Deal, the session will explore elements related to legislation, equity, democracy and transparency related to the technology use and the equitable sharing of Big Data products and services.

To date, over 20 Member States have voiced their support to establish a Data for the Environment Alliance (DEAL). The session, for the first time, will present how this work is shaping up and the opportunities it presents.

Key technology partners (including IBM, Microsoft, Amazon, Huawei, Google Earth Engine, Dassault Systèmes) will provide an overview of how their technologies are transforming our understanding of and actions for the planet. New initiatives and collaborations will be launched that directly contribute to UNEP's work and the vision presented in its Medium-Term Strategy.

The session will examine the following key questions:

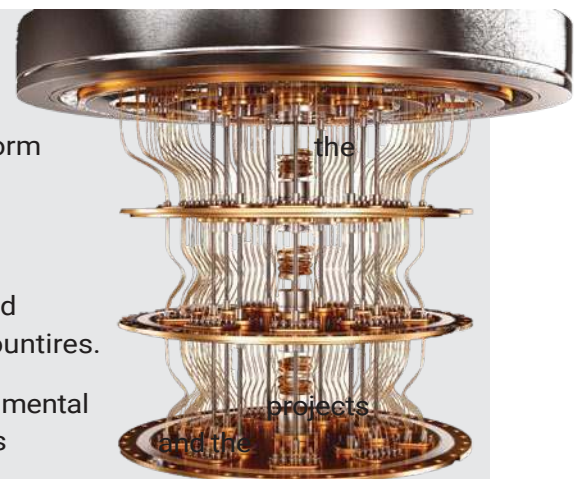
The opportunities exponential technologies offer to transform industry towards a sustainable path.

How to manage AI's environmental footprint.

How Technology can better support access to big data and knowledge for decision making, especially in developing countries.

The power of partnership: a review of UNEP and GEO environmental in partnership with top technology partners and innovators opportunities these partnerships offer to achieve the SDGs.

Equity, ethics, transparency, diversity and inclusion as enablers for a fair digital future.





Inger Andersen
Executive Director
UNEP



H.E. Hans Brattskar
Special Envoy, UNEA
Presidency
Ministry of Climate and
Environment, Norway



Petteri Taalas
Secretary-General
WMO



Munir Akram
President
Economic and Social Council



Juliet Kabera
Director General
Rwanda Environment
Management Authority



Laurent Durieux
Head of Mission AI, Big Earth Data
and SDGs
The French Public
Research Institute



Kathryn Guarini
Chief Operating Office & Vice
President Impact Science
IBM Research



David Jensen
Digital Transformation
Taskforce Coordinator
UNEP



Florence Verzelen
Executive Vice President,
Industry, Marketing and
Sustainability
Dassault Systèmes SE



Yousef Al-Ghamdi
Head of Energy Sector
Saudi Authority for Data
and Artificial Intelligence
(SDAIA)



Adam Smith
Co-Founder and Head of
Strategy
Descartes Labs



Alessandro Curioni
Vice President Europe
and Africa
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Ray Amani
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of Investment
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Tamar Eilam
IBM Fellow
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Jesarela López
Director of Technical
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and Geography of Mexico



Dilek Fraisl
Citizen Science Researcher
International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



Meelis Munt
Secretary General of the
Ministry of Environment
Estonia



Alexandre Caldas
Chief, Big Data Branch
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Pascal Peduzzi
Director
UNEP Grid-Geneva



Thuraya al Hashimi
Executive Director Digital
Data Enabling Sector
AE Federal Competitiveness &
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Prof. Guo Huadong
Director, Institute of Remote
Sensing and Digital Earth
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Laurence Monnoyer Smith
Director of Sustainable
Development
Centre National d'Études
Spatiales



Charlotte Bishop
Senior Project Manager
Norway International
Climate and Forest
Initiative (NICFI)



Bonnie Lei
Head of Global Strategic
Partnerships AI
Microsoft



Maria Cecilia Londoño Murcia
Researcher
Alexander von Humboldt
Biological Resources Research
Institute



Dr. Jonathan R. Everhart
Chairman & CEO
Global ReEnergy Holdings



Ana Pinheiro Privette
Lead
Amazon Sustainability
Data Initiative (ASDI)



Rebecca Moore
Director
Google Earth Engine



Heidi Savelli
Programme Management
Officer, Global Partnership
for Marine Litter
UNEP



Rafael Monge Vargas
Director
National Geoenvironmental
Information Center, Costa-Rica



Willem Clappaert
Government Industry
Solutions Leader
IBM



Nicholas Holmes
Chief Technology Officer
for Global Government,
IBM Cloud and Cognitive
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Kate Fickas
Founder
NASA Ladies of Landsat



Diana Mastracci Sánchez
Founder
GEO Indigenous Alliance



Ado Lohmus
Permanent
Representative to UNEP
and Initiative coordinator
Estonia



Dragoş Tudorache
Chair, Special Committee
on Artificial Intelligence
in a Digital Age
European Parliament



Jian Liu
Director Science Division
UNEP



Prof. Dr. Gilberto Camara
Director of the GEO
Secretariat
UNEP

Rethinking Cities: Bringing Nature to the Urban Environment



FEB 19th

**15.00 - 18:00 EAT
ONLINE**

Co-convended with the Sustainable Cities Impact Programme, the Integrated Urban Solutions Partnership and the Global Alliance for Building and Construction (Global ABC)



Close to 66% of global populations are expected to live in cities by 2050. The resource requirements of urban areas could grow to nearly 90 billion tonnes per year by 2050 with high demand for land, food supplies and raw materials that will far exceed the planet's threshold. Cities are already responsible for some 75% of greenhouse gas emissions. In and around cities, biodiversity and green areas provide ecosystem benefits and services increasing the resilience of cities and improving human health.

According to the report *The Weight of Cities* by the International Resources Panel (IRP), cities that become more resource-efficient in transport, commercial buildings, and building heating/ cooling could achieve reductions of between 36 to 54 percent in energy use, GHG emissions, metals, land and water use.

The argument has been made that urban planning, sector optimization, cross-sector optimization towards circularity and behavioural changes will together provide cumulative benefits far greater than the those provided by each of the four levers individually.

Building Better in response to the COVID-19 pandemic is helping reimagine city concepts such as the “15-minute city”, shifts to active mobility, shorter value chains, and an emphasis on bringing nature back into cities - not least by taking a hybrid approach to infrastructure, connecting the grey infrastructure with nature-based solutions.

An annual average of USD6.9 trillion in infrastructure investment up until 2030 is considered indispensable for the achievement of global development and climate agendas.

The bulk of this investment, according to the OECD, involves developing countries – including fragile low-income economies and emerging economies driven by population growth, increased income levels and rapid urbanization. However, developed countries will also require action to bridge infrastructure and capacity gaps, given the need to invest in retrofitting ageing infrastructure – particularly in light of renewed climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

The session will examine the following key questions:

What strategies to redesign, rethink and transform cities, and the infrastructure that support them, will lead to the greatest efficiency, resilience and inclusion?

What policies, investments and multi-sector initiatives are required to implement these strategies at scale to achieve the SDGs?

With a view to supporting changes in present consumption and production patterns, what cross-cutting interlinkages in different infrastructure systems, including cross-sectoral infrastructure integration are essential?





Martina Otto
Head of Cities
UNEP



Julie Greenwalt
Co-Chair GEO for Cities
UNEP



Kobie Brand
Vice President for Africa
and Director
ICLEI Cities Biodiversity
Center (CBC)



Santiago Saura
City Councillor for International
Affairs and Cooperation
Madrid, Spain



Carlos Cadena Gaitán
Secretary of Mobility
City of Medellin, Colombia



Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr OBE
Mayor of Freetown
Sierra Leone



Dr. Li Zhang
Secretary General
Society of Entrepreneurs
for Ecology Foundation,
China



Anu Ramaswami
Co-author
IRP report "The Weight of
Cities"



Aniruddha Dasgupta
Global Director
WRI Ross Center for
Sustainable Cities



Carlos Manuel Rodriguez
CEO
Global Environment Facility



Emmanuelle Nasse Bridier
Head of Urban Resilience
Initiative
Meridiam



Martin Powell
Head of Urban
Development
Siemens AG



Anton Koller
President, District Energy
Danfoss



Harry Verhaar
Head of Global Public &
Government Affairs
Signify



Ursula Hartenberger
Researcher
Global Alliance for Buildings
and Construction



Paolo Falcioni
Director General
APPLIA



Robert Pinter
Green & Healthy Buildings
Manager Europe
International Copper
Association



Dr. Wang Lan
Deputy Dean, College of
Architecture and Urban
Planning
Tongji University



Sarah O'Carroll
Cities Lead
The Ellen MacArthur
Foundation



Maimunah Modh Sharif
Executive Director
UN Habitat



Abdalah Mokssit
Secretary
IPCC



**H. E. Rodrigo Rodriguez
Tornquist**
Secretary of Climate Change,
Sustainable Development and
Innovation
Argentina

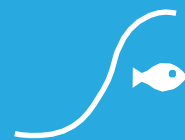


Oliver Hillel
Programme Officer
Secretariat of the
Convention on Biodiversity

Marine Litter and Microplastics Mitigation and Prevention



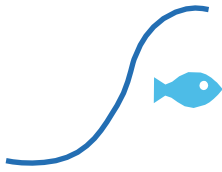
Co-convened in partnership with the
Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML)



FEB 19th

13.00 - 14.30 EAT

ONLINE



As a pollutant without borders, marine litter and microplastics continue to choke the world's oceans, with a recent study revealing higher concentrations of plastic hidden beneath the surface of the Atlantic Ocean than anyone previously thought - 7,000 microplastic particles per cubic meter of seawater.

Plastics has even been found in human placentas, demonstrating the reach of this pollutant.

Found along the world's coastlines and estuaries to the remotest polar regions and down into the deepest ocean trenches, we are only just beginning to understand the true impact of marine litter and microplastics on the environment and society.

To tackle plastics, the largest, most harmful and persistent fraction of marine litter, immediate action is needed.

Significantly reducing marine pollution by 2025, as envisaged by the Sustainable Development Goals, requires focused, accelerated action by multiple actors and sectors.

UNEA Resolution 3.7 on Marine Litter and Microplastics, stresses "the importance of long-term elimination of discharge of litter and microplastics to the oceans and of avoiding detriment to marine ecosystems and the human activities dependent on them from marine litter and microplastics".



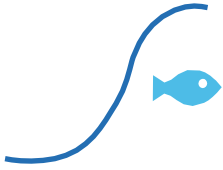
The session will examine the following key questions:

What does the latest science tell us about the risks posed by marine litter and microplastics for ecosystems, human health and society ?

In order to manage and mitigate the risk of marine litter in our environment, what urgent policy action is required at the multi-lateral and national levels?

What part does innovation, technology and finance have to play?

What does multi-stakeholder cooperation offer in the management and mitigation of marine litter and microplastics related risk?



Leticia Carvalho
Head of Marine and
Freshwater Branch
UNEP



Prof. Jacqueline McGlade
Lead Author
UNEP Global Assessment on
Marine Litter and Microplastics



Melissa Wang
Senior Scientist
Greenpeace



Tina Ngata
Environmental & Indigenous
Rights Advocate
Women Major Groups
Representative



Gabriel Thoumi
Director of the Plastics
Programme and Financial
Markets
Planet Tracker



Juan Bofill
Senior Engineer in the Water
Management Division
European Investment Bank



Patrick Labat
Senior Executive Vice
President, Northern Europe
Veolia



Heidi Savelli
Programme Management
Officer, Global Partnership
for Marine Litter
UNEP



Saiful Ridwan
Chief Enterprise Solutions
UNEP



Nicholas Holmes
Chief Technology Officer
for Global Government,
IBM Cloud and Cognitive
Software



Audrey Hasson
Head
GEO Blue Planet European
Office



H.E. Satoru Lino
Deputy Director, Office of the
Marine Environment
Ministry of the Environment of
Japan

Addressing E-waste through Tracking, Traceability and Circular Approach



FEB 18th

**13.00 - 15.00 EAT
ONLINE**

Co-convened by the Secretariat of
the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm
Convention & UNEP's Private Sector Unit



In the past few decades, the consumption of electronics has penetrated nearly every aspect of our daily lives, so it is no surprise that the production and use of electronic products has sky-rocketed, leading to the generation of massive quantities of end-of-life electronics – e-waste. According to the UN’s Global e-waste Monitor of 2020, only an estimated 17.4 per cent are currently collected and recycled of the 53.6 million metric tonnes (Mt) of e-waste generated worldwide in 2019 which increased up by 21% in just five years. Efforts to reverse this trend need our attention more than ever before.

Electronics contain valuable materials, including those of strategic value such as indium and palladium; and precious metals such as gold, copper and silver. These materials can be recovered and recycled, thereby serving as a valuable source of secondary raw materials, reducing pressure on scarce natural resources, as well as minimizing the overall environmental footprint.

The negative effects of e-waste on human health and the environment continues to be scientifically documented in many regions of the world. E-waste exported to developing countries can be subject to poor recycling techniques such as open burning leading to inhalation of toxic fumes loaded with persistent.

organic chemicals (POPs) and other substances. This results in long-term contamination of nearby land and rivers, and consequently the food chain, and POPs may eventually end up as contaminants in foods destined for human consumption.

The environmentally sound management of e-waste and the transboundary movements of e-waste or used equipment may serve as a big lever in the direction of circularity by reducing the need for mining of materials of strategic value and increasing recycling and resource recovery as well as creating new market opportunities, jobs and sources of income.

The tracking and traceability of e-waste requires better implementation of policies, innovating systemic and technological solutions involving governments, private sector, academia and the civil society whereby the environmental sound management of e-waste is ensured, and a circular approach is encouraged without jeopardizing human health and the environment.

The session will demonstrate ongoing efforts by different stakeholder groups and explore innovative approaches to sustainable e-waste solutions.

The session will examine the following key questions:

E-waste has been an issue of concern for a number of years. Why is it still a problem despite numerous efforts by governments, industry, civil society and international organizations?

What are the main drivers of e-waste for becoming a global environmental challenge?

What policies and regulatory mechanisms are best suited to tackle e-waste? How to deal with the informal sector and informal practices to manage e-waste?

How does the sustainable management of e-waste contribute to the circular economy? How to avoid the loss of valuable resources?

Can regional cooperation provide solutions to support developing countries?

What role industry can play in dealing with e-waste in a sustainable way? Are there innovative solutions from the manufacturing / design perspective?





Rolph Payet
Executive Secretary
Secretariat of the Basel,
Rotterdam and Stockholm
Conventions



Pascal Leroy
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Michel Tschirren
Senior Policy Advisor International
Chemicals & Wastes Management
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Carlos Silva Filho
President
International Solid Waste
Association



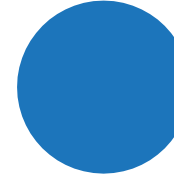
Olga Speranskaya
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Cynthia Asare Bediako
Chief Director
Ministry of Environment,
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Trisha Beejai
Technical Officer
Environmental
Management Authority,
Trinidad and Tobago



Seika Sanno
Deputy Director, Industrial &
Hazardous Waste Management
Ministry of Environment,
Japan



Larke Williams
Foreign Affairs Officer
US Department of State



Brendan Edgerton
Director, Circular Economy
World Business Council for
Sustainable Development



Vanessa Gray
Head of Environment and
Emergency Telecommunication
Int. Telecommunication Union



Bruce Anderson
Managing Director for Global
Electronics Industry
IBM



Shalini Sharma
Co-Founder & CEO
E-Waste Exchange

Nature-positive Food Systems for a Healthy Planet and Healthy People



Convened in support of the 2021 Food Systems Summit and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration



FEB 20th

13:00 - 16:00 EAT

ONLINE



Today, the world's food systems need to be transformed towards nature-positive patterns. The rebuilding of economies after the COVID-19 crisis offers a unique opportunity to transform the global food system and make it resilient to future shocks, while ensuring environmentally sustainable and healthy nutrition for all.

As agricultural systems form the foundation of our food systems, it is imperative that they are redesigned to restore and regenerate, rather than degrade, ecosystems – all while providing affordable and healthy diets for a global population estimated to reach 10 billion by 2050.

The question is less what we need to achieve, but “how” – how to induce behavioral change at scale to restore ecosystems and reverse the damage to planetary health? What policies, incentives and investments are needed to motivate responsible individual and collective action and capitalize on the synergistic opportunities that lie in food systems?

Unless we redesign food systems and consumption patterns, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from global food production will continue to push the planet beyond the internationally agreed goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, even if we immediately halted all other emissions.

Food systems contribute up to 29 per cent of all GHG emissions, including 44 per cent of methane. **Agriculture alone is responsible for up to 80 per cent of biodiversity loss** and continues to overuse increasingly limited natural resources – including water, forests and land. Indeed, agriculture accounts for up to 70 per cent of all freshwater use and 80 per cent of all deforestation, and more than one-quarter of the energy used globally is expended on food production and supply.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021 – 2030, led by UNEP and FAO, includes a focus on farmlands and other ecosystems vital for sustainable food systems.

The session will examine the following key questions:

Why a transformation of our food systems is integral for nature and economies?

How does Regenerative Agriculture connect us back to nature?

How can we promote Nutrient Use Efficiency with as much as 80% being lost to the environment?

How do we tackle food waste?

What targeted actions by public and private actors can support the required transformation?





James Lomax
Advisor, Sustainable Food
Systems and Agriculture
UNEP



Philip Lymbery
CEO
Compassion in World
Farming Organization



Emma Naluyima
Private Veterinarian
2019 Africa Food Prize
Recipient



Alzbeta Klein
Director General
IFA



**H. E. Mahindananda
Aluthgamage**
State Minister of
Agriculture
Sri Lanka



Mark Sutton
Professor
UK Centre for Ecology &
Hydrology



Maliha Malik
Chief Operating Officer
FFC Food Security and
Agriculture Center of
Excellence (FACE)



Anna Engleryd
Chair, Executive Body, UNECE
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Swedish Environmental
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Martina Otto
Head of Cities
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H.E. Renato Alvarado
Minister of Agriculture
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Shirley Lu
GEO Author Managing
Director Asi
ProVeg International



Marcus Gover
CEO
WRAP



Shirley Lu
GEO Author Managing
Director Asi
ProVeg International



Marcus Gover
CEO
WRAP



Maria Carolina Duran
Secretary of Economic
Development
City of Bogota, Colombia



Wilson Merino
Director, Economic
Promotion Agency Conquito
City of Quito, Ecuador



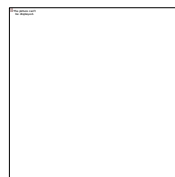
Ullas Samrat
Co-Founder
Triton Foodworks



Dr. Esau Galukande
Director, Gender and
Community Service
City of Kampala, Uganda



Jean-Marie Dembele
Associate Professor of
Computer Science
Gaston Berger University,
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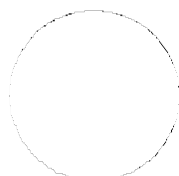
Peter Rylander
Partner
IBM Global Business Services



Pal Oystein Stormorken
VP Farm Ecosystems
Yara International



Dr. Tarifa Alzaabi
Acting Director General,
Deputy Director General
Bio Saline



Green Jobs and Green Entrepreneurship: The Future We Want



**YOUTH
SESSION**

FEB 18th

**11.00 - 12.30 EAT
ONLINE**

Co-convened in partnership with the UNEP Major Group for Children and Youth, UNEP's Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and the International Labor Organization (ILO)

On Green Jobs and the Green Economy

According to ILO, 'green jobs are decent jobs in any economic sector (e.g., agriculture, industry, services, administration) which contribute to preserving, restoring and enhancing environmental quality'.

Since the start of the pandemic, hundreds of millions of people have lost their jobs as a result of global economic downturn. Building back better means creating jobs that take our economies one step further towards the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement, by accelerating and scaling up sustainable consumption and production while creating green and decent jobs for a just transition.

Youth have been particularly affected by the ongoing pandemic with over 200 million students currently enrolled in the higher education system and 71 million unemployed. According to ILO, the transition to a green economy will add an estimated 60 million new jobs to the market by 2030, but these are conditional on the availability of relevant skills and training. To create green growth, the businesses, governments, local communities, NGOs must work with

each other and higher education can act as a convener to encourage cross-sector collaboration. These partnerships hold the potential to produce the necessary financing, policies, market demand, training and education of the new and existing workforce as described in the UNEP Global Guidance for Education on Green Jobs.

On Green Entrepreneurship

Youth unemployment, underemployment, and decent jobs remain global challenges while we are witnessing rapid environmental degradation and climate change which pose serious threats to the future of our economies. According to ILO many of the jobs necessary to transition to a green economy do not exist and green entrepreneurs can contribute to create them.

Green entrepreneurship is instrumental in responding to those challenges as key drivers for starting and sustaining a green economy by providing green products and services, introducing greener production techniques, boosting demand for green products and services, and creating green jobs.

The session will examine the following key questions:

What is required in terms of changing macro-economic policies to encourage green jobs?

Why is the environment a driver for job creation?

What policies and actions are needed to address skills shortages?

What are the conditions required for creating and sustaining green jobs in a post covid world?

What are the key challenges and opportunities of green entrepreneurship? How does green entrepreneurship address environmental and social challenges?





Asad Naqvi
Head of Secretariat
UNEP Partnership for Action on
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Moustapha Kemal Gueye
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Cassandra Delage
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Ullas Samrat
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Steven Shutong Jiang
Founder & CEO
Soarability

Making peace with nature: The defining task of the 21st century

Multilateralism: Science, Policy, Innovation, Action!



FEB 20th
17:00 - 19:00 EAT
ONLINE

Multilateralism: Science, Policy, Innovation, Action!

"We face a surplus of multilateral challenges and a deficit of multilateral solutions. Advancing the nature agenda will be a critical test for multilateralism."

António Guterres, UN Secretary General

In January, this year, the UN Secretary-General launched the UN@75 initiative, kick starting the world's largest conversation on global challenges, and the gap between 'the future we want' and where we are headed, if current trends continue. One million respondents reaffirmed the essential role of the United Nations in responding to global challenges, calling for more international cooperation, not less.

The survey also pointed to overwhelming concerns on the climate crisis and the destruction of our natural environment. Responding to these findings, Member States recommitted to a

reinvigorated multilateralism, noting that the urgency for all countries to come together, to fulfil the promise of the nations united, has rarely been greater.

As we continue to address the global pandemic, as it rises and ebbs across the world – the three planetary crisis identified by UNEP's Medium Term Strategy: The climate crisis; the nature crisis and the pollution crisis – show no signs of dissipating. And this is because our patterns of unsustainable production and consumption are eroding at a relentless speed, the natural foundations on which life and prosperity depend.

We face three imperatives in addressing the climate crisis: first, we need to achieve global carbon neutrality within the next three decades. Second, we have to align global finance behind the Paris Agreement, the world's blueprint for climate action. Third, we must deliver a breakthrough on adaptation to protect the world – according to UNSG.



The closing session will look at the following thematic:

Making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st century. Do we have the systems in place to 'make the peace' with the systems that sustain our very lives?

How can the world arrive at a networked, inclusive and effective environmental multilateralism – one that advances the nature agenda? How do we ensure that no one is left behind?

What transformative shifts are required to address the COVID19 and climate crises? How can technology and innovation play a part in this transformation?

Is the private sector on track in its decarbonization efforts? How do we measure success across economies and sectors?



Inger Andersen
Executive Director
UNEP



H. E. Sveinung Rotevatn
Minister of Environment &
Climate
Norway



**H. E. Jeanne d'Arc
Mujawamariya**
Minister of Environment
Rwanda



H. E. Dr. Yasmine Fouad
Minister of Environment
Egypt



Carlos Manuel Rodriguez
CEO
Global Environment Facility



H. E. Fernando Coimbra
Chair
UNEP Committee of
Permanent Representatives



Maria Ivanova
Professor and Director
Center for governance and
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Jim Whitehurst
President
IBM



Tina Birmpili
Deputy Executive Director
UNCCD



Sir Bob Watson
Environmental Scientist
Former Chair
IPBES



Eric Rondolat
Chief Executive Officer
Signify



**H. E. Mohamed Mubarak
Bin Daina**
Chief Executive
Supreme Council for
Environment, Bahrain



Yugratna Srivastava
Facilitator
UNEP Major Group of
Children and Youth