MOORE CENTER FOR SCIENCE

BREAKTHROUGHS 2022

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

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THANK YOU

The scientific breakthroughs featured in this report are made possible by the investment and collaboration of donors and partners like you.

INSIDE THIS REPORT

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Dear Friends,

2022 has been a defining year for our science to influence global actions for climate and conservation. Our irrecoverable carbon atlas guided new protections for the Earth's most carbon-rich and biodiverse areas, and our study of Indigenous-led conservation in the Bird's Head Seascape supported a landmark investment in Indonesia's ocean.

Now, our science must *accelerate* action.

We expect our recently released map pinpointing the nature people need most and the Carbon Law for Nature (based on the principles of Moore's law) – a global emissions target for the land sector to keep 1.5°C within reach – will increase the momentum of critical actions needed in the next decade to stabilize our planet.

In the coming years, we have an incredible opportunity to scale our conservation actions not only for CI, but also our network of government, business, communities and coalition partners.

We plan to leverage our expertise and global reach to stabilize our climate by protecting and restoring nature, double ocean protection, expand planet-positive economies and reimagine the conservation movement by 2025. We will shape the Moore Center's agenda to match CI's ambitious targets and deliver clear and actionable science that supports our field programs and partners around the globe.

Your partnership has empowered our scientific leadership and the global impact captured in the following report. On behalf of my colleagues in the Moore Center and across CI, thank you for your support.

With gratitude,

Stephanie Wear, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President
Moore Center for Science,
Conservation International

THE RIGHT PLACES. THE RIGHT ACTIONS. MORE IMPACT.

A clean energy transition is underway to curb planet-heating emissions, with investments in renewables, electric vehicles and energy efficiency expected to top $1.4 trillion this year.

The shift — though unevenly distributed across countries — signals real progress. But there is another solution that receives far less attention, not to mention funding: **Nature. We cannot stop a climate crisis without it.**

Even if the world cut fossil fuel emissions immediately, humanity would fail to avert a disastrous climate scenario if we do not also reverse the destruction of forests, peatlands and other ecosystems that are powerful carbon sponges.

The Moore Center for Science is pinpointing the ecosystems that humanity must protect to avert a climate disaster and biodiversity collapse, and defining actions that must be taken now to protect, manage and restore the vital places humanity depends on. Here are some of the breakthroughs our team made in the past year as we work toward achieving the world's climate goals and securing a sustainable future.

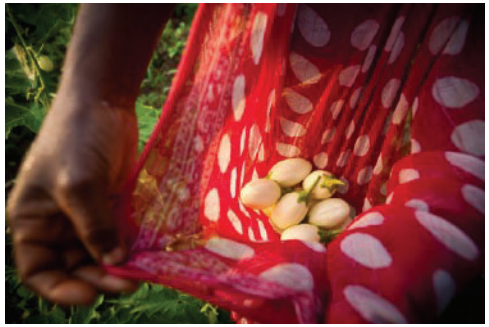
OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Where is the nature that people need?

Nature has a crucial role to play in global sustainability, but the public and private sectors require a better and more nuanced understanding of nature's part in sustainable development at the global, national and local scale. We need to understand where nature makes essential contributions to humanity in order to set priorities and guide investments to protect it.

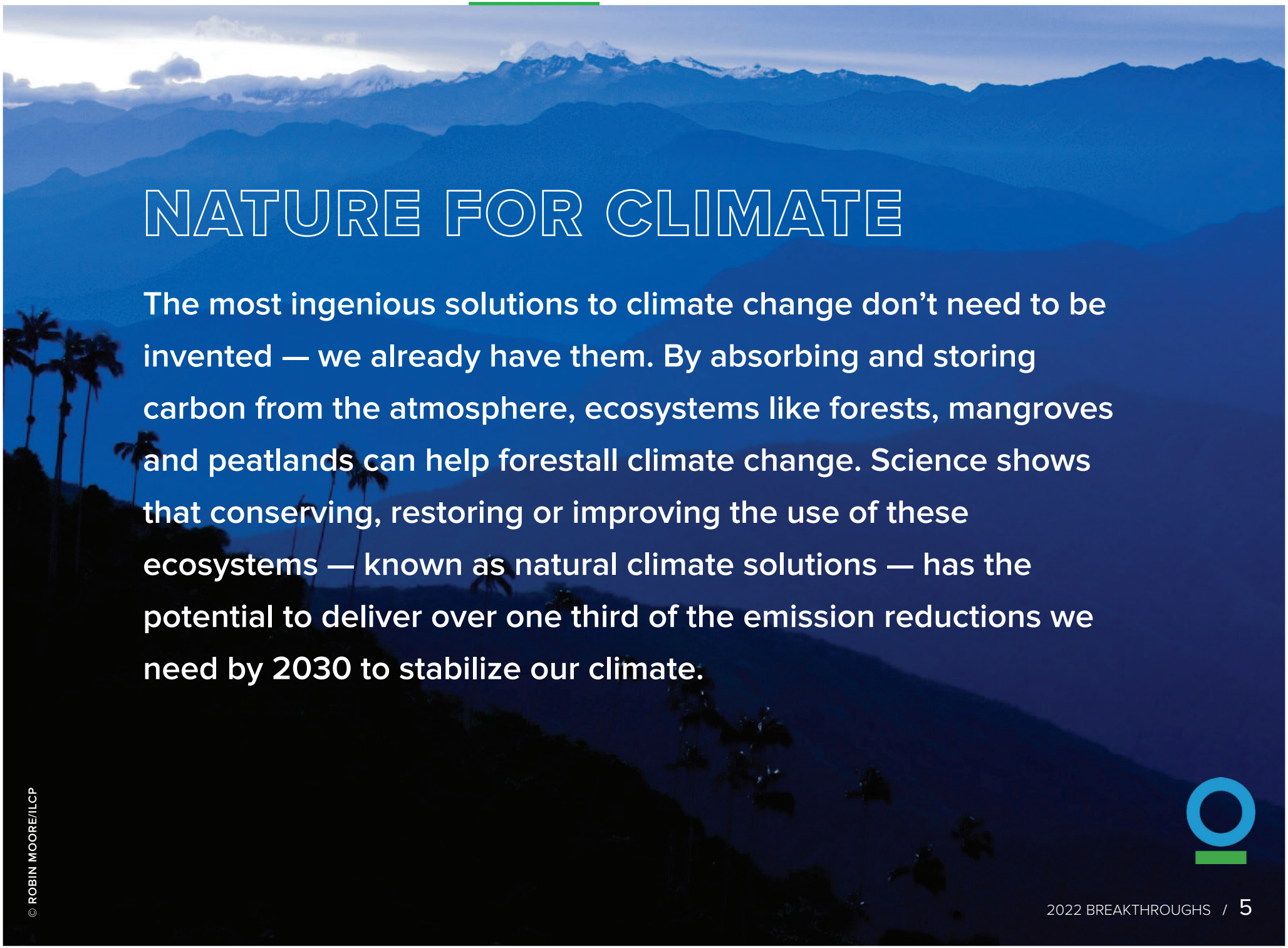
How can we best preserve nature for people?

To protect nature, humanity deploys a wide range of conservation efforts. Our research and tools empower governments, corporations, Indigenous peoples and other key decision-makers to design tailored strategies that best conserve nature for people.



What are the impacts of conserving nature?

Evidence of the effectiveness of conservation policies and programs — what works and what does not — is essential to inform decisions about the world's most critical environmental challenges, yet the impacts of most conservation interventions are poorly understood. Our research on the social and ecological impacts of conservation catalyzes accountability, learning and evidence-based decisions for smarter and more impactful actions.



NATURE FOR CLIMATE

The most ingenious solutions to climate change don't need to be invented — we already have them. By absorbing and storing carbon from the atmosphere, ecosystems like forests, mangroves and peatlands can help forestall climate change. Science shows that conserving, restoring or improving the use of these ecosystems — known as natural climate solutions — has the potential to deliver over one third of the emission reductions we need by 2030 to stabilize our climate.

NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS ROADMAP

The “Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions” pinpoints actions needed to turn the land sector from a 12 Gt greenhouse gas source today into a 10 Gt carbon sink by 2050.

“The Exponential Roadmap for NCS,” announced at NY Climate Week 2022, outlines the actions needed to boost nature’s role as a force for stabilizing the climate. It also introduces a **new “Carbon Law for Nature” – a science-based climate mitigation target for the land sector to keep 1.5°C within reach** – alongside a people-centered set of global action-tracks that can rapidly accelerate natural climate solutions to deliver this target. By improving agricultural and forestry practices to avoid carbon emissions, and by increasing the ability of soils and plants to absorb and store carbon, the land sector can reach net zero emissions by 2030 — while also supporting biodiversity, food security and local economies.

This research has wide-reaching implications for policymakers, the financial community and business leaders, including those in the agriculture, food and beverage and even retail industries — as well as for climate activists and sustainability advocates. In the study, scientists from Conservation International and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research found that **over 80 percent of the climate mitigation opportunity from the land sector in the next decade comes from transforming food systems and preventing deforestation associated with them. The report is the first to detail a timeline for when, how, where and who within the agriculture, forestry, conservation and restoration sectors can maximize the potential of natural climate solutions.**

Currently, the balance of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sinks from the land sector emits a net total of about 12 Gt of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere each year that must decrease – then reverse – by 2050.

Continued on next page.

> **“To keep the ‘safe’ climate limit of 1.5°C warming within reach, we need major investments in natural climate solutions – in addition to rapidly phasing out coal, oil and gas. Even if energy and industry meet their climate mitigation targets, without urgent action in the land sector we will not be able to limit warming.”**

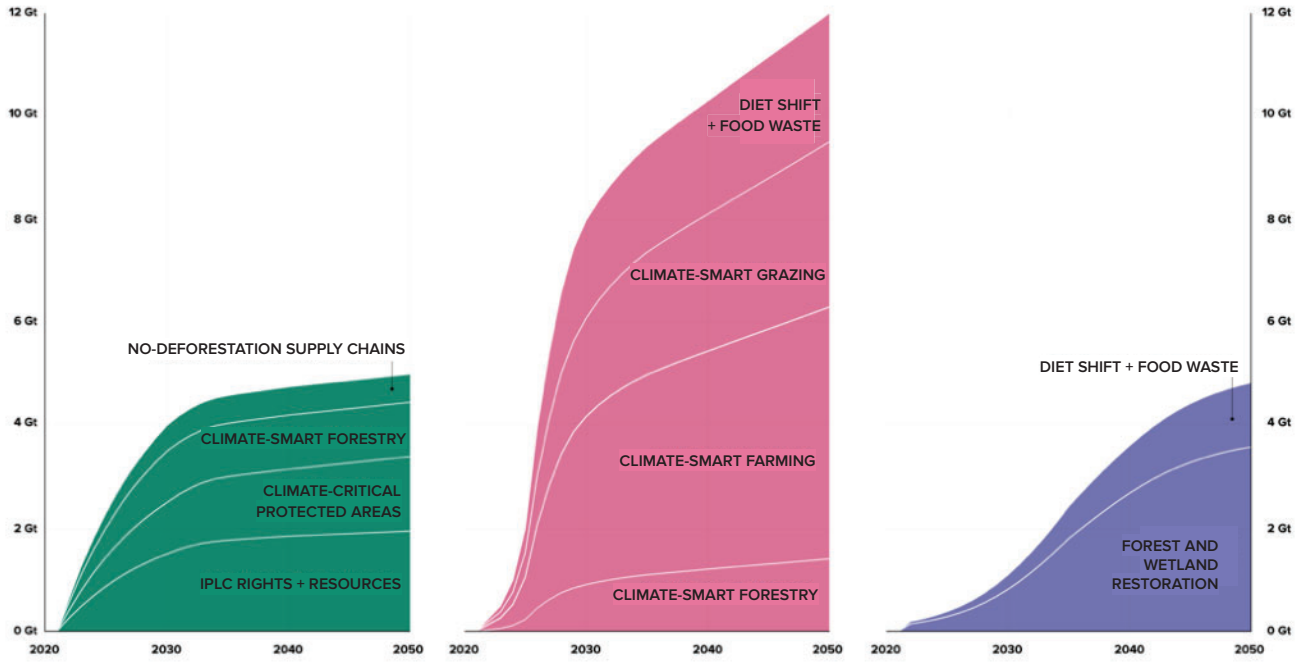
Johan Rockström
Chief Scientist, Conservation International / Director, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research

The Exponential Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions Report

ACCELERATING ACTIONS / TIMELINE FOR DELIVERING THE CARBON LAW FOR NATURE

The recommendations include eight global 'action tracks' for delivering the necessary emissions reductions, including:

- quickly expanding the rights and resources of Indigenous peoples and local communities - **1.0 Gt by 2025**
- protecting the world's most climate-critical irrecoverable carbon - **1.0 Gt by 2030**
- implementing climate-smart forestry practices in 65% of the world's timber-producing natural forests - **1.9 Gt by 2030**
- restoring 15 million hectares of peatlands by 2030 and 350 million hectares of forests and wetlands by 2050 - **4.9 Gt by 2050**



With the report launched, our NCS Roadmap team is exploring opportunities to apply the roadmap in specific geographies and sectors and develop tools and technologies to deliver information to decision-makers that can help accelerate NCS. At COP27, the NCS Roadmap helped frame the "nature positive" messages around urgency and scale and generated new interest among climate champions through a series of presentations, including a keynote on land sector transformation.

"If you aren't on this trajectory, then you aren't doing your part to keep climate warming as close to 1.5°C as possible."

Michael Wolosin
Managing Director of the Natural Climate Solutions Roadmap, Conservation International

IRRECOVERABLE CARBON

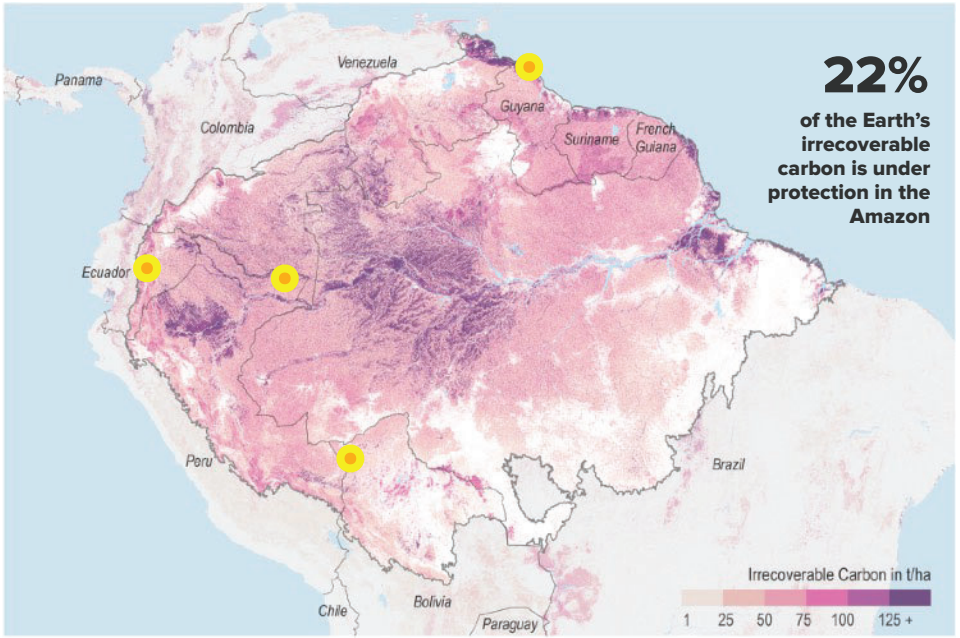
Informing new protections for vital carbon and biodiversity reserves

In the year since publishing the first-ever map of irrecoverable carbon – carbon-rich ecosystems like forests and mangroves that if lost, could not be recovered by 2050 – CI launched a major effort to support reserves in the Amazon – home to 22 percent of the Earth's irrecoverable carbon. **The reserves in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Guyana will support new protection and improved management across 4.75 million hectares (2.47 million acres) containing 235 metric tons of irrecoverable carbon.**

At the recent U.N. climate talks, the French government announced Vital Earth, a new initiative informed by our irrecoverable carbon study, to prioritize protection of Earth's most important reserves of carbon and biodiversity.

These vital areas are both natural carbon stocks and spaces rich in biodiversity, such as ancient forests, peatlands or mangroves. They cover less than 14% of the Earth's surface and concentrate more than 75% of what scientists call "irrecoverable carbon" and 91% of the habitats of vertebral species. If these landscapes are destroyed, large amounts of carbon will be released into the atmosphere and many species of fauna and flora may disappear, dangerously accelerating climate change and biodiversity loss.

Several other global leaders from Brazil, Philippines, Colombia and Gabon also announced their commitment to invest in the forests, mangroves and peat bogs that store carbon naturally and are rich in biodiversity. Our team is now exploring opportunities to expand reserves into other regions in the Amazon, Africa and Asia-Pacific.



FAST COMPANY AWARD

Fast Company honored CI's Irrecoverable Carbon initiative with its annual **World-Changing Ideas Award**, which honors and celebrates innovative ways businesses and organizations are tackling the biggest challenges of our time.

> **"By identifying and mapping these vital areas rich in carbon and biodiversity, CI and our partners now have clear and pinpoint targets for investment and conservation action, giving us the exact areas we need to rally to protect in order to meet our climate goals."**

Monica Noon
Senior Manager
Data Science for Resilience,
Conservation International

Our planet and our nature are part of the solution, part of what we need in order to fix the climate change issue, to capture carbon, but to preserve as well, a lot of ecosystems. We want to do is something a little bit bigger because less than 14 % of the surface area of land contains more than 75 % of what we call irrecoverable carbon on 91% of habitats for vertebrate species. So, there is a super concentration of risks and opportunities on primary forests, rainforests, and mangroves."

EMMANUEL MACRON
President of France

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

To drive transformative change, policymakers must prioritize nature-based solutions that simultaneously address climate, biodiversity and human well-being

Climate risks and biodiversity loss are growing at an unprecedented rate, but global efforts to address them are not keeping pace, according to a United Nations report released in November.

At the U.N. climate talks an urgent tone guided negotiations on our planetary response to the twin challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss. While global leaders announced new climate emissions reductions commitments and new protections for some of the world's most carbon-rich and biodiverse places, global efforts have fallen short of the transformative change necessary to avoid the worst outcomes.

In *BioScience*, CI and collaborators identified why policymaking has not been successful in addressing the climate crisis and ongoing biodiversity collapse, calling for policymakers to focus more on the complex interactions between biodiversity, climate and society. Findings show that all three must be considered in policymaking in order to drive the rapid, transformation needed to address both challenges in a way that also supports human well-being.

In *One Earth*, CI and collaborators further emphasize the importance of simultaneously considering multiple challenges while implementing climate mitigation, i.e., actions that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to sequester carbon from the atmosphere. By considering how mitigation actions can also lead to climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation and human well-being, nature-based solutions can help us address other societal challenges.

Our recommendation that nature-based solutions concurrently maximize the provisioning of multiple benefits is already guiding CI's work. A prime example is our partnership with Mastercard's Priceless Planet Coalition – a coalition with the goal to restore 100 million trees by 2030. In this partnership, we have applied our science to guide the prioritization of restoration areas. In addition to their climate mitigation potential, areas for tree planting were selected for both the biodiversity and human well-being benefits they can provide.

"The pressing issues of climate change and biodiversity loss are intertwined, with implications for human well-being. Nature-based solutions have the capacity to address those pressing societal challenges in this critical decade if designed considering those multiple challenges and implemented in ways that maximize the provision of multiple benefits."

Camila Donatti
Director, Climate Change Adaptation, Conservation International

Governing for Transformative Change across the Biodiversity-Climate-Society Nexus

Ensuring that nature-based solutions for climate mitigation address multiple global challenges

DOUBLING OCEAN PROTECTION

The ocean feeds us, regulates our climate, helps us breathe and supports much of the world's economy. By the end of the century, however, more of the world's ocean could be warmer, more acidic and lifeless — with catastrophic implications for marine life, Earth's climate and the food security of billions of people. The science is clear: Setting aside large areas where human activities are carefully managed can buffer our planet against the increasing stressors it faces. That's why CI is partnering with countries to meet the global goal of conserving 30 percent of the ocean by 2030 and ensuring that production systems in the other 70 percent are sustainable.

CLIMATE-SMART OCEAN CONSERVATION

Protecting the high seas to achieve the global 30X30 goal

Though they account for more than 60 percent of Earth's ocean area, the high seas — international waters outside countries' jurisdictions — are the least protected biome on the planet. New research in *Nature Climate Change* developed by CI scientists could change that by **introducing a three-dimensional approach to mapping potential marine protected areas in the open ocean. Using the new model, scientists can account for the various depths of the high seas and the seafloor — a factor not considered when establishing marine protected areas in shallow coastal areas.**"We need to stop thinking about the ocean as a two-dimensional map when it comes to conservation," said Isaac Brito-Morales, the study's lead author.

Although the high seas are one of the least explored areas on Earth, recent surveys have revealed they harbor a trove of marine species. For example, an expeditionled by CI scientists in the international waters off Peru and Chile identified more than 120 unique species — from sea sponges to sharks — many of which are extremely fragile and live only in this remote region.

This new 3-D approach focuses on areas of the high seas that scientists expect will be most resilient to ocean warming, offering a "safe haven" for marine species that are seeking shelter from the impacts of climate breakdown.

Protecting a portion of the high seas is critical to achieving the global goal of conserving 30 percent of land and sea by 2030. In April, long-awaited negotiations to establish the first-ever legal process for protecting the high seas stalled as United Nations member states failed to reach an agreement. The U.N. must now set a date for a new round of negotiations, likely in the new year.

Towards climate-smart, three-dimensional protected areas for biodiversity conservation in the high seas

> **"This new way of mapping the high seas could offer an important tool to protect marine life and fight climate change in one of the last frontiers on Earth."**

Isaac Brito-Morales
Associate Research Scientist
Ocean Fronts and Climate, Conservation International

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Driving a landmark investment in local stewardship of marine protected areas

CI's roots have informed our work for more than three decades, including being one of the first environmental organizations to develop a policy for partnering with Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).

Now, our science confirms the values we have upheld since the beginning. In the Bird's Head Seascape in Indonesia, IPLCs depend on fish and the coral reefs that sustain them. According to a study published in *Science Advances* by CI scientists and collaborators, the participation and leadership of IPLCs in the protection of coastal ecosystems leads to better conservation outcomes, such as more fish.

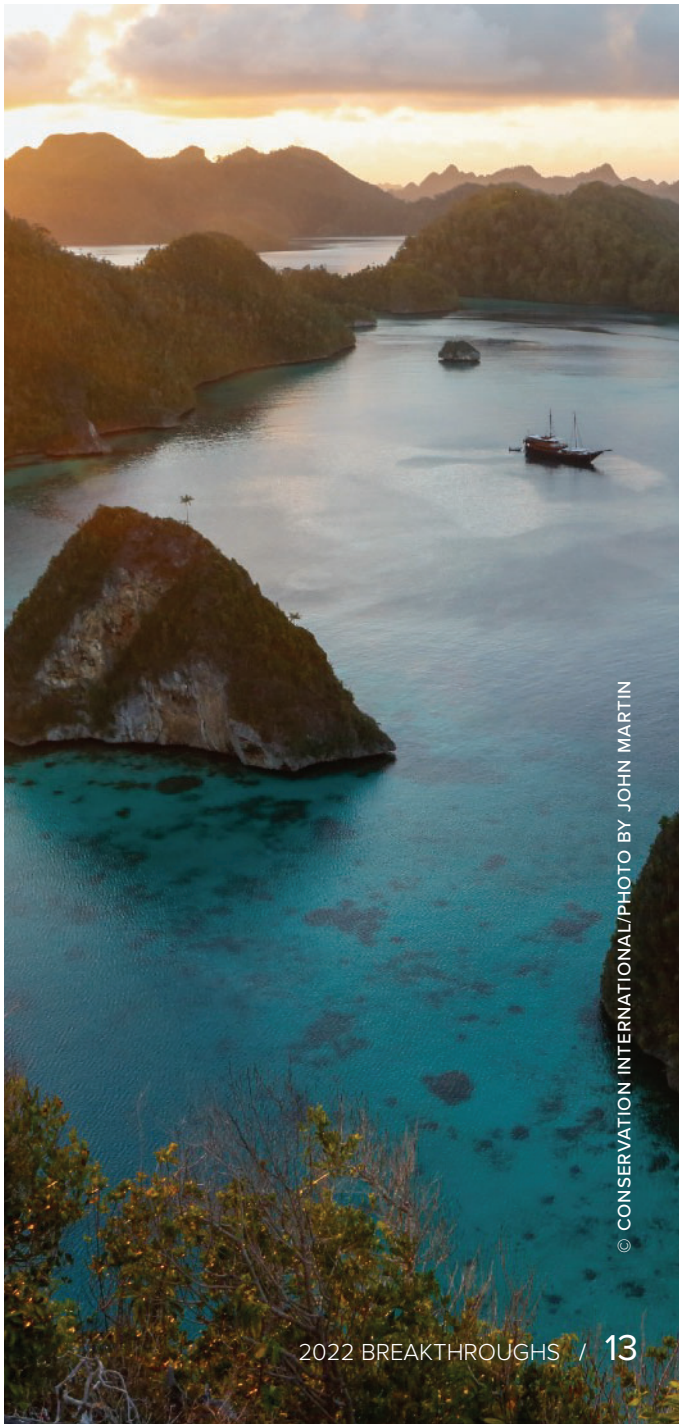
"Indigenous peoples and local communities play a pivotal role in the fate of coral reef ecosystems. Local stewardship is essential to conserve reefs for today and tomorrow," said Michael Mascia, one of the study's authors.

The analysis sought to describe and explain differences in the effectiveness of marine protected areas (MPA), using total quantity of fish as a measure of conservation success. The research found key predictors of conservation success include local participation in MPA establishment and management, contextually appropriate rules and enforcement, and national support for local management. Aggressive and draconian enforcement strategies, by contrast, were associated with less effective MPAs.

Underscoring the pivotal role of local stewardship in the fate of coral reef ecosystems, this research has supported the first-ever integrated marine protection and sustainable fishery management model designed to fund itself over time. In November, the Indonesian government, with the support of Conservation International, Konservasi Indonesia and the Green Climate Fund, announced the new model, called the Blue Halo S Initiative.

"There is a critical need to conserve ocean ecosystems and biodiversity while building a thriving and more sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities. Blue Halo S serves as a blueprint for enabling these things to thrive together," said M. Sanjayan, chief executive officer, Conservation International.

Participation, not penalties: Community involvement and equitable governance contribute to more effective multiuse protected areas



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EXPANDING PLANET-POSITIVE ECONOMIES

Conservation International is spurring investments from companies and donors that build sustainable supply chains for global commodities, including coffee and palm oil, and reward local fishers, herders and small-scale farmers for producing their goods and services in a way that does not degrade forests and rangelands or pollute freshwater sources. With partners, we aim to transform 40 million hectares (99 million acres) of globally important lands and waters to a planet-positive model that produces lasting conservation results and improved livelihoods.

PHOTO BY: © CHARLIE SHOEMAKER FOR CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS NEED NATURE

Conserving nature could help confront humanity's most pressing issues

In 2015, the United Nations launched the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to mobilize action toward a more sustainable relationship with the planet and to improve prosperity for all by 2030. From ending poverty and hunger to ensuring access to affordable energy, the SDGs are an ambitious global "to-do" list accompanied by 169 specific targets for action. **Conservation International researchers have now found that half of those targets depend on nature for their achievement — yet for two-thirds of those, nature's role goes unstated and therefore risks being underutilized or ignored**.

"The current language in the SDGs is blind to the many ways in which nature supports human health and wealth," said David Hole, the study's lead author. "To maintain the services that nature provides for us, we must protect ecosystems worldwide — and making it crystal clear how they can help achieve global goals like the SDGs will help do that."

The CI-led study in *Global Sustainability* defines nature's critical foundational role in achieving the SDGs – citing humanity's dependence and relationship to nature – and conceptually maps nature's role across the entire framework.

Currently, only two of the 17 goals directly focus on the sustainable use of marine and terrestrial resources. With the deadline to achieve the SDGs rapidly approaching in 2030, scientists say it's critical for the international community to recognize the importance of nature to fulfill global goals to address sustainable development needs — from food and water security to affordable energy. **The study concludes that humanity could more efficiently and effectively attain sustainable developments targets by incorporating nature into all 17 Goals.**

Make nature's role visible to achieve the SDGs

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NATURE'S BENEFITS TO PEOPLE

Protecting, managing and restoring 30% of land and 24% of ocean will preserve 90% of nature's direct benefits to people

The first effort to map nature's benefits to people affirms that conserving nature is essential to supporting and enhancing human well-being.

Research published in *Nature Ecology and Evolution,* offers a new way to approach the conservation of nature, by safeguarding the natural areas that people need to support their everyday lives and livelihoods. The findings demonstrate how conserving nature can contribute to human well-being and maps the places – both lands and waters – that provide nearby communities with benefits like food, fresh water and protection from storm surge or flooding.

The study from Conservation International, the University of Minnesota and other research partners around the world finds that **conserving 30 percent of the Earth's land and 24 percent of marine jurisdictions would sustain 90 percent of the total amount of those benefits to people**. Moreover, these 'critical natural assets' deliver disproportionately high levels of benefits to an enormous percentage of the world's population – more than 6 billion people globally – through providing services like water quality regulation, coastal protection, flood mitigation, fisheries, fodder for grazing animals, and many others.

These findings suggest that international conservation efforts already underway could be effective in preserving a significant proportion of nature's benefits to people – if they are carefully targeted. As one example, more than 100 countries have committed so far to the "30x30 Initiative" that seeks to protect, conserve and restore 30% of both land and sea area globally by 2030. Conservation targets that include the natural areas that provide these benefits to people can deliver a greater return on investment for both people and nature.

These findings will support decision-making during the COP15 negotiations in Montreal to determine which places to protect and conserve to halt and help reverse our twin climate and biodiversity crises.

Mapping the planet's critical natural assets

"Whether they are providing clean water, food security or protection from storms, it's critical these areas of nature are prioritized in global conservation efforts."

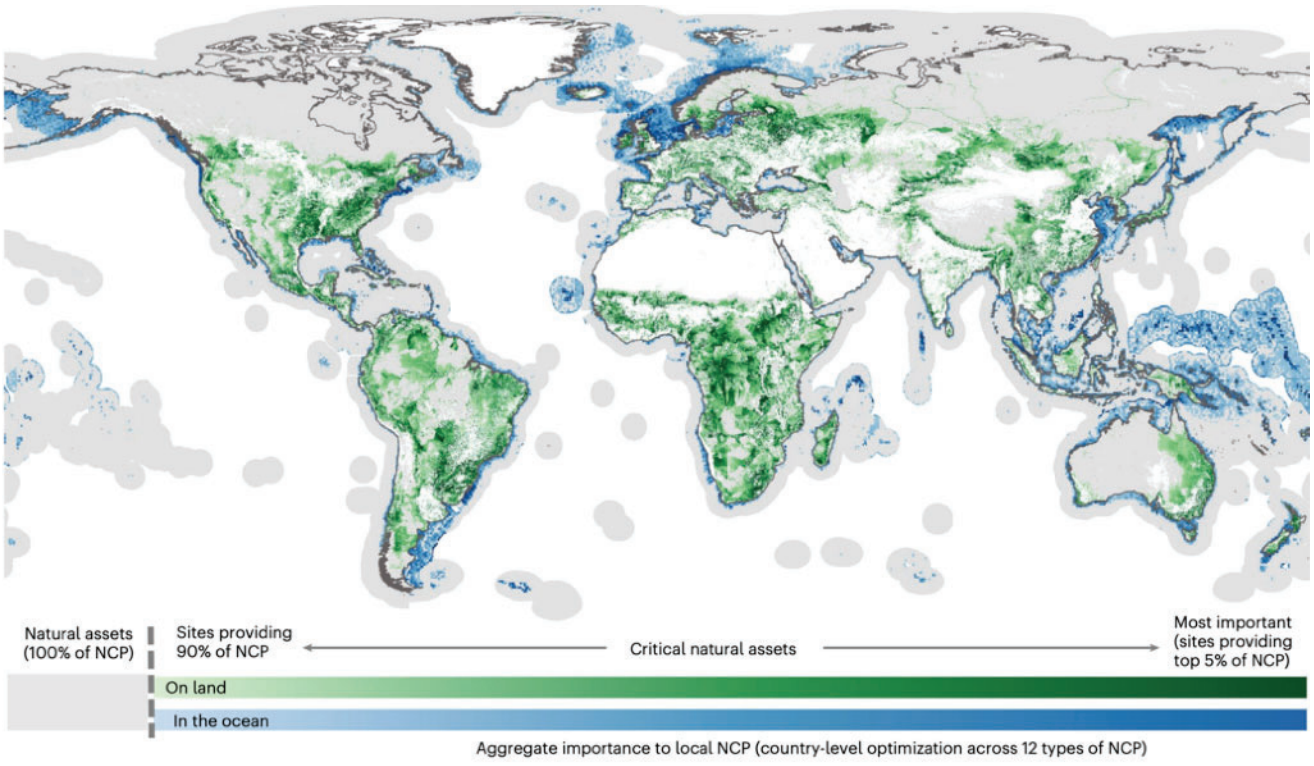
David Hole
Vice President of Global Solutions, Conservation International

NATURE'S BENEFITS TO PEOPLE

At least 87% of the world's population, or 6.4 billion people, live in the areas benefitting from critical natural assets, while only 16% live on the lands containing these assets. Many of the NCPs (Nature's Contributions to People) mapped here are left out of international agreements focused on conserving species or mitigating climate change, yet this analysis shows that explicitly prioritizing critical natural assets and the NCPs they provide could simultaneously advance development, climate and conservation goals.

The team modeled and aggregated the following NCPs (Nature's Contributions to People) to map the critically important lands and waters that provide benefits to people:

- Nitrogen retention for water quality regulation
- Sediment retention for water quality regulation
- Pollinator habitat sufficiency for pollination-dependent crops
- Fodder for livestock
- Timber production
- Fuelwood production
- Flood regulation
- Riverine fish harvest
- Access to terrestrial nature (for local recreation and gathering)
- Coastal risk reduction (terrestrial and marine)
- Marine fish harvest
- Marine recreation (coral reef tourism and associated livelihoods)



ENDANGERED SPECIES

More than 20% of reptiles face extinction—efforts to save other species could change their fate

In the most comprehensive review yet of the risks facing reptiles, **scientists find that more than a fifth of all these species are threatened with extinction. The study published in *Nature* assesses more than 10,000 reptiles around the world** — from turtles, snakes and lizards to crocodiles — and warns that humanity must conserve them to prevent dramatic changes to Earth's critical ecosystems.

"Reptiles are one of the most diverse groups of vertebrates — we're talking about species that have been largely overlooked in conservation studies — and the potential loss is striking," said Conservation International scientist Neil Cox, who co-led the study. "This threat analysis is the most extensive to date. We've found more reptile species are threatened than birds, a sign that global efforts to conserve them must be ramped up."

Losing these threatened reptiles would result in the loss of a combined 15.6 billion years of evolutionary history. Encouragingly, the research also shows that conservation efforts for other vertebrate species may benefit threatened reptiles. Still, actions targeting reptiles are urgently needed, particularly in the tropics.

Data from this assessment will inform on-the-ground conservation practice and international negotiations to protect Earth's biodiversity policy and planning for reptiles and other species in Europe, China and the Philippines. More than 800 species of reptiles are represented collectively in those three geographies.

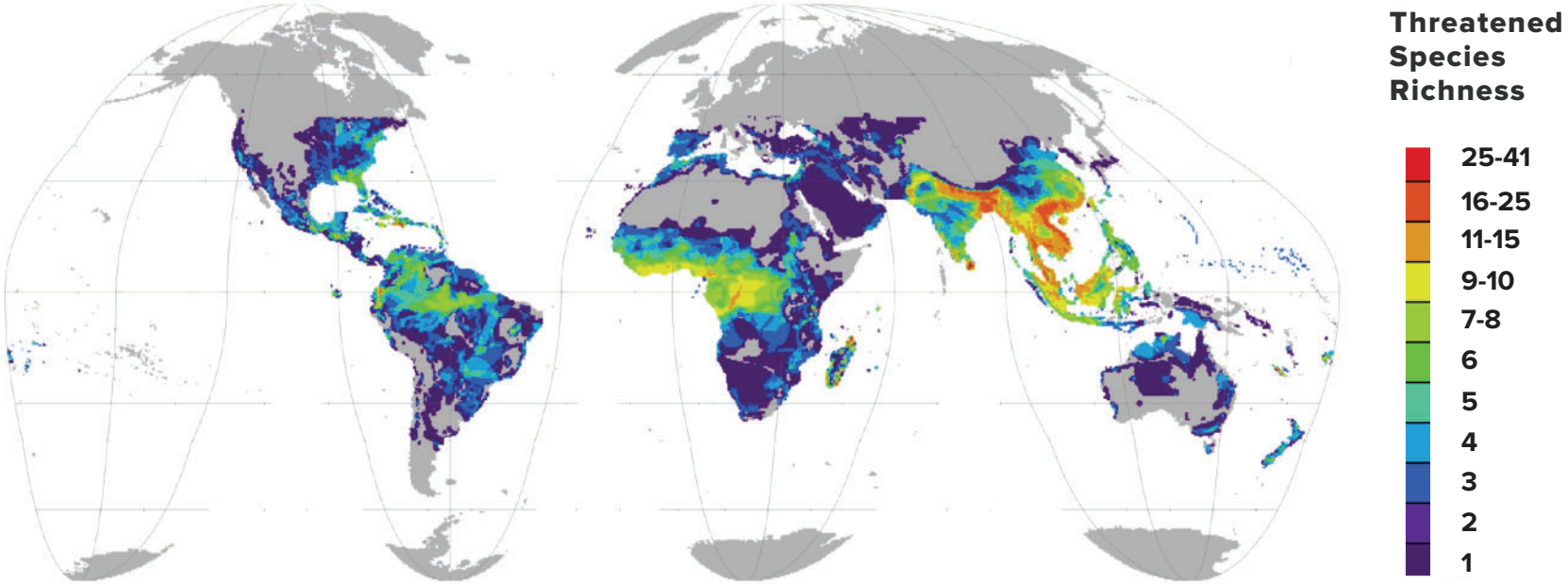
"Now that we have a global assessment of what's hurting reptiles, we can incorporate these data into our conservation practices and policies," Cox said. "It's time to give reptiles their due. We cannot let this group of animals, which have survived on Earth for millennia, fall through the cracks of conservation efforts."

A global reptile assessment highlights shared conservation needs of tetrapods

Corallus batesi, Emerald tree boa

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Global distribution of threatened reptiles



Reptile species are considered threatened if ranked as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered by The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™. Species richness refers to the number of different species that occur in an area. Warmer (redder) colors denote a larger number of threatened reptile species.

OUR MOST COVERED PAPER IN 2022

457 STORIES

415 OUTLETS

319 RADIO + TV BROADCASTS

Including *BBC, The New York Times, National Geographic, Associated Press*, and *The Guardian*

7 million PEOPLE REACHED ON TWITTER

PANDEMIC PREVENTION

Conservation International is helping to guide humanity's preparedness to prevent future pandemics. This year, CI's science influenced federal pandemic policy. For the first time, the U.S. will include upstream pandemic prevention – addressing the root of pandemics rather than the symptoms – in policies for biodefense. Recognition of CI's pandemic prevention expertise has also led to our official involvement in international negotiations for a new pandemic accord through the World Health Organization.

© RICH CAREY

PANDEMIC PREVENTION

Protecting nature to prevent pandemics costs just 1% of fighting them

Experts say the yearly cost of future pandemics will be a staggering US$ 2 trillion. For just 1 percent of that cost, the world could prevent pandemics at their source by protecting nature, according to a new study co-led by CI scientists in *Science Advances*. **The study finds that an investment of US$ 20 billion in cutting deforestation, restricting the global wildlife trade and promoting community health could significantly reduce the risk of another pandemic.**

"We must fix our broken relationship with nature. As people encroach deeper into undisturbed forests — disrupting natural ecosystems or trading wild animals — they are also exposing themselves to the diseases that these animals may carry, increasing the risk of future pandemics," said Lee Hannah, one of the study's lead authors.

Several countries have already started to implement conservation measures to reduce pandemic risk. China — the largest market for illegal wildlife products — implemented a permanent ban on the consumption of wild animals, which has helped decrease the demand for wild animal parts worldwide. The United States has signed on to a multi-country pledge to end deforestation, which could have a big impact on pandemic prevention.

Investing in the prevention of pandemics could also help slow biodiversity loss and climate change. By stopping the destruction of nature, countries have a rare opportunity to tackle multiple crises at once. In December, 196 countries will gather at the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in Montreal to create new goals to protect Earth's biodiversity over the next decade.

"As countries are setting their goals, they must remember the inextricable link between nature and human well-being," Hannah said. "Investing in strategies to stop deforestation and slow biodiversity loss could help prevent future pandemics like COVID-19, stop climate breakdown and support local communities that depend on nature for their survival."

The costs and benefits of primary prevention of zoonotic pandemics

CALL TO ACTION

In *Nature*, CI scientists joined health and infectious disease experts in calling on policymakers to act and outlined four actions to limit virus spillover:

1. **protect tropical forests**
2. **restrict wildlife trade**
3. **reduce risk of disease transmission from farmed animals**
4. **improve health and livelihoods for people in pandemic hotspots where spillover is already high**

The authors also entreated the global community to support these actions by allocating funding to pandemic hotspots; equitably addressing prevention globally; and leveraging international policy to address the links between environmental degradation, wildlife exploitation and pathogen emergence.

Want to prevent pandemics? Stop spillovers.

> **“We can save our climate, and protect the nature we need to thrive, and live in a world that is more equal and just. There is still time; our future remains to be written. But it’s going to take everything we have, and we need to start now.”**

M. SANJAYAN
CEO, Conservation International

SCIENCE COUNCIL

PHOTO: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL / AYA URAGUCHI

SCIENCE COUNCIL

The Conservation International (CI) Science Council recognizes and convenes the most passionate and generous partners of science at CI. Individually and collectively, Science Council members further CI's science initiatives.

Steve Bell (chair)
Founder, One Cool Planet
Member, CI Leadership Council
Estes Park, Colorado

Mohamed Bakarr
Lead Environmental Specialist, Global Environment Facility
Washington, District of Columbia

Lyda Hill
Founder, Lyda Hill Philanthropies
Dallas, Texas

Aileen Lee
Chief of Programs, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Member, CI Leadership Council
Palo Alto, California

Rebecca Moore
Director, Google Earth, Earth Engine and Outreach, Google
Mountain View, California

Peter Schlosser
Vice President and Vice Provost of Global Futures, Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

Jorgen Thomsen
Director, Climate Solutions, MacArthur Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

Katie Vogelheim
2020 Stanford Distinguished Career Institute Fellow,
Chair, CI Leadership Council
Tiburon, California

PUBLICATIONS

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SCIENCE IS AT THE CORE OF EVERYTHING WE DO AT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL. OUR COMMITTED TEAM OF SCIENTISTS ARE IDENTIFYING WHICH PLACES AND ACTIONS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO PRIORITIZE FOR IMPACT AND GENERATING THE DATA AND TOOLS THAT HUMANITY NEEDS TO SECURE A STABLE PLANET FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

DANIELA RAIK
Executive Vice President
Conservation International

BY THE NUMBERS

PUBLICATIONS & HEADLINES

The Moore Center for Science at Conservation International (CI) is one of the world's premier conservation research units. Our scientists and experts publish breakthrough research and grow the body of evidence upon which humanity depends.

To date, CI has published more than 1,350 peer-reviewed articles, many in leading journals like *Science*, *Nature* and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. **On average, each of our scientific papers is cited more than 45 times by other scholars – more than any other U.S. conservation organization and leading universities like Harvard, Yale, Duke and Stanford.**

46 **peer-reviewed publications**

19 **additional manuscripts currently in review**

736 **headlines**

ABOUT CI RESEARCH FROM TOP-TIER MEDIA OUTLETS, INCLUDING *THE GUARDIAN, WASHINGTON POST, NY TIMES, BBC*, AND *REUTERS*

33.4 **million reached**

ON SOCIAL MEDIA INCLUDING TWITTER, FACEBOOK AND LINKEDIN

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOTE: NAMES IN **BOLD** ARE CI AUTHORS

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