



Documents of the 107th Meeting of the IUCN Council (Part 2)
Gland, 18-19 May 2022

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE 107th COUNCIL MEETING¹ (PART 2 – PLENARY SITTINGS)

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¹ Note that the documents submitted to the Council for consideration may differ from any of these documents subsequently approved by Council, modified as the case may be, and attached to the summary minutes of the Council meeting.

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[Compiled by Louise Imbsen, Governance Assistant]



107th Meeting of the IUCN Council (Part II)¹

18-19 May 2022 (in person), IUCN headquarters, Gland, Switzerland

Agenda with proposed revisions

(Based on the C107 Agenda approved by Council during its virtual meeting on 8 February 2022, and reviewed by the Bureau on 25 April 2022 taking into account comments from Council members)

Preliminary notes:

- Sections highlighted in green have been COMPLETED at C107 (Part I - virtual) in February 2022
- Numbering of documents takes into account the documents issued for C107 (Part I - virtual) in February 2022 which you can view [here](#). ([link for staff](#))
- Sections in red character present PROPOSED REVISIONS to the C107 Agenda, for Council approval in May. This agenda also indicates where output from the Council Retreat is expected to be presented, possibly for decision.
- "APPROVAL" is highlighted wherever a Council decision is required
- Documents with hyperlinks have already been posted in the Union Portal: [link for Council members](#) ([link for Secretariat staff](#)). All other documents listed hereafter will be prepared in time for distribution on 4 May 2022 at the latest unless stated otherwise.

Wednesday 18 May 2022	
08:30-08:35	<p>Agenda Item 1: Introduction by the President and APPROVAL of revisions to the agenda</p> <p>Council approved the agenda of its 107th meeting on 8 February 2022 (Decision C107/1). The proposed revisions pertain to topics emerging in the period February to May 2022 following the postponement of the Council meeting in person (Part II of C107) to May 2022.</p>
08:35-09:45	<p>Agenda Item 2: Director General's Report and Strategic Objectives 2022 (continued from February 2022)</p> <p>The Director General will respond in writing, in advance of the meeting, to the questions and comments from Council members raised in February on his report and proposed objectives incl. elaborating on his strategic objectives, adding quantifiable deliverables and clarifying how the proposed objectives deliver on the IUCN Programme. Discussion on the DG's objectives will focus on selected topics of strategic importance to IUCN identified in cooperation with the President, followed by APPROVAL of the DG's objectives.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/2/2 Director General's report on 2021 Strategic Objectives & 2022 Strategic Objectives - C107 May 2022
09:45-10:30	<p>Agenda Item 2bis: Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021</p> <p>Article 83 of the Statutes requires the Director General to "submit to the Council an annual report on the activities of IUCN, together with an account of the income and expenditure and a balance sheet as at the end of the year and proposals for future activities. When approved by the Council, this report shall be communicated to the Members of IUCN." The Annual Report was distributed to Council on 25 April 2022 for comments by 8 May. A revised version will be available in time for approval during the Council meeting. The FAC has reviewed the Financial Statements 2021 together with the external auditors' report and made recommendations to Council. Council will subsequently be invited to APPROVE the Annual Report and the Financial Statements 2021.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/2bis/1 Annual Report 2021 – draft distributed for comments by 8 May

¹ Part I of the 107th Council meeting was held virtually on 8, 9 and 10 February 2022. Decisions of C107 (Part I – virtual) have been published [here](#). The May meeting will be preceded by a Council Retreat on 16-17 May, including a visit to the World Trade Organization.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/2bis/2 Financial Statements 2021 • C107/2bis/3 Report of the external auditor • C107/2bis/4 Outcomes and recommendations of FAC4 held on 22 April 2022 • C107/2bis/5 Annual Report 2021 – revised following comments from Councillors 16.05.2022
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-11:45	<p>Agenda Item 2ter: FAC’s report on other aspects of its oversight role</p> <p>The FAC will also report to Council on the financial update 2022 and other aspects of its role to “assist the Council in providing strategic oversight on all matters relating to the organizational management of the Union, in particular the financial management, auditing of and fundraising for the Union and internal oversight and legal issues.” (ToR of the FAC)</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/2bis/4 Outcomes and recommendations of FAC4 held on 22 April 2022
11:45-12:30	<p>Agenda Item 3: Follow-up to 2021 Congress Resolutions/Decisions</p> <p>3.1 Review of actions required from Council as specified in 2021 Congress Resolutions, Recommendations and Decisions. Council may wish to request its standing committees to prepare/oversee the timely implementation of specific actions and present recommendations to Council as and when required. PPC has discussed the process and timeline for implementation of Resolutions on Programme and policy at its meeting in April 2022. (Note that 2021 <i>Congress Decision-147 “Strategic Vision incl. Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan for the Union”</i> will be discussed under Agenda Item 4)</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch break
13:30-16:00	<p>Agenda Item 3: Follow-up to 2021 Congress Resolutions/Decisions (Continued)</p> <p>3.2 Resolution-110 – Establishing the Climate Crisis Commission</p> <p>With DEC C107/2, the Council established a process for the establishment of the Climate Crisis Commission. On 12 March 2022, Council approved the Call for expressions of interest (EOI) incl. criteria for the Interim Chair and Interim Steering Committee members of the Commission. (DEC C/I)</p> <p>Based on these criteria and the EOI received from IUCN Members and Commission members, Council will APPOINT the Interim Chair of the Climate Crisis Commission on a recommendation of the Bureau. By the same decision C107/2, PPC was requested to produce the “gap analysis”. The Bureau referred to Council the question in which capacity the Interim Chair will participate in the Council (Summary Minutes B1, 4 March 2022). On 3 May, the Bureau also suggested that Council provide some broad criteria to guide the Interim Chair in the selection of the members of the ISC. (Cf. document C107/3/7)</p> <p>3.3 Advisory Group for the Revision of the Statutes (Decision-148 Enabling effective attendance and participation of Members in future sessions of the World Conservation Congress)</p> <p>With DEC C107/3, the Council approved the membership of the Advisory Group.</p> <p>In May, the Council will discuss the implementation of Decision 148 and how Council intends to work with the Advisory Group.</p> <p>3.4 2021 Congress Review / Lessons learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his capacity as chair of the Resolutions Committee of the 2021 Congress, Jon Paul Rodriguez will present the Resolutions Committee’s lessons learnt and recommendations on a process leading to change for future motions processes. • Issues raised by IUCN Members regarding the procedures for urgent and new motions (letter NRDC 22 November 2021).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for a review of the 2021 Congress. <p>Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C107/3/1 rev Congress 2021 - Overview of calls for action by the IUCN Council, the DG and President – with recommendations from PPC2 on process C107/3/4 Lessons learned from the motions process – by the 2021 Congress Resolutions Committee C107/3/5 Outcomes and recommendations to Council of the PPC2 meeting held on 22 April 2022 C107/3/6 Synthesis of identified gaps in IUCN's engagement on climate change (with Annex B 2b (excel file) posted separately) C107/3/7 Criteria for the selection of the Climate Crisis Commission Interim Steering Committee membership 2021.11.22 Letter NRCDC and other IUCN Members re Motions Process w. attachment 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress Participant Survey Report, Members' Assembly Outcomes and other Congress Highlights
16:00-16:30	Break
16:30-17:00	Agenda Item 3: Follow-up to 2021 Congress Resolutions/Decisions (Continued)
17:00-18:00	<p>Agenda Item 4: Council's strategic objectives and priorities 2022-25</p> <p>4.1 Council's priorities and objectives for the term 2022-25</p> <p>"At the latest at the second ordinary meeting following the World Conservation Congress, the Council shall APPROVE strategic objectives and priorities for its work, together with a work plan and a proper monitoring mechanism to be reviewed and adjusted, as required, on an annual basis." (Regulation 44bis). The standing committees have been invited to provide inputs and the Bureau will subsequently elaborate a proposal for discussion and decision in May.</p> <p>4.2 The 20-year Strategy</p> <p>One of the key elements of Council's priorities for 2022-25 as discussed in February will concern the development of a 20-year Strategy for IUCN: <i>Strategic Vision incl. Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan for the Union</i> (2021 Congress DEC-147 ; see also the attachment of the Congress document with the ToR for the development of the Strategy proposed by the previous Council).</p> <p>The Council will discuss and APPROVE a process with timeline for the development of the Strategy. A summary of the discussion of this topic during the Council Retreat of 16-17 May will be presented.</p> <p>As requested by Council in February 2022, the FAC is considering a process for the development of the long-term financial strategy as outlined in FAC's Outcomes and recommendations to Council (FAC1 – January 2022) and in Congress Decision 147, in time for Council's consideration in May 2022.</p> <p>Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C107/4/1 Draft strategic objectives and priorities of Council 2022-25 C107/4/2 Process to develop IUCN 20-year financial strategy proposed by FAC
18:00-19:30	Council dinner (cafeteria)

Thursday 19 May 2022

08:30-09:30	Agenda Item 5: Status of the discussion on climate and biodiversity
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	<p>During the Council meeting in February 2022, the Director General provided an overview of IUCN's engagement with CBD COP15 and the plans for Kunming. In response to questions about the process for Council's input on IUCN's engagement leading up to CBD COP15 and other global policy processes, the DG committed to explaining in May the process and timing of engaging Council and the Commissions, with suggestions of how to improve and clarify it.</p> <p>A summary of the discussion of this topic during the Council Retreat of 16-17 May will be presented. In the meantime, the PPC has considered this topic during its meeting in April.</p> <p>Agenda Item 10.2: High-level calendar of external events in 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/10.2/1 International Policy Calendar 2022
	<p>Agenda Item 6: Work plan and budget 2022</p> <p>Council will be invited to discuss and APPROVE the <i>Work plan and budget 2022</i> presented by the Director General, taking into account the recommendations of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) and the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC). See DEC C107/4</p>
<p>09:30-10:45</p>	<p>Agenda Item 7: Constituency issues</p> <p>The Council, taking into account the recommendations of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC), will be invited to APPROVE:</p> <p>7.1 applications for IUCN membership and for change of membership category.</p> <p>In addition to the membership applications already approved at its virtual meeting in February 2022 (DEC C107/5), the Council will receive new applications for consideration in May, as well as applications from Members who wish to change membership category. Council will also be informed of Members changing their name.</p> <p>7.2 application for recognition of</p> <p>7.2.1 The Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia</p> <p>7.2.2 The North Africa Regional Committee.</p> <p>The Council will also discuss:</p> <p>7.3 the recent increase of membership dues for a number of IUCN Members and the dues structure for subnational governments.</p> <p>Based on a report from the Council Working Group established by Bureau decision B1/3 on 18 March 2022.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/7/2 Request for recognition of an Interregional Committee • C107/7/5 Membership applications • C107/7/6 Applications for change of membership category and notifications of name change • C107/7/7 Request for recognition of the North Africa Regional Committee • C107/7/8 Outcomes and recommendations to Council of the GCC2 meeting held on 22 April 2022 • C107/7/9 Report of the Council Working Group on Membership Dues
<p>10:45-11:15</p>	<p>Break</p>
	<p>Agenda Item 8: Appointments</p> <p>8.1 Approval of the Terms of Reference and membership of the Council's standing committees (FAC, GCC and PPC) [Article 50 of the Statutes, Regulations 59 and 60] DEC C107/6</p> <p>8.2 Appointment of the Vice-Presidents [Article 46 (j) of the Statutes, Regulations 45 (c) and 48 (c)] DEC C107/6</p> <p>8.3 Appointment of the members of the Bureau of the IUCN Council [Article 49 of the Statutes, Regulations 57 and 58] DEC C107/6</p>

11:15-11:25	<p>8.5 Additional appointments of members of the Steering Committees of the IUCN Commissions <i>(Additional to the appointments already made by Council decision C106/4) DEC C107/7</i></p> <p>On 14 May 2022, the Chair of CEESP submitted two names proposed for appointment as members of the Commission’s Steering Committee (in addition to the members already appointed by Council).</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/8.5/2 Appointment of additional members to the Steering Committee of CEESP
	<p>Agenda Item 9: Next IUCN World Conservation Congress</p> <p>Council will be invited to CONFIRM that the next Congress will be held in 2025 based on Article 24 of the Statutes and to APPROVE the criteria for the selection of the Host Country. DEC C107/8</p>
11:25-12:15	<p>Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business</p> <p>10.1 IUCN engagement with TotalEnergies</p> <p>Council will be invited to discuss the risks and opportunities of a potential project of engagement with TotalEnergies.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/10.1/1 rev IUCN engagement with TotalEnergies w. attachments • C107/10.1/2 Letter Ecotrust Uganda 29 April 2022
12:15-12:30	<p>10.6 Dates of the Council meetings in 2023-24</p> <p>During the (virtual) Council meeting on 10 February 2022, the Secretary to Council proposed the weeks in which the Council will be held in 2023-24, and the weeks in which the standing committees will meet. He subsequently wrote to Council members on 4 April 2022 inviting to share with the President any concerns they may have with one or more of these dates. In the same message, he confirmed, on behalf of the President, the dates of <u>30 November and 1 December 2022</u> for the 108th Council meeting which will be held in Abu Dhabi. On 4 May 2022, date of publication of the present version of the Draft Agenda, the Secretary has not received any concerns. In the absence of any concerns, the President will convene the Council in the proposed weeks, subject to changing circumstances requiring us to modify one or the other date.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/10.6/1 Dates of the Council meetings in 2023-24
12:30-13:30	<p>Lunch break</p>
13:30-14:00 14:00-14:45	<p>Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business (continued)</p> <p>10.3 Update on impact of the Covid-pandemic on IUCN</p> <p>10.4 Situation in Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letters from the French National Committee 7 March 2022 and US National Committee 4 April 2022 – procedure Article 13 of the Statutes and selection process for the next World Parks Congress • IUCN public statement and analysis of statements on Ukraine • Letter from the Interregional Committee Europe, North and Central Asia regarding an IUCN Mission to Ukraine <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C107/10.4/1 rev2 – Letters and statements regarding Ukraine
14:45-15:15	<p><u>In camera session:</u></p>

	<p>Agenda Item 10.5: Information on the process for the evaluation of the Director General</p> <p>By the President and Vice-Presidents acting as evaluation committee of the Director General. [Regulation 48(c)(v)]</p> <p>Agenda Item 8.4: Appointment of the Legal Adviser</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• C107/8.4/1 Renewal of IUCN Legal Adviser's appointment
15:15-15:30	Agenda Item 11: Closing remarks by the President
15:30-17:30	Meetings of the Standing Committees of the Council

Director General's Report on 2021 Strategic Objectives & 2022 Strategic Objectives

Purpose of document

The purpose of this document is to provide further detail to the first version of the Director General's (DG) report to Council on the results against the 2021 Strategic Objectives and the draft 2022 objectives for Council's consideration and approval.

Overview

- **Introduction.** The introduction provides a framing of the document, followed by an explanation on how the DG objectives fit with the IUCN Programme 2021-2024: Nature 2030 and other accountability reports such as the IUCN Annual Report and the 2022 Workplan and Budget, as prescribed in the IUCN Statutes and Council Handbook.
- **Part I: Looking back.** This section provides further detail to Part I of the DG Report to the first part of Council's 107th meeting. Council's comments and questions raised at the meeting are addressed throughout the section. Reporting is against [the 2021 DG Strategic Objectives](#), approved by Council at its 102nd meeting. Given the timing of the report (mid-Q2 of 2022), a few examples of year-to-date progress are also found throughout this section.
- **Part II: Forward looking.** This section builds on Part II of the DG Report to the first part of Council's 107th meeting.

Introduction

As stated in my joint Foreword with the President in the IUCN 2021 Annual Report, IUCN achieved many firsts in 2021. It was a year filled with uncertainty due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic and logistical challenges pertaining to the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille (herein 'Congress'), and beyond. 2021 was also my first full year as Director General of IUCN, a year during which I implemented a number of important organisational changes to ensure 1) the Union remains strategic and relevant on the global policy and science arena, and 2) the financial sustainability of the organisation, which was suffering inherent challenges at the time of my appointment.

It is within this context that I undertook a series of change management processes and launched strategic initiatives in collaboration with Members and Commissions. I have also kept in mind those documents which are important to the organisation, namely the [External Governance Review of 2019](#), the [External Review of IUCN's Development Relevancy](#), [External Review of IUCN 2017-2020](#) and the [External Review of IUCN 2014-2017](#) amongst other. These are some of the reports I quoted to you during the first part of the 107th Council meeting – and I encourage you to read those.

Since my appointment, I've continually shared my slogan with our Members – “U” for Union is the most important letter in IUCN. This slogan, in my view, underpins both the IUCN 2021-24 Programme: Nature 2030 and the One Programme Charter. Building on post-COVID recovery momentum, the timing of Nature 2030 is impeccable as it comes out with a strong call for mobilisation of the entire Union, in line with my primary objective for 2021. Indeed, for more than 70 years, IUCN has convened the global community around safeguarding nature. However, meanwhile, the impact humanity has had on our ecosystems is reaching irreversible limits which require a fundamental change in the way we produce, consume and trade goods and resources. IUCN must be the key actor in leading the transformational change we so desperately need – and that means engaging with stakeholders not

only across all geographies, but also across all sectors and industries (in line with my 1.1 iii) 2021 objective).

With this vision in mind, the IUCN Programme for the first time sets its ambition in a decade-long timeframe (2021–2030), in line with United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which further reinforces the fact that we are all in it for the long run. In accordance with our Members’ wishes, prescribed in Section 8 of the IUCN 2021-2024 Programme, in 2021 we saw the launch of the tool that will enable us to capture and monitor progress against our Programme targets – the IUCN Contributions for Nature Platform.

In reviewing the following pages of this report, I kindly ask you to bear in mind the following accountability reports, which are complementary to this one:

- 1) DG Report to Congress in 2021 – both [the written report](#), and my verbal report to Congress. A summary is found under Agenda item 2.1 of the [General Assembly Proceedings](#).
- 2) The IUCN 2021 Annual Report, including financial statements, in accordance with Article 83 of the Statutes. The Annual report is both an internal and external facing document, highlighting the good results of the work of IUCN in 2021. The format and approach are aligned with accountability performance and assurance standards in the international development sector.
- 3) The 2022 Workplan and Budget¹, approved at the first part of the 107th Council meeting. The Work Plan is the annual overarching strategic planning document, highlighting key aspects of delivery in 2022, and “proposals for future activities” as noted in Article 83 of the Statutes. The purpose of the Workplan is to provide assurance that the work of the Secretariat is progressing in line with the targets set out in the IUCN Programme 2021-2024.

The structure of this document resembles the structure of the first version of this report. It follows the prescribed structure in the Council Handbook §62. The focus is on my personal work, as Director General, and serves as one of the tools for evaluating my performance.

For more detailed reports on the work of IUCN as a whole, please refer to the above-mentioned reports as well as the six Commission Chairs’ annual reports to Council in accordance with Article 77 of the Statutes.

PART I: Looking Back on DG Strategic Objectives 2021 – Results

For each of the 6 core areas of performance as prescribed in §62 of the Council Handbook, you will find the first version of my report, i.e. a summary of the results, followed by further details and responses to Council’s questions.

1) Strategic Leadership in Conservation

DG Strategic Objective	Result
1.1: The DG’s Initiatives will have begun implementation and will be contributing to:	
i) Mobilise the Union (Members and Commissions)	<p>Met with 52 National / Regional Committees (Africa: 10; Asia + Oceania: 13; Europe: 8; North America: 2; S. & Central America: 19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members conferences and engagements around strategic initiatives <p><u>Contributions for Nature</u>: Member survey, data testing, Congress events <u>Nature-based Recovery</u>: Member conferences and survey, Congress events</p>

¹ It is important to note that the revised structure of the Workplan and Annual Report are aligned with accountability performance and assurance standards in the international development sector. The two documents are linked in that the Workplan is the future-looking, planning document, and the Annual Report is the overview of the results. Both documents are guided by Nature 2030.

	Post-2020 initiative: Members conference, Congress events
ii) Raise IUCN's political profile and visibility in the global arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture & Land Health: To accelerate action towards sustainable agriculture - Contributions for Nature: To enable the Union to demonstrate its contribution to the global goals for nature - Nature-based Recovery: To influence recovery packages - Post-2020: To ensure adoption of an ambitious and powerful Global Biodiversity Framework • IUCN Congress: 3 Ministerial meetings, Meeting with Indigenous Peoples organisations, numerous bilaterals with Members • Statements at G20, P4G Seoul Summit, World Food day amongst other. • UNFCCC COP26 impact: 'Nature' featured in outcome text
iii) Extend IUCN's influence beyond the conservation community into the agricultural, finance and education sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Land Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaged with FAO at UN Food Systems Summit • Finance for Nature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established partnerships and initiatives with finance industry • IUCN Academy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awarded inaugural Professional Certification on IUCN Global Nature-based Solutions Standard - MoUs with top universities worldwide
i) Built momentum for the Post-2020 agenda, positioning the IUCN Congress as a springboard and a platform to raise ambition and commitment levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG delivered speech at Sept OEWG 3.1 • 116 events at IUCN Congress directly linked to post-2020 framework • 22 Resolutions explicitly linked with post-2020 framework • IUCN Congress laid the ground for DG statement for 1st part of CBD COP15 (October) • IUCN Congress laid the ground for DG speech at UNFCCC COP26

Further details and responses to Council comments:

I spent a large part of my time in Q1 and Q2 of 2021 **engaging with Members**. As a new DG, it was important for me to meet our Members. The objective of convening and participating in 52 National and Regional Committee meetings was threefold: 1) to listen to our Members – their priorities and what is important to them; 2) to share my vision and strategic initiatives, launched within the framework of Nature 2030, and seek their engagement and feedback; and 3) to mitigate some of the tension resulting from the uncertainties around Congress. As you know, following two postponements of the Congress and the various travel restrictions, there was - understandably - anxiety across the Union.

The **output of these meetings** was a comprehensive document summarising the key outcomes of each of the meetings – including key messages, running themes, actions and owners against each action to ensure timely follow-up. This table was communicated to staff to ensure Members' priorities and demands are well-understood and taken forward by the Secretariat.

Below is a small sample of some of the concrete outcomes of this engagement, contributing to the objective of "mobilising the Union":

- (i) Members were eager to hear about the preparations for Congress and what I and the former Council were doing to ensure an inclusive and successful Congress. I did my utmost to respond to these concerns, including a number of conversations, letters and pleas to the highest levels of government in France to secure as much in-person Member participation at Congress as possible. Examples of some of the measures include:
 - Seeking additional sponsorship to strengthen e-voting system to further strengthen our democratic processes (additional CHF100k from Swiss government); as well as additional sponsorships to cover travel costs and the cost of quarantine for Members and Councillors

- Meetings with the highest levels of French Government and ongoing contact with the Elysee.
- Working with the Host Country on alternative solutions such as the disbursement of French-accepted vaccinations to Members via country consulates across the globe.

(ii) Strong support and interest in strategic initiatives from Members:

On strategic initiatives, I invite you to refer back to my verbal report to Congress in Marseille (summary found in the [proceedings of Congress](#)), as well as the 2021 Annual Report. In summary, the overarching ambition of the initiatives was to strategically position IUCN at the centre of the global policy debate on nature conservation. As a new DG, launching such initiatives seemed the best way to engage all parts of the Union on both: a) topics prescribed in Nature 2030 (e.g. Contributions for Nature, Post-2020 Initiative: Global Biodiversity Framework), and b) responding to the fast-paced external context (e.g. Nature-based Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic). All strategic initiatives are in line with Members' requests (Contribution for Nature Platform, Post-2020, Agriculture & Land Health) and contribute to the Nature 2030 impact targets (see IUCN 2021 Annual Report).

The initiatives highlight the Union's strength of expertise, its networks and its capacity to mobilise. In 2021, there were seven initiatives grouped as: (i) Structural and (ii) Policy-related. The outputs of the Initiatives are used for a number of purposes, such as: support development of focused messaging and institutional prioritisation, engaging with Members (through virtual conferences and Ministerial meetings at Congress), define new business models and foster innovation, amongst others.

There are currently 7 Council Members on the Advisory Boards (AB) of these initiatives – some of which sit on the AB of more than one initiative. The ABs' remit is to advise on the direction of the initiatives.

(iii) IUCN's role as an implementing agency, supporting Members in being executing agencies.

- One of the key remits of the GEF/GCF Unit of the Secretariat is to work with the Regions to support governments (in many cases our State Members) in accessing GEF/GCF resources.
- In 2021, the GCF portfolio grew with the approval of a project in Rwanda dedicated to enhancing the resilience of the Eastern Province and, through this, the country's food security. Complemented by 5 other projects approved earlier in Guatemala (USD 23 million), Nepal (USD 29 million), Kenya (USD 24 million), Sri-Lanka (USD 49 million) and the Sub-National Climate Fund (USD 18 million), IUCN has positioned itself as a credible partner for implementing and scaling-up Nature-based Solutions (Nbs) for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- In 2021, the value of the portfolio approved by the GEF overall was USD 100 million over 25 projects, delivering results in all 5 areas of the IUCN Programme Nature 2030. This includes supporting governments and a number of Members in accessing GEF/GCF funds in Pakistan, China, Kenya, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Maldives (Note: Maldives has just become a State Member), Sri Lanka, South Africa, etc.
- Additionally to the GEF/GCF portfolio, out of the total portfolio value at the end of 2021 (834million), 251million are to be disbursed through grant-making mechanisms. In 2021 alone, out of the 624 grants issued for a value of 71million, 32million (44%) went directly to Member organisations.
- The majority of the remained of the portfolio is implemented in collaboration with Members – providing technical assistance and capacity building amongst other services.

- It is worth noting that donor requirements for executing partners of the Secretariat are increasing. One of the tasks of the IUCN Academy is to provide courses and trainings on the various donor requirements to strengthen Member organisations' capacities (particularly smaller NGOs) to enable the Secretariat to fulfil its desired role (more below).

(iv) In the meeting with the Chilean National Committee, NGO Members demanded support for political engagement with the Government, with the aim to have it join as a Member.

- The new Regional Director for SUR region (joined August 2021), with the support of the Chilean National Committee, has secured a meeting with the Minister of Environment (upcoming), preceded by a series of engagements with the Ministry to ensure effective groundwork ahead of the meeting with the Minister.

IUCN Members were re-energised and relationships were revived. **A key outcome of these meetings and a result that contributed to mobilising the Union, was the Congress itself.** As I stated in my speech at the Congress closing ceremony – against all odds, we made it. Please refer to the Congress highlights report for some key data points ([EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#)).



I would like to highlight some key accomplishments:

- Awarded ISO 20121 Event Sustainability Management System
- Earned the Event Gender Equity label for inclusivity. We were also commended publicly by a number of key speakers, such as the President of the European Central Bank Christine Lagarde, for the unmatched diversity and inclusivity of our speakers at Congress.
- Thanks to the sanitary measures, we kept safe all of our 5,500+ participants who joined us in person, with no registered COVID cases amongst Members, staff and guests. This was all thanks to the diligent preparatory work of the Secretariat and the Host Country France.

Raising political profile

After Congress, the pace continued, as the **first part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15** was around the corner. IUCN played a prominent role, and I was delighted to speak on behalf of the Union. To ensure the messages of Marseille were heard loud and clear, I sent personalised letters to all Heads of States. This effort raised the profile of IUCN, communicated our Union's Manifesto, strengthened relationships and in some cases – was the trigger of new and important dialogues with State Members. My statement on behalf of the Union can be found on the [IUCN website](#); and my two speeches are available here: statement during the opening of the High-Level Segment ([video](#)), and speech at the Ecological Civilization Forum ([video](#))

Given the limited scope of this first part of COP15, IUCN did not prepare a position paper. IUCN's policy position is contained in IUCN's feedback to the First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity

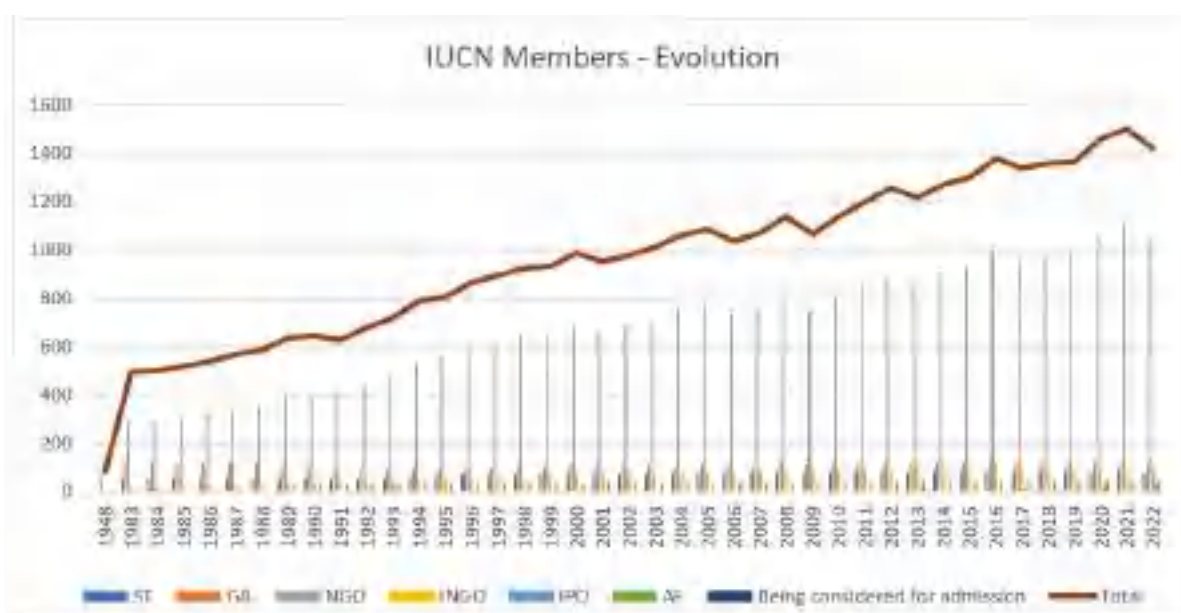
Framework and published ahead of the virtual part of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG3) that took place from 23 August to 3 September 2021. The paper was prepared in collaboration with Commissions and it can be found [here](#).

In line with [Resolution 034](#) - Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and in preparation for the resumed Geneva sessions of SBSTTA-24, SBI-3 and OEWG3 (Mar 2022), we also held a State Members' briefing in February 2022. The preparation for these engagements is channelled through the strategic initiative on Post 2020.

Then came the **UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow**. My thanks to the Chairs of WCEL and CEM for their tireless work together with the Secretariat in pulling together a strong and focused [Position Paper](#). The clear and coherent key message – that Nature-based Solutions (NbS), as defined by IUCN, can significantly contribute to both climate change mitigation and adaptation – had an impact on the final text of the COP26. While the final text was reframed in terms of biodiversity and climate, this recognition of the role of nature constituted a significant shift in UNFCCC negotiations and mirrored the strong message of our Members from the Marseille Manifesto.

To further reinforce our messages and raise the voice of the Union, I again sent out personalised letters to Heads of States – making sure that the key messages of the Marseille Manifesto (e.g. climate and biodiversity emergencies are two sides of the same crisis) were heard loud and clear.

In Glasgow, similarly to Congress, I met with as many current and potential Members as possible – Ministers of Tunisia, Malawi, Guatemala, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Finland and Japan, to name a few. **In 2021, 44 new Members joined the Union, including a new State Member – Uzbekistan.**



Striving to raise the Union’s political profile, in the midst of the Congress preparations, **I had the honour to represent the Union at the G20.**

In previous years, I gather we have engaged with the G7 and G20 on an ad hoc basis. Capitalising on my relationship with the Host of the 2021 G20 Environment meetings, the Italian Minister of Environment Roberto Cingolani, I am pleased to report that IUCN was invited to have a prominent



role at last year's G20 meeting. The now Director of the IUCN International Policy Centre Sonia Pena Moreno took part in all working group meetings and negotiations of the G20 Communique in the run-up to the Environment Ministers' Meeting on 22 July in Naples, where I was invited to make a statement. My headline message was: "the time to invest in nature is now" – in line with the key messages of many of our NGO Members (see LinkedIn). As part of this engagement, to raise the voice of the Union, I delivered an [open letter to IUCN State Members](#) with 12 concrete calls to action.

We also played a role in the drafting of the [Seoul Declaration](#), the outcome of the P4G Seoul Summit at which I had the pleasure to speak on behalf of the Union. I also prepared [a statement for World Food Day](#), highlighting a narrative close to many Members' hearts – that agriculture and conservation both rely on healthy nature. Rich biodiversity lives in the agricultural soils and landscapes covering 40% of the planet. There is huge potential for sustainable agriculture to conserve and restore nature – but current practices fail to realise this. The Agriculture Initiative aims to address this issue, which will only be exacerbated with the [foreseen upcoming global food crisis](#). The Agriculture Initiative is grounded on [IUCN's Common Ground Report](#).

Secretariat collaboration with Commissions

Since my appointment, I have been having recurring monthly calls with the Commission Chairs. The objective of these calls is to provide the Chairs with a platform to raise any important matters and issues with me directly, and to discuss joint initiatives within the framework of Nature 2030.

Following the restructuring, there were some concerns regarding the lack of clarity on the new technical focal points within the Secretariat. As agreed with the Commission Chairs on our recurring meetings, we have established a new way of working between the Secretariat and Commissions to ensure that the various bodies of the Union work in a coordinated manner and are accountable for their respective responsibilities as prescribed in the One Programme Charter. The Commission Chairs' counterparts in the Secretariat are now at Director General and Deputy Director General level to enable strategic and managerial steering of the joint work. This mechanism is in addition to established channels of technical exchanges – however the entry point for all Commissions is now at the highest executive level. We have also commenced a new process of aligning our planning and reporting cycles with the Commissions, to ensure effective delivery of and reporting against Nature 2030.

It is important to note that a portion of the project portfolio is implemented with the help of Commission members – who are hired on IUCN projects as experts.

Youth Strategy

I am pleased to share with you the [IUCN Youth Strategy](#). The Strategy consolidates existing IUCN experiences, a 2020 Review of Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Partnership across IUCN, [my corresponding response to the review \(launched at Congress\) following consultations with the six Commission Chairs](#) as well as the outcomes of the IUCN Global Youth Summit 2021. It builds on the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, relevant IUCN Resolutions and the Marseille Manifesto.

The preparation of the IUCN Youth Strategy was coordinated by a team of young people from the IUCN Secretariat, IUCN Commissions and IUCN Indigenous Peoples' organisation Members. A Union-wide consultation process underpinned the drafting of the strategy. Close consultation was also ensured with youth-led organisations, in order to reflect the broad perspectives of youth and young professionals in conservation.

IUCN Academy

The ultimate objective of the Academy is to provide **quality assurance and pedagogical support** to capacity building activities across IUCN.

What “problem” is the IUCN Academy aiming to resolve?

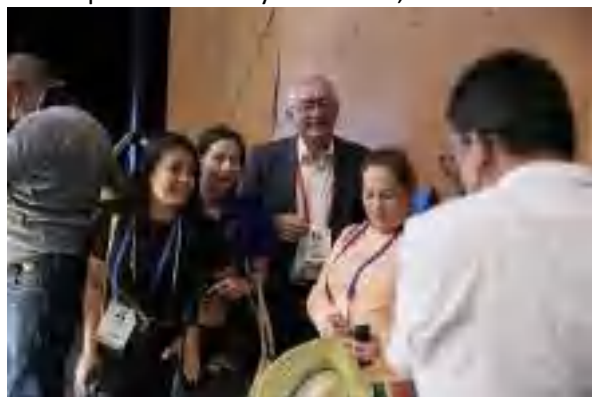
- IUCN's wealth of training activities is spread all over the institution, exist with very few to no connections between each other, causing duplication, lack of consistency and difficulties to reuse content. This creates inefficiencies and additional costs.
- IUCN trainings are mostly developed in a face-to-face format, requiring a larger budget (incl. travel and hotel) to train a limited number of participants.
- Existing IUCN online trainings mostly comprise basic online delivery that do not allow a high level of interaction with the trainer and among participants
- There are other providers of courses that use IUCN content and sell it ([example found here](#)).
- IUCN is mostly known by technicians and scientists, while market analysis shows that there is a growing demand from non-conservation professionals to expand their knowledge and skills and gain credentials in the field of nature conservation.

Members, Commission members and Secretariat staff are meant to benefit from the activities of the IUCN Academy in different ways – by having access to the courses; as well as contributing to the development of courses. During the next phase of the IUCN Academy, we are planning to develop courses which will be specifically targeted to the needs of IUCN Members, especially smaller NGOs in developing countries. The Academy is already offering Member discounts on its programmes and, through its scholarship scheme, it is also supporting the development of the capacities of IUCN Members. With the growing requirements from donors and financiers, through the IUCN Academy we have the opportunity to support Members in strengthening their internal capacities to enable access to grants and funding.

To date, some Commission members are associated with the development of IUCN Academy course content, notably for the specialised course “Red List of Ecosystems for Assessors”, which should be made available to the public by the end of May.

Communicating with Members

In addition to engaging with Members when travelling out to the regions, you will have noticed that I have started sharing a personal message with our Members on a fortnightly basis through the IUCN Digest. The objective is to keep our Members informed of relevant developments and my own work, as DG.



At the Congress interacting with Members

Message from the Director General



Today is International Women's Day, and it gives me great pleasure to honour women's achievements in IUCN and worldwide. I am very proud our Union has led on gender and environmental issues for decades, because this focus helped build thriving teams that deliver our critical work.

I have also just returned from an eventful two weeks in South Africa, Malawi, and Kenya. My priority there was to see Members in the region, government stakeholders, donors, and Secretariat colleagues. I am pleased I managed to meet so many, such as the partners, colleagues, donors, and South African Members, and deeply thank the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office for their crucial involvement and support.

My trip concluded in Nairobi with the 56th session of the UN Environment Assembly, and a special session to commemorate the UN Environment Programme's 50th anniversary. I was proud to deliver my planetary address, and am pleased the Assembly supported key resolutions on issues [close to IUCN's heart](#) – such as the adoption of Nature-based Solutions. IUCN will actively drive this momentum forward at next week's [inaugural session of the Convention on Biological Diversity](#). Thank you for ensuring that the Global Biodiversity Framework will be fit for purpose and lead to the necessary urgent action.

One Programme approach across the regions – highlights

Finally, across the regions, underpinned by our One Programme approach, our regional offices have been engaging with Members and Commission members on a wide range of topics. Below is a summary of some of the achievements since Congress:

- With the support of IUCN Members in Benin and Togo, a number of high-level advocacy actions were carried out with the Ministries of Environment and the National Assemblies of Benin and Togo to improve the legal framework for the protection of mangrove forests.
- Kick-off of a Programme of support for Civil society organisations (CSOs) in North Africa – Phase 3. Four Government members and a number of NGO Members are involved in the implementation of this programme
- [Over USD 2.5 Million approved in grants](#) to local and Members’ organisations to advance Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Guatemalan Highlands, as part of the GCF National Project
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IUCN [renewed its project collaboration](#) to address the environmental impact of the nearly one million Rohingya refugees
 - This was renewed in July 2021, and continued collaboration will help achieve [Resolution 101](#) - Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife
- IUCN and China’s Ministry of Natural Resources – an IUCN State member – organised the [Nbs for Ecological Conservation and Restoration](#) side-event, as part of the Ecological Civilisation Forum during the CBD COP15 in Kunming, China.
- The Government of Tonga has [approved their marine spatial planning \(MSP\) plan](#) and is now focusing its effort on planning for the next phase of implementation
- IUCN was formally admitted as a member of the Asia Water Council (AWC) during its Board of Council meeting in October 2021.
- [The Regional Circular Plastic Economy Innovation Lab \(CPEIL\)](#) was established.
- Launch of the Network of Coaches for Effective Management of Protected Areas (RACEGAP) by professionals linked to the management of protected areas from 26 West and Central African countries.
- In Northern Uganda and Kenya, IUCN established community nurseries with over 340,000 seedlings.
- IUCN became a Strategic Partner of the Forum for the Future of Agriculture in Europe to provide strategic advice to this key forum for creating a sustainable food and agriculture system.
- In November, a new [Fisheries Restricted Area \(FRA\)](#) to protect the deep-sea vulnerable marine communities in the South Western Adriatic Sea was approved by Mediterranean countries thanks to the support provided by IUCN.
 - This helps to achieve [Resolution 107](#) - Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- Technicians, researchers, decision-makers, as well as protected areas managers from 57 countries of Latin America and globally have strengthened their capacity on the effective management through [4 training courses on Protected and Conserved Areas](#)
- Highlighting the key messages from Congress to a tailored report for European members – [IUCN Congress: Relevance for Europe](#).
- We have been working with the Guatemalan Metropolitan Area, which comprises 7 subnational governments, [to develop an economic valuation of aquifer](#) to enable them to prioritise restoration efforts in order to maximise the benefits of investing in natural capital.

2) Fundraising, Financial Management

DG Strategic Objective	Result
2.1: The IUCN Secretariat will have:	
i) Developed a Resource Mobilisation Strategy that: (A) envisages new business models and clear pathways for diversifying IUCN's income streams; (B) provides a rationale for investing in IUCN as a Framework Partner; (C) includes regional / country level components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and rolled out updated, fit-for-purpose new Resource Mobilisation Strategy • Case for support for Framework Partners developed • Tailored country profiles developed • Multi-year framework partnerships for the period 2021-24 renewed with: Korea, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark • Voluntary contribution renewed with US State Department • Finance for Nature business models • Private sector engagement model – under development
ii) Sought to attract new Framework Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denmark re-joined as a framework partner after having left in 2012 • Sweden increased annual unrestricted funding • New voluntary contribution from Italy • Laid groundwork for new framework partners
iii) Deployed new funding mechanisms for its "Knowledge Products".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted a data audit and assessments to support strategic development of new income streams
2.2: The IUCN Secretariat will have:	
i) Taken steps to improve its cost recovery from projects, particularly aimed at the costs of corporate functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised planning and budgeting cycle – including two leadership workshops (May and Sept) • New formula-based project costing and budget framework • New Overhead policy • Informal conversations with donors on the need for larger overheads
ii) Defined means to direct core funding (unrestricted) towards innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed new budgeting framework (please refer to 2022 Workplan and Budget) • Executed via new planning and budgeting approach

Further details and responses to Council comments:

IUCN receives income from a variety of sources. In accordance with standard accounting practice, income is categorised as either restricted or unrestricted. Unrestricted components comprise Membership dues, framework contributions from Framework Partners, philanthropy, and other sources of unrestricted income such as rental and service fee income. Restricted income comprises income for specific projects, the use of which is governed by project contracts.

Our project portfolio has continued to grow over the years, in line with the greater ambition of our 2021-2024 Programme, which has resulted in a continuous increase in our restricted income. Today, following a number of changes I implemented through a coherent new planning and budgeting annual cycle, we have adopted the **principle of full cost recovery**. In the past, the budget structure was ambiguous, and clarity on where and how unrestricted income was used was limited. Today, full cost recovery ensures that project implementation is not subsidised by other funding sources. This allows other funding sources (Membership dues and framework contributions) to be used for their intended purpose. It also ensures the long-term financial sustainability of IUCN and provides a mechanism for investing in corporate services and assurance mechanisms that are critical for high quality Programme delivery.

Figure 1: Income streams and their purpose – 2021 and beyond

Unrestricted	Membership dues	→	Union governance, membership engagement, Commission support, policy influencing, leadership and management, institutional identity and communications	12
	Framework contributions	→	Programme development, delivery and innovation	16
	Philanthropy			
	Other unrestricted income	→	Services and other miscellaneous costs	5
Restricted	Project income	→	Programme delivery	113

Note: values shown are from the 2022 budget, in line with the 2021 Workplan and Budget approved by Council. The actual value will vary from year to year, particularly the value of project income.

Thanks to these changes, and despite the external context in the face of the COVID-19 emergency and resulting economic repercussions, **IUCN managed to end 2021 with a surplus**. This is undoubtedly a very positive result, particularly given that the 2021 financial plan foresaw a breakeven result.

Significant effort and a number of factors sit behind this positive financial result:

- With COVID-19 measures gradually being lifted, the majority of projects in the portfolio were able to resume activities, resulting in an increased implementation rate.
- Increased operational efficiency and a strong management push towards increasing the level of operational costs funded by the project portfolio – through an overhead policy and costing framework that aim to improve budgeting practices and increase direct cost recovery from the portfolio. All these efforts were underpinned by monitoring financial results on a monthly basis. Results are disseminated to all staff through the Executive Board minutes.
- Strengthened management of project planning, budgeting and reporting through a new, coherent planning and budgeting cycle.
- Good management of Congress finances – both on the expenditure side, as well as increased effort in fundraising and sponsorships, resulting in a CHF0.7m Congress surplus
- Increased framework funding, as a result of the investment made in resource mobilisation in 2021.
- Membership dues income being higher than budgeted.

The audited financial results show a surplus of CHF5.7m, of which:

- CHF2.2m will be used to replenish the unrestricted reserves in respect of previous drawdowns for 2021 Congress.
- CHF1m for organisational strengthening, approved by Council as part of the 2022 Workplan and Budget.

This leaves a total of CHF2.5m that needs to be allocated. I proposed the following to the FAC:

- i. An additional CHF1m for the unrestricted reserves, in line with recommendations of the Treasurer and FAC to increase reserves to mitigate risks. This means a total of CHF3.2m allocation to the reserves
- ii. CHF0.8m investment for Membership engagement and support
- iii. CHF0.4m investment for Commissions
- iv. CHF0.3m investment in knowledge products and knowledge management, namely the Red List, in line with Resolution 131 - Ensuring adequate funding for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and the IUCN Library

A detailed description of each item is found in the [Proposal to IUCN Council Finance and Audit Committee: Allocation of 2021 surplus](#).

Resource Mobilisation Strategy

The Resource Mobilisation Strategy is available [here](#). Please note this is a living document, and it is revisited and updated on an ongoing basis to respond to a rapidly evolving external context.

Knowledge products

Council members raised concerns about my intention to “monetise the knowledge products”, as part of the objective to diversify IUCN’s income streams.

It is impossible to plan, set targets and mitigate risks and impacts without having the numbers to base decisions on. And the Union has this expertise – IUCN’s data form the backbone of decision-making in conservation and sustainable development. Thanks to data products based on IUCN standards such as the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#), [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™](#), [Red List of Ecosystems](#), [World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas](#), and [Protected Planet - the World Database on Protected Areas](#), conservation and sustainable development work can take place through an informed process. These datasets are used by governments to establish targets and track progress towards global goals for nature, including those under the UN Sustainable Development Agenda, CBD, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Convention on Migratory Species. The data feature prominently also in the [2019 IPBES Global Assessment](#) and they are also widely used by non-state actors, including civil society and private sector. In other words, our knowledge products are one of our biggest assets.

At the same time, funding streams towards these assets is limited, and many donors and partner organisation countries are increasingly reluctant to fund these products. As with any knowledge product or data, there are costs related to maintenance and improvements to stay abreast with technological developments. Accurately valuing assets, and costing their development, maintenance and improvement is standard practice. While the Union has a voluntary nature at heart, for the data and knowledge we produce to be up-to-date, effective and used, it must be valued and properly costed. Any income streams from the knowledge products would be reinvested in the further development of these products and their maintenance, ensuring they remain relevant and in line with technological developments globally. This is the only way the institution and its assets can grow. This effort requires further work and reflection in 2022, and I am happy to revisit this discussion at a follow-on Council meeting.

In addition, throughout 2021 and in early 2022, I have been working closely with the Chair of SSC, the Chair of the Red List committee and our Legal Adviser to update the Red List agreement. The current agreement is complex, lengthy, at times unclear, and no longer fit for purpose. The objective of the update is to simplify and clarify the procedures, as well as enable a more strategic steering of the work.

Finally, it is worth noting that in 2021, I commissioned a [Strategic review of Data Products](#) based on IUCN Standards. My thanks to the Chair of SSC who participated in the review. This review is used as the basis for the further reflection on the demand and supply of IUCN knowledge.

3) Operational, Change Management

DG Strategic Objective	Result
3: The IUCN Secretariat will be making operational and managerial improvements through the:	
i) Appointment of a Deputy Director General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of 3 Deputy Director Generals, each in charge of: Programme, Regionals and Corporate Services.
ii) Continuous oversight of the Business Continuity Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active COVID Task Force Monitoring financial health and project implementation rate on a monthly basis Enhanced Global Information Systems were tested and rolled out to ensure work from home requirements were met Delivered a successful hybrid Congress, with all necessary COVID measures in place
iii) Review of its capacity and structural efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat restructuring with ultimate objective of efficiency gains and breaking of silos Developed management arrangements for Regional Hubs Progress monitoring on monthly basis by the Executive Board New project typology and assessment of the real cost of portfolio implementation Internal Control self-assessment for all regions and HQ based on COSO Standard
iv) Deployment of an Internal Communications Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Board meeting minutes are circulated to all Secretariat staff on a weekly basis Developed an internal communications strategy for short/medium term. Ongoing implementation of Phase 1 of strategy Phase 2 to be refined and implemented in 2022.
v) Implementation of the Information Systems Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping exercise for document management system done Upgrading systems On track to initiate common regranting tool, connected to project portal

Further details and responses to Council comments:

Allow me to refer you to my reports to Council at Council meetings [103](#), [104](#) and [105](#) where I provided a detailed verbal overview of the operational changes of the Secretariat. These and other organisational improvements are guided by an IUCN 2021-2024 Operational Plan. This document acts a complement to the IUCN 2021-2024 Programme and the 2021-2024 Financial Plan. It also consolidates the management response to the recommendations made in the External Review of the IUCN 2017-2020 Programme. The purpose of the document is to outline the major operational changes that the IUCN Secretariat committed to deliver over the 2021- 2024 intersessional period for increased efficiency and accountability. The scope of the Operational Plan is limited to the executive function of the IUCN Secretariat.

Restructuring – brief overview

At the time of my appointment, I had 28 line reports. The structure made it impossible to manage the organisation. The Secretariat had a fragmented and autonomous operational structure unable to effectively plan and report on results against the Programme targets, inefficient with a lot of duplication of efforts (e.g. capacity building activities across the geographies and themes), programme teams were working in silos and the financial situation of the organisation was concerning.

I appointed three Deputy Director Generals, each overseeing the three core components of the Secretariat: Regions, Programme, Corporate services. Together with the three Deputy Director Generals and the Chief Financial Officer, supported by my Special Adviser, I formed an Executive Board. The Board is diverse in terms of age, race, gender, background and experience. It meets on a weekly basis and **the minutes are circulated to all Secretariat staff on a weekly basis**. The minutes not only strengthen transparency practices in the Secretariat, whereby all staff have visibility and weekly updates of the work of the Executive Board, it also aims to strengthen internal communications and establish a culture of accountability, and data- and evidence- based decision making.

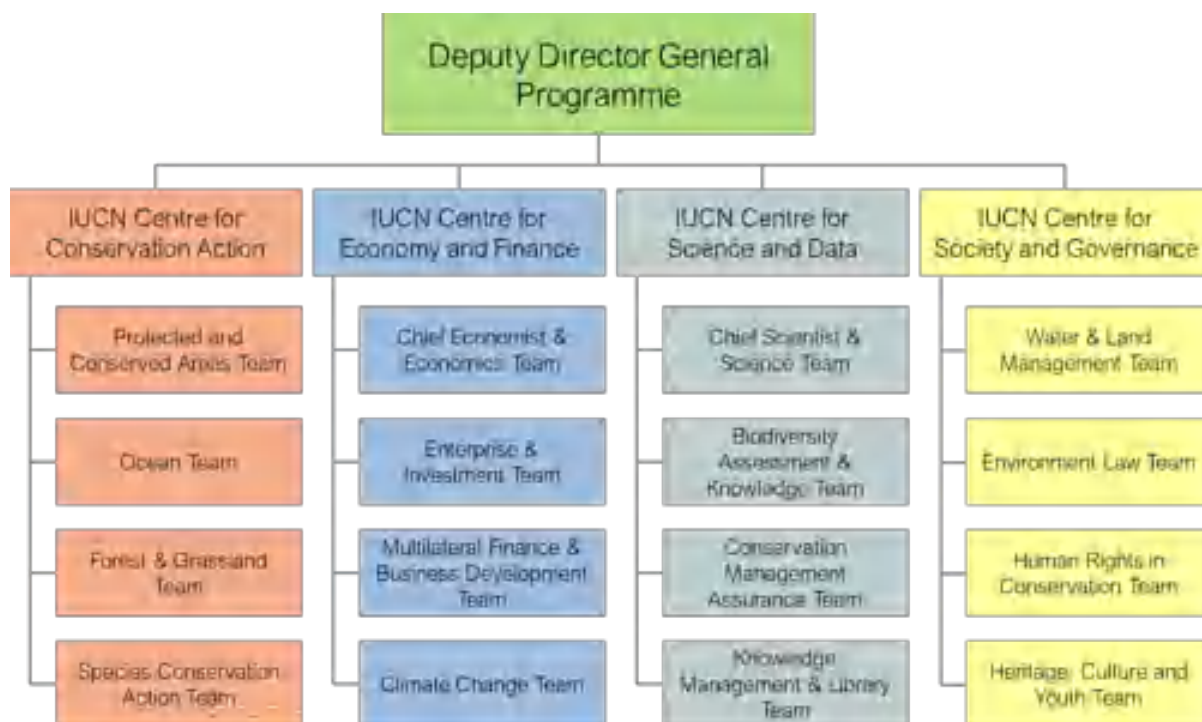
I also commissioned the then Global Thematic Directors to jointly develop a merger plan to restructure the 14 programme units. External reviews had highlighted that 14 programme units were:

- Fragmented and autonomous operational structures
- Not sufficiently integrated to deliver the ambition & complexities of the Programme
- Incentivised to mobilise and allocate resources driven by Units' needs
- Therefore, working with a portfolio misaligned to our ambitions

Programme restructure

The restructure is part of a larger institutional change process, part of which includes more purposeful engagement with Members. A summary of the restructure is provided below:

- A disruptive, not incremental, change process, based on consultations with Programme staff
- From 14 small cost centres (Global Programme Units) to 4 large ones (the Centres). The 4 Centres have been designed to deliver the key thematic functions required for effective Nature 2030 Programme implementation.
- Centre Directors work as a management collective
- Maintain technical capabilities and expertise as “thematic teams”
- Emphasis on delivery against Nature 2030 Programme with integrated, fit-for-purpose teams that respond to a rapidly evolving external context
- New capacity to enable implementation of the Nature 2030 Programme, e.g. Climate change, Finance, Knowledge Management, Urban and Youth.



As presented to the Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development in early 2022, the new structure creates new opportunities for Member collaboration. Examples include:

- Implementation vs executing (e.g. re-granting, fund management) – larger strategic initiatives, executed by multiple partners
- Amplifying successful national and regional initiatives – e.g. collaboration with UK National Committee on peatland conservation
- Championing national application of global tools and concepts – e.g. Green List, Nature-based Solutions
- Mobilising national policy support for IUCN-developed frameworks in international processes – e.g. NbS in UNFCCC, 30x30
- Platforms to profile national Members' work as part of a global conservation effort, enabling better access to conservation knowledge

The Secretariat's [organisational chart is available on our website](#). It is important to note that all restructuring changes have been executed with a cost neutral approach, and in accordance with HR policies and procedures.

IUCN Centre for Conservation Action

Delivering transformative conservation work that implements policy and action on the ground. It will contribute to and draw from knowledge products that conserve biodiversity in all realms and at all scales.

IUCN Centre for Economy and Finance

Establishing credible pathways to facilitate changes in economic and financial systems towards the achievement of global targets on biodiversity and climate change.

IUCN Centre for Society and Environmental Governance

Empowering the agency of stakeholders for effective and equitable conservation and promoting the rule of law, while safeguarding the rights of stakeholders, including women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and youth, and delivering innovative approaches to heritage, cultural diversity and conservation in urban areas.

IUCN Centre for Science and Data

Developing IUCN's work as a global authority for assessment and analysis of biodiversity-related data, while maintaining IUCN's knowledge products based on global standards and certification standards

As I mentioned earlier in this report, in 2021 Denmark re-joined as a Framework Partner after having left in 2012. As part of the process, it was necessary to conduct a comprehensive review of IUCN’s organisational health and capabilities ([see enclosed](#)). Please see below a quote from the report:

“Organisational changes in IUCN allow for more effective and focused delivery. Since the appraisal, IUCN has undergone several organisational and management changes and gotten a new DG. A new management structure has been put in place with a DG, three DDGs and a senior management team, in order to allow for more effective management of the organisation. Further, a more streamlined thematic organization with four centres under one programme division, as compared to previously up to fourteen programmes managed individually, is also seen as strengthening IUCN’s ability to deliver as one organisation. The development of IUCN towards increasingly implementing with or through member and partner organisations is also a positive development. Underway in IUCN is also the move towards internal funding of the different organisational levels through strategic initiatives with more well-defined delivery and roles at the different levels as compared to lump-sum funding of the different units/levels. This is likely to ensure more focused delivery.”

Internal control

Finally, one more item worth highlighting. Over the course of 2021, I paid close attention to strengthening the Secretariat’s risk management and internal control practices. We are revising our risk management framework to align with good practice, and in 2021 we launched an internal control self-assessment exercise in line with the COSO Framework (a globally recognised standard for internal control), across all regions – a risk management effort to gather information on how all IUCN key offices are performing in terms of internal controls. Strong internal control helps staff to effectively conduct their work, and managers to manage better in order to ensure we meet our objectives and targets as an organisation.

4) Programme Management

DG Strategic Objective	Result
4: The IUCN Secretariat will have:	
i) Developed a ‘Nature 2030 Contributions Platform’ that offers a means to capture Union-wide contributions to the IUCN Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions for Nature platform launched at Congress • Beta version – tested with Members – to go live in Q1 2022 • Business models under development • Strong engagement with external partners to ensure interoperability
ii) Improved its M&E capacities and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results framework and associated data model for managing performance • Developing a clear theory of change (ToC) and common taxonomy of offerings • Annual plan monitoring: developed management dashboard & other tools • Strengthened organisational performance and assurance capacity • Strengthened project portfolio design and pipeline management capacity • Updated enterprise risk management framework • Resourced Programme Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME) function

Further details and responses to Council comments:

IUCN has entered its 2021-24 intersessional period guided by a new Programme of work that re-orientes its portfolio towards Nature-based Solutions to address the triple crises of climate, biodiversity and the need to build back better in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through broad consultation within the Secretariat, this was translated into a detailed results framework against which the Secretariat aims to report on its progress towards its conservation and development targets.

The Contributions for Nature platform, launched at Congress as part of my report to the Members' Assembly, is currently in pilot testing phase. It is expected to go live in June 2022 (Q2 of 2022). **IUCN constituents' verified contributions to the global goals for nature as laid out in Nature 2030 will be captured through the [Contributions for Nature Platform](#), in line with the mandate given by Members in February 2021, section 8 of the IUCN 2021-2024 Programme.** The Platform is a critical step towards the Union's ability to monitor and report on progress against the Nature 2030 targets and objectives.

In order to improve the Secretariat's approach to planning and reporting against the new ambitious Programme and its targets, we have **taken several significant steps to strengthen our Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) capabilities.** With strong commitments from the Executive Board, IUCN has proactively responded to the findings of the External Review of the IUCN Programme 2017-20 by undertaking an external Analysis of IUCN's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, and implementing a number of the recommendations relating to the need to strengthen IUCN's potential for impact and MEL capabilities. In 2021, we also properly resourced the Programme Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME) Unit.

We welcomed the MEL Analysis and the PPME Unit prepared a management response that lays out a plan of action for a significant upgrade of IUCN's portfolio management practices and the MEL capabilities of project and portfolio managers. I see the investment in MEL systems and staff capacity as the necessary foundation to support the delivery of our Nature 2030 Programme.

With a clear vision for effective Programme implementation, we managed to secure additional (earmarked) funding from donors to strengthen our MEL capacity in the regions. I am pleased to share that we are in the processes of hiring 4 MEL coordinators and 3 Environmental and Social Management Systems coordinators, based across the Regions.

The following list provides an overview of actions that are being taken at the institutional level to improve IUCN's overall performance management and assurance capacity, and address the findings and recommendations of the MEL Analysis. The below list is in line with my proposed 2022 strategic objectives (see Part II of this report).

Skills and competencies

- In this initial phase, from 2021 to 2023, we aim to upgrade IUCN's MEL foundation. This has started with the recruitment and onboarding of three new staff: Head of Programme Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Coordinator; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist;

Accountability and strategic management at the institutional level

- Substantial changes to IUCN's annual planning and budgeting process ("Annual Cycle") are underway, including, but not limited to:
 - Improved performance-based planning and budgeting methodologies;
 - Design and analysis of future results-based budgeting capacity within IUCN portfolio management;
 - Introduction of an organisational performance and results monitoring methodology;
 - Increased accountability at leadership level through the design and roll-out of a new Manager Scorecard;
 - Improved project pipeline management, for strategic alignment with IUCN Programme;

- Adaptation of the project costing structure and overhead policy to secure the performance, assurance, monitoring and evaluation function in the long term.
- And as mentioned above, alignment of the Secretariat's annual planning and reporting cycle with that of the Commissions.

Improvement of existing and development of the new organisational capabilities

- To put into practice the performance and assurance management to deliver the Programme², we have begun to clarify business requirements around the following topics:
- IUCN performance management expectations and requirements, and related roles and responsibilities within the 1st, 2nd and 3rd line of defense;
- Performance and assurance data management and data quality assurance at Programme, portfolio and project levels (including country and partner lenses);
- Organisational performance dashboards and updated manager scorecards;
- Reinforcement of the functional reporting line between regional and thematic MEL staff and the PPME Unit at HQ;
- Establishment of a community of practice around performance and assurance.
- Updated project management and approval guidelines (PGS and PAAS³);
- Strengthened and improved IUCN Theory of Change;
- Revised and operationalised draft IUCN Results Framework;
- Revised approach to plan, monitor and manage cross-cutting issues and thematic;
- Increased portfolio management through:
 - Provision of Project Portal developments;
 - Revision of IUCN's Delegation of Authority;
- Revision of IUCN's project cycle workflows and status controls;
- Update of project data forms;
- Update and expansion of the performance and indicators module;
- Revised Enterprise Risk Management Strategy, Governance, Taxonomy and Methodology, including risk registers at project level.

Once addressed, IUCN will be in a position to manage its performance and assurance function globally, and ultimately strengthen its capacity to capture its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact.

The progress and direction in this regard has also been recognised in the latest Framework Partner review of Denmark:

"[...] there is a process ongoing in PPME of rearranging the RF and defining indicators. This process is likely to take some time and a final RF [Results Framework] with all details in place is not likely to be available before end of 2022 according to the ["PPME Strategy and Roadmap for IUCN"](#) (JAN 2022). The IRT has discussed this at length with IUCN, and although it would have been useful to have a final RF now, it is recognised that the process of operationalizing the RF to be used as basis for the new M&E system, which systematically captures and aggregates results at portfolio level, is of significant importance."

² IUCN's 2021-2024 Operational Plan identifies specific objectives for programme delivery and MEL.

³ PGS is the name of the manuals, templates, training materials and helpdesk for IUCN's Project Guidelines and Standards. PAAS is the Project Appraisal and Approval System that ensures due process, review and documentation of all project proposals

5) External Liaison, Public Image

DG Strategic Objective	Result
5.1: The IUCN Secretariat will have:	
i) Established novel partnerships with private sector, education and government entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with FAO at UN Food Systems Summit - Established partnerships with IKEA, Ferrero Group, and Pernod Ricard to channel investments to sustainable and regenerative agriculture. • Finance for Nature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed potential products with finance industry - Became official knowledge partner of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) • IUCN Academy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoUs with top universities worldwide
ii) Expanded the IUCN Patrons of Nature initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began working to establish China circle • 2 new Patrons of Nature recruited
5.2: The IUCN Secretariat will have:	
i) Deployed an External Communications Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly updated
ii) Launched a significant upgrade to the IUCN website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underway; due for launch Q2 2022
iii) Launched the Open Project Portal for greater transparency and accountability regarding the Secretariat's project portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched in Q1 2021 • Data is updated and quality assured on a quarterly basis.
iv) Upgraded the way IUCN's 'publishing house' is steered and managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis on current structure done. • Implementation planned for 2022

No comments were provided against this objective. For ease of reference, please see below some of the outputs and achievements in 2021 since Congress related to external communications:

Related to the Congress:

- Finalised Congress outcomes [video](#) and promoted on web, social, networks
- Finalised Congress outcomes brochure. Online multimedia versions published in [EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#), as well as online PDFs [EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#). Print versions sent to printer (delivered 13 January).
- Produced final Congress communications [report](#), comms lessons learnt documents and contributed to overall Congress lessons learnt report
- Added outcomes content and prepared Congress [website](#) for archiving

Related to UNFCCC:

- IUCN Statements to [the plenary](#) and at [the closing](#) of COP26
- Coordinated IUCN involvement in joint Nature+ Newsroom at COP26
- [Press release](#) and social media support for **IUCN / UNESCO report on World Heritage sites as carbon sources** (coverage in [The Guardian](#), [CNN](#), [Le Monde](#), [Der Spiegel](#), [AP](#), [Reuters](#)).
- [Web story](#) and social media support for **IUCN / UNEP report on the role of NbS in climate mitigation** (covered by [Mongabay](#), [CarbonBrief](#), [ReliefWeb](#) and [BusinessGreen](#).)
- [Web story](#) and social media support for **IUCN / CBD report on nature-related business disclosures** (referred to in media articles in [BusinessGreen](#), [Greenreport.it](#) and [Unimondo](#)).

- Targeted press releases on [the EbA Fund](#) (mentioned by [BusinessGreen](#) and [ReliefWeb](#))
- Press release on the new [Committee for the NbS Standard](#) (no media coverage)
- [Regional press release](#) on the **Great Blue Wall initiative**, covered by [AllAfrica.com](#) and [The Nation \(Seychelles\)](#).
- Produced IUCN Issues Briefs: [Marine heatwaves](#) and [Peatlands and climate change](#) and promoted them on social media
- Social media across 4 primary channels promoting above content along with key IUCN products related to climate such as the NbS Standard
 - This contributes to Resolution 060 - Promotion of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions

Related to COP15 Part 1 and OEWG3:

- IUCN Statements for [opening](#) and [closing](#) of COP15 Part 1
- Produced IUCN Issues Brief: [Digital genetic information](#)
- Social media across 4 channels promoting above content along with key IUCN products and messages related to biodiversity

Related to Red List of Threatened Species:

- [IUCN press release](#), video, social media kit and promotion across all 4 primary channels
- Media coverage included articles in [BBC](#), [CNN](#), [Reuters](#), [France24](#), [ABC](#), [The Guardian](#), [20 Minutes](#), and [Le Point](#).

WEBSITE 22:

- Began migration of legacy articles and testing on new platform
- Began integrations with IUCN Library and Open Project Portal
- Finalised taxonomies and content types for integrations

Crossroads – IUCN Members’ blog

New blogs [Motion 129 \(80x25\)](#) from Indigenous People’s Organisation COICA (which helps to achieve [Resolution 118](#) - Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ rights and roles in conservation), and on the [human right to a clean environment](#) from WWF International Director General Marco Lambertini.

Other content

- IUCN [statement](#) on UN recognition of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- IUCN [statement](#) for the G20 Rome Summit
- My [Statement](#) for World Food Day

6) People Management

DG Strategic Objective	Result
<p>6: By the end of 2021:</p> <p>i) Staff will have been supported through the COVID-19 crisis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held mental health and wellness webinars • Globally consulted flexible work policy developed and implemented • Staff regularly updated on health and safety measures, vaccinations, etc

ii) The DG will be actively involved in strengthening the political leadership role of Regional Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hired four new Regional Directors with very strong background (for Asia, North America, SUR, ORMACC) Launched Region-hosted Town Halls, hosted by Regional Directors on a rotational basis Working closely with all Regional Directors
iii) A staff mobility /rotation programme will have been rolled-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned for 2022
iv) Investments will have been made in staff development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New performance management system designed, based on extensive consultation with all staff; to be rolled out in 2022

Further details and responses to Council comments:

As requested, you will find below information on the IUCN turnover rate, as well as presentation and attraction data by grade.

The first tab includes the history of the annual rate for the past few years. The second tab – the turnover rate for Q1 2022. Note that the turnover rate is cumulative, since it compares the total number of departures to the total number of staff. The number of departures increases with each quarter when the total number of staff remains relatively stable across the year. For this reason, we have also included a table with the turnover rate of Q1 2022 for comparison with Q1 2021.

Please note the following definitions:

- End of contract: end of limited-term contracts at the planned end date
- Involuntary: end of employment initiated by IUCN
- Voluntary: end of employment initiated by staff member

Period	End of contract	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
2019	10.1%	6.2%	12.0%	28.3%
2020	8.0%	3.5%	8.3%	15.8%
2021	11.9%	3.2%	10.1%	25.3%

Period	End of contract	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
Q1	2.1%	1.0%	3.3%	6.4%

Period	End of contract	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
Q1	3.1%	0.9%	2.1%	6.1%

Overall, we are quite stable and have a good retention rate, particularly in 2022 where many sectors are facing significant amounts of resignations because workers choose not to return to their former jobs and ways of working after the pandemic. The lowest rate in 2020 is also in line with what is observed across all employment sectors, because of the lockdown and the financial uncertainty, less people have left their job in 2020.

Retention data

Voluntary turnover by grade:

Grade	Voluntary Turnover
D	0.0%
M2	16.1%
M1	4.6%
SP	10.1%
P2	7.6%
P1	9.7%
A3	12.6%
A2	12.4%
A1	9.5%
O	11.9%

Please note that retirement is considered involuntary turnover as the conditions of departure are dictated by applicable laws.

Voluntary turnover by tenure:

Years of service	Voluntary turnover
Up to 3	12.5%
3 to 10	8.3%
More than 10	4.7%

Attraction data*Average number of applications per external posting:*

Grade	Number of vacancies	Average number of applications
D	2	100
M2	1	64
M1	4	51
SP	11	75
P2	41	76
P1	68	88
A3	48	85
A2	29	122
A1	16	49
O	3	117

Part II: Forward looking – DG 2022 strategic objectives

Strategic Leadership in Conservation

1.1. IUCN's influence on global policy stage is further strengthened.

- (i) Support the development of an ambitious Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) by providing scientific and technical expertise
- (ii) Lead the development of strategic and focused messaging for the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD)

Output: Succinct position papers with clear and focused key messages, developed in consultation with Commissions, Members and Council in accordance with IUCN procedures

1.2. Substantial contribution to the development of metrics for the value of nature and impact on nature (i.e. defining 'nature positive')

Output: IUCN White paper on defining nature positive

1.3. The use of the existing Knowledge Products is analysed and opportunities for improvement are identified

Output: Improved use of knowledge products in the project portfolio

1.4. Strengthen Union's work in high-seas and ocean conservation

- (i) Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ)
- (ii) Sustainable management of fisheries, coastal and large marine ecosystems

Output: Strengthened engagement in the ongoing negotiations on BBNJ; Great Blue Wall Initiative

Fundraising and Financial Management

In line with the Resource Mobilisation Strategy deployed in 2021 –

2.1. Implementation of the Overhead Policy across the portfolio

Output: Engagement with donors to socialise the policy and development of budget tools for project managers

2.2. Strengthen engagement with framework partners and new recruitments

Output: 1) strengthened engagement with existing framework partners (more frequent meetings);
2) Preparation of framework agreements with potential new framework partners

2.3. Management and recruitment of Patrons of Nature and strengthening engagement with philanthropic institutions

Output: 1) More project-oriented and concrete engagements with Patrons of Nature; including meetings in the regions if possible.
2) Dedicated staff time to engage with philanthropic organisations

2.4. Implementation of private sector engagement model

Output: Develop a private sector engagement approach

Operational, Change Management

3.1. Integrated corporate functions with Regional Hubs and Centres

Output: Better integrated corporate functions (Secretariat wide) of HR, IT, Finance, and PPME; Integrated approach for global communications developed

3.2. Streamline corporate policies and improve monitoring practices

Output: 1) Streamline and improve Corporate policies, procedures and guidelines (PPG);
2) PPG framework and register developed, monitored and updated on biannual basis
3) Standardised and harmonised key HR policies across the Secretariat

3.3. Work closely with Commission Chairs to ensure alignment of annual workplans in accordance with the new, data-driven planning and budgeting process.

Output: Commission workplans and outputs well documented in Secretariat Annual planning and reporting processes

3.4. Implementation of revised risk management framework

Output: 1) Revised Enterprise Risk Management policy and procedures implemented
2) Comprehensive risk register and analysis identifies critical risks and mitigation plans

3.5. Review of country and regional office distribution and resourcing arrangements

Output: 1) Up to date a register of all legal arrangements including Host country agreements of IUCN Offices worldwide.
2) Guidelines on management arrangements for regional hubbing (i.e. more efficient and streamlined corporate services to regional and country offices)

Programme Management

4.1. Develop consistent, systematised way of tracking progress against targets

Output: 1) Finalised results-framework with clear standard indicators to account for portfolio delivery
2) Contributions for Nature Platform completed

4.2. M&E Community of practice (part of integrated corporate functions)

Output: 4 new MEL coordinators recruited in regions and M&E community of practice up and running

4.3. Implementation of project costing and budgeting framework.

Output: Project costing tool developed and deployed

4.4. Ensure data-driven approach to planning and reporting across the Union –

- (i) Through the Contributions for Nature Platform and joint data-driven planning with Commissions

Output: Management Dashboard launched

External Liaisons, Public Image

5.1. Review and update of membership value proposition

Output: Membership value proposition revamped and marketing materials produced

5.2. Branding assessment and strategy implementation

Output: Branding strategy developed and implementation steps launched

5.3. Strengthen social media engagement

Output: Curated presence on LinkedIn and Twitter

People Management

6.1. Implementation of new annual performance management system

Output: 1) Fully functioning new performance management system in HRMS
2) Staff recognition program developed

6.2. Secretariat-wide data & evidence-based decision-making culture

Output: 1) Use of Management Dashboard and Managers Scorecard for the annual planning of 2023
2) Continuous use of these tools by senior management and in performance review processes

6.3. Strengthen staff training offering and information sessions

Output: 1) Leadership and management training modules developed
2) Global townhalls



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

IUCN

2021

ANNUAL REPORT



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DISCLAIMER

Names, frontiers, boundaries and other designations of geographical entities used and shown on maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion, official endorsement or acceptance by IUCN and participating organisations concerning any authorities and legal status of country, territory and area.

FOREWORD

IUCN achieved many firsts in 2021.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille – the first global environmental summit since the COVID-19 pandemic began – brought the conservation community together both in-person and virtually.

For the first time, the IUCN Programme was set over ten years, a timeframe that allows us to better shape the world’s conservation agenda in a way that aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IUCN Members voted to create a new Member category for subnational governments to drive effective local conservation. We look forward to welcoming cities, regions and other subnational governments to our Union of over 1,500 Member organisations.

As a democratic Union, we took these crucial steps together and the message in Marseille was clear: the biodiversity and climate challenges are two sides of the same coin, and we need all hands on deck to address them.

**This is the decade for our planet,
the decade for action.
It’s the totality of life that inspires us.**

Razan Al-Mubarak, President of IUCN
(at IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille)

Looking forward, the challenges may seem daunting, but we have the tools to meet them. Science tells us where we are today, where we should be going, and how to get there. With political capital and bold partnerships, IUCN can bring actors from all sectors of society together and lead the transformational change we so desperately need. More than ever, the world needs a joint action plan integrating the objectives of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of all the Rio Conventions.

For more than 70 years, IUCN has convened the international community around the shared goals of protecting nature and sustainable development. We would like to take this opportunity to recognise the important contributions made by our outgoing President and Councillors for their deep commitment and years of service to the Union.

Looking forward, the challenges may seem daunting, but we have the tools to meet them. Science tells us where we are today, where we should be going, and how to get there. With political capital and bold

So, in the words of actor and environmentalist Harrison Ford at the IUCN Congress in Marseille: “Let’s get to work!”

Razan Al-Mubarak
President



Bruno Oberle
Director General



AT A GLANCE: NATURE 2030

The future of life on Earth depends on the choices we make and the way these decisions are implemented over the coming years. There is an urgent need for immediate action on a global scale. The need grows with every day that passes. For over 70 years, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, as a Membership Union, has worked towards a sustainable future for people and nature. Our vision guides us: a just world that values and conserves nature. Drawing on a large and diverse membership, and thousands of volunteer experts, with global reach, IUCN is focused on the crucial mission of safeguarding our natural world and rebuilding a healthy and equitable planet for people and nature.

For the first time, the IUCN Programme sets its ambition in a ten-year time frame, from 2021 to 2030. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Nature 2030 calls upon the entire Union to mobilise to fulfil its ambition.

IUCN SECRETARIAT'S FOUR NEW CENTRES SET TO DELIVER INNOVATIVE ACTION FOR NATURE

In response to the escalating nature and climate crises, including the urgent need for greater conservation finance and inclusive governance, IUCN has announced the creation of four new Centres: the Centre for Conservation Action, the Centre for Economy and Finance, the Centre for Science and Data, and the Centre for Society and Governance. They will help deliver on the global goals for sustainable development and IUCN's own ambitious programme, Nature 2030.

FIVE PROGRAMME AREAS

The new Programme, with a more inclusive and extended vision, defines five broad areas where IUCN will work to deliver tangible positive impacts:

- **PEOPLE** Biodiversity is nurtured in harmony with human well-being, based on the principles of equity, equality and justice.
- **LAND** Intact landscapes are protected while sustainable use balances the needs of people and nature on production and urban land.
- **WATER** Freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs.
- **OCEANS** Stronger legal frameworks and investment in biodiversity restoration ensure a healthy ocean supporting nature and people.
- **CLIMATE** Global temperature rise is limited to 1.5°C through ambitious mitigation measures, alongside effective adaptation.

ALL CONTRIBUTING TO THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SEVEN STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The overarching ambition of these initiatives is to position IUCN at the centre of the global policy debate on nature conservation:

- 1 Contribution for Nature
- 2 IUCN Academy
- 3 Nature-based Recovery
- 4 Agriculture and Land Health
- 5 Finance for Nature
- 6 Post-2020 Biodiversity Priorities
- 7 Focused engagement at Stockholm+50

They leverage the Union's expertise, its networks and its capacity to mobilise. The outputs of the strategic initiatives support development of focused messaging, enable institutional prioritisation and foster innovation.

AT A GLANCE: THE UNION

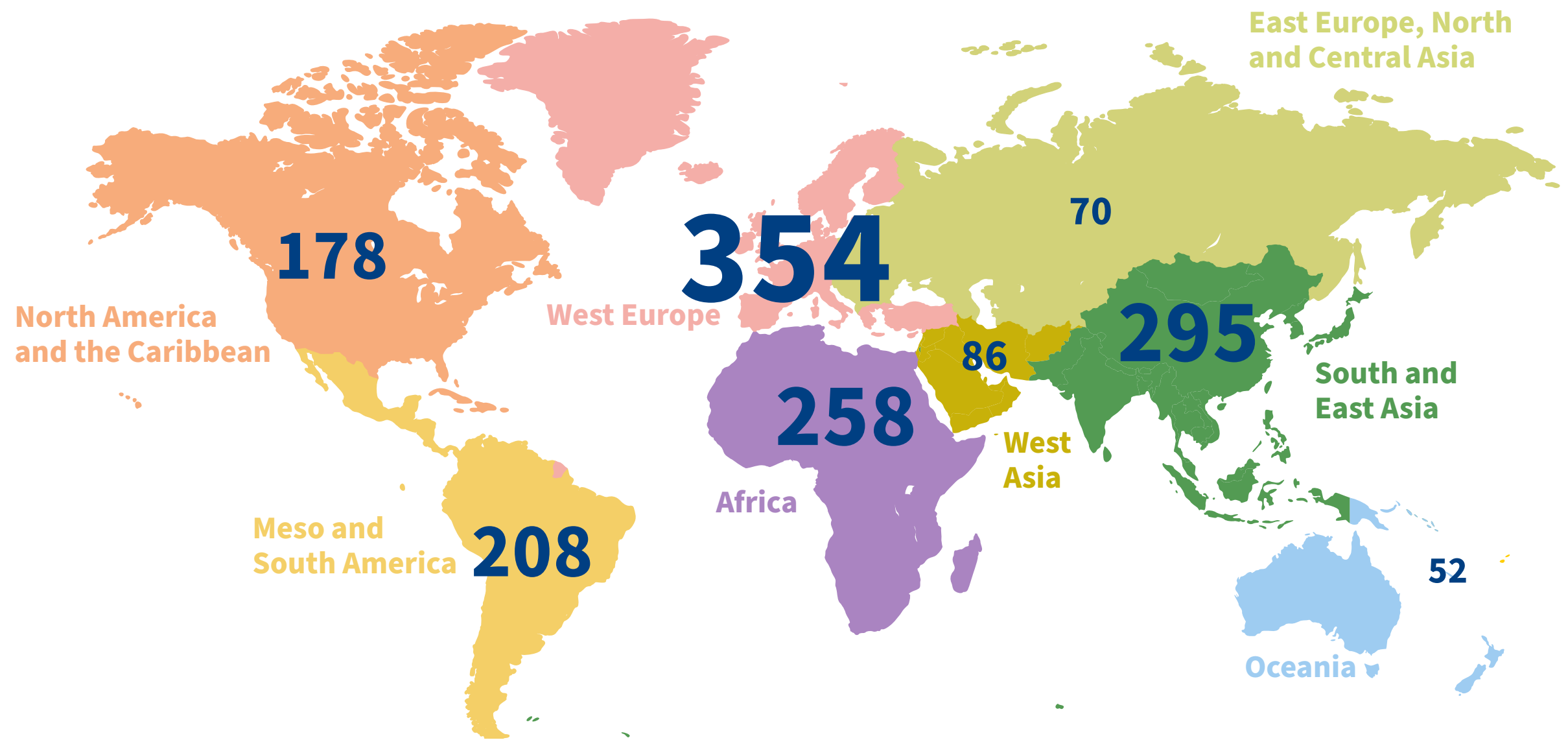
Encompassing governments and civil society organisations, the Union's diverse membership helps drive IUCN's mission of informing and empowering global conservation efforts.

1400+ MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS
172 COUNTRIES | with IUCN Members

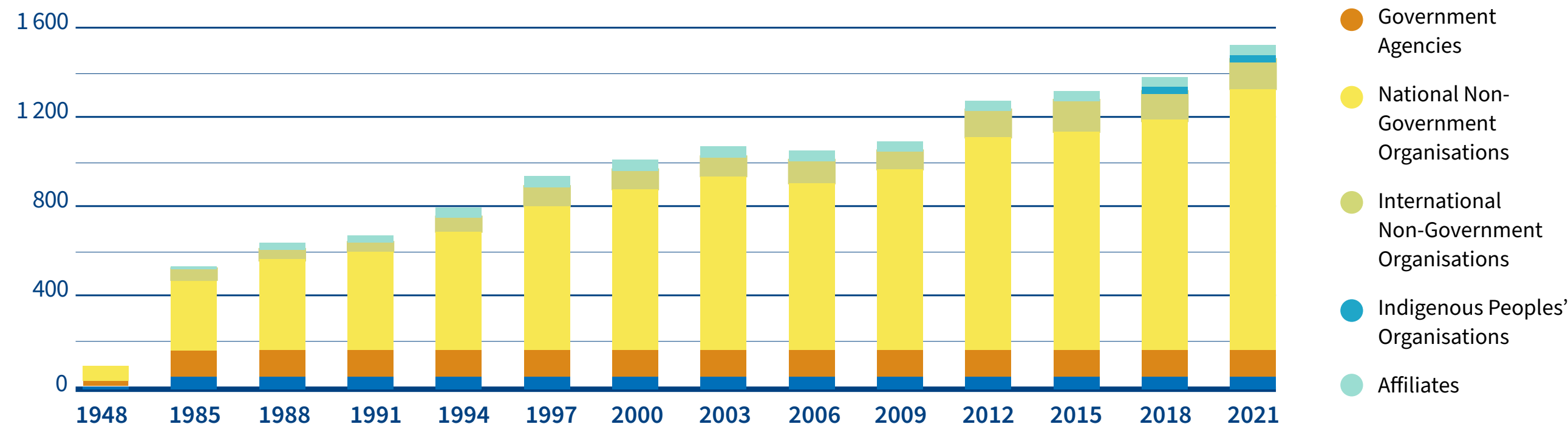
IUCN Members within a country or region may choose to establish National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation among themselves and with other parts of the Union.

67 NATIONAL COMMITTEES & **7** REGIONAL COMMITTEES
 officially recognized by the IUCN Council

SPREAD OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP



EVOLUTION OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP BY CATEGORY



44
NEW
MEMBERS

joined the Union in 2021. Predominantly NGOs, they also included a new State Member, Uzbekistan.





During the IUCN Congress, Members voted to establish a new membership category for subnational governments. The decision, which will result in a stronger, more effective Union, was the culmination of over ten years of collaboration between Members, the Council and the Secretariat.



Participants celebrating the approval of motion A, regarding the inclusion of subnational governments in IUCN's membership. Photo by IISD/ENB.



Women hanging a beehive.
© Felipe Rodriguez

1

CONTRIBUTION FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative provides a new platform enabling IUCN Members and other institutions to demonstrate their verified contributions to the global goals for nature laid out in the IUCN Programme, Nature 2030.



6 IUCN COMMISSIONS 18,000+ SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS

The six IUCN Commissions are a broad and active network of more than 18,000 scientists and experts providing IUCN and its Members with technical knowledge and policy advice to drive conservation and sustainable development. The Commissions focus on developing environmental laws and policies, linking conservation to social and economic decision making, evaluating the status of species and ecosystems, promoting expanded and improved management of protected areas and natural resources, and strengthening conservation through education, training and strategic communication.



Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
Chair Angela Andrade (Second term)



Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)
Chair Sean Southey (Second term)



Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
Chair Kristen Walker-Painemilla (Second term)



Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Chair Jon Paul Rodriguez (Second term)



World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL)
Chair Christina Voigt (First term)



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
Chair Madhu Rao (First term)



During the Congress in Marseille, IUCN Members voted to establish a new Climate Crisis Commission.



AT A GLANCE: WHERE WE WORK

46
OFFICES IN
40
COUNTRIES

ASIA

- 1- Asia Regional Office (ARO) - Bangkok, Thailand
- 2- Dhaka, Bangladesh
- 3- Bangkok, Thailand
- 4- Beijing, China
- 5- Colombo, Sri Lanka
- 6- Hanoi, Viet Nam
- 7- Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam
- 8- Islamabad, Pakistan
- 9- Karachi, Pakistan
- 10- Kathmandu, Nepal
- 11- Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
- 12- New Delhi, India
- 13- Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- 14- Vientiane, Lao PDR

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

- 15- Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) - Nairobi, Kenya
- 16- Dar, Tanzania
- 17- Kampala, Uganda
- 18- Kigali, Rwanda
- 19- Maputo, Mozambique
- 20- Nairobi, Kenya
- 21- Pretoria, South Africa

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- 22- Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO) - Belgrade, Serbia

MEDITERRANEAN

- 23- Mediterranean office (MED) - Málaga, Spain

OCEANIA

- 24- Oceania Regional Office (ORO) - Suva, Fiji

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 25- Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (ORMACC) - San Jose, Costa Rica
- 26- Guatemala City, Guatemala
- 27- San Salvador, El Salvador
- 28- Tegucigalpa, Honduras

SOUTH AMERICA

- 29- South America Regional Office (SUR) - Quito, Ecuador
- 30- Brasília, Brazil (Associação UICN Brasil)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

- 31- Western and Central Africa Regional Office (PACO) - Dakar, Senegal
- 32- Bamako, Mali
- 33- Bissau, Guinea Bissau
- 34- Dakar, Senegal
- 35- Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 36- Niamey, Niger
- 37- Nouakchott, Mauritania
- 38- Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- 39- Yaoundé, Cameroon

WEST ASIA

- 40- Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) - Amman, Jordan

NORTH AMERICA

- 41- Regional office for North America - Washington D.C., USA

EUROPE

- 42- Europe Regional office (EURO) - Brussels, Belgium

HEADQUARTERS AND OUTPOSTED OFFICES

- 43- IUCN headquarters, Gland, Switzerland
- 44- Environmental Law Centre (ELC), Bonn, Germany
- 45- Species Programme Office, Cambridge, United Kingdom

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

- 46- Permanent mission to the United Nations, New York, N.Y., USA

IUCN Country Project Offices are not reflected on the map

AT A GLANCE: PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Global **35.3** **218**



- 2021 value (CHF million)
- 2021 number of projects
- Oceania
- South America
- Europe
- North America
- Mediterranean
- West Asia
- Asia
- East and South Africa
- West and Central Africa
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean

PORTFOLIO VALUE AT END OF 2021

CHF **834** MILLION
in **161** COUNTRIES

CHF **216** MILLION
in Least Developed Countries

527
PROJECTS

2021 VALUE

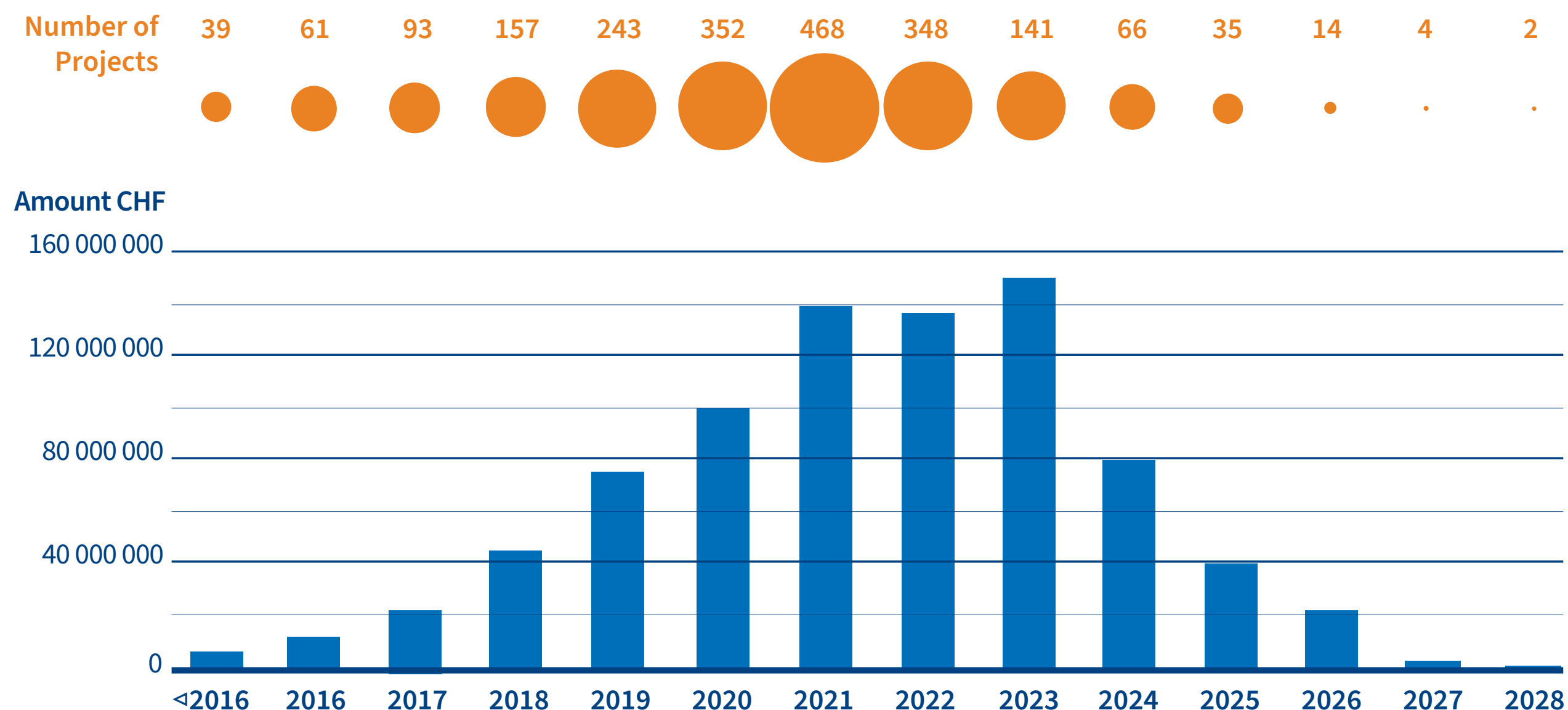
CHF **139**
MILLION

468
PROJECTS

→ **49%** implemented
with Members

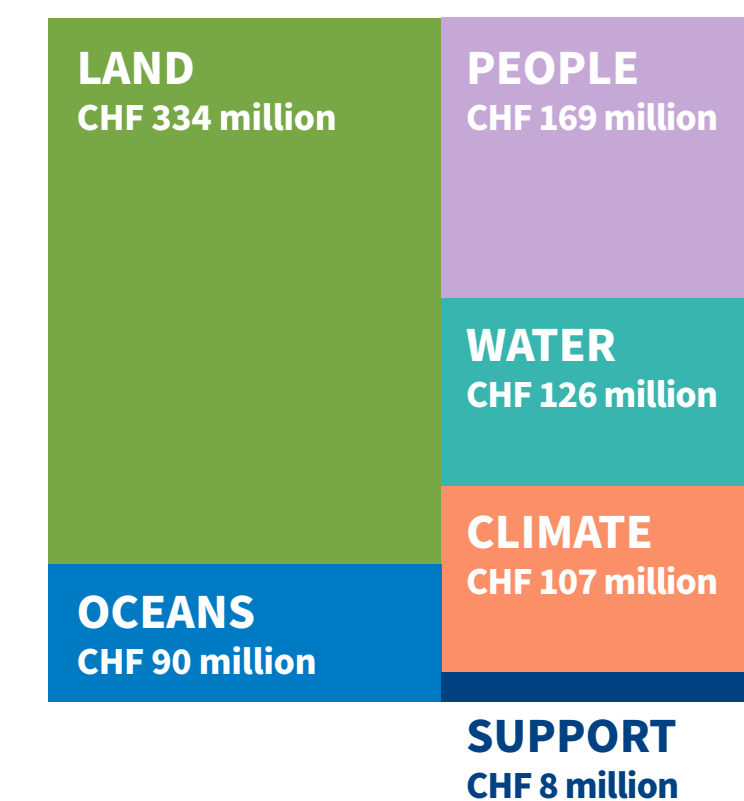
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PORTFOLIO ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

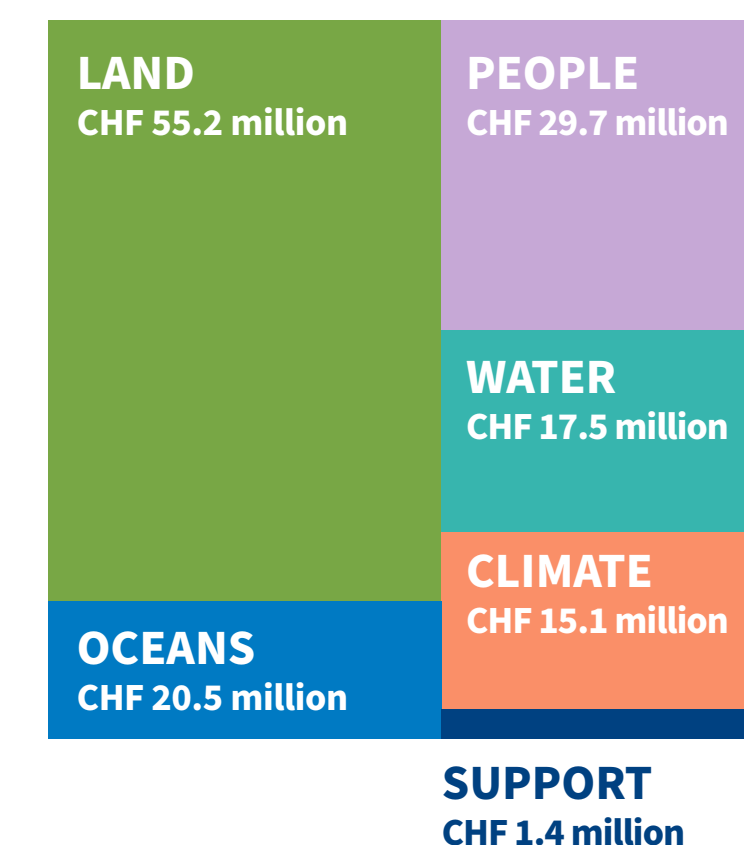


DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAMME AREA

Portfolio value at end of 2021



2021 value



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

CHF **95** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **14,5** MILLION | 2021 value

28 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

CHF **115** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **7,1** MILLION | 2021 value

7 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GRANT MAKING

CHF **251** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

34 grant-making projects

624 GRANTS | issued for a value of CHF 71 million → of which CHF 32 million (44%) goes to IUCN Members

531 GRANTEES | of which 105 (23%) are IUCN Members

➔ The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) provides comprehensive, quality and timely information about the organisation's portfolio of projects in over 150 countries



2021 WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS IN MARSEILLE

The world's largest and most inclusive environmental decision-making forum, the IUCN World Conservation Congress, was held from 3 to 11 September 2021 in Marseille, France. It brought together experts and leaders from national and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples' organisations and business, along with youth representatives, to tackle the world's most pressing environmental and sustainability issues. The decisions taken at the IUCN Congress will guide humanity's relationship with our planet for decades to come.

“We know that we can't live well and in good health on a sick planet, and there is no vaccine for a sick planet.”

Emmanuel Macron, President of France



President Emmanuel Macron of France speaks at the opening ceremony of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. © IUCN / Ecodeo

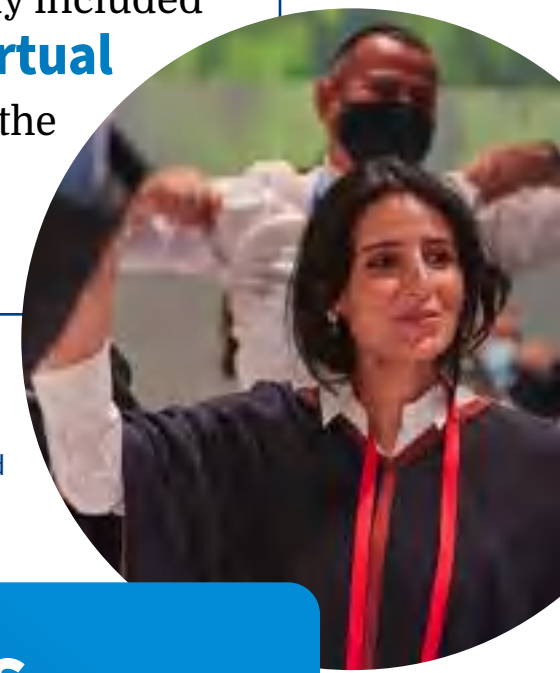
A HYBRID EVENT WITH THREE COMPONENTS

The Forum was a hub for public debate, where over 500 sessions brought together stakeholders from all sectors at all levels to drive action on nature and sustainable development.

The Members' Assembly adopted 137 Resolutions and 11 Recommendations, setting the global conservation agenda for years ahead. Members also approved the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030, and elected a [new Council](#) to lead the Union, with Razan Al Mubarak as the new IUCN President.

An exhibition with over **100 stands and 500 events** highlighted the latest in conservation science and policy, enabling Members and partners from the public and private sectors to showcase their work

The first-ever **hybrid IUCN Congress**, the event in Marseille successfully included **9,200+ in-person and virtual participants** from around the world.



IUCN Member representatives celebrate with Razan Al Mubarak after she was elected IUCN President at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. © IUCN / Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead

MAIN OUTCOMES

The IUCN Congress adopted a series of resolutions, commitments and actions, of which the most significant are captured in the [Marseille Manifesto](#). It urges governments to implement a nature-based recovery from the pandemic, investing at least 10% of global recovery funds in nature, and to urgently address the climate and biodiversity emergencies, recognising these are two sides of the same crisis. The Manifesto commits to inclusivity for all stakeholders, encouraging global cooperation as well as local action.

Nature-based recovery: To drive a post-COVID recovery based on nature, IUCN

Members approved resolutions aimed at incorporating biodiversity conservation into economic and financial systems, strengthening the call to invest in nature.

Biodiversity post-2020: To halt global biodiversity loss, elevating the ambition of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 meetings, IUCN Members called for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to set concrete,

measurable action targets and to protect 30% of the planet by 2030.

Climate change: Recognising that nature must play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the IUCN Congress gave rise to concrete actions on nature-based solutions and protecting and restoring forests, coastlines and other ecosystems.

“The IUCN Congress acts as a unique, inclusive global environmental parliament, where governments, NGOs and indigenous peoples all have a voice. The decisions taken here in Marseille will drive action to tackle the biodiversity and climate crises in the crucial decade to come. Collectively, IUCN's Members are sending a powerful message to Glasgow and Kunming: the time for fundamental change is now.”

Dr Bruno Oberle, IUCN Director General

Indigenous peoples' voices: The engagement of indigenous peoples' organisations in Marseille resulted in ground-breaking decisions on the protection of the Amazon and the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories.

Manari Ushigua-Sapara, a spiritual leader of the Sapara Nation in the Ecuadorian Amazon, speaks at a press conference during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. © IUCN / Ecodeo / Liz Rubin



IUCN CONGRESS AT A GLANCE

2,300+ participants under 35 years old

Over 54 million people reached daily through social media

50,000 online views of Forum sessions

10,000+ news media articles about the Congress across 140 countries

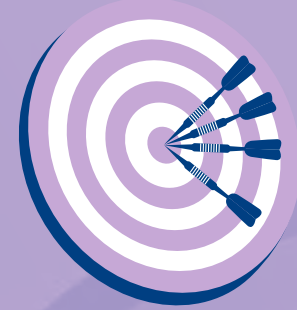
25,000+ visits from the public to the exhibition and the Nature Generation Areas



PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

PEOPLE HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities for just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature



Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature



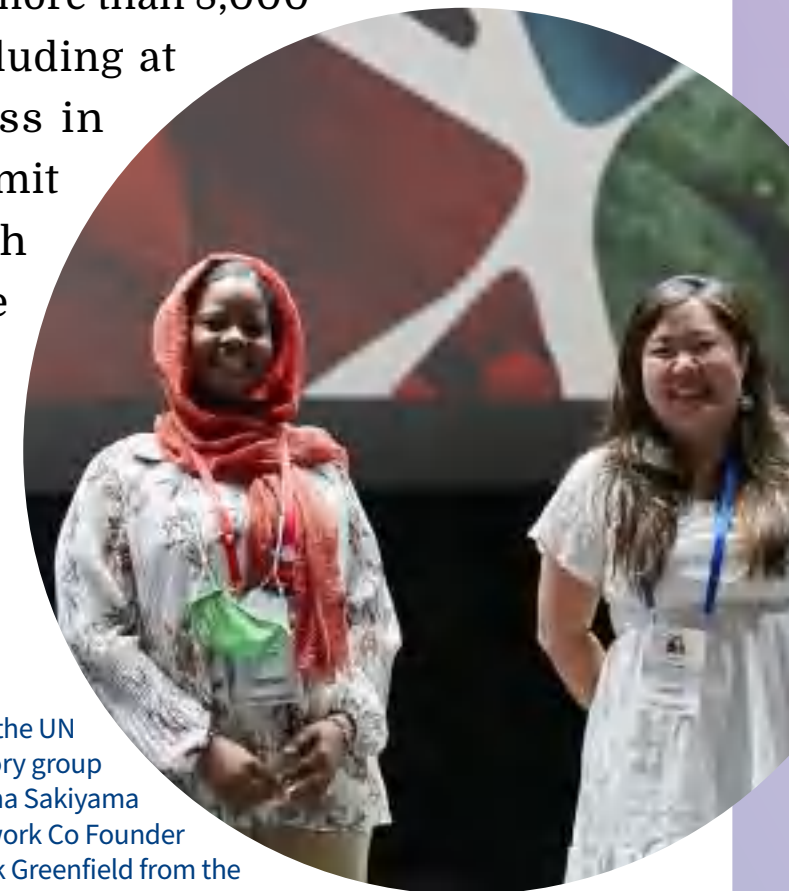
Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law

Contributing to



MOBILISING YOUTH FOR INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

2021 was a turning point for youth engagement at IUCN, with commitments to a new youth strategy and a Union-wide youth team. Both were outcomes of the IUCN Youth Summit, which began in April as a virtual event, with more than 8,000 participants. Concluding at the IUCN Congress in Marseille, the summit connected youth leaders across the world, giving them a platform to learn, network and share their vision for the planet.



Nisreen Elsaim, chair of the UN Secretary General Youth advisory group on Climate Change and Melina Sakiyama Global Youth Biodiversity Network Co Founder were interviewed by Patrick Greenfield from the Guardian © IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

Members involved

REINFORCING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TERRITORIAL AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

More than **90,000 families** from indigenous territories in Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua, led by their authorities and organisations, developed norms and internal management mechanisms for the access to and control of their natural resources.

INDIGENOUS VOICES SHAPING THE CONSERVATION AGENDA

In anticipation of Indigenous Peoples' Organisations participating as a distinct IUCN membership category for the first time at the Marseille Congress, IUCN convened the inaugural World Summit of Indigenous Peoples and Nature. The summit set a new standard on inclusive natural-resource governance. The event gave rise to the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories, which defines indigenous priorities for conservation.

Participants celebrate the approval of the motion for the protection of the Amazon. Photo by IISD/ENB



CHF **169** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **29.7** MILLION

2021 value

LEARNING AND ACTION ON GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The [Gender-Based Violence and Environment Linkages Center](#) (GBV-ENV) worked to ensure dignity, safety and resilience for all. This landmark collaboration between IUCN and the US Agency for International Development cultivated new cross-sector partnerships and influenced biodiversity and climate change policy making on national and global levels. It also established a grants mechanism to dedicate resources and support to projects addressing gender-based violence in relation to natural resource access and control.

NATURE-BASED RECOVERY

This strategic initiative aims to demonstrate that investing in nature brings both immediate and long-term benefits in the context of the post-pandemic economic recovery. Through this initiative, IUCN advocates for recovery investments to be effectively directed to nature and Nature-based Solutions.

Members & Commissions involved

IUCN STANDARDS STRENGTHENING NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN standards were used to improve the management effectiveness and the connectedness between important protected areas and ecosystems in Honduras and the insular Caribbean. The IUCN Green List Standard and the Spatial Management and Reporting Tool were used to improve the management of **23 protected areas**.

Members & Commissions involved

IUCN ACADEMY

This strategic initiative aims to provide training to a diverse range of stakeholders, enabling them to expand their knowledge and gain credentials in the field of nature conservation. Academy courses are also open to Members, Commission members and Secretariat staff.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AND NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN collaborated with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Bangladesh to mitigate human-elephant conflict in and around a 1,600-hectare camp hosting more than one million displaced people from Myanmar. Running for four years already, the partnership addresses the environmental impacts of the camp, established in an elephant habitat. The lives of around **500,000 people** exposed to the risk of elephant intrusion have been protected and more than 350 hectares have been restored. The collaboration has been renewed for 2022 and IUCN will continue to bring innovative solutions to address the environmental challenges posed during this humanitarian response.

© IUCN / Niroshan Mirando



Programme area

LAND HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and KBAs are safeguarded.



Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.



Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.

CHF **334**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **55.2**
MILLION

2021
value

Contributing to



Members involved

EXTENDING THE MONITORING OF RESTORATION PLEDGES

IUCN's [Restoration Barometer](#) is a unique tool for monitoring land restoration projects. It has now been extended to enable monitoring of pledges across all terrestrial ecosystems including inland waters and coasts and is in use by more than 30 governments. Use by non-state actors has also been facilitated. Mobilisation on the Nature-based Solutions pavilion at the Marseille Congress resulted in the documentation of action to restore an additional **11 million hectares**.

Members involved

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL INCOMES WITH ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS

In Jordan, IUCN is boosting income generation in the agricultural sector, while improving working conditions and labour rights. Following the completion of baseline studies, 26 low-output farmlands were rehabilitated. Two field schools for farmers were set up and technical support was provided to 160 home-based businesses and five cooperatives. A silage-processing facility was established and seven food-processing facilities rehabilitated. A spin-off company generates profits for reinvestment into the project.

© Smart DESERT



Members & Commissions involved

4

AGRICULTURE AND LAND HEALTH

This strategic initiative aims to accelerate action towards sustainable agriculture through evidence-based dialogue between the agriculture and conservation sectors. The objective is to raise awareness and support the scale up and mainstreaming of proven sustainable agriculture solutions in projects and policies globally.

Members involved

ADVANCING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN CHINA

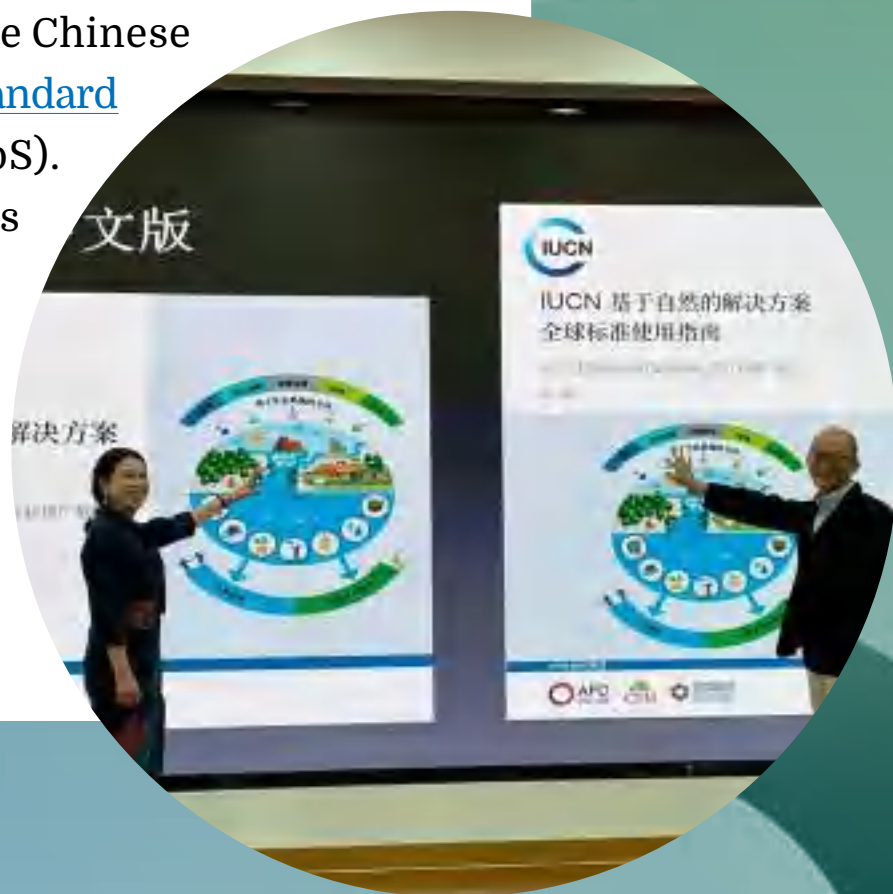
“China is committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind. We are pleased to work with IUCN to further develop the theory, standard and practice of NbS, and to contribute to the sustainable development of the world.

Mr Wang, Vice Minister of MNR.

June 2021 saw the launch of the Chinese version of the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#) (NbS).

This collaboration with China’s Ministry of Natural Resources aims to promote NbS in the country, especially throughout the Ministry’s sphere of influence.

Launch of IUCN Global Standard for NbS in China © IUCN China



Members involved

GUIDING AND MONITORING LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

In 2021, IUCN’s scientific and technical guidance contributed to **280,000 hectares** being prioritised for land restoration in Guatemala and Belize, and the identification of an additional **1.2 million hectares** with restoration opportunities in Dominican Republic. In Mexico, **300,000 hectares** were prioritised for good agricultural practices to guide and monitor future investments and actions for functional landscape restoration.

Members involved

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS

The HERD project – Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development – targets the restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands in Jordan and Egypt. IUCN supported the provision of evidence-based technical assistance, the strengthening of rangeland governance and the scale-up of sustainable management practices. Alongside training programmes and exchange visits, grants enabled the implementation of supporting activities identified through participatory processes, and **920 hectares** have been restored with native species, in cooperation with local communities.

Members involved

CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY IN THE INDO-BURMA HOTSPOT

The Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot encompasses more than **2 million km²** of tropical Asia. During 2021, a total of 28 grants were awarded to civil society organisations under a new investment phase – at least **US\$ 10 million** over 2020 to 2025 – by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and IUCN. The grants will serve to safeguard globally threatened species, reduce illegal trade and consumption of wildlife, and strengthen the capacity of civil society actors.

Programme area

WATER HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.



Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.



Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.

CHF **126**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **17.5**
MILLION

2021
value

Contributing to



BRIDGE



Over the past ten years, BRIDGE – Building River Dialogue and Governance – has improved water management for transboundary river and lake basins in **22 countries** across three continents. This IUCN project, applying water diplomacy at multiple levels, has enhanced cooperation between the countries concerned, developing shared visions and applying benefit-sharing principles and coherent institutional frameworks.

Members involved

ECUADOR AND PERU

IUCN advocacy and technical support has taken a landmark agreement to establish a binational commission through the complex steps towards full ratification by both countries. The most recent milestone was approval by Ecuador's national assembly.

CAMEROON AND CHAD

With existing agreements no longer functioning as they should, and increased conflict around access to water resources in the Logone sub-basin south of Lake Chad, [BRIDGE initiated dialogue](#) that has helped to strengthen cooperation among all key actors.

ZIMBABWE AND MOZAMBIQUE

Since 2014, [several water-sharing agreements](#) have emerged from the collaboration between BRIDGE and the Joint Water Commission of the two countries. In 2021, the creation of a river basin organisation was finalised, with a data exchange protocol to follow in 2022.



Mozambique delta
© Shutterstock/Toby Grayson

Members involved

KENYA AND UGANDA

The scarcity of water in the East African Community (EAC) region means that water management at transboundary level is critical. Having supported the development of EAC's water policy and strategy, BRIDGE helped achieve vital agreements on a [Nile sub-basin](#) shared between Kenya and Uganda.

Luagzi, Uganda
©Shutterstock/Adam



Members involved

CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT HAND IN HAND

Leveraging the role culture plays in conservation, a [storybook](#) about Lake Titicaca, created with the support of IUCN, aims to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of the lake's basin for Bolivia and Peru. Combining stories drawn from oral traditions with newly commissioned compositions, *Tales of Titicaca* has been adopted by several schools in the region as an educational resource that teaches children about their own local context. Complementary animations were also created.

Luagzi, Uganda ©Shutterstock/
Adam Jan Figel



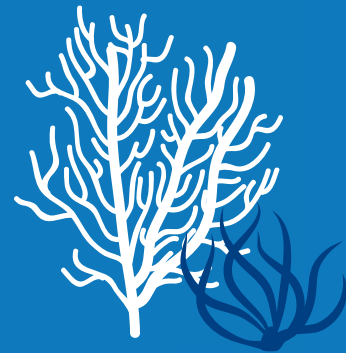
Members involved

BANGLADESH AND INDIA

The [Meghna basin](#) supports the livelihoods of almost 50 million people. In the absence of integrated management, it is more vulnerable to climate change. In June 2021, BRIDGE convened a gathering of 17 stakeholder organisations to [lay the foundations](#) for an inclusive water management plan.

OCEANS HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.



Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.



Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability



Contributing to

Members & Commissions involved

HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED FOR ACTION ON CORAL-REEF COLLAPSE

Coral reefs in 10 countries along the Western Indian Ocean were assessed using the criteria of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. Reefs in all sub-regions were found to be at [high risk of complete collapse and irreversible damage](#). This reaffirmed the urgency of addressing the interlinked climate and biodiversity crises and the need for decisive action on threats to corals – both global, from climate change, and local, such as overfishing.

Members involved

GIVING PLASTIC WASTE VALUE, CREATING A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT AND GENERATING LIVELIHOODS

In one year of operation, the Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities ([MARPLASTICCs](#)) project prevented over **240,000 kg** of plastic from entering the ocean in Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam. Grants to support circular-economy initiatives empowered five coastal communities, generating hundreds of livelihoods, supplementing incomes during the pandemic and building new value chains.



Photo by White Rhino, for IUCN – Kenya: upcycling plastics to fish traps

PROTECTION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE DEEP-SEA: ARE THEY COMPATIBLE?

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) oversees all mining activity in international waters, with one of its core responsibilities being to craft the regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals. The country of Nauru recently invoked ISA’s “two-year rule,” which will allow it to apply for an exploitation permit in the summer of 2023, effectively putting a deadline on the completion of the mining rulebook. IUCN adopted Resolution 122, calling for the protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining. IUCN uses every opportunity to stress the importance of not rushing the development of regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals.

CHF **90** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **20.5** MILLION

2021 value

WORLD'S FIRST REGIONAL NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

The Great Blue Wall will be the first regional network of marine and coastal conserved areas in the Western Indian Ocean, empowering communities to become stewards of the ocean and unlocking development of a regenerative sustainable blue economy. Western Indian Ocean states, IUCN and partners launched the initiative at COP26 to fairly and effectively protect **30% of the Western Indian Ocean** consisting of critical marine ecosystems by 2030. The first block, the Tanga Pemba seascape, is being developed by Tanzania.

TIME TO BE BOLD, VISIONARY AND PRAGMATIC FOR AN AMBITIOUS TREATY ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY

As decade-long discussions on an international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction – the BBNJ Agreement – approached their likely conclusion in 2022, IUCN continued to advocate for science-based decisions. In anticipation of the resulting treaty, IUCN has fostered discussions around implementation, for example convening experts on the use of area-based management tools in the high seas. This work is in line with IUCN Resolution 128, *Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction*, adopted at the 2021 IUCN Congress.



A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FINANCING

With the aim of unlocking increased private sector funding for ocean conservation, IUCN developed a first-of-its-kind Nature-based Solutions project pipeline for private investments. Through the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility, impact entrepreneurs can access grants and technical assistance to reach commercial viability and better position themselves to raise financial capital. A set of blueprints and a podcast series based on successful pipeline projects aim to encourage replication of successful models among other entrepreneurs and financiers.

Programme area

CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Countries use Nature-based Solutions and innovations in financing to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.



Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.



Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.

Contributing to



PUTTING AGRICULTURE AT THE HEART OF CLIMATE DISCUSSIONS

From a farmer-led climate campaign showing the key role of farmers for climate change adaptation and mitigation across Asia, to an influential multi-African agrobusiness [report](#) at COP26 in Glasgow, IUCN cemented agriculture into climate discussions. A comprehensive regenerative agricultural initiative – Regen10 – was launched as an ambitious collective action plan to scale up regenerative food production systems, worldwide, in a decade. Overall, IUCN’s accomplishments with agrobusinesses and community restoration initiatives opened the door to further inclusion of farmers and agriculture at future UN climate and biodiversity conferences.



Picture: @AsianFarmersAssociation/FFF. “Young farmers in Pakistan call on their Governments and world leaders attending the COP26 to recognize family farmers as solution providers and to invest in establishing a Farmers’ Empowerment and Climate Resiliency Trust Fund.”

FUNDING BOOST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BASED ON ECOSYSTEMS

The [global fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation](#) (EbA) received a major boost during COP26 with an **additional €10 million** commitment from the German Government, bringing total funding to €30 million. Led by IUCN and UNEP, the Global EbA Fund is a quickly deployable mechanism supporting initiatives that can act as catalysts for upscaling EbA. The overall objective of the fund is to employ EbA approaches to harness biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of communities to climate change.

CHF **107** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **15.1** MILLION

2021 value

INNOVATIVE BLENDED FINANCE FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Private markets and investors are key to bridging the financing gap for nature conservation, addressing the climate and biodiversity crises. IUCN is working with partners to leverage the flow of **US\$ 1 billion** of both public and private capital into sustainable business for climate and Nature-based Solutions, from novel blended-finance vehicles like the [Nature+ Accelerator Fund](#) and the [Subnational Climate Fund](#). Technical support from IUCN ensures measurable conservation and social benefits while the funds deliver financial returns for investors.

“Investing in nature can contribute to recovery efforts by creating jobs, targeting the poorest communities, and building long-term resilience.

Mari Pangestu,
Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnership,
World Bank at the IUCN Congress in Marseille

COMMUNITY FORESTS AS A MODEL FOR A NATURE-BASED SOLUTION IN CHAD

The establishment of **42 community** forests in Western Mayo Kebi ensures the maintenance of ecosystem services, habitat connectivity for wildlife and CO₂ sequestration. The community management of these forests, through sustainable economic activities such as agroforestry, apiculture and the exploitation of medicinal plants like aloe vera, provides a new balance between development and conservation. This project is an example of scaling up a Nature-based Solution through the preservation of **21,000 hectares** of forest. The project benefited **5,742 people** directly and **750,000+ people** indirectly .

FINANCE FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative explores and defines how IUCN can contribute to accelerating a systemic shift in finance towards nature-positive outcomes. Key steps include enabling financial institutions to understand their exposure to nature-based risk and identifying concrete transition pathways towards nature-positive portfolios.

Members involved

SCALING UP COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN is contributing to a project that aims to achieve the implementation of inclusive, gender-responsive and nature-sensitive Community-based Adaptation (CbA) actions in Southern Africa (and beyond) to increase resilience to climate change for people of all genders and social groups. For the preparation phase of CBA-SCALE Southern Africa+, IUCN brings its knowledge and experience of Nature-based Solutions for climate change, working alongside CARE International, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and local partners.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY

IUCN achieved significant successes in international policy for nature, working with stakeholders across geographies and sectors to secure the future for life on Earth.

PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS

IUCN has continued to actively support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2021, IUCN continued its partnership with the Permanent Mission of France to the UN and the Wildlife Conservation Society, hosting a series of knowledge dialogues.

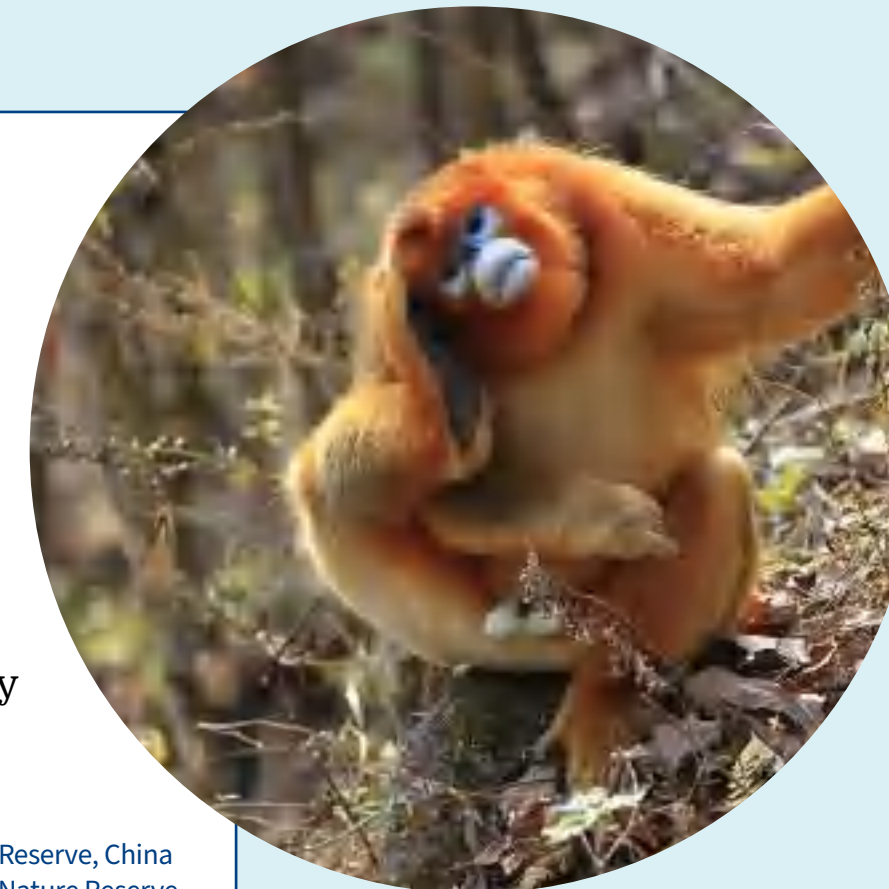
“We recognize the importance of investing in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches and mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.”

This quotation from the Ministerial Declaration of the 2021 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development indicates that IUCN’s advocacy for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is gaining traction.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

At the first part of the UN Biodiversity Conference, held in Kunming, China, IUCN reaffirmed a key message of the Marseille Manifesto: that the world must adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with ambitious targets to address the intertwined crises of biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation.

Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve, China
Copyright: Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN was strongly engaged at COP26, the UN Climate Change Conference 2021, held in Glasgow, UK.

IUCN Members carried the main messages from the Marseille Congress, recognising the biodiversity and climate emergencies as two sides of the same crisis and how nature delivers benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation. These messages were explicitly recognised in the Glasgow Pact, along with another IUCN priority, the need for ocean-based action to effectively address climate change.

New IUCN reports launched at COP26 included: ‘Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation’ (with UNEP); ‘Disclosing nature’s potential: Corporate responses and the need for greater ambition’ (with CDP); and ‘Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions’.

New initiatives launched at COP26 included: the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund; the first International Standard Committee for the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions; the Great Blue Wall Initiative; and Regen10.

IUCN Director General speaking at the High-Level Segment of UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow (10 November 2021)
@ IUCN/Sabrina Nick



6

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Through its dedicated strategic initiative, IUCN aims to catalyse decisive action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. The initiative supports the adoption of a powerful and ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a clear implementation pathway. It advocates for the adoption of a framework focused on four critical components:

- protected and conserved areas in the right places, effectively managed and equitably governed – supported by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas;
- concerted global action for species and support through a Global Species Action Plan;
- restoration of ecosystems at scale supported by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; and
- resourcing the framework by placing nature at the centre of the economy through incentives to increase investment in nature by approximately 0.7–1.0% of global GDP.

G20

The meeting of the G20 Environment Ministers in Naples, Italy, focused on the need for a coordinated approach to address the global climate and biodiversity emergencies, a need made more evident by the pandemic.

“**The time to invest in nature is now. Investment in nature is good investment – it pays off in the short and long term.**”

This quotation from IUCN Director General, Dr Bruno Oberle, during his statement at the G20 Environment Ministers’ meeting in Naples and in an [open letter](#) issued ahead of the meeting, emphasises the role that investment in nature must play in tackling global challenges.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Covering more than 50% of all land, rangelands are highly diverse ecosystems that contribute to climate regulation and biodiversity conservation and support the livelihoods of more than two billion people. As rangelands are increasingly affected by land degradation, IUCN and its partners convened a series of [regional consultations](#) to advocate for increased international commitments to their restoration. As a result, rangeland restoration will be better integrated into the land degradation neutrality targets of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Azib et agdal, Oukaïmeden
Parc National de Toubkal, Morocco



7

STOCKHOLM+50 INITIATIVE

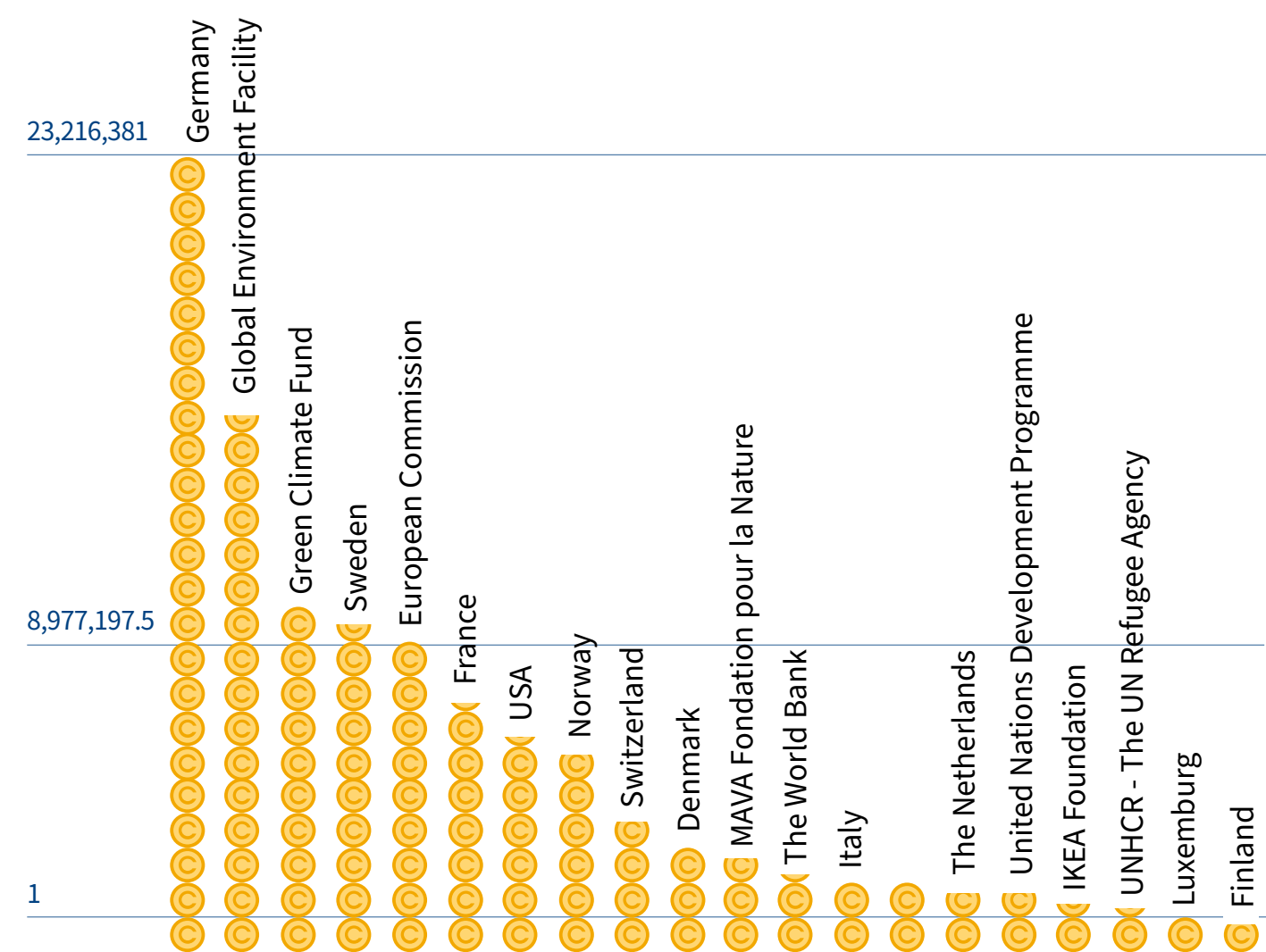
This strategic initiative aims to ensure a focused and strategic IUCN engagement at Stockholm+50. IUCN has been shaping global environmental policy ever since the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. This initiative reaffirms the Union’s key role in this dialogue.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

IUCN is grateful to our growing membership and our partners who make our work possible.

2021 TOP 20 CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTION TO IUCN (IN CHF MILLION) INCLUDING PROJECT FUNDING, FRAMEWORK FUNDING AND MEMBERSHIP DUES



IUCN counts on the strong support of key partners. The largest source of income for IUCN in 2021 remained [official development assistance \(ODA\)](#). The top five contributors included the government of Germany, which continued to be IUCN's largest partner, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the government of Sweden, and the European Commission.

IUCN's growing global portfolio, executed in partnership with our Members, Commissions and partners, puts our science-based knowledge into practice. In 2021, with thanks to generous contributions from our donors and partners, our portfolio grew to **CHF 834 million**.

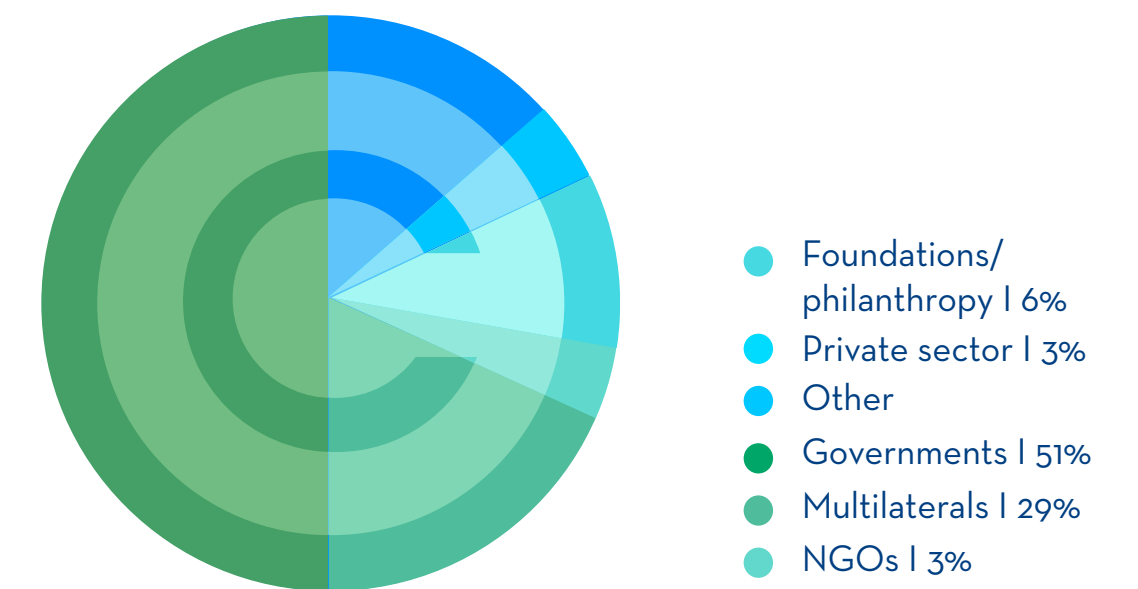
The special status of IUCN as an entity joining together governmental and civil society organisations, makes it a unique partner for helping build an ambitious new global deal for nature.

Virginijus Sinkevičius, European Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) highly values IUCN's expertise in how to safeguard our environment as GCF expands financial support for nature-based climate action. GCF is funding several IUCN projects in developing countries which address climate change while also preserving, restoring and managing vital ecosystems. Our deepening ties with IUCN are building momentum for climate action and nature conservation.

Yannick Glemarec, CEO of the Green Climate Fund

2021 FUNDING SOURCES



IUCN receives support from a wide variety of partners, with a total income in 2021 of **CHF 149.3 million**. This includes project income, framework income, membership dues, and philanthropy income, amongst others.

FRAMEWORK PARTNERS

Framework Partners are a dedicated group of government partners who directly support IUCN's four-year programmes through multi-year funding. Their support allows IUCN to innovate, produce compelling evidence on emerging challenges, continue to shape global consensus, and enhance impact for nature. Framework Partners are also often important project partners.





Signing of the IUCN-Norad Framework Partnership 2021-2024 © IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

In 2021, IUCN's Framework Partners renewed their multi-year commitments for continued funding.

Norad remains a strong supporter of IUCN, who gathers a unique network of different actors working to protect nature and climate, at global, regional and local levels.

Bård Vegar Solhjell,
Director General, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

- | | |
|---|---|
|  • Denmark |  • Norway |
|  • Finland |  • Sweden |
|  • France |  • Switzerland |
|  • Republic of Korea |  • USA |

172 new projects in 2021
CHF 208 MILLION in value



IKEA Foundation

The IKEA Foundation became a partner in IUCN's Agriculture and Land Health Initiative, which promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve food security and livelihoods while protecting and restoring



Building on a historic partnership, at the 2021 World Conservation Congress, Italy announced a contribution in support of IUCN's four-year programme.



PATRONS OF NATURE

IUCN founded the [Patrons of Nature](#) in 2010 to rally global conservation, philanthropy and business leaders. They provide strategic guidance to the Director General and generate investment for IUCN's Programme as well as for specific flagship initiatives.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, an IUCN Patron of Nature, speaks at the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress. © IUCN/ Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE & PUBLICATIONS

IUCN PUBLICATIONS

IUCN's online library continued to grow in 2021, with several new publications added and almost **2 million** document downloads.

There were **25 new IUCN ISBN publications in 2021.**

Twelve of them were developed with IUCN Members or Commissions.

Commission involved

At the end of 2021, IUCN publications reached **8,889 online mentions**, including:


 **4,289 mentions on Twitter**


 **2,437 mentions on Wikipedia**

 **458 mentions in News outlets**

TOP 5 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS DOWNLOADED IN 2021

 [Primary Microplastics in the Oceans:](#)
19,862 downloads

 [Approaches to sustainable agriculture:](#)
15,321 downloads


 [Gender-based violence and environment linkages](#)
14,570 downloads

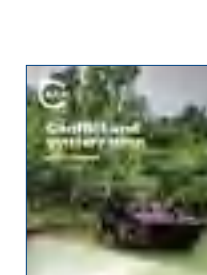
 [IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1, Second edition:](#)
13,195 downloads
Commission involved

 [Nature-based Solutions to address global societal challenges:](#)
13,615 downloads
Commission involved

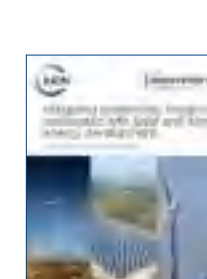
2021 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS WITH MOST ONLINE ATTENTION

 [IUCN Green Status of Species:](#)
115 *Commission involved*

 [Cultural and spiritual significance of nature:](#)
99 *Commission involved*

 [Conflict and conservation:](#)
98

 [Using ecosystem risk assessment science in ecosystem restoration: a guide to applying the Red List of Ecosystems to ecosystem restoration](#)
69

 [Mitigating biodiversity impacts associated with solar and wind energy development](#)
44



Conflict and conservation, the first report of the IUCN report series “Nature in a globalised world” released in April 2021, explores the complex relationships between nature and conflict to inform policies to better advance conservation in the context of peacebuilding.

These altmetric scores were captured on April 19th 2022. The live Altmetric score for these publications may fluctuate, and the most up-to-date data is available on the publication page

IUCN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Members & Commissions involved

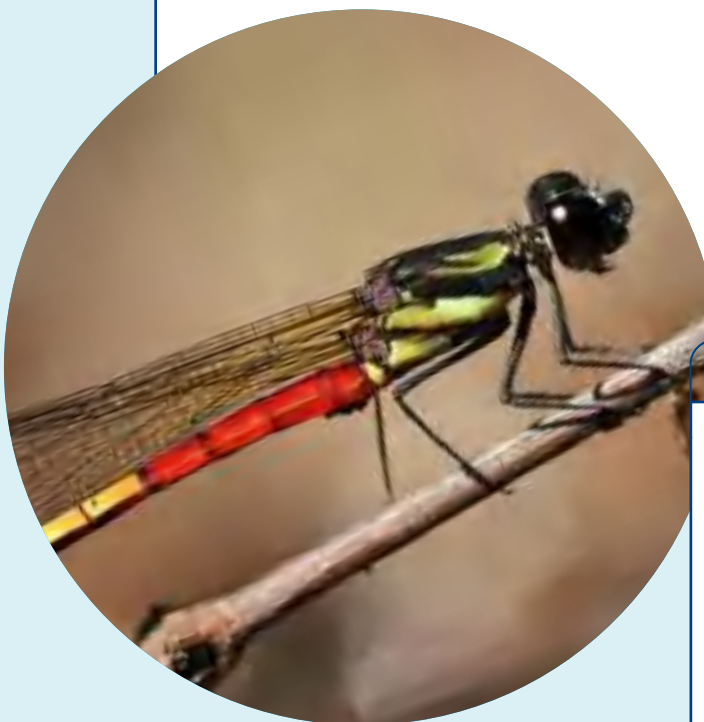


IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ – the world’s most comprehensive information source on the global extinction-risk status of animal, fungus and plant species. In 2021, dragonflies and damselflies became the first insect group to be comprehensively assessed on the IUCN Red List, revealing that 16% out of 6,016 species are at risk of extinction, as their freshwater habitats increasingly deteriorate.

17,348 species added in 2021

142,577 species covered in total

Africocypha varicolor © Andre Gunther



Members & Commissions involved



Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa (EICAT) – the IUCN Standard for the classification of the impact of alien species on the environment. The IUCN [Global Invasive Species Database](#) has been restructured to incorporate impact assessments using the EICAT. The first batch of these assessments was scheduled for publication in early 2022. KBAs, drawing on both the global standard and the IUCN Red List.

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Red List of Ecosystems – a tool to assess the conservation status of ecosystems, using scientific criteria to analyse the risk of ecosystem collapse. These include changes in geographical distribution and the degradation of the key processes and components of ecosystems. In 2021, a total of 147 ecosystems were assessed, comprising 131 terrestrial, 12 marine, three coastal and one freshwater.

919,265 km² of the world’s ecosystems assessed in 2021

58,445,171 km² of ecosystems assessed overall

Members & Commissions involved



Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) – IUCN publishes the global standard for identifying KBAs, the most important places in the world for species and their habitats. The KBA Programme supports the identification, mapping, monitoring and conservation of KBAs to help safeguard these places. 2021 saw IUCN publish a landmark report on West African freshwater KBAs, drawing on both the global standard and the IUCN Red List.

16,356 KBAs globally

134 of these were identified in 2021

Members & Commissions involved



protectedplanet.net

Protected Planet – the most up-to-date and complete source of data on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The May 2021 Protected Planet report showed that at least 16.64% of land and inland water ecosystems and 7.74% of coastal waters and the ocean are within protected areas and OECMs. The most recent UN report on the Sustainable Development Goals used Protected Planet data to provide snapshots of the extent to which Key Biodiversity Areas were covered by protected areas and OECMs.

Members & Commissions involved



PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet – a multi-thematic, multi-partner initiative that identifies, documents and promotes successful approaches to conservation and development challenges. PANORAMA is led by IUCN and GIZ, the German development agency, and includes several other partners. In 2021, it surpassed the milestone of 1,000 published solutions and launched new communities on forest landscape restoration and species conservation. The draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework names PANORAMA for its contribution to practical implementation.

200,000 web platform visits in 2021

768 solution providers in around 120 countries

1,000+ published solutions

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas – the first global standard of best practice for area-based conservation. A protected or conserved area that reaches the IUCN Green List Standard is certified and recognised as achieving ongoing results for people and nature in a fair and effective way. A total of 60 countries, and several networks, are committed to meeting the Green List Standard.

80 sites committed to the standard in 2021

60 certified Green List sites, representing a total area of more than 730,000 km²

600 sites committed to the standard overall

OVERSIGHT AND ASSURANCE

The IUCN Secretariat continued to enhance its accountability, performance monitoring and quality assurance capabilities in 2021, in areas such as planning and budgeting, programme and project management, results management and business intelligence.

The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) fulfils the Union's commitment to providing comprehensive, quality and timely information about its portfolio of projects in over 150 countries. Using the IATI Standard for data, it covers all active projects from 2021 onwards, making it the central point of access to detailed information about IUCN projects.

IUCN has taken several significant steps to bring its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) capabilities to the level required to support the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030. Key inputs to this process, implemented under new senior leadership, included an external review of the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 and a review of IUCN's development relevancy, commissioned in 2020 by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

An IUCN-commissioned analysis of the overall performance of the organisation's MEL systems led to actionable recommendations for strengthening the overall performance and quality assurance landscape. Many of these were implemented in 2021, with the remainder to be tackled in the next cycle.

In accordance with IUCN's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, [eight evaluations](#) were conducted in 2021.

FINAL EVALUATION

- Programme de Petites Initiatives pour les Organisations de la Société Civile en Afrique du Nord – phase 2 (PPI OSCAN 2)
- Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities (MARPLASTICCS)

MIDTERM REVIEWS

- Programme d'Appui à la gestion concertée des Aires Protégées et Ecosystèmes Fragiles du Tchad (APEF)
- Coastal Resilience to Climate Change (CRCC) Mozambique
- ADAPT: Nature-based Solutions for Resilient Societies in the Western Balkans – Midterm Review 2021
- Plastic Waste Free Islands (PWFI)
- GEF TRI project – Building Climate Resilient Green Infrastructure: enhancing ecosystem services of planted forests in China through forest landscape restoration and governance innovation project (PRC-GEF State Forest Farms Project)
- “Strengthening the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant People in Central America” Project.



In 2021, IUCN successfully renewed its accreditation to the Green Climate Fund, marking the start of its second five-year term. It has been accredited to the Global Environment Facility since 2014.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	2021			2020		
	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total
EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME						
Membership dues	12,549		12,549	12,549		12,653
Retention of staff income tax	1,700		1,700	1,666		1,666
Agreements income	596	98,144	98,740		77,363	77,363
Framework income	13,647		13,647	12,104		12,104
Other operating income	4,790	5,549	10,339	5,004	205	5,209
TOTAL EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME	33,282	103,693	136,975	31,427	77,568	108,995
INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS						
Cross charges from projects	38,108	(38,108)		34,234	(34,234)	
Other internal allocations	1,176	(1,176)		287	(287)	
TOTAL INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS				34,521	(34,521)	
OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
Staff costs	57,310	8,458	65,768	53,637	5,725	59,362
Consultants	1,572	22,057	23,629	1,598	16,581	18,179
Grants to partners	306	4,138	4,444	430	3,766	4,196
Travel	1,135	8,157	9,292	651	3,946	4,597
Workshops and conferences	257	2,793	3,050	182	963	1,145
Publications and printing costs	347	2,072	2,419	253	1,419	1,672
Office and general administrative costs	3,155	5,191	8,346	3,345	2,905	6,250
Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance	957	8,301	9,258	940	5,594	6,534
Professional fees or costs	682	1,601	2,283	544	675	1,219
Depreciation and amortisation	2,068	1	2,069	2,161	5	2,166
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	67,789	62,769	130,558	63,741	41,579	105,320
NET OPERATING SURPLUS	4,777	1,640	6,417	2,207	1,468	3,675
OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE						
Interest income	206	45	251	335	74	409
Financial charges	(415)	(261)	(676)	(385)	(102)	84
Capital gains (losses)	308		308	84	-	(1,208)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(43)	(1,281)	(1,324)	(484)	(724)	(1,004)
Exchange differences on revaluation of project balances		208	208		(1,004)	(1,407)
Net movements in provision and write-offs	(2,018)	849	(1,169)	(1,695)	288	(1,673)
2021 Congress	2,873	(1,200)	1,673	(1,673)		
TOTAL OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE	911	(1,640)	(729)	(3,818)	(1,468)	(5,286)
NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	5,688		5,688	(1,611)		(1,611)
Allocation and appropriations to designated reserves						
Allocations to designated reserves	(1,320)		(1,320)	(1,048)		(1,048)
Appropriations from designated reserves	322		322	282		282
Net allocations/appropriations to designated reserves	(998)		(998)	(766)		(766)
RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AFTER CHANGES IN DESIGNATED RESERVES	4,690		4,690	(2,377)		(2,377)



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

WORLD HEADQUARTERS

Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland, Switzerland
www.iucn.org



IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
4th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee
22 April 2022

Financial Results 2021

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

Action requested:

The Finance and Audit Committee is asked to review the 2021 financial statements and make a recommendation to Council on their approval, including approval of the proposed transfers to designated reserves.

Background

1. The audit of the 2021 financial statements is nearing finalization and will be completed by the time of the FAC meeting on 22 April. The auditors will present their audit report at the meeting of the 22 April together with details of the audit work performed and their findings.
2. Related documents:
 - FAC 4.2a: The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021
 - FAC 4.2b: Proposal to reinvest the 2021 surplus
 - FAC 4.2c: Review of the 2021 financial statements
 - FAC 4.2d: Report of the auditors

Issues and Considerations

3. The result for the year before allocations to designated reserves is a surplus of CHF 5.7m compared to a breakeven budget.
4. The positive result is a result of a mix of factors, primarily:
 - With COVID-19 measures gradually being lifted, the majority of projects in the portfolio were able to resume activities, resulting in an increased implementation rate.
 - Increased operational efficiency and a strong management push towards increasing the level of operational costs funded by the project portfolio (e.g. through an overhead policy and costing framework that aim to improve budgeting practices and increase direct cost recovery). All these efforts were underpinned by monitoring of financial results on a monthly basis.
 - Strengthened management of project planning, budgeting and reporting through a new, coherent planning and budgeting cycle.
 - Good management of Congress finances – both on the expenditure side, as well as increased effort in fundraising and sponsorships, resulting in a CHF 0.7m Congress surplus.
 - Increased framework funding, as a result of the investment made in resource mobilisation in 2021.
 - Membership dues income being higher than budgeted.

5. The following transfers to/(from) designated reserves are proposed:

	CHF m
Commission operating funds	(0.3)
Regional Conservation Forums	0.2
External review	0.1
Institutional strengthening	1.0
Membership engagement	0.8
Commission activities	0.4
Knowledge products and management	0.3
Total	2.5

Commission operating funds: CHF 0.3m drawdown from reserves reflecting higher actual expenditure than budgeted. Commissions are allowed to underspend or overspend their annual budgetary allocations provided they do not exceed their allocations over the 4-year programme period.

RCFs: CHF 0.2m allocation. Allocation made in accordance with the 2021 approved budget with the objective of building up a reserve to finance RCFs expected to take place in 2024.

External review: CHF 0.1m allocation. Allocation made in accordance with the 2021 approved budget with the objective of building up a reserve to finance the External Review which takes place every four years.

Institutional strengthening: CHF 1.0m allocation: Allocation made in accordance with the 2022 approved budget.

Membership engagement, Commission activities, Knowledge products and management – see separate paper *FAC 4.2b Proposal to reinvest the 2021 surplus*

6. The level of unrestricted reserves as at 31 December 2021 after taking into consideration the surplus for the year and the proposed allocations to designated reserves stand at CHF 19.1m compared to CHF 15.1m at the end of 2020.

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IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	Notes	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and short term bank deposits	III	74,316	63,098
Financial assets	IV	16,034	16,020
Membership dues receivables (net)	V	611	1,072
Staff receivables	VI	273	234
Receivables from partner organisations	VII	135	61
Advances to implementing partners and grantees	VIII	17,610	12,285
Prepayments		1,083	2,812
Donor funds receivable	IX	8,584	6,154
Project agreement receivables	X	9,885	14,716
Framework agreements receivables	XI	640	201
Other account receivables		1,892	1,197
Total Current assets		131,063	117,850
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets (net)	XII	24,607	25,794
Intangible assets (net)	XIII	251	276
Total Non-current assets		24,858	26,070
TOTAL ASSETS		155,921	143,920
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Current liabilities			
Membership dues paid in advance		2,705	2,257
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	XIV	13,180	11,184
Social charges payable		726	225
Project agreement advances	X	82,707	72,929
Deferred unrestricted income	XVIII	3,132	4,977
Deferred income buildings	XVIII	467	467
New building loan	XIX	252	246
Advances from hosted organisations	XVI	220	102
Miscellaneous current liabilities		253	398
Total Current liabilities		103,642	92,785
Provisions			
Projects in deficit	XVII	1,065	4,686
Staff leave and repatriation		2,306	2,292
Staff termination	XVII	1,971	1,690
Total Provisions		5,342	8,668
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term deferred income	XVIII	12,154	12,776
New building loan	XIX	11,799	12,048
Total Non-current liabilities		23,953	24,824
Funds and Unrestricted Reserves			
Designated reserves	XX	3,880	2,578
Unrestricted reserves	XX	19,104	15,065
Total Funds and Unrestricted Reserves		22,984	17,643
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		155,921	143,920

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	Notes	2021			2020		
		Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total
EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME							
Membership dues		12,549	-	12,549	12,653	-	12,653
Retention of staff income tax	XXI	1,700	-	1,700	1,666	-	1,666
Agreements income		596	98,144	98,740	-	77,363	77,363
Framework income	XXII	13,647	-	13,647	12,104	-	12,104
Other operating income	XXIII	4,790	5,549	10,339	5,004	205	5,209
TOTAL EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME		33,282	103,693	136,975	31,427	77,568	108,995
INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS							
Cross charges from projects		38,108	(38,108)	-	34,234	(34,234)	-
Other internal allocations		1,176	(1,176)	-	287	(287)	-
TOTAL INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS		39,284	(39,284)	-	34,521	(34,521)	-
OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
Staff costs		57,310	8,458	65,768	53,637	5,725	59,362
Consultants		1,572	22,057	23,629	1,598	16,581	18,179
Grants to partners		306	4,138	4,444	430	3,766	4,196
Travel		1,135	8,157	9,292	651	3,946	4,597
Workshops and conferences		257	2,793	3,050	182	963	1,145
Publications and printing costs		347	2,072	2,419	253	1,419	1,672
Office and general administrative costs		3,155	5,191	8,346	3,345	2,905	6,250
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Professional fees or costs		682	1,601	2,283	544	675	1,219
Depreciation and amortisation		2,068	1	2,069	2,161	5	2,166
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		67,789	62,769	130,558	63,741	41,579	105,320
NET OPERATING SURPLUS		4,777	1,640	6,417	2,207	1,468	3,675
OTHER INCOME – EXPENDITURE							
Interest income	XIX	206	45	251	335	74	409
Financial charges	XIX	(415)	(261)	(676)	(385)	(102)	(487)
Capital gains (losses)	IV	308	-	308	84	-	84
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		(43)	(1,281)	(1,324)	(484)	(724)	(1,208)
Exchange differences on revaluation of project balances	XXIV	-	208	208	-	(1,004)	(1,004)
Net movements in provision and write-offs		(2,018)	849	(1,169)	(1,695)	288	(1,407)
2021 Congress	XXVII	2,873	(1,200)	1,673	(1,673)	-	(1,673)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME – EXPENDITURE		911	(1,640)	(729)	(3,818)	(1,468)	(5,286)
NET SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		5,688	-	5,688	(1,611)	-	(1,611)
Allocation and appropriations to designated reserves							
Allocations to designated reserves		(2,820)	-	(2,820)	(1,048)	-	(1,048)
Appropriations from designated reserves		322	-	322	282	-	282
Net allocations/appropriations to designated reserves		(2,498)	-	(2,498)	(766)	-	(766)
RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AFTER CHANGES IN DESIGNATED RESERVES		3,190	-	3,190	(2,377)	-	(2,377)

CONSOLIDATED FUNDS AND RESERVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	Balance at 1 January	Allocations	Appropriations	Other movements	Results for the year	Balance at 31 December
2021						
Designated reserves						
Reserve for statutory meetings	93	235	-	-	-	328
Other designated reserves	1,590	2,575	(322)	(1,196)	-	2,647
Renovation Fund	895	10	-	-	-	905
Total designated reserves	2,578	2,820	(322)	(1,196)	-	3,880
Unrestricted reserves						
Currency Translation Reserve	347	-	-	(347)	-	-
IUCN Fund	8,621	-	-	-	-	8,621
Retained surpluses	6,097	-	-	1,196	3,190	10,483
Total unrestricted reserves	15,065	-	-	849	3,190	19,104
Total reserves	17,643	2,820	(322)	(347)	3,190	22,984
2020						
Designated reserves						
Reserve for statutory meetings	-	93	-	-	-	93
Other designated reserves	926	946	(282)	-	-	1,590
Renovation Fund	886	9	-	-	-	895
Total designated reserves	1,812	1,048	(282)	-	-	2,578
Unrestricted reserves						
Currency Translation Reserve	500	-	-	(153)	-	347
IUCN Fund	8,621	-	-	-	-	8,621
Retained surpluses	8,474	-	-	-	(2,377)	6,097
Total unrestricted reserves	17,595	-	-	(153)	(2,377)	15,065
Total reserves	19,407	1,048	(282)	(153)	(2,377)	17,643

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	Notes	2021	2020
Cash flow from operations			
Surplus/(deficit) from operations		5,688	(1,611)
Effect of exchange rate	XIX	(347)	(153)
Net balance from operations		5,341	(1,764)
Depreciation of fixed assets	XII	1,892	2,006
Amortisation and write-down of intangible assets	XIII	178	175
Increase / (decrease) in provisions for projects in deficit	XVII	(3,621)	2,311
Increase / (decrease) in staff leave and repatriation liabilities		14	362
Increase / (decrease) in the provision for staff termination	XVII	281	113
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions		-	(30)
(Increase) / decrease in membership dues receivables (net)	V	461	(61)
(Increase) / decrease in staff receivables	VI	(39)	42
(Increase) / decrease in receivables from partner organisations	VII	(74)	306
(Increase) / decrease in advances to implementing partners	VIII	(5,325)	(2,460)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments		1,729	(1,406)
(Increase) / decrease in donor funds receivable	IX	(2,430)	(1,657)
(Increase) / decrease in project agreement receivables	X	4,831	3,392
(Increase) / decrease in framework agreements receivable	XI	(439)	1,216
(Increase) / decrease in other accounts receivable		(695)	472
Increase / (decrease) in membership dues paid in advance		448	(426)
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	XIV	1,996	402
Increase / (decrease) in social charges payable		501	(170)
Increase / (decrease) in project agreement advances	X	9,778	(384)
Increase / (decrease) in miscellaneous current liabilities		(145)	70
Increase / (decrease) in hosted organisations advances	XVI	118	409
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets		(14)	-
Increase / (decrease) in current deferred income	XVIII	(1,844)	3,523
Increase / (decrease) in deferred income	XVIII	(467)	(468)
(Gain) / loss on disposal of fixed assets	XII	(6)	(5)
Total cash flow from operations		12,469	5,968
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets	XII	(709)	(512)
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets		12	19
Purchase of intangible assets	XIII	(153)	(205)
Total cash flow from investing activities		(850)	(698)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Loan repayment	XIX	(401)	(401)
Total cash flow from financing activities		(401)	(401)
Net cash inflow for the year		11,218	4,869
Cash and short term deposits at the beginning of the year	III	63,098	58,229
Cash and short term deposits at the end of the year	III	74,316	63,098

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

I. ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITY

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources is a membership organisation constituted by statutes adopted in 1948 at a conference convened by the Republic of France. The membership is comprised of states, governmental agencies, international and national non-governmental organisations, and indigenous peoples organisations. IUCN is registered in Gland, Switzerland as an association under article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code and is solely responsible, to the exclusion of its Members, for all its transactions and commitments.

The highest governing body of IUCN is the World Conservation Congress, which is composed of the membership of IUCN. The World Conservation Congress elects the Council, which has authority to govern IUCN between meetings.

In 1986, IUCN concluded a fiscal agreement with the Swiss government, which granted IUCN exemption from all Swiss taxes. IUCN has been granted observer status at the United Nations.

The mission of IUCN is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

II. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DEFINITIONS

All amounts are expressed in thousands of Swiss francs (CHF) unless otherwise indicated.

1. Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and loans that are measured at revalued amount or at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include all offices of IUCN and those entities over which IUCN has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. In certain countries, multiple project offices may exist.

Branches:

- Asia Region
 - Asia Regional Office (Thailand)
 - Bangladesh Country Office
 - Cambodia Country Office
 - China Country Office
 - India Country Office
 - Lao PDR Country Office
 - Maldives Project Office
 - Myanmar Country Office
 - Nepal Country Office
 - Pakistan Country Office
 - Sri Lanka Country Office
 - Thailand Country Office
 - Vietnam Country Office

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

- Eastern and Southern Africa Region
 - Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (Kenya)
 - Ethiopia Project Office
 - Kenya Country Office
 - Malawi Project Office
 - Mozambique Country Office
 - Rwanda Country Office
 - South Africa Country Office
 - Tanzania Country Office
 - Uganda Country Office
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (Serbia)
- Environmental Law Centre (Germany)
- Mediterranean Regional Office (Spain)
- North America Regional Office
 - North America Regional Office (USA)
 - Permanent Mission to the UN Representation Office (New York)
- Oceania Regional Office
 - Oceania Regional Office (Fiji)
 - Samoa Project Office
 - Solomon Islands Project Office
 - Tonga Project Office
 - Vanuatu Project Office
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Region
 - Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica)
 - Barbados Project Office
 - El Salvador Country Office
 - Guatemala Country Office
 - Honduras Country Office
 - Mexico Project Office
 - Saint Kitts and Nevis Project Office
- South America Regional Office (Ecuador)
- Species Programme Office (United Kingdom)
- Western and Central Africa Region
 - Western and Central Africa Regional Office (Senegal)
 - Burkina Faso Country Office
 - Cameroon Country Office
 - Chad Project Office
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Office
 - Ghana Project Office
 - Guinea Project Office
 - Guinea Bissau Country Office
 - Mali Country Office
 - Mauritania Country Office
 - Niger Country Office
 - Senegal Country Office
- West Asia Regional Office
 - West Asia Regional Office (Jordan)
 - Lebanon Project Office

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

Other entities:

- The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Registered Trustees (WASAA Trust Fund, Nairobi)
- UICN, Bureau de Représentation auprès de l'Union Européenne aisbl
- Associação UICN
- IUCN UK (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
- IUCN Maldives
- IUCN PNG Mangrove Rehabilitation and Management Project Association (dormant)

3. Currency of accounts

a) Reporting currency

In accordance with IUCN's Regulations, the reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements is Swiss francs (CHF).

b) Functional currency

A separate set of accounts is maintained for each country where IUCN has a presence. The functional currency for each country is the national currency of the country with the exception of Fiji (USD), Costa Rica (USD) and Serbia (EUR) where the currency chosen better reflects the economic environment in which the office operates.

4. Foreign exchange

The following accounting policies are applied when converting transactions and balances to the reporting currency:

- Transactions denominated in currencies other than the office ledger currency are converted to the ledger currency and recorded on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the end of the year all balances maintained in transaction currencies are translated to the currency of the office ledger at the year-end rate. The gains and losses incurred are recognised in the income statement of each office ledger.
- Except for fixed assets which are stated at historical values, non-Swiss franc balances in the consolidated balance sheet are translated to CHF at the year-end exchange rate and the resulting net unrealised gain or loss included in the balance sheet as a currency translation adjustment reserve.
- Project balances are expressed in the currency of the underlying donor contract. At the end of the year, project balances are translated to the currency of the office ledger in which they reside at the year-end rate. The gains and losses incurred are recognised in the income statement of each office ledger. Project balances are further revalued from the ledger currency to CHF at the year-end exchange rate. The resulting net unrealised gain or loss is recognised in the currency translation adjustment reserve.
- If, as a result of the application of the above translation policies, a net deficit would occur on the currency translation adjustment reserve the deficit would be recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

5. Income

Income comprises membership dues from Members, contributions from donors, investment income, Swiss government tax rebates, rental of office space, and sundry income from the sale of other goods and services.

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

a) Membership dues

Membership dues are fixed by the World Conservation Congress, the supreme governing body of IUCN, and are recognised as unrestricted income in the year they fall due.

b) Voluntary donations

Voluntary donations comprise framework agreements with donors for the core activities of IUCN and project agreements for project activities.

Framework agreements income

Framework agreements are normally for periods of more than one year and may be subject to general restrictions in their use in terms of geography or thematic area.

Framework agreements income is recognised in the income statement as unrestricted income once the agreement has been signed and in accordance with the amounts specified in the agreement for each calendar year. Framework agreements income received in advance of the period to which it relates is recorded as deferred unrestricted income.

Staff in-kind contributions

In-kind contributions of staff are recognised at fair value over the period of the employment contract as both income and expenditure in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement. The fair value of in-kind staff is taken as the average cost that would be incurred by IUCN, if it were to directly employ a person in a similar position.

Project agreements income

Project agreements income is restricted for specific project activities detailed in project agreements and subject to specific conditions imposed by the donor. Income is recognised as expenditure is incurred. At the year end, the balance of projects are recorded as "Project agreement receivables" (current assets) where expenditure incurred on projects exceeded amounts advanced by donors, and under "Project agreement advances" (current liabilities) where advances from donors exceeded expenditure incurred.

c) Retention of staff income tax

Non-Swiss staff resident in Switzerland are exempt from paying taxes on their IUCN earnings on the basis of a fiscal agreement between IUCN and the Swiss Government, which entered into effect on 1st January 1987. In order to ensure equitable treatment of both Swiss and non-Swiss staff at Headquarters, an internal tax is levied on non-Swiss staff resident in Switzerland. This is shown as Retention of staff income tax in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement and is classified as unrestricted income.

6. Expenditure

All unrestricted expenditure and project expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

7. Cross charges from projects

Cross charges from projects represent transfers between Project agreements and Secretariat unrestricted funds and comprise staff time charged to projects and indirect costs funded from projects.

Staff time charges

IUCN staff costs are recorded as unrestricted costs. Staff working on projects charge their time spent on projects through a time recording system. Project agreements are charged the cost of staff time and the Secretariat unrestricted fund receives the income.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

Indirect cost recoveries

Indirect costs are recorded as unrestricted costs. Indirect costs funded from project agreements are cross charged to projects and the Secretariat unrestricted fund receives the income.

8. Financial assets

Financial assets are recorded at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of financial assets are recognised in the income statement in the year that they occur as are foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the revaluation of financial assets denominated in currencies other than the CHF.

9. Fixed assets

a) Purchased assets

Purchased fixed assets are recorded at historic cost and capitalised when the purchase price is one thousand CHF or above, or the equivalent in other currencies, and when ownership resides with IUCN.

b) In-kind assets

In-kind contributions of fixed assets are capitalised at fair value and the donations recorded as deferred income which is then recognised in the income statement over the estimated useful life of the assets in line with the depreciation charges.

c) Donations for the purchase of fixed assets

Cash donations received for the purchase of fixed assets are recorded as deferred income and recognised in the income statement over the estimated useful life of the corresponding asset in line with the depreciation charge.

d) Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on the following basis:

Computer hardware	3–5 years
Vehicles	4–7 years
Office furniture and equipment	4–7 years
Building renovations	10 –20 years
Building installations	20 years
Building infrastructures	50 years

10. Intangible assets

Purchased computer software is capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire the software and bring it to its point of use.

Software is depreciated over its estimated useful life on a straight line basis over 2 to 7 years.

The cost of developing in-house software is expensed in the year that the costs are incurred.

11. Provisions

a) Provision for membership dues receivable

A general provision for outstanding membership dues is made to recognise the probability that not all dues will be received. The increase or decrease in the total provision is recognised in the income and expenditure statement. Provision for membership dues in arrears is calculated on the following basis, based on the outstanding balance at the close of the year.

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

Membership dues outstanding for:

Three years or more	100%
Two years	67%
One year	33%

The provision against the arrears of some state members and state agencies is calculated on an individual basis after a review of their own special situations.

Full provision is made against the dues owed by Members whose rights have been rescinded by the IUCN World Conservation Congress or vote of the membership.

b) Provision for projects in deficit

A provision for projects in deficit is made in respect of those projects where expenditure has exceeded income and where the receipt of future additional funds to cover the excess expenditure is uncertain.

c) Staff terminations

Provision is made for the estimated cost of known redundancies. A redundancy is considered to be known when a management decision has been taken and communicated to the staff concerned.

Additional provision is made when there is a local legal obligation.

d) Staff leave and repatriation

Provision is made for holiday entitlement which has not been used by staff at the year-end. The balance at the year-end also includes the estimated cost of repatriation of international staff.

12. Loans at below market rate of interest

Loans are initially measured at fair value. The benefit of the below-market rate of interest is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The benefit is recorded as deferred income and recognised over the period of the loan. The market rate of interest is reviewed annually and the carrying value adjusted for significant movements in the market rate.

An amount equivalent to the interest that would have been incurred had the loan been acquired at a market rate is recognised as both an income and an expense in the income and expenditure statement on an annual basis.

13. Hosted organisations

IUCN hosts certain organisations. A hosted organisation has no legal status in the country of operation and therefore operates under the legal umbrella of IUCN. A hosted organisation is operationally autonomous and is accountable to its own management and governance structures and not to IUCN.

Income received and expenditure incurred on behalf of a hosted organisation is accounted for in separate project accounts and excluded from consolidation. Funds held by, or advanced by, IUCN on behalf of hosted organisations are recorded on the balance sheet as advances from/to hosted organisations.

14. Reserves

IUCN maintains the following reserves:

a) Unrestricted reserves

IUCN Fund

The IUCN Fund is maintained in order to preserve IUCN's capital base. The use of the Fund is governed by the IUCN Council and is maintained as a reserve of last resort.

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

Currency translation reserves

The Currency translation reserve represents changes in the value of the net assets of IUCN at the consolidation level as a result of movements of functional currencies against the Swiss franc.

Retained surpluses

The Retained surpluses represent other unrestricted reserves.

b) Designated reserves

Designated reserves represent funds set aside from unrestricted reserves to cover the cost of future events or activities. The designation may be reversed at any time by the IUCN Council.

Reserve for statutory meetings

The Reserve for statutory meetings represents amounts allocated from unrestricted funds to cover costs of future meetings of the World Conservation Congress and related preparatory meetings.

Renovation Fund

The Renovation Fund represents funds allocated from unrestricted funds for future renovations of the Headquarters building.

Other Designated reserves

Other Designated reserves represent amounts allocated from unrestricted funds to cover the cost of other future costs or activities.

III. CASH AND SHORT TERM BANK DEPOSITS

Cash and short-term bank deposits include all bank accounts and short-term deposit accounts operated by IUCN worldwide. The analysis by region or office is shown below.

REGION OR OFFICE	2021	2020
Asia	5,605	2,933
Eastern and Southern Africa	2,471	2,001
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	156	358
Europe	4,179	3,706
Environmental Law Centre, Bonn	175	377
Headquarters	52,121	44,415
Mediterranean	576	320
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	2,043	2,189
Oceania	1,477	485
South America	413	370
United Kingdom	448	971
United States	1,201	1,138
Western and Central Africa	3,171	3,142
West Asia	280	693
Balance at 31 December	74,316	63,098

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

IV. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2021	2020
Bonds	8,881	11,917
Structured Products	316	1,109
Equities	3,469	950
Microfinance	1,380	864
Convertibles	688	738
Other Investments	1,300	442
Balance at 31 December	16,034	16,020

At 31 December 2021, an unrealized foreign exchange loss of CHF 39 (2020 – CHF 29 loss) was recognised on the investment portfolio.

During the year, the investment portfolio recorded a capital gain of CHF 308 (2020 – CHF 84 gain).

At 31 December 2021, the investment portfolio included bank balances of CHF 686 (2020 – CHF 500). These are included under cash and short-term bank deposits.

V. MEMBERSHIP DUES RECEIVABLE AND PROVISION

	2021	2020
Gross membership dues receivable	2,150	2,898
Provision for dues in arrears	(1,539)	(1,826)
Net membership dues receivable at 31 December	611	1,072

The provision for membership dues in arrears has been calculated in accordance with the policy described in Note II.11 (a).

2021

	2019 and prior	2020	2021	Total
State member	448	322	356	1,126
Government agencies	228	134	233	595
Indigenous peoples	0	1	5	6
International NGOs	15	9	31	55
National NGOs	81	74	172	327
Affiliates	22	5	14	41
Total membership dues receivable	794	545	811	2,150
Provision for membership dues	(794)	(478)	(267)	(1,539)
Net membership dues receivable	0	67	544	611

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

2020

	2018 and prior	2019	2020	Total
Total membership dues receivable	493	404	2,001	2,898
Provision for membership dues	(493)	(398)	(935)	(1,826)
Net membership dues receivable	-	6	1,066	1,072

Movement in provision for membership dues

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	1,826	1,249
Addition to/(release from) provision	(287)	577
Write off of deficits against provision	-	-
Balance at 31 December	1,539	1,826

VI. STAFF RECEIVABLES

Staff receivables comprise travel advances, payroll advances and loans to staff outstanding as at 31 December.

	2021	2020
Travel advances	262	210
Payroll advances and staff loans	11	24
Balance at 31 December	273	234

VII. RECEIVABLES FROM PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Receivables from partner organisations represent balances due from organisations associated with IUCN that are outstanding as at 31 December.

	2021	2020
RAMSAR Convention Secretariat	135	61

IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

VIII. ADVANCES TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Advances to implementing partners represent amounts advanced to IUCN partners for the implementation of project agreements that were not spent as at 31 December.

	2021	2020
Asia	1,207	1,253
Eastern and Southern Africa	1,625	786
Europe	122	97
Headquarters	6,920	5,237
Mediterranean	102	5
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	486	505
Oceania	849	305
South America	-	139
United Kingdom	49	123
United States	128	85
West Asia	1,532	388
Western and Central Africa	4,590	3,362
Balance at 31 December	17,610	12,285

Headquarters manages a significant number of grant making programmes. Although the programmes are managed by Headquarters, the grants themselves are made to organisations globally. Grants are recorded as advances to implementing partners until the expenditure incurred by the grantees is reported as spent to IUCN.

IX. DONOR FUNDS RECEIVABLES

Donor funds receivables represents funds requests sent to donor. The receivable is net of provisions for amounts IUCN considers may not be settled.

	2021	2020
Donor funds receivables	9,647	6,104
Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,063)	-
Balance at 31 December	8,584	6,104

X. PROJECT AGREEMENTS RECEIVABLES AND ADVANCES

Receivables and advances on project agreements represent respectively the total of projects with a negative cash balance and the total of projects with a positive cash balance at year end.

	2021	2020
Project agreement receivables	(9,885)	(14,716)
Project agreement advances	82,707	72,929
Balance at 31 December	72,822	58,213

The project agreement receivables are presented net of provisions for amounts IUCN has assessed to be doubtful from donors to cover expenditures already incurred.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

	2021	2020
Project agreement receivables	12,136	14,716
Provision for doubtful receivables	(2,251)	-
Balance at 31 December	9,885	14,716

XI. FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS RECEIVABLES

Framework agreements receivables represent framework agreements income due but not received as at the end of the year. As at 31 December 2021 there was CHF 640 receivable compared to CHF 201 receivable at 31 December 2020.

XII. FIXED ASSETS

1. Movement in fixed assets

	Building Infrastructures	Building Installations	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Purchase value:					
Balance as at 31 December, 2019	27,178	13,775	5,338	9,934	56,225
Additions	-	-	123	389	512
Disposals	-	-	-	(221)	(221)
Balance as at 31 December, 2020	27,178	13,775	5,461	10,102	56,516
Additions	-	-	396	313	709
Disposals	-	-	0	(218)	(218)
Balance as at 31 December, 2021	27,178	13,775	5,857	10,197	57,007
Depreciation:					
Balance as at 31 December, 2019	(10,642)	(7,885)	(1,988)	(8,408)	(28,923)
Charge for the year	(544)	(575)	(241)	(646)	(2,006)
Disposals	0	0	-	207	207
Balance as at 31 December, 2020	(11,186)	(8,460)	(2,229)	(8,847)	(30,722)
Charge for the year	(544)	(575)	(268)	(505)	(1,892)
Disposals	-	-	-	214	214
Balance as at 31 December, 2021	(11,730)	(9,035)	(2,497)	(9,138)	(32,400)
Net book value:					
Balance as at 31 December, 2020	15,992	5,315	3,232	1,255	25,794
Balance as at 31 December, 2021	15,448	4,740	3,360	1,059	24,607

Fixed assets purchased using unrestricted funds are depreciated over their estimated useful lives as per Note II.9.

2. Land

In 1990, the commune of Gland gave IUCN the right to use a plot of land for the purpose of building the IUCN Secretariat Headquarters. The right was granted at no cost for a period of 50 years, i.e. until August 2040. In 2008, the commune of Gland gave IUCN the right of use of an adjacent piece of land to the original plot for a period of 50 years, with the permission to construct an extension to the existing IUCN Headquarters building.

3. IUCN Headquarters building

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

Included in Building Infrastructures and Building Installations is the Headquarters building of IUCN. This consists of an original building and an extension.

a) Original building

The original building was financed by donations received from the Swiss Confederation, the Canton of Vaud and the Commune of Gland. Although IUCN formally owns the Headquarters building, it enjoys a restricted use and cannot dispose of it or use it as collateral without the approval of the Swiss Government. If disposed of, the Swiss Government has the right to recuperate its initial outlay plus a percentage of the value added, if applicable. The cost of the building is included in fixed assets and the net book value is matched by a corresponding value of deferred income to recognise the restricted nature of the building. The deferred income is released over the estimated useful life of the building in line with the depreciation of the building.

In 2014, the Canton of Vaud provided a grant of CHF 600 towards the renovation of the original building. The grant will be released over the estimated useful life of the building renovation (20 years).

b) Building extension

The building extension was financed by an interest free loan from the Swiss Government of CHF 20,000 payable in 50 equal yearly instalments of CHF 400, the first of which was paid in December 2010. In addition to the loan from the Swiss Government, IUCN received cash donations of CHF 4,692 and in-kind donations of CHF 1,815.

XIII. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets consist of an ERP system and portal applications.

Movement in Intangible assets

	2021	2020
Purchase value:		
Balance at 1 January	4,946	4,741
Additions	153	205
Balance at 31 December	5,099	4,946
Amortisation:		
Balance as of 1 January	(4,670)	(4,495)
Charge for the year	(178)	(175)
Balance at 31 December	(4,848)	(4,670)
Net Book Value at 31 December	251	276

XIV. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities represent amounts owed to creditors and suppliers as at the end of the year. Of the total outstanding balance of CHF 13,180 as at 31 December 2021 (2020 – CHF 11,184), CHF 6,691 (2020 – CHF 6023) is related to Headquarters and the balance to regional and country offices.

	2021	2020
Accounts payable and supplier accruals	6,215	5,585
Accruals for implementing partners	6,965	5,599
Balance at 31 December	13,180	11,184

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

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XV. PENSION FUND OBLIGATIONS

IUCN operates different pension plans in different countries, each conforming to the legal regulations in the respective country. On 31 December 2021, the liability to the pension schemes amounted to CHF 3 (2020 – CHF nil).

XVI. ADVANCES FROM HOSTED ORGANISATIONS

At 31 December 2021 IUCN held funds advanced from hosted organisations of CHF 220 (2020 – CHF 102) advanced to hosted organisations).

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	102	(307)
Income	-	233
Expenditure	(10)	(21)
	92	(95)
Movement on funds held	128	197
Balance at 31 December	220	102

XVII. PROVISIONS

1. Projects in deficit

The provision for projects in deficit is funded by unrestricted income and covers projects where negotiations are still ongoing but where IUCN considers that it may not be able to obtain additional funds from donors to cover expenditures already incurred.

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Movement in project deficit provision

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	4,686	2,375
Additions to provision	2,258	2,753
Utilisation of provision	(892)	(442)
Reversal of Congress provision	(1,673)	-
Reclassified doubtful receivables	(3,314)	-
Balance at 31 December	1,065	4,686
Region	2021	2020
Asia	118	596
Eastern and Southern Africa Region	426	1,021
Europe	3	34
Headquarters	43	2,100
Mediterranean	45	92
Oceania	12	321
United States	26	108
Western and Central Africa	392	172
West Asia	-	242
Balance at 31 December	1,065	4,686

In 2021, provisions of CHF 3,314 were reclassified and netted off donor funds receivable (CHF 1,063 – note IX) and project funds receivable (CHF 2,251 – note X).

2. Staff termination

The provision for staff termination is calculated separately for each office to comply with local labour laws. Irrespective of local labour law, provision is made for the estimated cost of staff termination when a decision has been made to terminate a member of staff and the decision has been communicated to the individual concerned.

Movement in provision for staff termination

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	1,690	1,577
Additions to provision	1,026	678
Utilization of provision	(745)	(565)
Balance at 31 December	1,971	1,690

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XVIII. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred unrestricted income represents income received in advance of the period to which it relates.

	2021	2020
Deferred unrestricted income	3,132	4,977
Donations for construction of HQ building extension		
Donations in cash	2,449	2,550
Donations in kind	195	221
Donation in cash for renovation of original building	372	434
	3,016	3,174
Headquarters original building	6,475	6,784
Interest free government loan	3,130	3,285
Total	15,753	18,220
Current		
Deferred unrestricted income	3,132	4,977
Buildings:		
Original building	339	339
Building extension	128	128
Total buildings	467	467
Total current deferred income	3,599	5,444
Non-current		
Original building	6,167	6,301
Building extension	5,987	6,475
Total long term deferred income	12,154	12,776
Total deferred income	15,753	18,220

Donations received for the headquarters buildings (original and extension) are recorded as deferred income and recognised over the useful life of the corresponding purchased or donated assets (see Note XI 3).

The deferred income on the government loan represents the difference between the fair value of the loan CHF 12,048 (2020 – CHF 12,294) and the outstanding cash value of the loan CHF 15,178 (2020 – CHF 15,579) (see Note XVIII). This difference represents the fair value of the interest saved on the interest free loan granted by the Swiss Government and is recognised over the period of the loan.

XIX. NEW BUILDING LOAN

Headquarters building extension loan

	2021	2020
Current	249	246
Non-current	11,799	12,048
Balance at 31 December	12,048	12,294

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The Swiss Government provided an interest free loan of CHF 20,000 to finance the headquarters building extension.

The loan is repayable in 50 annual instalments of CHF 400. The first instalment was paid in December 2010. The fair value of the loan is estimated at CHF 12,048 (2020 – CHF 12,294). The outstanding cash value of the loan has been discounted at a rate of 1.25% (2020 – 1.25%) which represents the market interest rate for a 10-year loan based on current market conditions. The difference of CHF 3,130 (2020 – CHF 3,285) between the outstanding cash value and the fair value of the loan is the benefit derived from the interest-free loan and is recorded as deferred income (see Note XVII).

The value of the interest that would have been paid on an equivalent commercial loan of 1.25% is estimated at CHF 190 (2020 – CHF 195). This has been recorded in the income and expenditure statement under Interest income to recognise the benefit of the interest free loan and under financial charges to recognise the interest that would have been paid.

XX. FUNDS AND UNRESTRICTED RESERVES

1. Unrestricted reserves

Currency translation adjustments & foreign exchange gains and losses

Exchange gains and losses at the individual ledger levels are dealt with in the income statement. The net unrestricted loss on exchange for the year amounted to CHF 43 loss (2020 – loss of CHF 484).

Exchange gains and losses on consolidation and translation of ledgers maintained in other currencies to CHF are taken to the currency translation adjustment reserve. In 2021, the translation of balances to reporting currency resulted in a currency loss of CHF 874 (2020 – loss of CHF 153), which exceeded the balance on the currency translation adjustment reserve by CHF 527. This amount has been recognised in the income and expenditure statement as part of net gains/losses on foreign exchange.

2. Designated reserves

a) Reserve for statutory meetings

In 2021, CHF 235 was allocated (2020 – CHF 93 was allocated) to the Reserve for statutory meetings from Retained surpluses to cover costs for the Regional Conservation Fora.

b) Other designated reserves

The following allocations and appropriations were made to designated reserves:

	2021		2020	
	Allocations	Appropriations	Allocations	Appropriations
Commission operating funds	-	322	946	-
External review	75	-	-	102
System investments	-	-	-	180
Regional conservation fora	235	-	93	-
Renovation fund	10	-	9	-
Institutional strengthening	1,000	-	-	-
Membership engagement	800	-	-	-
Commission activities	400	-	-	-
Knowledge products and knowledge management	300	-	-	-
Total	2,820	322	1,048	282

Additionally, at the end of 2021, the balance on the designated reserve for the IUCN Commission Operating Funds of CHF 1,196 was transferred to unrestricted reserves in line with IUCN reserves policy.

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c) Renovation fund

A net allocation of CHF 10 (2020 – CHF 9) was made from Retained surpluses to the Renovation fund to cover future renovation costs of the IUCN Headquarters building.

XXI. RETENTION OF STAFF INCOME TAX

Swiss Government tax rebates amounted to CHF 1,700 (2020 – CHF 1,666) and represents the value of taxes that would have been paid by non-Swiss staff in the absence of the Fiscal Agreement between IUCN and the Swiss Government which exempts non-Swiss staff from payroll taxes and which entered into effect on 1 January 1987.

XXII. FRAMEWORK INCOME

Annex A lists Framework Agreements income by donor and details income allocations to the IUCN Programme and operational units. Framework income includes in-kind contributions of CHF 635 (2020 – CHF 661).

XXIII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income of CHF 4,790 (2020 – CHF 5,004) shown under Secretariat unrestricted funds includes overhead and management fees from Ramsar Convention Secretariat of CHF 513 (2020 – CHF 529), rental income of CHF 987 (2020 – CHF 975), recognition of deferred income of donations for the headquarters original building and building extension CHF 467 (2020 – CHF 467), and in-kind contributions of staff other than Framework staff in-kind of CHF 872 (2020 – CHF 730). The balance of other operating income is made up of miscellaneous external income received by IUCN at both Headquarters and other offices around the world.

XXIV. EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON REVALUATION OF PROJECT BALANCES

Project balances are expressed in the currency of the underlying donor contract. At the end of the year, project balances are translated to the currency of the office ledger in which they reside at the year-end rate. Project balances expressed in non-CHF ledgers are further revalued to CHF using the year-end exchange rates. The resulting unrealised gain or loss is recorded as an adjustment to project balances on the balance sheet and the Currency translation adjustment reserve. The net adjustment is passed through the income and expenditure statement for project agreements to reflect the net movement on the project portfolio.

XXV. AUDIT FEE

The following fees were paid to the auditors of IUCN's financial statements.

	2021	2020
Consolidated financial statement audit	196	181
Other audits	48	61

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

XXVI. RELATED PARTIES

1. Identity of related parties

a) The Commissions

The Commissions of IUCN are networks of expert volunteers entrusted to develop and advance the institutional knowledge and experience and objectives of IUCN. The Commissions are established by Congress which determines their mandate.

b) The National and Regional Committees

National and Regional Committees are groupings of Members of IUCN from specific states or regions. Their role is to facilitate cooperation among Members and to coordinate the participation of Members in the programme and governance of IUCN.

c) The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)

Ramsar is hosted by the IUCN Secretariat and operates under its legal personality. It is headed by a Secretary General with sole responsibility for the administration of the convention funds and for all administrative matters, with the exception of those requiring the exercise of legal personality. IUCN provides services to the Ramsar Secretariat in terms of financial and budgetary management, office facilities, human resources management and information technology.

d) TRAFFIC International

TRAFFIC International is a charity registered in the United Kingdom. IUCN is a founder member and sits on the Board. The IUCN Secretariat hosts TRAFFIC operations in its offices in Cameroon, Thailand and South Africa where they operate under the legal personality of IUCN.

e) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – US

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – US is a US registered charity whose main purpose is to raise funds for conservation to be spent in partnership with IUCN and its Members.

2. Transactions with related parties

During the course of the year IUCN made contributions of CHF 1,300 to the Commissions (2020 – CHF 1,671). The amount is distributed across the expenditure headings that reflect the nature of the expenses incurred by the Commissions. Unspent allocations are included under Other Designated Reserves

During the year and as part of the services IUCN provides to Ramsar, IUCN received funds of CHF 5,545 (2020 – CHF 5,030) and incurred payments of CHF 4,937 (2020 – CHF 4,360) on behalf of Ramsar. At year-end the balance held in trust for Ramsar amounted to CHF 6,946 (2020 – CHF 5,634). These transactions are recorded in Ramsar accounts and financial statements and are therefore not presented in the financial statements of IUCN. During the year, IUCN received fees of CHF 513 (2020 – CHF 529) for the services provided to Ramsar and which are included in Other operating income.

During the year IUCN made contributions of CHF 276 to TRAFFIC International (2020 – CHF 412) and received fees of CHF 111 (2020 – CHF 98) for hosting TRAFFIC operations.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

During the year, IUCN received funds from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – US of USD 98 for projects (CHF 90) and USD for Patrons of Nature 333 (CHF 304). In 2020, USD 647 (CHF 594) was received for projects and USD 641 (CHF 588) for Patrons of Nature.

Summary of legally controlled entities:

Company	Year-end closing	Currency	Capital	Share of capital 2021	Share of capital 2020
The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Registered Trustees, (WASAA Trust Fund, Nairobi)	31.12	KES	233,446	100%	100%
IUCN, Bureau de Représentation auprès de l'Union Européenne aisbl	31.12	EUR	701	100%	100%
Associação IUCN	31.12	BLR	(30)	20%	20%
IUCN UK (A Company Limited by Guarantee)	31.12	GBP	110	NA	NA
IUCN Maldives	31.12	USD	-	100%	100%
IUCN PNG "Mangrove Rehabilitation and Management Project Association	dormant				

XXVII. 2021 WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

The IUCN World Congress is IUCN's highest governing body. It comprises the duly accredited delegates of the Members of IUCN and takes place every four years.

The 2021 Congress – initially scheduled to be held in 2020 - was postponed to September 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2020 financial statements, a provision of CHF 1,673 was made for projected Congress losses based on estimated income and expenditure, taking into consideration the expected evolution of the pandemic. This provision was not utilised as the Congress ended with a net surplus of CHF 662. The net surplus comprises a surplus of CHF 1,200 realised in 2021 less deficits recognised in previous years of CHF 538. The surplus realised in 2021, together with the reversal of the provision made in 2020 have been recognised in the income statement and have been allocated to unrestricted reserves.

XXVIII. STAFF HEADCOUNT

IUCN's headcount including staff in-kind is as follows:

	2021	2020
Average employees during the year	915	832

XXIX. OPERATING LEASES

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in CHF ('000) unless otherwise stated

At 31 December 2021, IUCN has future minimum office rental commitments amounting to CHF 3'760 (2020 – CHF 4,197) relating to expected rental fees until the end of the lease contracts, all of which expires in 1 to 5 years.

IUCN has leasing contracts for office equipment and maintenance amounting to CHF 49 (2020 – CHF 104) expiring in 1 to 2 years.

XXX. BANK GUARANTEES

At 31 December 2021, IUCN had bank guarantees in Euro 30 (2020 – EUR nil) and Kuwaiti Dinar 19 (2019 – KWD 19), for a total value CHF 88 (2020 – CHF 80) in favour of IUCN donors. The bank guarantee existing in Ugandan Shilling at the end of 2020 was not maintained. Cash for an equivalent amount is pledged at corresponding banks.

XXXI. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia has currently seen approximately three million refugees leave Ukraine with international donors directing more Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to support the refugees. IUCN relies on ODA funding with approximately 80% of funds from this source. This includes membership dues from some State Members, Framework agreements and restricted funding for project implementation or execution. IUCN has assessed the impact of the Ukraine crisis on its income streams. Existing commitments from ODA for restricted funding are not expected to be impacted. Unrestricted income in the form of membership dues and Framework agreements are for the most part confirmed for the 2022 year. As a result, we do not expect the Ukraine crisis to have a negative impact on IUCN's financial result in 2022.

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ANNEX A – CORE FUNDS UNDER FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS

All amounts in CHF ('000)

	2021	2021	2020	2020
	Secretariat expenditure	Framework core allocation	Secretariat expenditure	Framework core allocation
Central and West Africa Region	3,338	666	2,772	584
Eastern and Southern Africa Region	5,644	752	4,644	535
Asia Region	6,354	948	6,099	715
Meso America and Caribbean	3,796	548	3,429	514
South America and Brazil	989	275	1,117	268
European Regional Office, Brussels	1,088	-	1,048	-
Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office	550	76	528	37
West Asia Region	1,019	298	991	195
Mediterranean Cooperation Centre	1,450	184	1,390	-
Oceania	1,466	286	1,390	190
North America Regional Office	824	-	869	-
Sub Total Regional Components	26,518	4,033	24,277	3,038
Director's Office, Biodiversity Conservation Group	301	356	356	338
Species Programme	3,019	290	3,285	427
Protected Areas Programme	2,149	285	1,902	390
World Heritage Programme	1,064	333	1,091	316
Traffic International	276	-	412	212
Sub Total Biodiversity Conservation Group	6,809	1,264	7,046	1,683
Director's Office, Nature-based Solutions Group	448	381	436	338
Ecosystem Management Programme	1,838	544	1,567	971
Forest & Climate Change Programme	1,933	237	1,960	294
Marine & Polar Programme	1,543	238	1,826	226
Water & Food Security Programme	748	238	727	226
Business & Biodiversity Programme	1,175	240	1,193	229
Governance and Rights Programme	1,010	285	1,242	943
Sub Total Nature-based Solutions Group	8,695	2,163	8,951	3,227
Director's Office, Programme & Policy Group	57	57	390	406
Economic Knowledge	877	427	982	480
Science and Knowledge Unit	888	687	828	614
Global Policy Unit	-	-	713	525
Environmental Law Programme	1,189	285	1,044	316
GEF Coordination Unit	480	152	545	119
Sub Total PPG – Programme & Policy Group	3,491	1,608	4,502	2,460
Commission on Education and Communication	214	-	180	-
Commission on Ecosystem Management	152	-	93	-
World Commission on Environmental Law	383	-	65	-
World Commission on Protected Areas	161	-	55	-
Species Survival Commission	295	-	240	-
Commission on Environment, Economics and Social Policy	291	-	92	-
Sub Total Commissions	1,496	-	725	-
Director's office, Union Development Group	2,223	3	2,302	-
Governance	484	-	615	-
Sub Total Union Development	2,707	3	2,917	-
Directorate	1,909	660	1,062	-
IUCN Academy	4	-	-	-
International Policy Centre	817	560	-	-
Office of the Legal Adviser	623	-	573	-
Oversight Unit	232	-	236	-
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit	676	594	548	299
External Review	-	75	-	-
Global Communications Unit	1,258	593	1,188	-
Finance Group	1,658	-	1,689	-
Global Programme Operations Unit	1,733	592	1,715	594
Human Resources Management Group	1,039	-	1,014	-
Strategic Partnerships Unit	1,050	1,267	844	554
General Services Unit	2,817	-	2,991	-
Information Systems Group	3,835	205	3,662	-
Sub Total Corporate Support Units	17,651	4,546	15,522	1,447
OVERALL TOTAL	67,367	13,617	63,940	11,855
Other operating expenditure	423	-	(199)	-
Operating expenses as per the Income & Expenditure Statement	67,790	13,617	63,741	11,855
Reconciliation of Framework Income to the Financial Statements		2021		2020
Overall Total allocations as above		13,617		11,855
Realised foreign exchange losses on cash contributions		30		(2)
Framework funding allocated to projects		-		463
Surplus/(Deficit) at year-end transferred to unrestricted reserve		-		(212)
Total Funding Framework Agreements				12,104

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ANNEX A – CORE FUNDS UNDER FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS

All amounts in CHF ('000)

	2021	2020
Framework Agreement Partners	TOTAL	TOTAL
Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), Ministry of Ecological and Inclusive Transition (MTES), Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAA); Ministry of Overseas Territories (MOM) – France	1,010	1,344
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (MOE) – Korea	742	762
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Finland	752	378
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	2,807	-
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) – Norway	2,160	2,141
Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) – Sweden	4,219	4,974
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – Switzerland	1,500	1,800
U.S. Department of State	457	705
Total Funding Framework Agreements	13,647	12,104

Note:

Framework income allocations are made on the basis of budgeted income at the start of the year. The difference between allocations made and actual income received is taken to unrestricted reserves. This is compensated by balances on other funding sources to arrive at the overall result for the year.

Proposal to IUCN Council Finance and Audit Committee Allocation of 2021 surplus

This document lays out the IUCN Director General (DG)'s proposal to the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) on the allocation of the 2021 financial surplus. The proposal is summarised on page 1, followed by a detailed description of the proposed investments. This note should be reviewed alongside the *Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2021*.

Despite the external context in the face of the COVID-19 emergency and resulting economic repercussions, IUCN managed to end 2021 with a surplus. This is undoubtedly a very positive result, particularly given the 2021 financial plan foresaw a breakeven result.

Significant effort and a number of factors sit behind this positive financial result:

- With COVID-19 measures gradually being lifted, the majority of projects in the portfolio were able to resume activities, resulting in an increased implementation rate.
- Increased operational efficiency and a strong management push towards increasing the level of operational costs funded by the project portfolio (e.g. through an overhead policy and costing framework that aim to improve budgeting practices and increase direct cost recovery). All these efforts were underpinned by monitoring of financial results on a monthly basis.
- Strengthened management of project planning, budgeting and reporting through a new, coherent planning and budgeting cycle.
- Good management of Congress finances – both on the expenditure side, as well as increased effort in fundraising and sponsorships, resulting in a CHF0.7m Congress surplus
- Increased framework funding, as a result of the investment made in resource mobilisation in 2021.
- Membership dues income being higher than budgeted.

The financial results show a surplus of CHF5.7m (subject to completion of the audit), of which:

- CHF2.2m will be used to replenish the unrestricted reserves in respect of previous drawdowns for 2021 Congress.
- CHF1m for organisational strengthening, approved by Council as part of the 2022 Workplan and Budget.

This leaves a total of CHF2.5m that needs to be allocated. The DG proposes the following:

- An additional CHF1m for the unrestricted reserves, in line with recommendations of the Treasurer and FAC to increase reserves to mitigate risks. This means a total of CHF3.2m allocation to the reserves
- CHF0.8m investment for Membership engagement and support
- CHF0.4m investment for Commissions
- CHF0.3m investment in knowledge products and knowledge management, namely the Red List, in line with Resolution 131 - Ensuring adequate funding for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and the IUCN Library

A detailed description of each item is provided below:

1. Investment for Membership Engagement and Support (CHF0.8m in total)

Replenishment of unrestricted reserves in respect of previous drawdowns for Congress:		
2020	1,673	
2017-2019	-538	1,135
Allocation to 2022 budget (approved by Council)		
		1,000
Balance remaining:		2,670

Figure 1: Snip from Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2021.

- **Upgrading of the e-voting system (CHF0.1m)**

The current e-voting system has been designed under the requirements at the time, i.e. to be used only for one motion at a time. It also takes time to upload the description of the vote which makes it difficult to be used in real-time. As we move into enabling a full e-voting system during the General Assembly (GA), we will need to upgrade the current system in order to fulfil the related requirements. These would include:

- ✓ Ability to support flexible options, such as select voting for both onsite and offsite at the same time or only onsite using a code system available for participants physically present in one location or multiple locations etc.
- ✓ Enable real time online voting by developing a system for fast and easy entering of the texts of the motions/items to vote on in multiple languages.
- ✓ Flexibility to run multiple e-votes in parallel.
- ✓ Ability to ensure a good user experience on all kind of devices (from a mobile phone to a laptop, including tablets of multiple sizes, etc...) and on all kind of Internet connection (from 3G to broadband).
- ✓ Automation of the results and ability to display quickly the results of the vote in the GA room a few minutes after the vote is closed.
- ✓ Increased security for all components of the system, based on the work done for securing the e-elections in Marseille. Including monitoring of improper behaviour, illegal access to backend system, etc.

With these improvements, we can ensure that we will have a system available to accommodate all Members' involvement wherever they are, before, during and after any General Assembly and be prepared to support the decision from the Advisory Group from Resolution 148. This investment would undoubtedly further strengthen the Union's democratic processes.

- **Hybrid digital conference platform (CHF0.3m)**

A hybrid digital platform will allow IUCN to host fully hybrid or fully virtual events, and to live stream onsite sessions. In today's events landscape, it is an essential tool for successful, cutting-edge convenings.

The platform should be available in the 3 official IUCN languages and allow for interactivity (Q&A and comments). It should support multiple events and be used for congresses and any other IUCN events as needed. The platform will be accessible for all participants, and for IUCN Members in particular, around the world.

Main functionalities should include:

- ✓ Participation: During the sessions, online participants can take part by viewing the session real time, writing in the chat, submitting questions or joining polls. For hybrid events, this is one way to connect both audiences since the in-person audience will be asked to join the mobile version of the platform to network, join the chat and submit questions the same way.
- ✓ Networking: on the platform participants can connect with each other, network and conduct video calls easily.
- ✓ Recordings: the platform can store the recordings of the event, which gives participants the opportunity to watch the sessions (again) as they wish.
- ✓ Sponsor visibility: a platform provides a space for sponsors or exhibitors to have visibility, and/or meetings with participants, who may also download information about the sponsoring organisations.

- ✓ Speaker promotion & management: speakers can also be featured so anyone can easily find more information about them.

The investment in a multi-event platform compared to hiring a new company for each event will allow for a more cost-effective approach, optimising staff time and training as well as having consistent approaches to our congresses. It also will enable us to capitalise on developing a long-term relationship with the supplier who will gain an in-depth understanding of IUCN needs and operation, easing event operation.

- **Digital member-zone (CHF0.2m)**

To support effective communications, knowledge sharing and networking with and among members and strengthen the democratic processes of the Union, it is crucial to build a well-functioning online community platform with up to date technology.

In the membership engagement strategy approved by the Council at its 98th meeting (which went through a comprehensive consultation with the membership) it was pointed out that:

“Communication with Members is key. In this digital age, it is imperative for the Union to remain current with its technology. The Union Portal (intranet) is based on dated technology and is no longer adequate to serve Members’ needs. It will be necessary to plan for an upgrade in technology on this front.”

It is also noted that a new communications tool is requested by the Commissions, and this platform is intended to serve this purpose.

The new digital member-zone will empower the Union by bringing people together online, help strengthen the voice of the different communities and constituencies of IUCN, empower Members and Commission members to share knowledge and activities and ultimately drive our common goals under Nature 2030.

Key functions of the digital member-zone should include, but not limited to:

- ✓ Communications: Members can communicate in various and effective ways including basic posts, likes, tagging (by organisation or topics), comments, private messages, discussion forum etc.
- ✓ Content management: Manage the way content can be created and shared by Members and for Members, including content curation, content dashboards, feature content, follow and search etc.
- ✓ Member engagement: Easily engage and monitor member engagement, including bulk email sending, profile setting, community creation and management, member polls and quizzing, log-in and registration management etc.

Other functions could include interactive Resolutions implementation tracker, crowdsourcing ideas and solutions from members and multi-language interface, amongst others.

- **Regional Conservation Forums (CHF0.2m)**

IUCN has over 1,400 Members in over 170 countries. In the spirit of Article 3 of the IUCN Statutes, membership funds should be used to mobilise Members to achieve IUCN’s mission and vision. We propose to invest CHF0.1m to provide regional (11) spaces for discussion of conservation issues that will support IUCN’s policy influence and programme delivery. These virtual regional forums will be closely coordinated with Regional and National Committees of IUCN Members.

These spaces will serve as preamble in preparation for the World Conservation Congress by following up on Resolutions and being a voice of political influence. This will also allow Members not

only to plan their actions ahead of the World Conservation Congress (through attendance at physical Regional Conservation Forums), but to also enable information flow and plan actions between congresses.

It is proposed that CHF0.1m are used to increase the funds to support the 11 Regional Conservation Forums before Congress. As it is known, there have been financial limitations in the past for IUCN Members to attend the Regional Conservation Forums. The Regional Conservation Forum have proved to be spaces to bring together ideas, demonstrate the work of the Members, put together motions, prepare for the programme discussion, discuss possible governance reforms, debate regional conservation challenges and the IUCN agenda.

2. Investment for Commissions (CHF0.4m in total)

Three Congresses led by IUCN Commissions are planned for 2022. These include:

- ✓ The 2nd Asia Parks Congress, taking place on 24-29 May 2022 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. The organisation is led by WCPA in collaboration with the Secretariat, the Sabah Parks, the Governments of Malaysia and Sabah.
- ✓ IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress, taking place on 18-23 July, 2022 in Kigali Rwanda. The organisation is led by WCPA in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment- Rwanda as well as the African Wildlife Foundation.
- ✓ World Environment Law Congress: taking place on 3-6 October in Oslo, Norway. The organisation is led by WCEL and the theme is "The Transformative Power of Law: Addressing Global Environmental Challenges"

These Congresses were postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions and would require additional budget allocation in order to have a successful organisation this year.

In addition, as noted in section 1, the Digital member zone will be at the disposal of Commission members as well, to enhance engagement and provide a more user-friendly platform for Commissions to engage with all IUCN constituencies.

3. Investment for Knowledge Products and Knowledge Management (CHF0.3m in total)

• **Red List on Threatened Species (CHF0.2m)**

The Red List currently is undercapitalised and relies on external capacity to maintain several key products. It is over-reliant on philanthropic grant-based business model, subsidised by internal allocations of unrestricted funds, which poses a risk to the long-term sustainability of this knowledge product. This allocation is in line with Members' wishes (through Resolution 131); it also builds on the recommendations of the 2021 IUCN Data Audit to reframe the business model that the Red List has relied upon and ensure it can transition to a more financially sustainable business model. The proposed allocation is CHF0.2m.

• **IUCN Library (CHF0.1m)**

The IUCN Library dates back to 1928, before the establishment of the Union. It continues to play a core yet distinct function: preserving the institutional memory of the organisation; providing research support so as to underpin IUCN's reputation as a knowledge organisation; serving as a digital and print repository for IUCN knowledge outputs and documentation. These functions support the entire Union and go beyond the knowledge generated through the project portfolio. This allocation will enable the Library to maintain a key service to Members, Commissions and Secretariat and make some much needed investments, including the establishment of a digital library platform to further enhance IUCN's role as a curator and provider of key conservation scientific literature. The proposed allocation is CHF0.1m.

Review of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (audit in progress)

1) Unrestricted (Core) income and expenditure

The below table summarises IUCN core income and expenditure for 2021 compared to the 2021 Council approved budget and the actual results for 2020.

CHF m	Unrestricted Income & Expenditure			
	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Variance	2020 Actual
Membership dues	12.5	12.2	0.3	12.7
Framework income	13.7	12.5	1.2	12.1
Other income	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.7
Total income	33.3	30.3	3.0	31.4
Cost recovery from projects	39.3	34.9	4.4	34.5
Operating expenditure	(67.8)	(64.7)	(3.1)	(63.8)
Operating surplus / (deficit)	4.8	0.5	4.3	2.2
Other income and expenditure	0.9	(1.1)	2.0	(3.5)
Net surplus / (deficit)	5.7	(0.6)	6.3	(1.2)
Transfer from/(to) designated reserves	(2.5)	0.6	(3.1)	(0.7)
Result after reserve adjustments	3.2	(0.0)	3.2	(2.0)

a) Overall result

The result after transfers to designated reserves is a **surplus of CHF 3.2m** vs. a breakeven budget.

Major variances:

Positive impact:

Membership dues above budget	CHF 0.3m
Framework income above budget	CHF 1.2m
Other income above budget	CHF 1.5m
Cost recovery above budget	CHF 4.4m
Other income and expenditure above budget	CHF 2.0m

Negative impact:

Operating expenditure above budget	CHF 3.1m
Transfers to designated reserves above budget	CHF 3.1m

The positive result compared to budget is a result of a mix of factors.

Key items are:

- Increase in implementation rate following the progressive lifting of COVID-19 measures and management action to increase delivery, leading to higher rates of cost recovery (increase in funding of staff costs and infrastructure costs from the project portfolio).
- Increased operational efficiency and a strong management push towards increasing the level of operational costs funded by the project portfolio, underpinned by monitoring of financial results on a monthly basis.
- Congress surplus of CHF0.7m, coupled with reversal of the provision of CHF 1.7m made in 2020 which was not utilised; reflecting tight management of Congress income and expenditure.
- Increased framework funding, reflecting investment in resource mobilisation.
- Membership dues being higher than budget.

b) Income

Total unrestricted income was CHF 33.3m vs. a budget of CHF 30.3m.

Membership dues

CHF m	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Variance	2020 Actual
Membership dues invoiced	12.5	12.2	0.3	12.7
Provision / write offs	0.3	(0.5)	0.8	(0.6)
Net membership dues	12.8	11.7	1.1	12.1

Invoiced Membership dues were CHF 12.5m vs. a budget of CHF 12.2m, a similar level to 2020. No provision for overdue amounts was required, and a previous provision of CHF 0.3m was reversed. See note V of the financial statements for further information.

Framework income

	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Variance	2020 Actual
	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m
Denmark	2.8	1.4	1.4	-
Norway	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.1
Sweden	4.2	4.0	0.2	5.0
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	-	1.8
France	1.0	1.3	(0.3)	1.3
Republic of Korea	0.7	0.7	-	0.8
Finland	0.8	0.8	-	0.4
USA	0.5	0.7	(0.2)	0.7
Total	13.7	12.5	1.2	12.1

Total framework income received was CHF 13.7m vs. a budget of CHF 12.5m. The main variance of CHF 1.4m relates to Denmark. This relates to restricted framework funding. The income was restricted by programme area and impact target. Despite the restrictions it was decided to include this amount under unrestricted income as the terms of the contract provided a high level of flexibility over its use.

Total framework income includes in-kind contributions (seconded staff) of CHF 0.6m from France and Denmark, and a cash contribution of CHF 0.2m from the Republic of Korea to pay for seconded staff.

Cost recovery

Cost recovery from projects was CHF 39.3m vs. a budget of CHF 34.9m (see section 2. for further analysis).

c) Expenditure

Operating expenditure was CHF 67.8m vs a budget of CHF 67.2m, and was broken down as follows:

	2021 Actual		2020 Actual	
	CHF m	%	CHF m	%
Staff costs	57.3	85%	53.6	84%
Consultants	1.6	2%	1.6	3%
Grants to partners	0.3	0%	0.4	1%
Travel	1.1	2%	0.7	1%
Workshops and conferences	0.3	0%	0.2	0%
Publications and printing costs	0.3	1%	0.3	0%
Office and general administrative costs	3.2	5%	3.3	5%
Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance	1.0	1%	0.9	1%
Professional fees or costs	0.7	1%	0.5	1%
Depreciation and amortisation	2.1	3%	2.2	3%
Total operating expenditure	67.8	100%	63.8	100%

Extract from Income and Expenditure Statement, page 3 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

The distribution of expenses is similar to that of 2020. Travel costs are higher as a result of the participation of staff in Congress. Staff costs represented 85% of operating costs.

d) Other income and expenditure

CHFm	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Variance	2020 Actual
Interest income	0.2	0.4	(0.2)	0.3
Financial charges	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)
Capital gains/(losses)	0.3	-	0.3	0.1
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(0.0)	(0.3)	0.3	(0.5)
Net movements in provisions and write-offs	(2.0)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.7)
2021 Congress	2.9	-	2.9	(1.3)
Total other income and expenditure	0.9	(1.1)	2.0	(3.5)

Extract from Income and Expenditure Statement, page 3 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

i. Interest income

Interest income represents the in-kind benefit of the interest-free loan from the Swiss government for the Headquarters extension (CHF 0.2m) plus minor amounts received on bank deposits and the investment portfolio.

ii. Financial charges

Financial charges include bank charges and interest paid on holdings of EUR, CHF and SEK as the base rates of these currencies are negative, and the value of interest that would have been paid on the headquarters building loan if it had been obtained on a commercial basis (CHF 0.2m) – this offsets the in-kind benefit of the interest free loan noted above.

iii. Capital gains/(losses)

Capital gains of CHF 0.3m were recorded on IUCN's investment portfolio. Investments are recorded at fair value ("marked-to-market").

iv. Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange

Exchange gains and losses netted off to close to zero. IUCN implements a natural hedging strategy which aims to limit exchange losses by matching assets and liabilities in the same currency.

v. Net movements in provisions and write-offs

Net movements in provisions and write-offs include:

- Provisions for projects in deficit: CHF 2.3m
- Reversal of provision for overdue membership dues: (CHF 0.3m)

Provisions were made for several projects that were in deficit at the year end and where the likelihood of receiving additional funding from the donor was low. Provisions were made for a variety of reasons including, foreign exchange differences, disallowed expenses, and defaults by donors.

vi. 2021 Congress

The credit of CHF 2.9m comprises:

- Reversal of the 2020 Congress provision: CHF 1.7m
- Surplus realised in 2021: CHF 1.2m

The 2021 Congress – initially scheduled to be held in 2020 - was postponed to September 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2020 financial statements, a provision of CHF 1,673 was made for projected Congress losses based on estimated income and expenditure, taking into consideration the expected evolution of the pandemic. This provision was not utilised as the Congress ended with a net surplus of CHF 662. The net surplus comprises a surplus of CHF 1,200 realised in 2021 less deficits recognised in previous years of CHF 538.

e) Transfers to designated reserves

The following transfers to/(from) designated reserves are proposed:

	CHF m
Commission operating funds	(0.3)
Regional Conservation Forums	0.2
External review	0.1
Institutional strengthening	1.0
Membership engagement	0.8
Commission activities	0.4
Knowledge products and management	0.3
Total	2.5

Commission operating funds: CHF 0.3m drawdown from reserves. Commissions are allowed to underspend or overspend their annual budgetary allocations provided they do not exceed their allocations over the 4-year programme period. This policy was extended for one additional year following the postponement of the Congress to 2021. The remaining balance on the Commission Operating Funds of CHF 1.2m has been transferred to unrestricted reserves.

RCFs: CHF 0.2m allocation. Allocation made in accordance with the 2021 approved budget with the objective of building up a reserve to finance RCFs expected to take place in 2024.

External review: CHF 0.1m allocation. Allocation made in accordance with the 2021 approved budget with the objective of building up a reserve to finance the External Review which takes place every four years.

Institutional strengthening: CHF 1.0m allocation: Allocation made in accordance with the 2022 approved budget.

Membership engagement, Commission activities, Knowledge products and management – see separate paper *FAC 4.2b Proposal to reinvest the 2021 surplus*.

2) Project income and expenditure

a) Overall result

The below table summarises IUCN restricted income and expenditure for 2021 compared to the Council approved budget.

CHF m	Project Income & Expenditure			
	2021 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Variance	2020 Actual
Project income	98.1	113.1	(15.0)	77.9
Other income	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.2
Total income	103.7	113.1	(9.4)	78.1
Cost recovery from projects	(39.3)	(34.9)	(4.4)	(34.5)
Operating expenditure	(62.8)	(78.2)	15.4	(42.1)
Operating surplus / (deficit)	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.5
Other income and expenditure	(1.6)	0.0	(1.6)	(1.5)
Net surplus / (deficit)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0

IUCN recognises project income in line with actual expenditure in accordance with Swiss accounting law, hence the net result is zero. Income received in advance of the period in which it is spent is treated as deferred income and is shown on the balance sheet as *Project agreement advances*.

b) Income and expenditure

Restricted income and expenditure totalled CHF 103.7m. Although below the budget of CHF 113.1m it represents a significant increase on 2020 (CHF 78.1m). Implementation increased following the progressive lifting of Covid 19 restriction. Higher levels of implementation resulted in higher levels of cost recovery.

Other income of CHF 5.5m represents income from Congress (registrations, exhibition sales and sponsorships).

CHF 25m (2020: CHF 14m) of project expenditure was incurred through implementing partners and grantees.

3) BALANCE SHEET

a) Assets

	2021	2020
	CHFm	CHFm
Current assets		
Cash and short term bank deposits	74.3	63.1
Financial assets	16.0	16.0
Membership dues receivables	0.6	1.1
Staff receivables	0.3	0.2
Receivables from partner organisations	0.1	0.1
Advances to implementing partners	17.6	12.3
Prepayments	1.1	2.3
Donor funds receivable	8.6	7.9
Project agreement receivables	9.9	15.0
Framework agreements receivables	0.6	0.2
Other account receivables	1.9	1.2
Total current assets	131.1	119.3
Fixed assets (Net)	24.6	25.8
Intangible assets	0.3	0.3
Total non-current assets	24.9	26.1
TOTAL ASSETS	155.9	145.4

Extract from Consolidated Balance Sheet, page 2 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

Cash and short term bank deposits increased by CHF 11.2m, reflecting a growing portfolio.

Advances to implementing partners increased by CHF 5.3m, reflecting the increase in the GEF and GCF portfolio.

The increase in *Donor funds receivables* of CHF 0.7m reflects a higher level of project activity compared to 2020. The balance is after netting off provisions of CHF 1.1m. The 2020 comparative is shown gross. Similarly, *Project agreement receivables* are shown after netting off provisions of CHF 2.3m. The 2020 comparative is shown gross.

b) Liabilities

	2021	2020
	CHFm	CHFm
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Membership dues paid in advance	2.7	2.3
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13.2	11.2
Social charges payable	0.7	0.2
Project agreement advances	82.7	74.4
Deferred income	3.1	5.4
New building loan	0.5	0.2
Miscellaneous current liabilities	0.2	0.4
Advances from hosted organisations	0.3	0.1
Total current liabilities	103.4	94.2

Extract from Consolidated Balance Sheet, page 2 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

Current liabilities increased by CHF 9.2m compared to 2020. The main increase is in *project agreement advances* of CHF 8.3m, reflecting a growing portfolio and higher levels of project implementation.

c) Provisions and non-current liabilities

	2021	2020
	CHFm	CHFm
Provisions		
Projects in deficit	1.1	4.4
Staff leave and repatriation	2.3	2.3
Staff termination	2.0	1.7
Total provisions	5.3	8.3
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred income	12.2	12.8
Loan	11.8	12.0
Total non-current liabilities	24.0	24.8

Extract from Consolidated Balance Sheet, page 2 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

The overall level of provisions is CHF 3.0m lower than in 2020. This is not a real increase but a result of reclassification of CHF 1.1m of provisions against donor receivables and CHF 2.3m against project advances.

Note XV11 of the financial statements details movements on the projects in deficit provision.

Movement in project deficit provision

	2021	2020
Balance at 1 January	4,686	2,375
Additions to provision	2,258	2,753
Utilisation of provision	(892)	(442)
Reversal of Congress provision	(1,673)	-
Reclassified doubtful receivables	(3,314)	-
Balance at 31 December	1,065	4,686

Deferred income represents the in-kind benefit of the loan received from the Swiss Government and donations for the construction of the headquarters building extension, plus the net-book-value of the original headquarters building (donated). The deferred income will be recognized over the remaining lives of the buildings. The cash value of the loan at the end of 2021 was CHF 15.2m.

d) Reserves

	CHFm	CHFm
Reserves		
Designated reserves	3.9	2.6
Unrestricted reserves	19.1	15.1
Total designated and unrestricted	23.0	17.6

Extract from Funds and Reserves Statement, page 4 of the Unaudited Financial Statements

Designated and unrestricted reserves show an overall increase of CHF 5.4m.

Unrestricted reserves increased by CHF 4.0m, representing the result for the year of CHF 3.2m, a decrease of CHF 0.4m on the currency translation adjustment reserve and the transfer of the balance on Commission Operating Funds of CHF 1.2m from designated reserves to unrestricted reserves.

Designated reserves have increased by CHF 1.3m in line with the proposal to reinvest part of the 2021 surplus (CHF 2.5m) less the transfer of CHF 1.2m noted above.

The reduction in the currency translation reserve reflects the fall in certain currencies against the Swiss-franc. The ledgers of individual country offices are denominated in the local currency (with one or two exceptions). The net assets are translated to Swiss francs at the end of the year and revaluation differences recorded in the currency translation reserve



IUCN Council 2021-25

Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)

Fourth Meeting (virtual), Friday 22 April 2022 from 12:00 to 15:35 UTC/GMT

Present:

Rick Bates, Chair
Nihal Welikala, Treasurer
Norbert Baerlocher
Catherine Iorns
Ali Kaka
Vilmos Kiszal
Jong Soo Yoon

Apologies:

Marco Cerezo (proxy to Rick Bates)
Said Damhoureyeh
Sonia Castañeda Rial
Jon Paul Rodriguez

Secretariat

Bruno Oberle, Director General
Mike Davis, Chief Financial Officer
Jean Deong, Head of Financial Services

Invitees, agenda item 2

Marcello Stimato, Director, PricewaterhouseCoopers
Hamza Benhlal, Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers

FAC4 OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision
1	Approval of the Agenda	The Committee approved the agenda with the addition of the following under agenda item 7. Any Other Business (AOB): 1. Process to develop the twenty-year finance strategy 2. Finalise TOR for consultant
2	2021 results	The Committee reviewed the 2021 financial statements. a) 2021 Results The Director General noted that the result for the year was a surplus of CHF 5.7m and that this had been achieved as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in project implementation rate following the progressive lifting of COVID-19 measures and management action to increase delivery; • Increased operational efficiency and management action to increase the level of operational costs funded by the project portfolio; • Congress surplus of CHF0.7m, coupled with reversal of the provision of CHF 1.7m made in 2020 which was not utilised, reflecting tight management of Congress income and expenditure; • Increased framework funding and Membership dues.

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision
		<p>The FAC congratulated the Secretariat on the result of CHF 5.7m surplus for 2021.</p> <p>A. Proposal by Director General to increase budgeted spending in 2022 by CHF 1.5 m.</p> <p>The Director General presented a proposal to utilise (designate) CHF 1.5m of the surplus to fund activities to strengthen the work of Members and Commissions in 2022. This comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment for membership engagement and support, to upgrade the e-voting system, create a hybrid digital conference platform, create a digital member-zone, and additional support to the Regional Conservation Forums (CHF0.8m) - Provide funding support to Commissions for three Congresses scheduled in 2022 (CHF0.4m) - Invest in knowledge products and knowledge management with contributions to the Red List and IUCN Library (CHF0.3m) <p>The FAC discussed the proposal by the DG to increase budgeted spending by CHF 1.5 m for the purposes listed above.</p> <p>It was noted that this additional expenditure would result in an operational deficit of CHF 0.9 m for 2022, and a deficit for the year of CHF 0.5m after taking into consideration budgeted reserve movements. This compares with a surplus of CHF 1.0m shown in the Council approved budget.</p> <p>The FAC noted the increase in risk and uncertainty due to the Ukraine crisis, which together with Covid impacts on the finances of many countries, may impact income and project implementation.</p> <p>In view of the significant external changes which occurred since the budget was presented, the FAC requests that an updated forecast for 2022 be presented to FAC, which takes into account the impact of recent global events and trends on the financials. The forecast should include an estimate of project implementation and outcomes after detailed consultation with the regions. It should also include the impact, if any, on budgeted unrestricted income and on the investment portfolio and foreign exchange positions.</p> <p>The FAC had no objection to the additional expenditure proposed of CHF 1.5m. However, if the forecast results in an increase in the deficit for the year beyond CHF 0.9 m, the Secretariat is requested to review and prioritise this additional spending.</p> <p>B. The proposal by the DG to transfer from Unrestricted Reserves (UR) to Designated Reserves (DR) of CHF 1.5 m to fund the additional expenditure.</p> <p>Note: UR are available to absorb unplanned and unbudgeted risks. DR are amounts deducted from UR to meet defined future expenditure.</p> <p>The target for UR was set at CHF 25 m in 2016, but is to be reviewed shortly, as the operations of IUCN have grown and risks have since increased.</p> <p>The FAC did not approve the proposal to reduce UR by the transfer of CHF 1.5 m to DR to fund the additional expenditure of CHF 1.5m. This was because of the gap between UR and the present target of CHF 25m, which is to be reassessed shortly, as well as environmental uncertainties, and the unsustainability of the surplus for 2021 which is likely to change to a deficit in 2022 if the additional expenditure of CHF 1.5m goes ahead. The pending financial strategic review with the assistance of an external consultant will inform both the target level of reserves and their use.</p>

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision																																																																
		<p>The transfer to DR should therefore be limited to amounts previously approved by Council, which includes a sum of CHF 1m allocated for organisational change and which will reduce UR by that amount. The level of UR after taking into consideration previously approved transfers but excluding the proposed transfer of CHF 1.5m stands at CHF 20.6m.</p> <p>The Treasurer requested that further details be provided of the amount of CHF 1 m.</p> <p>The table below shows how the result for the year is dealt with for 2021 and the budgeted result for 2022, both for the original budget and in the event that the budget is revised to include the additional CHF 1.5m in expenditure.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Budget revised</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>CHFm</th> <th>CHFm</th> <th>CHFm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operating result</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>(0.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocation of annual surplus to/(from) designated reserves</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>(0.4)</td> <td>(0.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocation of annual surplus to unrestricted reserves</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>(0.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total allocations</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>(0.9)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: The movement on designated reserves is broken down as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Budget</th> <th>Budget revised</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>CHFm</th> <th>CHFm</th> <th>CHFm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Designated reserves movement</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>World Congress and RCFs</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External and Governance Review</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional strengthening</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>(1.0)</td> <td>(1.0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commission Operating Funds</td> <td>(0.3)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total designated reserve movements</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>(0.4)</td> <td>(0.4)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2021	2022	2022		Actual	Budget	Budget revised		CHFm	CHFm	CHFm	Operating result	5.7	0.6	(0.9)	Allocation of annual surplus to/(from) designated reserves	1.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	Allocation of annual surplus to unrestricted reserves	4.7	1.0	(0.5)	Total allocations	5.7	0.6	(0.9)		2021	2022	2022		Actual	Budget	Budget revised		CHFm	CHFm	CHFm	Designated reserves movement				World Congress and RCFs	0.2	0.5	0.5	External and Governance Review	0.1	0.1	0.1	Institutional strengthening	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	Commission Operating Funds	(0.3)	-	-	Total designated reserve movements	1.0	(0.4)	(0.4)
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The auditors said they would be issuing an unqualified (“clean”) audit report, including a positive opinion on the existence of the internal control system and on compliance with Swiss law.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The FAC reviewed and accepted the report of PwC related to the 2021 audit <li>2. The FAC recommends that Council approves the 2021 financial statements with one modification to remove the designated reserve movement of CHF 1.5 million which will remain as unrestricted reserve. Other transfers to designated reserves, including CHF 1 million included in the 2022 budget (and approved by Council) were approved. 		2021	2022	2022		Actual	Budget	Budget revised		CHFm	CHFm	CHFm					Unrestricted reserves				Unrestricted reserves at 1 Jan	15.1	20.6	20.6	Result for the year	4.7	1.0	(0.5)	Other reserve movements	0.8	-	-	Unrestricted reserves at 31 Dec	20.6	21.6	20.1					Designated reserves				Designated reserves at 1 Jan	2.6	2.4	2.4	Result for the year	1.0	(0.4)	(0.4)	Other reserve movements	(1.2)	-	-	Designated reserves at 31 Dec	2.4	2.0	2.0					Total reserves at 1 Jan	17.7	23.0	23.0	Total reserves at 31 Dec	23.0	23.6	22.1
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3	Financial Update	<p>The Committee took note of the financial results to 31 March 2022 and the outlook for the year and the investment update to 31 March 2022.</p> <p>The results to the end of March was a cash surplus of CHF 5.2m. After accounting for timing differences for high first quarter income for membership dues and framework income the adjusted surplus was CHF 1.6 m. Unrestricted income is on track with project expenditure below budget largely due to reduced expenditure reporting from partners which is normal for quarter 1. Partner spending will be closely monitored during the year.</p>																																																																								

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision
		<p>Overall performance of the investment portfolio was 1.24% for 2021 and -3.9% for quarter 1, 2022. With the crisis in Ukraine volatility and uncertainty may continue for 2022. IUCN has a low risk appetite for its investment portfolio. The investment managers were authorised in 2021 to increase the holdings in equities from around 10% to 25%. Although this had a positive impact on returns, it was offset by negative returns on the bonds part of the portfolio which declined in value as a result of increased inflation and the prospect of rising interest rates in major markets. The FAC will consider changes to the portfolio and the possibility of re-tendering the investment management at a later meeting in 2022.</p>
4	Resource Mobilisation update	<p>The Committee took note of the resource mobilization update.</p> <p>During this particularly challenging period of virtual meetings during COVID, all framework funding was renewed for multiple years except for the US which is an annual contribution. New framework partners are being targeted and the outlook is positive. In addition, three new Patrons of Nature have been secured. Funding from Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) remains healthy with a current project portfolio of CHF 824m. This is expected to grow to CHF 900m by the end of 2022. The donor base is diverse with 276 donors. With the crisis in Ukraine, ODA funds may shift to refugees and reconstruction costs and there is a risk that the nature agenda will see reduced priority and hence a reduction in funding.</p> <p>The Treasurer noted that the philanthropic space was too large to ignore (quoting the IMF statistic that 7,300 family offices managed nearly \$7 trillion dollars of assets.) It was agreed that this will be systematically looked at.</p>
5	FAC input to Council discussion on priorities	<p>The Committee discussed the requirement to provide input to the Council discussion on Priorities/Objectives of the Council for the period 2022-2025.</p> <p>The Chair agreed to draft input to the template, after which he would circulate it to the other members of FAC for input. He emphasised the importance of raising the profile of financial issues at Council.</p>
6	Report of the Legal Advisor	<p>The FAC took note of the report of the Legal Advisor on legal actions by and against IUCN.</p> <p>Of the six major active cases for 2017 to 2021, two cases have been closed and four cases were still active.</p>
7	AOB	<p>The items added to the agenda will be addressed via email:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process to develop the twenty-year finance strategic 2. Finalise TOR for consultant and move forward with hiring <p>The meeting closed at 15:35 (GMT).</p>



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

IUCN

2021

ANNUAL REPORT



The designation of geographical entities in this publication, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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FOREWORD

IUCN achieved many firsts in 2021.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille – the first global environmental summit since the COVID-19 pandemic began – brought the conservation community together both in-person and virtually.

For the first time, the IUCN Programme was set over ten years, a time frame that allows us to better shape the world’s conservation agenda in a way that aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IUCN Members voted to create a new Member category for subnational governments to drive effective local conservation. We look forward to welcoming cities, regions and other subnational governments to our Union of over 1,500 Member organisations.

As a democratic Union, we took these crucial steps together and the message in Marseille was clear: the biodiversity and climate challenges are two sides of the same coin, and we need all hands on deck to address them.

For more than 70 years, IUCN has convened the international community around the shared goals of protecting nature and sustainable development. We would like to take this opportunity to recognise the important contributions made by our outgoing President and Councillors for their deep commitment and years of service to the Union.

Looking forward, the challenges may seem daunting, but we have the tools to meet them. Science tells us where we are today, where we should be going, and how to get there. With political capital and bold partnerships, IUCN can bring actors from all sectors of society together and lead the transformational change we so desperately need. More than ever, the world needs a joint action plan integrating the objectives of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of all the Rio Conventions.

So, in the words of actor and environmentalist Harrison Ford at the IUCN Congress in Marseille: “Let’s get to work!”

Razan Al-Mubarak
President



Dr Bruno Oberle
Director General



NEW IUCN LEADERSHIP

At the World Conservation Congress in Marseille, IUCN Members elected Razan Al Mubarak as the IUCN President. They also elected the Treasurer, Commission Chairs and Regional Councillors across eight global regions.

“ **This is the decade for our planet,
the decade for action.
It’s the totality of life that inspires us.**

Razan Al Mubarak, President of IUCN
(at IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille)



IUCN Member representatives celebrate with Razan Al Mubarak after she was elected IUCN President at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille.
© IUCN / Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead

AT A GLANCE: NATURE 2030

The future of life on Earth depends on the choices we make and the way these decisions are implemented over the coming years. There is an urgent need for immediate action on a global scale. The need grows with every day that passes. For over 70 years, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, as a membership Union, has worked towards a sustainable future for people and nature. Our vision guides us: a just world that values and conserves nature. Drawing on a large and diverse membership, and thousands of IUCN Commission volunteer experts with global reach, IUCN is focused on the crucial mission of safeguarding our natural world and rebuilding a healthy and equitable planet for people and nature.

In 2021, IUCN Members approved the 2021–2024 IUCN Programme, Nature 2030. For the first time, the IUCN Programme sets its ambition in a ten-year time frame, from 2021 to 2030. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Nature 2030 calls upon the entire Union to mobilise to fulfil its ambition.

IUCN SECRETARIAT'S FOUR NEW CENTRES SET TO DELIVER INNOVATIVE ACTION FOR NATURE

In response to the escalating nature and climate crises, including the urgent need for greater conservation finance and inclusive governance, IUCN has announced the creation of four new Centres: the Centre for Conservation Action, the Centre for Economy and Finance, the Centre for Science and Data, and the Centre for Society and Governance. They will help deliver on the global goals for sustainable development and IUCN's own ambitious Programme, Nature 2030.

FIVE PROGRAMME AREAS AND THREE ENABLERS

The new Programme, with a more inclusive and extended vision, defines five broad areas where IUCN will work to deliver tangible positive impacts:

- **PEOPLE** Biodiversity is nurtured in harmony with human well-being, based on the principles of equity, equality and justice.
- **LAND** Intact landscapes are protected while sustainable use balances the needs of people and nature on production and urban land.
- **WATER** Freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs.
- **OCEANS** Stronger legal frameworks and investment in biodiversity restoration ensure a healthy ocean supporting nature and people.
- **CLIMATE** Global temperature rise is limited to 1.5°C through ambitious mitigation measures, alongside effective adaptation.

Delivery of these five Programme areas depends on three enablers: **1) technology, data and innovation; 2) communication, education and public awareness; and 3) investments and financial sustainability.**

ALL CONTRIBUTING TO THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Infographic by Natacha Bigan, using SDG icons

SEVEN STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The overarching ambition of these initiatives is to position IUCN at the centre of the global policy debate on nature conservation:

- 1 Contribution for Nature
- 2 IUCN Academy
- 3 Nature-based Recovery
- 4 Agriculture and Land Health
- 5 Finance for Nature
- 6 Post-2020 Biodiversity Priorities
- 7 Focused engagement at Stockholm+50

They leverage the Union's expertise, its networks and its capacity to mobilise. The outputs of the strategic initiatives support development of focused messaging, enable institutional prioritisation and foster innovation.

AT A GLANCE: THE UNION

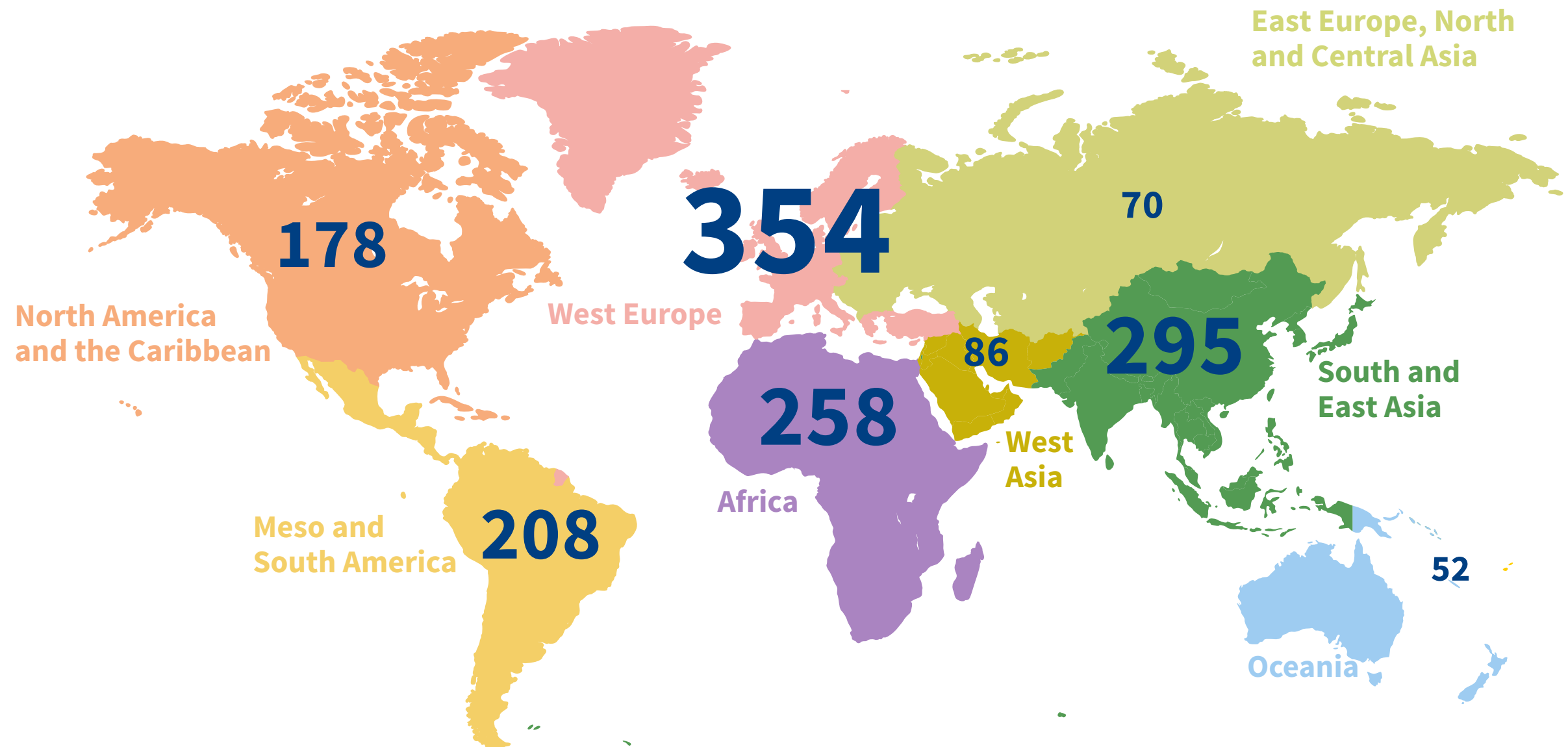
Encompassing governments and civil society organisations, the Union's diverse membership helps drive IUCN's mission of informing and empowering global conservation efforts.

1500+ MEMBER ORGANISATIONS
172 COUNTRIES with IUCN Members

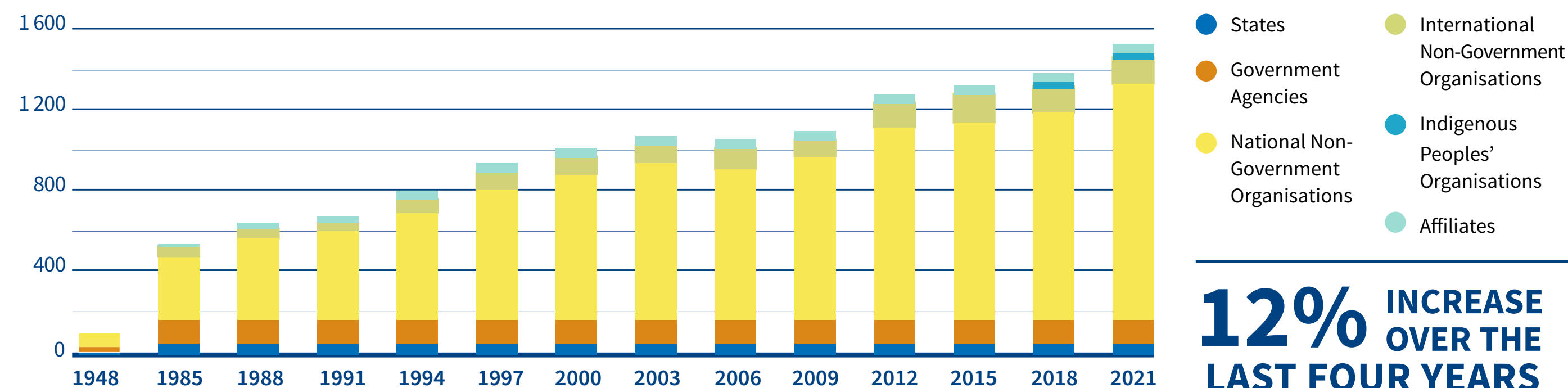
IUCN Members within a country or region may choose to establish National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation among themselves and with other parts of the Union.

67 NATIONAL COMMITTEES & **7** REGIONAL COMMITTEES
 officially recognised by the IUCN Council

SPREAD OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP



EVOLUTION OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP BY CATEGORY



12% INCREASE OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS

44 NEW MEMBERS joined the Union in 2021. Predominantly NGOs, they also included a new State Member, Uzbekistan.

© Nodir Khalilov





During the IUCN Congress, Members voted to establish a new membership category for subnational governments. The [decision](#), which will result in a stronger, more effective Union, was the culmination of over ten years of collaboration between Members, the Council and the Secretariat.

Participants celebrating the approval of motion A, regarding the inclusion of subnational governments in IUCN's membership.
© IISD / ENB



Women hanging a beehive
© Felipe Rodriguez

CONTRIBUTION FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative, mandated in the IUCN Programme, Nature 2030, provides a new platform enabling IUCN Members and other constituents to demonstrate their potential contributions to the global goals for nature.

1

6 IUCN COMMISSIONS

18,000+ | SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS

The six IUCN Commissions are a broad and active network of more than 18,000 scientists and experts providing IUCN and its Members with technical knowledge and policy advice to drive conservation and sustainable development. The Commissions focus on developing environmental laws and policies, linking conservation to social and economic decision making, evaluating the status of species and ecosystems, promoting expanded and improved management of protected areas and natural resources, and strengthening conservation through education, training and strategic communication.



Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
Chair Angela Andrade (Second term)

Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)
Chair Sean Southey (Second term)



Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
Chair Kristen Walker-Painemilla (Second term)



Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Chair Jon Paul Rodríguez (Second term)



World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL)
Chair Christina Voigt (First term)



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
Chair Madhu Rao (First term)



The World Conservation Congress in Marseille called on IUCN Members to agree on establishing a new Commission with the working title of 'The Climate Crisis Commission' ([WCC-2020-Res-110](#)).



© Erik Mclean

AT A GLANCE: IUCN OFFICES

46
OFFICES IN
40
COUNTRIES



ASIA

- 1- Asia Regional Office (ARO) - Bangkok, Thailand
- 2- Dhaka, Bangladesh
- 3- Bangkok, Thailand
- 4- Beijing, China
- 5- Colombo, Sri Lanka
- 6- Hanoi, Viet Nam
- 7- Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam
- 8- Islamabad, Pakistan
- 9- Karachi, Pakistan
- 10- Kathmandu, Nepal
- 11- Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
- 12- New Delhi, India
- 13- Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- 14- Vientiane, Lao PDR

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

- 15- Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) - Nairobi, Kenya
- 16- Dar, Tanzania
- 17- Kampala, Uganda
- 18- Kigali, Rwanda
- 19- Maputo, Mozambique
- 20- Nairobi, Kenya
- 21- Pretoria, South Africa

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- 22- Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECARO) - Belgrade, Serbia

MEDITERRANEAN

- 23- Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (Med) - Málaga, Spain

OCEANIA

- 24- Oceania Regional Office (ORO) - Suva, Fiji

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 25- Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (ORMACC) - San Jose, Costa Rica
- 26- Guatemala City, Guatemala
- 27- San Salvador, El Salvador
- 28- Tegucigalpa, Honduras

SOUTH AMERICA

- 29- Regional Office for South America (SUR) - Quito, Ecuador
- 30- Brasília, Brazil (Associação UICN Brasil)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

- 31- West and Central Africa Regional Office (PACO) - Dakar, Senegal
- 32- Bamako, Mali
- 33- Bissau, Guínea Bissau
- 34- Dakar, Senegal
- 35- Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 36- Niamey, Niger
- 37- Nouakchott, Mauritania
- 38- Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- 39- Yaoundé, Cameroon

WEST ASIA

- 40- Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) - Amman, Jordan

NORTH AMERICA

- 41- Regional Office for North America - Washington D.C., USA

EUROPE

- 42- European Regional Office (EURO) - Brussels, Belgium

HEADQUARTERS AND OUTPOSTED OFFICES

- 43- IUCN headquarters, Gland, Switzerland
- 44- Environmental Law Centre (ELC), Bonn, Germany
- 45- Species Programme Office, Cambridge, United Kingdom

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

- 46- Permanent Observer Mission of IUCN to the United Nations, New York, NY, USA

IUCN Country Project Offices are not reflected on the map

AT A GLANCE: PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Global **35.3** **218**



- 2021 value (CHF million)
- 2021 number of projects
- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Mediterranean
- Asia
- West Asia
- East and South Africa
- West and Central Africa
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean
- Oceania

PORTFOLIO VALUE AT END OF 2021

CHF **834** MILLION
in **161** COUNTRIES

CHF **216** MILLION
in Least Developed Countries

527
PROJECTS

2021 VALUE

CHF **139**
MILLION

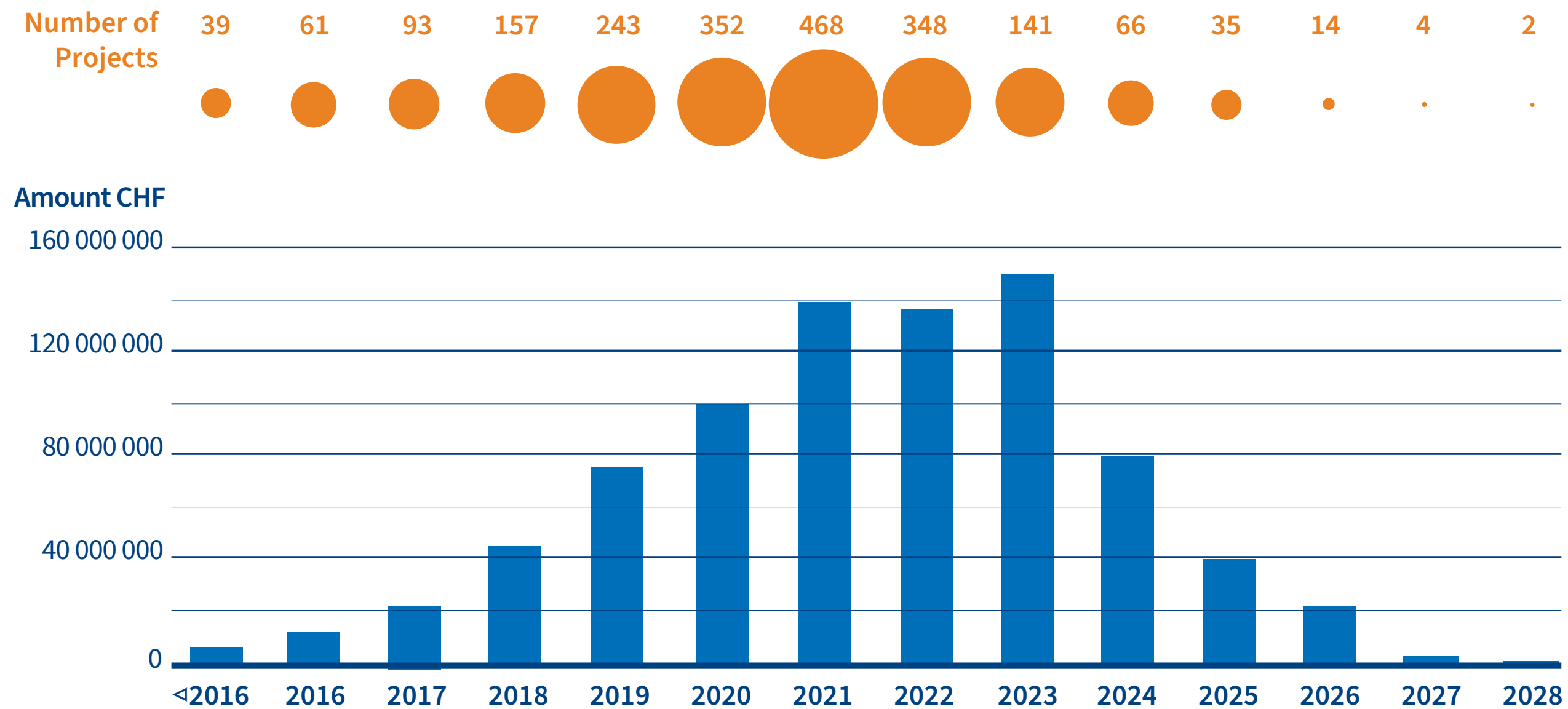
468
PROJECTS

→ 49% implemented
with Members

DISCLAIMER
The designation of geographical entities in this publication, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

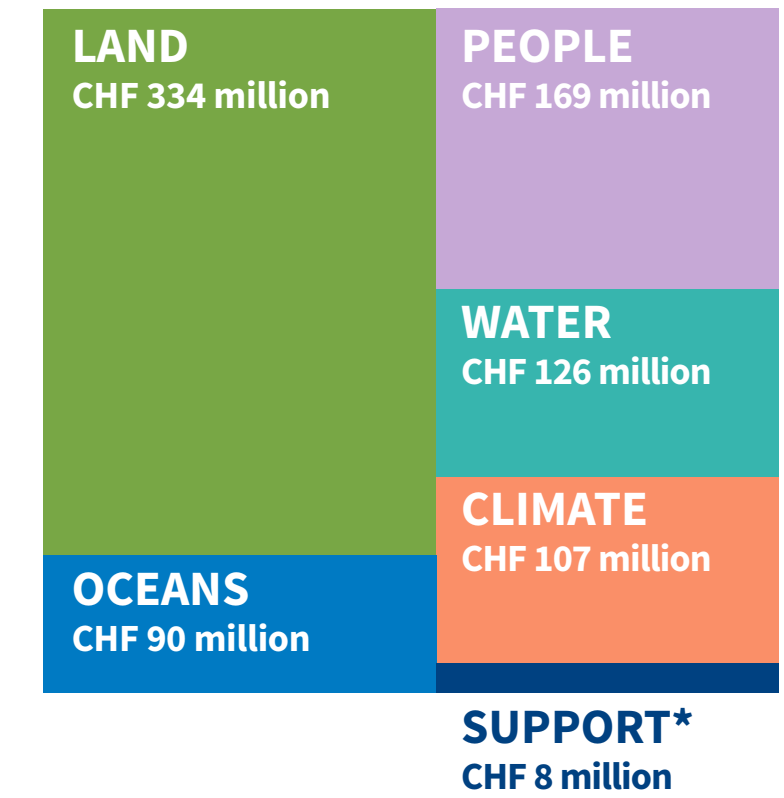
These figures represent the portfolio of the IUCN Secretariat only and do not provide an overview of all IUCN constituents' operations.

PORTFOLIO ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

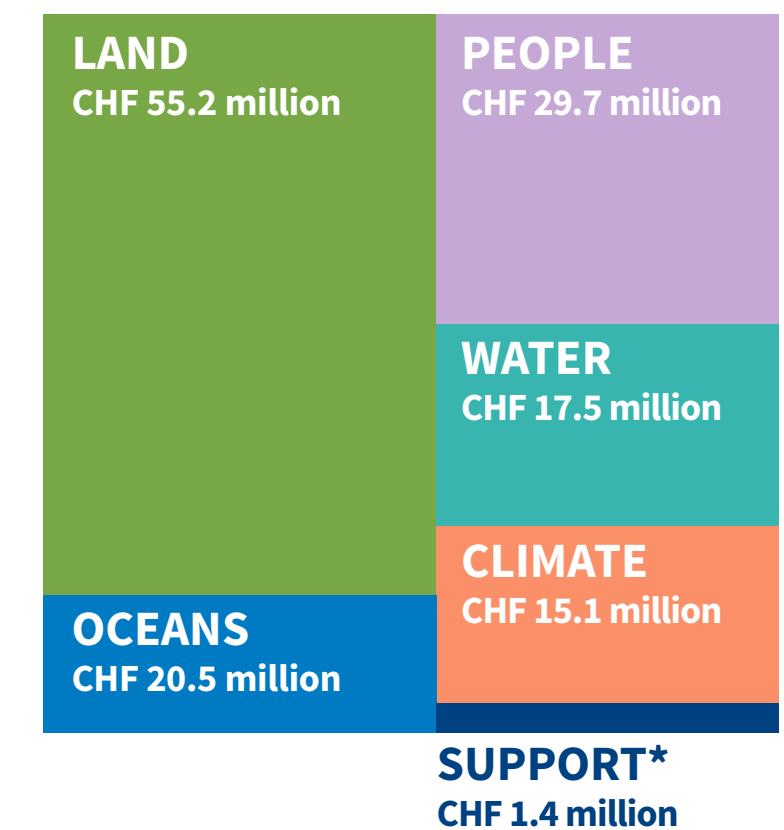


DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAMME AREA

Portfolio value at end of 2021



2021 value



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

CHF **95** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **14.5** MILLION | 2021 value

28 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

CHF **115** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **7.1** MILLION | 2021 value

7 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GRANT MAKING

CHF **251** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

30+ grant-making projects

624 GRANTS | issued for a value of CHF 71 million → of which CHF 32 million (44%) goes to IUCN Members

531 GRANTEES | of which 105 (23%) are IUCN Members

➔ The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) provides comprehensive, quality and timely information about the organisation's portfolio of projects in over 150 countries

* % of budget allocation that does not directly contribute to advancing one of the five Programme Areas.



2021 WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS IN MARSEILLE

The world's largest and most inclusive environmental decision-making forum, the IUCN World Conservation Congress, was held from 3 to 11 September 2021 in Marseille, France. It brought together experts and leaders from national and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples' organisations and business, along with youth representatives, to tackle the world's most pressing environmental and sustainability issues. The decisions taken at the IUCN Congress will guide humanity's relationship with our planet for decades to come.

We know that we can't live well and in good health on a sick planet, and there is no vaccine for a sick planet.

Emmanuel Macron, President of France

President Emmanuel Macron of France speaks at the opening ceremony of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille. © IUCN / Ecodeo



With IUCN's gender strategy and anti-harassment policies, the event successfully obtained the "Event Gender Equity" label. It was also certified as an inclusive and sustainable event according to the ISO 20121 standard.

A HYBRID EVENT WITH THREE COMPONENTS

The Forum was a hub for public debate, where over 500 sessions brought together stakeholders from all sectors at all levels to drive action on nature and sustainable development.

The Members' Assembly adopted 137 Resolutions and 11 Recommendations, setting the global conservation agenda for years ahead. Members also approved the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030, and elected a [new Council](#) to lead the Union, with Razan Al Mubarak as the new IUCN President.

An exhibition with over **100 stands and 500 events** highlighted the latest in conservation science and policy, enabling Members and partners from the public and private sectors to showcase their work

The first ever hybrid IUCN Congress, the event in Marseille successfully included **9,200+ in-person and virtual participants** from around the world.

MAIN OUTCOMES

The IUCN Congress adopted a series of resolutions, commitments and actions, of which the most significant are captured in the [Marseille Manifesto](#). It urges governments to implement a nature-based recovery from the pandemic, investing at least 10% of global recovery funds in nature, and to urgently address the climate and biodiversity emergencies, recognising these are two sides of the same crisis. The Manifesto commits to inclusivity for all stakeholders, encouraging global cooperation as well as local action.

Nature-based recovery: To drive a post-COVID recovery based on nature, IUCN

Members approved resolutions aimed at incorporating biodiversity conservation into economic and financial systems, strengthening the call to invest in nature.

Biodiversity post-2020: To halt global biodiversity loss, elevating the ambition of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 meetings, IUCN Members called for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to set concrete,

The IUCN Congress acts as a unique, inclusive global environmental parliament, where governments, NGOs and indigenous peoples all have a voice. The decisions taken here in Marseille will drive action to tackle the biodiversity and climate crises in the crucial decade to come. Collectively, IUCN's Members are sending a powerful message to Glasgow and Kunming: the time for fundamental change is now.

measurable action targets and to protect 30% of the planet by 2030.

Climate change: Recognising that nature must play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the IUCN Congress gave rise to concrete actions on nature-based solutions and protecting and restoring forests, coastlines and other ecosystems.

Dr Bruno Oberle, IUCN Director General

Indigenous peoples' voices: The engagement of indigenous peoples' organisations in Marseille resulted in ground-breaking decisions on the protection of the Amazon and the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories.

→ [Congress outcome brochure](#)

Manari Ushigua-Sapara, a spiritual leader of the Sapara Nation in the Ecuadorian Amazon, speaks at a press conference during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille.

© IUCN / Ecodeo / Liz Rubin



IUCN CONGRESS AT A GLANCE

2,300+ participants under 35 years old

Over 54 million people reached daily through social media

50,000 online views of Forum sessions

10,000+ news media articles about the Congress across 140 countries

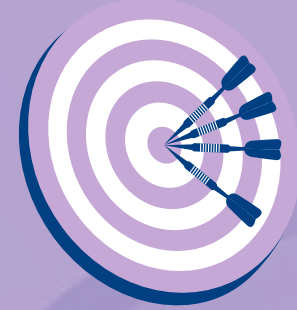
25,000+ visits from the public to the exhibition and the Nature Generation Areas



PROGRAMME & PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

PEOPLE HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities for just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature



Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature



Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law

CHF **169** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **29.7** MILLION

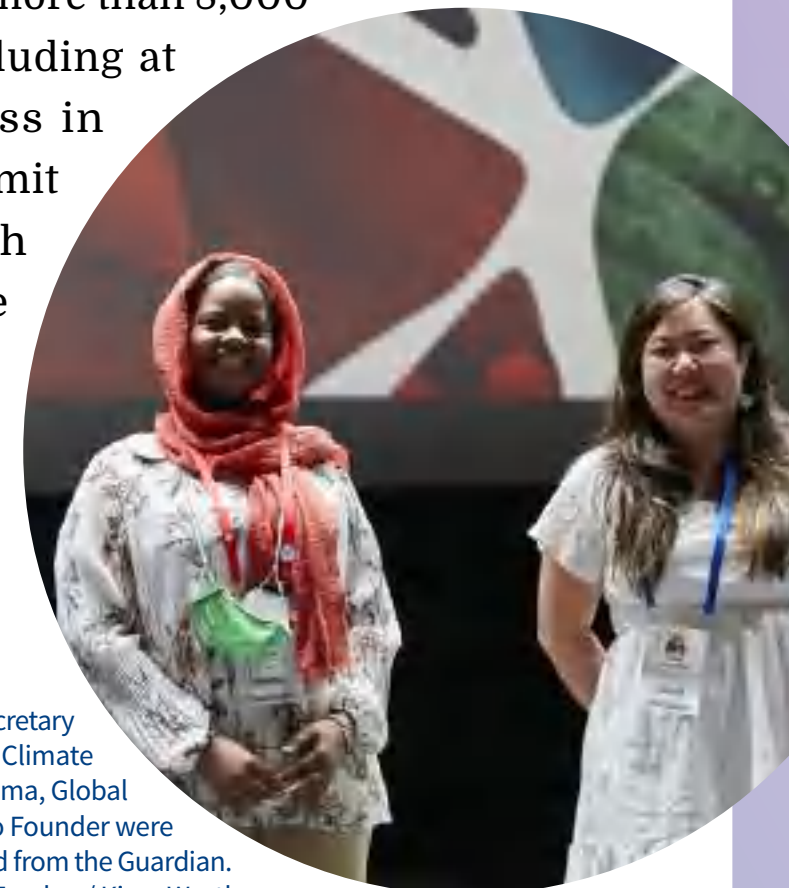
2021 value

Contributing to



MOBILISING YOUTH FOR INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

2021 was a turning point for youth engagement at IUCN, with commitments to a new youth strategy and a Union-wide youth team. Both were outcomes of the IUCN Youth Summit, which began in April as a virtual event, with more than 8,000 participants. Concluding at the IUCN Congress in Marseille, the Summit connected youth leaders across the world, giving them a platform to learn, network and share their vision for the planet.



Nisreen Elsaïm, chair of the UN Secretary General Youth advisory group on Climate Change and Melina Sakiyama, Global Youth Biodiversity Network Co Founder were interviewed by Patrick Greenfield from the Guardian.
© IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

Members involved

REINFORCING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TERRITORIAL AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

More than **90,000 families** from indigenous territories in Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua, led by their authorities and organisations, developed norms and internal management mechanisms for the access to and control of their natural resources.

INDIGENOUS VOICES SHAPING THE CONSERVATION AGENDA

In anticipation of indigenous peoples' organisations participating as a distinct IUCN membership category for the first time at the Marseille Congress, IUCN convened the inaugural World Summit of Indigenous Peoples and Nature. The Summit set a new standard on inclusive natural-resource governance. The event gave rise to the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories, which defines indigenous priorities for conservation.

Participants celebrate the approval of the motion for the protection of the Amazon.
© IISD / ENB



LEARNING AND ACTION ON GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The [Gender-Based Violence and Environment Linkages Center](#) (GBV-ENV Center) worked to ensure dignity, safety and resilience for all. This landmark collaboration between IUCN and the US Agency for International Development cultivated new cross-sector partnerships and influenced biodiversity and climate change policy making on national and global levels. It also established a grants mechanism to dedicate resources and support to projects addressing gender-based violence in relation to natural resource access and control.

NATURE-BASED RECOVERY

This strategic initiative aims to demonstrate that investing in nature brings both immediate and long-term benefits in the context of the post-pandemic economic recovery. Through this initiative, IUCN advocates for recovery investments to be effectively directed to nature and Nature-based Solutions.

Members & Commissions involved

IUCN STANDARDS STRENGTHENING NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN standards were used to improve the management effectiveness and the connectedness between important protected areas and ecosystems in Honduras and the insular Caribbean. The IUCN Green List Standard and the Spatial Management and Reporting Tool were used to improve the management of **23 protected areas**. In Honduras, for example, this enabled improved management of areas that are home to more than **100,000 people** from local communities.

Members & Commissions involved

2

IUCN ACADEMY

This strategic initiative aims to provide training to a diverse range of stakeholders, enabling them to expand their knowledge and gain credentials in the field of nature conservation. Academy courses are also open to Members, Commission members and Secretariat staff.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AND NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN collaborated with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Bangladesh to mitigate human-elephant conflict in and around a 1,600-hectare camp hosting more than one million displaced people from Myanmar. Running for four years already, the partnership addresses the environmental impacts of the camp, established in an elephant habitat. The lives of around **500,000 people** exposed to direct interactions with elephants have been protected and more than 350 hectares have been restored. The collaboration has been renewed for 2022 and IUCN will continue to bring innovative solutions to address the environmental challenges posed during this humanitarian response.

© IUCN / Niroshan Miranda



LAND HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and KBAs are safeguarded.



Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.



Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.

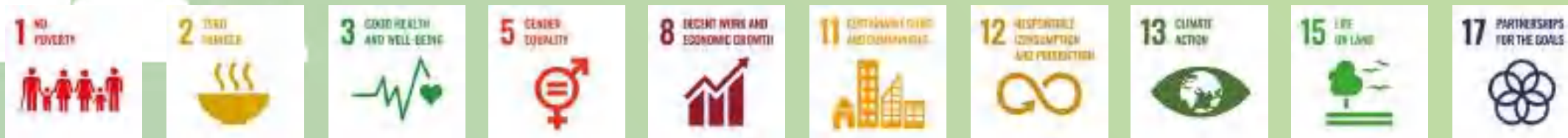
CHF **334**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **55.2**
MILLION

2021
value

Contributing to



Members involved

EXTENDING THE MONITORING OF RESTORATION PLEDGES

IUCN's [Restoration Barometer](#) is a unique tool for monitoring land restoration projects. It has now been extended to enable monitoring of pledges across all terrestrial ecosystems including inland waters and coasts and is in use by more than 30 governments. Use by non-state actors has also been facilitated. Mobilisation on the Nature-based Solutions pavilion at the Marseille Congress resulted in the documentation of action to restore an additional **11 million hectares**.

Members involved

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL INCOMES WITH ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS

In Jordan, IUCN is boosting income generation in the agricultural sector, while improving working conditions and labour rights. Following the completion of baseline studies, 26 low-output farmlands were rehabilitated. Two field schools for farmers were set up and technical support was provided to 160 home-based businesses and five cooperatives. A silage-processing facility was established and seven food-processing facilities rehabilitated. A spin-off company generates profits for reinvestment into the project.

© Smart DESERT



Members & Commissions involved

4

AGRICULTURE AND LAND HEALTH

This strategic initiative aims to accelerate action towards sustainable agriculture through evidence-based dialogue between the agriculture and conservation sectors. The objective is to raise awareness and support the scale up and mainstreaming of proven sustainable agriculture solutions in projects and policies globally.

Members involved

ADVANCING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN CHINA

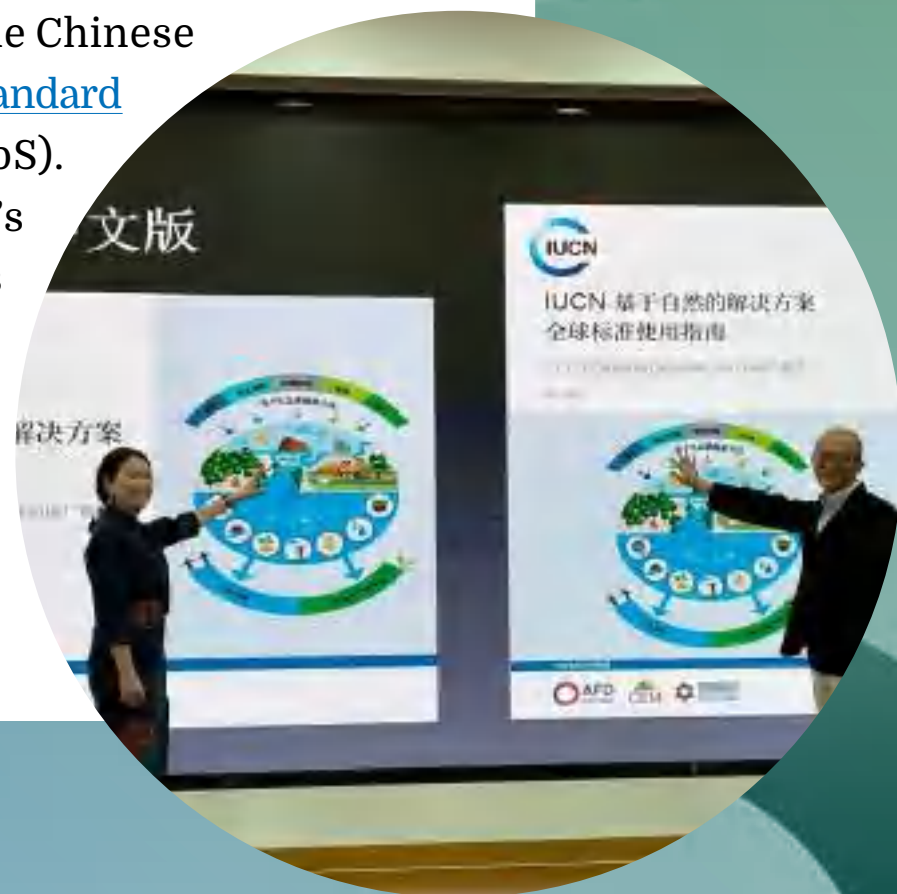
“China is committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind. We are pleased to work with IUCN to further develop the theory, standard and practice of NbS, and to contribute to the sustainable development of the world.

Mr Wang, Vice Minister of MNR

June 2021 saw the launch of the Chinese version of the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions](#) (NbS).

This collaboration with China’s Ministry of Natural Resources aims to promote NbS in the country, especially throughout the Ministry’s sphere of influence.

Launch of IUCN Global Standard for NbS in China © IUCN China



Members involved

GUIDING AND MONITORING LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

In 2021, IUCN’s scientific and technical guidance contributed to **280,000 hectares** being prioritised for land restoration in Guatemala and Belize, and the identification of an additional **1.2 million hectares** with restoration opportunities in Dominican Republic. In Mexico, **300,000 hectares** were prioritised for good agricultural practices to guide and monitor future investments and actions for functional landscape restoration.

Members involved

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS

The HERD project – Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development – targets the restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands in Jordan and Egypt. IUCN supported the provision of evidence-based technical assistance, the strengthening of rangeland governance and the scale-up of sustainable management practices. Alongside training programmes and exchange visits, grants enabled the implementation of supporting activities identified through participatory processes, and **920 hectares** have been restored with native species, in cooperation with local communities.

Members involved

CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY IN THE INDO-BURMA HOTSPOT

The Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot encompasses more than **2 million km²** of tropical Asia. During 2021, a total of 28 grants were awarded to civil society organisations under a new investment phase – at least **US\$ 10 million** over 2020 to 2025 – by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and IUCN. The grants will serve to safeguard globally threatened species, reduce illegal trade and consumption of wildlife, and strengthen the capacity of civil society actors.

WATER HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.



Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.



Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.

CHF **126**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **17.5**
MILLION

2021
value

Contributing to



BRIDGE



Over the past ten years, BRIDGE – Building River Dialogue and Governance – has improved water management for transboundary river and lake basins in **22 countries** across three continents. This IUCN project, applying water diplomacy at multiple levels, has enhanced cooperation between the countries concerned, developing shared visions and applying benefit-sharing principles and coherent institutional frameworks.

Members involved

ECUADOR AND PERU

IUCN advocacy and technical support has taken a landmark agreement to establish a binational commission through the complex steps towards full ratification by both countries. The most recent milestone was approval by Ecuador's national assembly.

CAMEROON AND CHAD

With existing agreements no longer functioning as they should, and increased conflict around access to water resources in the Logone sub-basin south of Lake Chad, **BRIDGE initiated dialogue** that has helped to strengthen cooperation among all key actors.

ZIMBABWE AND MOZAMBIQUE

Since 2014, **several water-sharing agreements** have emerged from the collaboration between BRIDGE and the Joint Water Commission of the two countries. In 2021, the creation of a river basin organisation was finalised, with a data exchange protocol to follow in 2022.



Mozambique delta
© Shutterstock / Toby Grayson

Members involved

KENYA AND UGANDA

The scarcity of water in the East African Community (EAC) region means that water management at transboundary level is critical. Having supported the development of EAC's water policy and strategy, BRIDGE helped achieve vital agreements on a [Nile sub-basin](#) shared between Kenya and Uganda.

Luagzi, Uganda
© Shutterstock / Adam Jan Figel



Members involved

CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT HAND IN HAND

Leveraging the role culture plays in conservation, a [storybook](#) about Lake Titicaca, created with the support of IUCN, aims to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of the lake's basin for Bolivia and Peru. Combining stories drawn from oral traditions with newly commissioned compositions, *Tales of Titicaca* has been adopted by several schools in the region as an educational resource that teaches children about their own local context. Complementary animations were also created.

Luagzi, Uganda
© Shutterstock / Adam Jan Figel



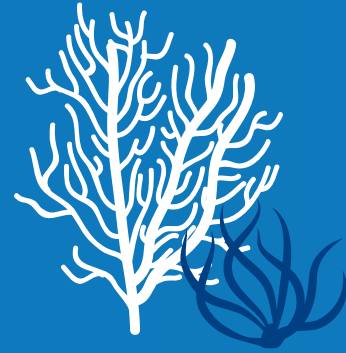
Members involved

BANGLADESH AND INDIA

The [Meghna basin](#) supports the livelihoods of almost 50 million people. In the absence of integrated management, it is more vulnerable to climate change. In June 2021, BRIDGE convened a gathering of 17 stakeholder organisations to [lay the foundations](#) for an inclusive water management plan.

OCEANS HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.



Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.



Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.



Contributing to

Members & Commissions involved

HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED FOR ACTION ON CORAL-REEF COLLAPSE

Coral reefs in 10 countries along the Western Indian Ocean were assessed using the criteria of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. Reefs in all sub-regions were found to be at [high risk of complete collapse and irreversible damage](#). This reaffirmed the urgency of addressing the interlinked climate and biodiversity crises and the need for decisive action on threats to corals – both global, from climate change, and local, such as overfishing.

Members involved

GIVING PLASTIC WASTE VALUE, CREATING A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT AND GENERATING LIVELIHOODS

In one year of operation, the Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities ([MARPLASTICCs](#)) project prevented over **240,000 kg** of plastic from entering the ocean in Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam. Grants to support circular-economy initiatives empowered five coastal communities, generating hundreds of livelihoods, supplementing incomes during the pandemic and building new value chains.



Kenya: upcycling plastics to fish traps. © White Rhino, for IUCN

PROTECTION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE DEEP-SEA: ARE THEY COMPATIBLE?

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) oversees all mining activity in international waters, with one of its core responsibilities being to craft the regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals. The country of Nauru recently invoked ISA’s “two-year rule,” which will allow it to apply for an exploitation permit in the summer of 2023, effectively putting a deadline on the completion of the mining rulebook. IUCN adopted Resolution 122, calling for the protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining. IUCN uses every opportunity to stress the importance of not rushing the development of regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals.

CHF **90** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **20.5** MILLION

2021 value

Members involved

WORLD'S FIRST REGIONAL NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

The Great Blue Wall will be the first regional network of marine and coastal conserved areas in the Western Indian Ocean, empowering communities to become stewards of the ocean and unlocking development of a regenerative sustainable blue economy. Western Indian Ocean states, IUCN and partners launched the initiative at COP26 to fairly and effectively protect **30% of the Western Indian Ocean** consisting of critical marine ecosystems by 2030. The first block, the Tanga Pemba seascape, is being developed by Tanzania.

Commissions involved

TIME TO BE BOLD, VISIONARY AND PRAGMATIC FOR AN AMBITIOUS TREATY ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY

As decade-long discussions on an international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction – the BBNJ Agreement – approached their likely conclusion in 2022, IUCN continued to advocate for science-based decisions. In anticipation of the resulting treaty, IUCN has fostered discussions around implementation, for example convening experts on the use of area-based management tools in the high seas. This work is in line with IUCN Resolution 128, *Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction*, adopted at the 2021 IUCN Congress.

© Milos Prelevic



A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FINANCING

With the aim of unlocking increased private sector funding for ocean conservation, IUCN developed a first-of-its-kind Nature-based Solutions project pipeline for private investments. Through the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility, impact entrepreneurs can access grants and technical assistance to reach commercial viability and better position themselves to raise financial capital. A set of blueprints and a podcast series based on successful pipeline projects aim to encourage replication of successful models among other entrepreneurs and financiers.

CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS



IMPACT TARGETS



Countries use Nature-based Solutions and innovations in financing to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.



Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.



Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.

PUTTING AGRICULTURE AT THE HEART OF CLIMATE DISCUSSIONS

From a farmer-led climate campaign showing the key role of farmers for climate change adaptation and mitigation across Asia, to an influential multi-African agrobusiness [report](#) at COP26 in Glasgow, IUCN underlined the importance of including agriculture in climate discussions. A comprehensive regenerative agricultural initiative – Regen10 – was launched as an ambitious collective action plan to scale up regenerative food production systems, worldwide, in a decade. Overall, IUCN’s accomplishments with agrobusinesses and community restoration initiatives amplified the need for further inclusion of farmers and agriculture at future UN climate and biodiversity conferences.

Young farmers in Pakistan call on their governments and world leaders attending the COP26 to recognise family farmers as solution providers and to invest in establishing a Farmers’ Empowerment and Climate Resiliency Trust Fund.
© Asian Farmers Association / FFF



FUNDING BOOST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BASED ON ECOSYSTEMS

The [global fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation \(EbA\)](#) received a major boost during COP26 with an **additional €10 million** commitment from the German Government, bringing total funding to €30 million. Led by IUCN and UNEP, the Global EbA Fund is a quickly deployable mechanism supporting initiatives that can act as catalysts for upscaling EbA. The overall objective of the fund is to employ EbA approaches to harness biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of communities to climate change.

CHF **107**
MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **15.1**
MILLION

2021 value

INNOVATIVE BLENDED FINANCE FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Private markets and investors are key to bridging the financing gap for nature conservation, addressing the climate and biodiversity crises. IUCN is working with partners to leverage the flow of **US\$ 1 billion** of both public and private capital into sustainable business for climate and Nature-based Solutions, from novel blended-finance vehicles like the [Nature+ Accelerator Fund](#) and the [Subnational Climate Fund](#). Technical support from IUCN ensures measurable conservation and social benefits while the funds deliver financial returns for investors.

“Investing in nature can contribute to recovery efforts by creating jobs, targeting the poorest communities, and building long-term resilience.”

Mari Pangestu,
Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnership,
World Bank at the IUCN Congress in Marseille

COMMUNITY FORESTS AS A MODEL FOR A NATURE-BASED SOLUTION IN CHAD

The establishment of **42 community** forests in Western Mayo Kebi ensures the maintenance of ecosystem services, habitat connectivity for wildlife and CO₂ sequestration. The community management of these forests, through sustainable economic activities such as agroforestry, apiculture and the exploitation of medicinal plants like aloe vera, provides a new balance between development and conservation. This project is an example of scaling up a Nature-based Solution through the preservation of **21,000 hectares** of forest. The project benefited **5,742 people** directly and **750,000+ people** indirectly.

FINANCE FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative explores and defines how IUCN can contribute to accelerating a systemic shift in finance towards nature-positive outcomes. Key steps include enabling financial institutions to understand their exposure to nature-based risk and identifying concrete transition pathways towards nature-positive portfolios.

Members involved

SCALING UP COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN is contributing to a project that aims to achieve the implementation of inclusive, gender-responsive and nature-sensitive Community-based Adaptation (CbA) actions in Southern Africa (and beyond) to increase resilience to climate change for people of all genders and social groups. For the preparation phase of CBA-SCALE Southern Africa+, IUCN brings its knowledge and experience of Nature-based Solutions for climate change, working alongside CARE International, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and local partners.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY

IUCN achieved significant successes in international policy for nature, working with stakeholders across geographies and sectors to secure the future for life on Earth.

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

IUCN has continued to actively support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Union serves as an official custodian agency for five indicators towards SDGs 14 and 15, including for protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas, the Red List Index, and invasive species policy response. In 2021, IUCN continued its partnership with the Permanent Mission of France to the UN and the Wildlife Conservation Society, hosting a series of knowledge dialogues.

“We recognize the importance of investing in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches and mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.”

This quotation from the Ministerial Declaration of the 2021 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development indicates that IUCN’s advocacy for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is gaining traction.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

At the first part of the UN Biodiversity Conference, held in Kunming, China, IUCN reaffirmed a key message of the Marseille Manifesto: that the world must adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with ambitious targets to address the intertwined crises of biodiversity



Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve, China
© Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN was strongly engaged at COP26, the UN Climate Change Conference 2021, held in Glasgow, UK.

IUCN Members carried the main messages from the Marseille Congress, recognising the biodiversity and climate emergencies as two sides of the same crisis and how nature delivers benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation. These messages were explicitly recognised in the Glasgow Pact, along with another IUCN priority, the need for ocean-based action to effectively address climate change.

IUCN Director General speaking at the High-Level Segment of UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow (10 November 2021)
© IUCN / Sabrina Nick



New IUCN reports launched at COP26 included: [Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation](#) (with UNEP); [Disclosing nature’s potential: Corporate responses and the need for greater ambition](#) (with CDP); and [Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions](#).

New initiatives launched at COP26 included: the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund; the first International Standard Committee for the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions™; the Great Blue Wall Initiative; and Regen10.

6

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Through its dedicated strategic initiative, IUCN aims to catalyse decisive action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. The initiative supports the adoption of a powerful and ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a clear implementation pathway. It advocates for the adoption of a framework focused on four critical components:

- protected and conserved areas in the right places, effectively managed and equitably governed – supported by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas;
- concerted global action for species and support through a Global Species Action Plan;
- restoration of ecosystems at scale supported by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; and
- resourcing the framework by placing nature at the centre of the economy through incentives to increase investment in nature by approximately 0.7–1.0% of global GDP.

G20

The meeting of the G20 Environment Ministers in Naples, Italy, focused on the need for a coordinated approach to address the global climate and biodiversity emergencies, a need made more evident by the pandemic.

“**The time to invest in nature is now. Investment in nature is good investment – it pays off in the short and long term.**”

This quotation from IUCN Director General, Dr Bruno Oberle, during his statement at the G20 Environment Ministers’ meeting in Naples and in an [open letter](#) issued ahead of the meeting, emphasises the role that investment in nature must play in tackling global challenges.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Covering more than 50% of all land, rangelands are highly diverse ecosystems that contribute to climate regulation and biodiversity conservation and support the livelihoods of more than two billion people. As rangelands are increasingly affected by land degradation, IUCN and its partners convened a series of [regional consultations](#) to advocate for increased international commitments to their restoration. As a result, rangeland restoration will be better integrated into the land degradation neutrality targets of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Azib et agdal, Oukaïmeden
Parc National de Toubkal, Morocco
© Fred LÉLOUP



7

STOCKHOLM+50 INITIATIVE

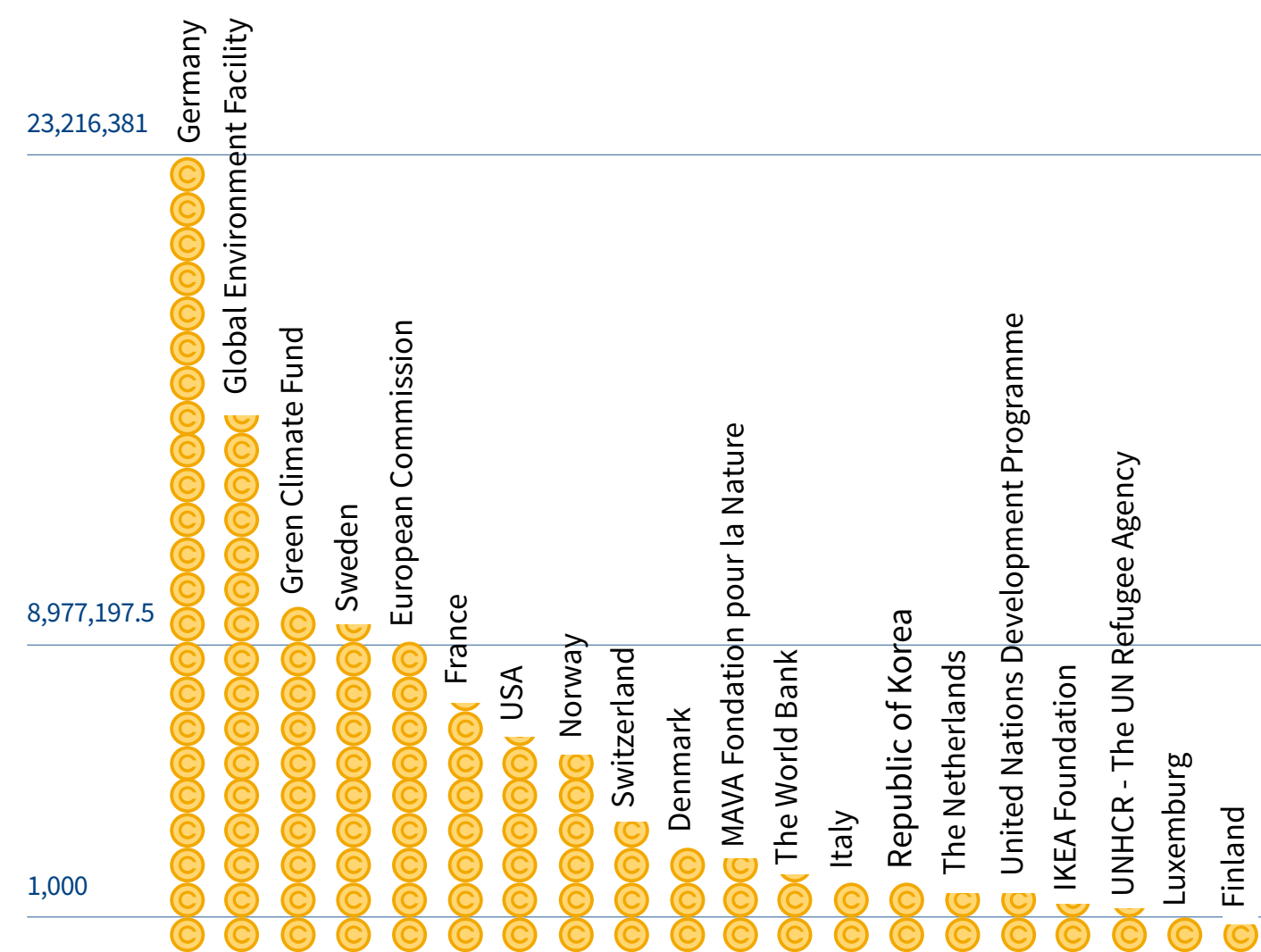
This strategic initiative aims to ensure a focused and strategic IUCN engagement at Stockholm+50. IUCN has been shaping global environmental policy ever since the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. This initiative reaffirms the Union’s key role in this dialogue.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

IUCN is grateful to our growing membership and our partners who make our work possible.

2021 TOP 20 CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTION TO IUCN (IN CHF MILLION) INCLUDING PROJECT FUNDING, FRAMEWORK FUNDING AND MEMBERSHIP DUES



IUCN counts on the strong support of key partners. The largest source of income for IUCN in 2021 remained [official development assistance \(ODA\)](#). The top five contributors included the government of Germany, which continued to be IUCN's largest partner, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the government of Sweden, and the European Commission.

IUCN's growing global portfolio, executed in partnership with our Members, Commissions and partners, puts our science-based knowledge into practice. In 2021, with thanks to generous contributions from our donors and partners, our portfolio grew to **CHF 834 million**.

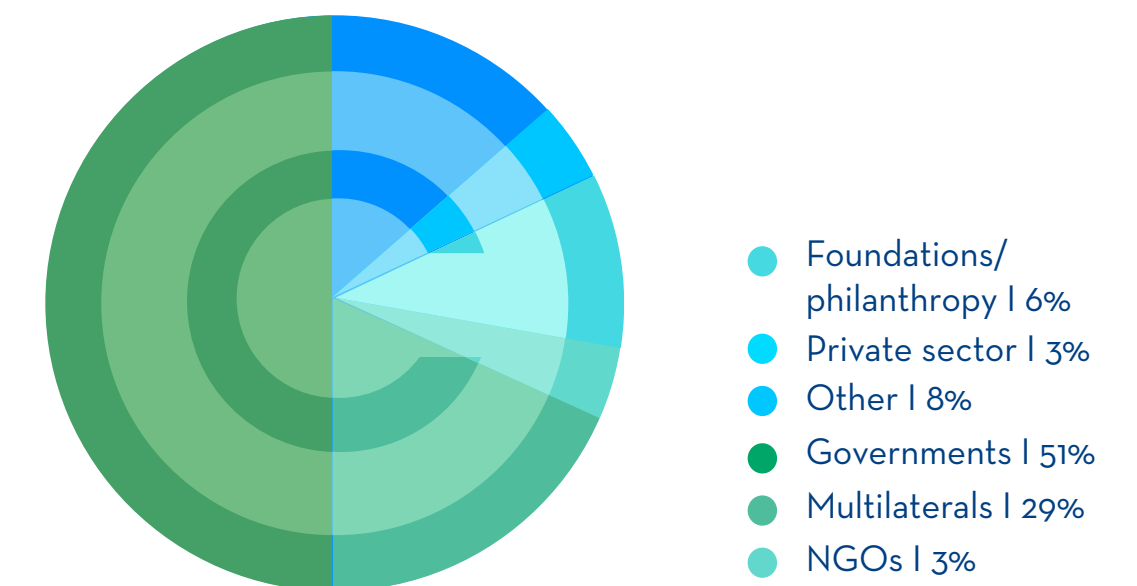
The special status of IUCN as an entity joining together governmental and civil society organisations, makes it a unique partner for helping build an ambitious new global deal for nature.

Virginijus Sinkevičius, European Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) highly values IUCN's expertise in how to safeguard our environment as GCF expands financial support for nature-based climate action. GCF is funding several IUCN projects in developing countries which address climate change while also preserving, restoring and managing vital ecosystems. Our deepening ties with IUCN are building momentum for climate action and nature conservation.

Yannick Glemarec, CEO of the Green Climate Fund

2021 FUNDING SOURCES



IUCN receives support from a wide variety of partners, with a total income in 2021 of **CHF 149.3 million**. This includes project income, framework income, membership dues and philanthropy income, amongst others.

FRAMEWORK PARTNERS

Framework Partners are a dedicated group of government partners who directly support IUCN's four-year programmes through multi-year funding. Their support allows IUCN to innovate, produce compelling evidence on emerging challenges, continue to shape global consensus, and enhance impact for nature. Framework Partners are also often important project partners.




Signing of the IUCN-Norad Framework Partnership 2021-2024 © IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

In 2021, IUCN's Framework Partners renewed their multi-year commitments for continued funding.

Norad remains a strong supporter of IUCN, who gathers a unique network of different actors working to protect nature and climate, at global, regional and local levels.

Bård Vegar Solhjell,
Director General, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

-  • Denmark
-  • Norway
-  • Finland
-  • Sweden
-  • France
-  • Switzerland
-  • Republic of Korea
-  • USA



IKEA Foundation

The IKEA Foundation became a partner in IUCN's Agriculture and Land Health Initiative, which promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve food security and livelihoods while protecting and restoring nature.



Building on a historic partnership, at the 2021 World Conservation Congress, Italy announced a contribution in support of IUCN's four-year programme.

172 new projects in 2021

CHF 208 MILLION in value

PATRONS OF NATURE

IUCN founded the [Patrons of Nature](#) in 2010 to rally global conservation, philanthropy and business leaders. They provide strategic guidance to the Director General and generate investment for IUCN's Programme as well as for specific flagship initiatives.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, an IUCN Patron of Nature, speaks at the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress.
© IUCN/ Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead



SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE & PUBLICATIONS

IUCN PUBLICATIONS

IUCN's online library continued to grow in 2021, with several new publications added and almost **2 million** document downloads.

There were **25 new IUCN ISBN publications in 2021**. Twelve of them were developed with IUCN Members or Commissions.

[Commissions involved](#)

At the end of 2021, IUCN publications reached **8,889 online mentions**, including:

-  **4,289 mentions on Twitter**
-  **2,437 mentions on Wikipedia**
-  **458 mentions in News outlets**

TOP 5 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS DOWNLOADED IN 2021



[Primary Microplastics in the Oceans](#)
19,862 downloads



[Approaches to sustainable agriculture](#)
15,321 downloads

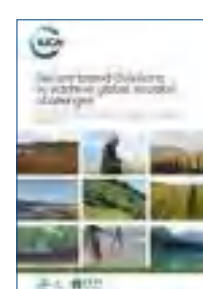


[Gender-based violence and environment linkages](#)
14,570 downloads



[IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1, Second edition](#)
13,195 downloads

[Commissions involved](#)



[Nature-based Solutions to address global societal challenges](#)
13,615 downloads

[Commissions involved](#)

2021 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS WITH MOST ONLINE ATTENTION



[IUCN Green Status of Species](#)



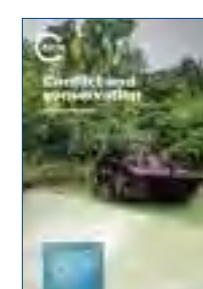
[Commissions involved](#)



[Cultural and spiritual significance of nature](#)



[Commissions involved](#)



[Conflict and conservation](#)



[Using ecosystem risk assessment science in ecosystem restoration: a guide to applying the Red List of Ecosystems to ecosystem restoration](#)



[Commissions involved](#)



[Mitigating biodiversity impacts associated with solar and wind energy development](#)



EXTENDING OPEN ACCESS TO CONSERVATION KNOWLEDGE

A grant from the Arcadia Fund is enabling the IUCN Library to provide guidance to the IUCN conservation community on the fundamentals of open access, as well as supporting the development of an IUCN Open Access policy and improving the delivery of library and publishing services.

[→ more information](#)



Conflict and conservation, the first report of the *IUCN report series Nature in a globalised world* released in April 2021, explores the complex relationships between nature and conflict to inform policies to better advance conservation in the context of peacebuilding.

These Altmetric scores were captured on 19 April 2022. The live Altmetric score for these publications may fluctuate, and the most up-to-date data is available on the publication page.

IUCN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Members & Commissions involved

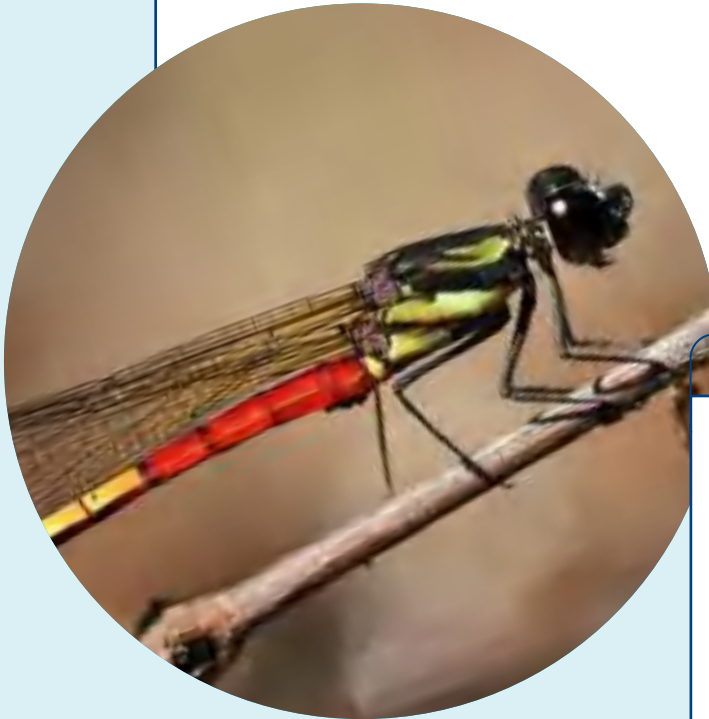


The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ – the world’s most comprehensive information source on the global extinction-risk status of animal, fungus and plant species. In 2021, dragonflies and damselflies became the first insect group to be comprehensively assessed on the IUCN Red List, revealing that 16% out of 6,016 species are at risk of extinction, as their freshwater habitats increasingly deteriorate.

17,348 species added in 2021

142,577 species covered in total

Africocypha varicolor © Andre Gunther



Members & Commissions involved



Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa (EICAT) – the IUCN Standard for the classification of the impact of alien species on the environment. The IUCN [Global Invasive Species Database](#) has been restructured to incorporate impact assessments using the EICAT. The first batch of these assessments was scheduled for publication in early 2022.

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Red List of Ecosystems – a tool to assess the conservation status of ecosystems, using scientific criteria to analyse the risk of ecosystem collapse. These include changes in geographical distribution and the degradation of the key processes and components of ecosystems. In 2021, a total of 147 ecosystems were assessed, comprising 131 terrestrial, 12 marine, three coastal and one freshwater.

919,265 km² of the world’s ecosystems assessed in 2021

58,445,171 km² of ecosystems assessed overall

Members & Commissions involved



Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) – IUCN publishes the global standard for identifying KBAs, the most important places in the world for species and their habitats. The KBA Programme supports the identification, mapping, monitoring and conservation of KBAs to help safeguard these places. 2021 saw IUCN publish a [landmark report on West African freshwater KBAs](#), drawing on both the global standard and the IUCN Red List.

16,356 KBAs globally

134 of these were identified in 2021

Members & Commissions involved



protectedplanet.net

Protected Planet – the most up-to-date and complete source of data on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The May 2021 Protected Planet report showed that at least 16.64% of land and inland water ecosystems and 7.74% of coastal waters and the ocean are within protected areas and OECMs. The most recent UN report on the Sustainable Development Goals used Protected Planet data to provide snapshots of the extent to which Key Biodiversity Areas were covered by protected areas and OECMs.

Members & Commissions involved



PANORAMA - Solutions for a Healthy Planet – a multi-thematic, multi-partner initiative that identifies, documents and promotes successful approaches to conservation and development challenges. PANORAMA is led by IUCN and GIZ, the German development agency, and includes several other partners. In 2021, it surpassed the milestone of 1,000 published solutions and launched new communities on forest landscape restoration and species conservation. The draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework names PANORAMA for its contribution to practical implementation.

200,000 web platform visits in 2021

768 solution providers in around 120 countries

1,000+ published solutions

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas – the first global standard of best practice for area-based conservation. A protected or conserved area that reaches the IUCN Green List Standard is certified and recognised as achieving ongoing results for people and nature in a fair and effective way. A total of 60 countries, and several networks, are committed to meeting the Green List Standard.

80 sites committed to the standard in 2021

60 certified Green List sites, representing a total area of more than 730,000 km²

600 sites committed to the standard overall

OVERSIGHT AND ASSURANCE

The IUCN Secretariat continued to enhance its accountability, performance monitoring and quality assurance capabilities in 2021, in areas such as planning and budgeting, programme and project management, results management and business intelligence.

The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) fulfils the Union's commitment to providing comprehensive, quality and timely information about its portfolio of projects in over 150 countries. Using the IATI Standard for data, it covers all active projects from 2021 onwards, making it the central point of access to detailed information about IUCN projects.

IUCN has taken several significant steps to bring its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) capabilities to the level required to support the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030. Key inputs to this process, implemented under new senior leadership, included an external review of the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 and a review of IUCN's development relevancy, commissioned in 2020 by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

An IUCN-commissioned analysis of the overall performance of the organisation's MEL systems led to actionable recommendations for strengthening the overall performance and quality assurance landscape. Many of these were implemented in 2021, with the remainder to be tackled in the next cycle.

In accordance with IUCN's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, [eight evaluations](#) were conducted in 2021.

FINAL EVALUATION

- Programme de Petites Initiatives pour les Organisations de la Société Civile en Afrique du Nord – phase 2 (PPI OSCAN 2)
- Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities (MARPLASTICCs)

MIDTERM REVIEWS

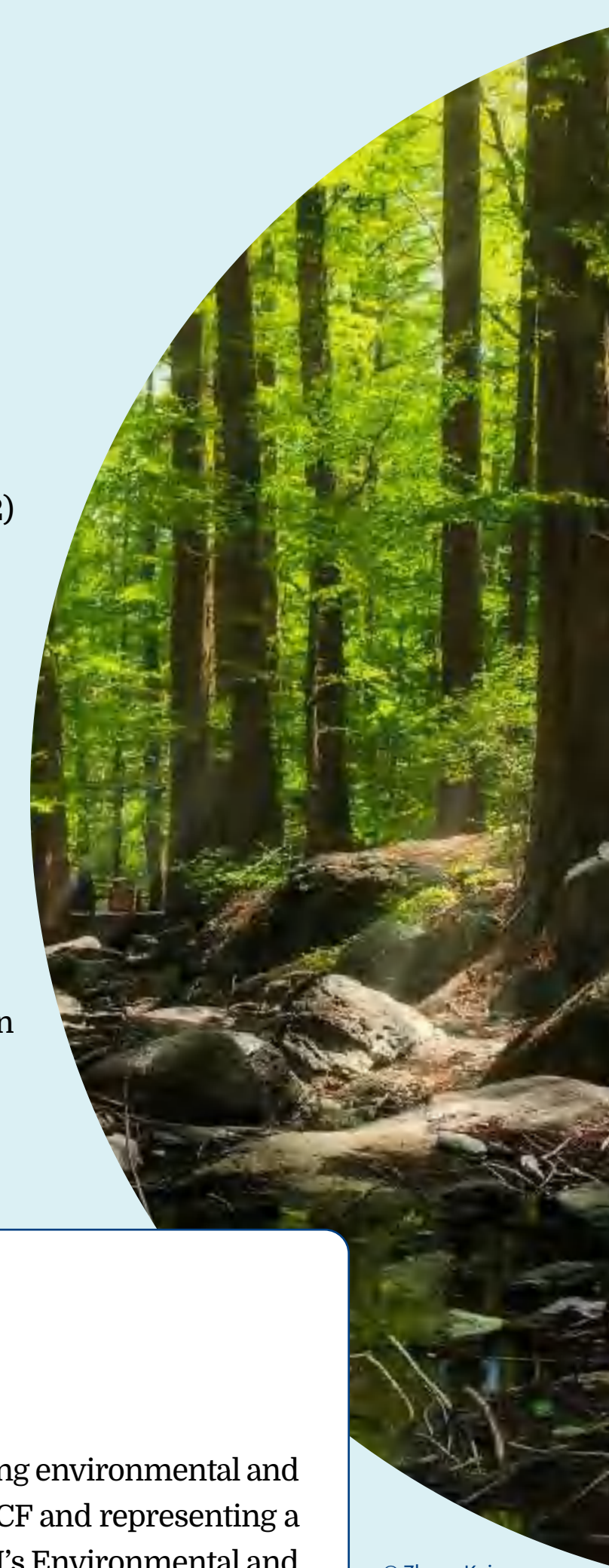
- Programme d'Appui à la gestion concertée des Aires Protégées et Ecosystèmes Fragiles du Tchad (APEF)
- Coastal Resilience to Climate Change (CRCC) Mozambique
- ADAPT: Nature-based Solutions for Resilient Societies in the Western Balkans – Midterm Review 2021
- Plastic Waste Free Islands (PWFI)
- GEF TRI project – Building Climate Resilient Green Infrastructure: enhancing ecosystem services of planted forests in China through forest landscape restoration and governance innovation project (PRC-GEF State Forest Farms Project)
- “Strengthening the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant People in Central America” Project



In 2021, IUCN successfully renewed its accreditation to the Green Climate Fund, marking the start of its second five-year term. It has been accredited to the Global Environment Facility since 2014.

ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

IUCN is committed to protecting people and nature in its activities through strong environmental and social safeguards. A portfolio of 50 projects – mainly funded by the GEF and GCF and representing a total value of around USD 300 million – have to date been screened under IUCN's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The ESMS process allows IUCN to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise and mitigate any potential adverse environmental and social impacts that may arise from its activities while maximising the overall benefits generated for people and nature. 2021 saw the development of a strategy to increase ESMS capacities right across the Union. The aim was to increase operational efficiency and to ensure that screenings are carried out in a timely manner and are geographically closer to the projects and stakeholders.



© Zhang Kaiyv

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	2021			2020		
	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total
EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME						
Membership dues	12,549	-	12,549	12,653	-	12,653
Retention of staff income tax	1,700	-	1,700	1,666	-	1,666
Agreements income	596	98,144	98,740	-	77,363	77,363
Framework income	13,647	-	13,647	12,104	-	12,104
Other operating income	4,790	5,549	10,339	5,004	205	5,209
TOTAL EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME	33,282	103,693	136,975	31,427	77,568	108,995
INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS						
Cross charges from projects	38,108	(38,108)	-	34,234	(34,234)	-
Other internal allocations	1,176	(1,176)	-	287	(287)	-
TOTAL INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS	39,284	(39,284)	-	34,521	(34,521)	-
OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
Staff costs	57,310	8,458	65,768	53,637	5,725	59,362
Consultants	1,572	22,057	23,629	1,598	16,581	18,179
Grants to partners	306	4,138	4,444	430	3,766	4,196
Travel	1,135	8,157	9,292	651	3,946	4,597
Workshops and conferences	257	2,793	3,050	182	963	1,145
Publications and printing costs	347	2,072	2,419	253	1,419	1,672
Office and general administrative costs	3,155	5,191	8,346	3,345	2,905	6,250
Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance	957	8,301	9,258	940	5,594	6,534
Professional fees or costs	682	1,601	2,283	544	675	1,219
Depreciation and amortisation	2,068	1	2,069	2,161	5	2,166
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	67,789	62,769	130,558	63,741	41,579	105,320
NET OPERATING SURPLUS	4,777	1,640	6,417	2,207	1,468	3,675
OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE						
Interest income	206	45	251	335	74	409
Financial charges	(415)	(261)	(676)	(385)	(102)	(487)
Capital gains (losses)	308	-	308	84	-	84
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(43)	(1,281)	(1,324)	(484)	(724)	(1,208)
Exchange differences on revaluation of project balances	-	208	208	-	(1,004)	(1,004)
Net movements in provision and write-offs	(2,018)	849	(1,169)	(1,695)	288	(1,407)
2021 Congress	2,873	(1,200)	1,673	(1,673)	-	(1,673)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE	911	(1,640)	(729)	(3,818)	(1,468)	(5,286)
NET SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	5,688	-	5,688	(1,611)	-	(1,611)
Allocation and appropriations to designated reserves						
Allocations to designated reserves	(1,320)	-	(1,320)	(1,048)	-	(1,048)
Appropriations from designated reserves	322	-	322	282	-	282
Net allocations/appropriations to designated reserves	(998)	-	(998)	(766)	-	(766)
RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AFTER CHANGES IN DESIGNATED RESERVES	4,690	-	4,690	(2,377)	-	(2,377)



**INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**

WORLD HEADQUARTERS
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland, Switzerland
www.iucn.org





Report of the Treasurer

Agenda Item 2bis:

Annual Report and Financial Statements 2021

107th Meeting of the IUCN Council



A. Immediate objectives

- Identify structural financial weaknesses and strengthen the financial foundation on which to base a medium term strategy.
- Link long term Financial strategy with Programme strategy when finalised.

B. Global economic outlook is worsening (1)

- Four shocks in last two decades (9/11, global banking crisis, pandemic, Ukraine war) are reshaping the global economic, social and political landscape.
 - War is a multiplier of disruption, in a global economy already disrupted by the pandemic.
 - Fiscal impact of defence, refugee and reconstruction costs.
 - Supply disruptions and price hikes of Russian oil and gas and Ukraine food supplies.
 - China zero Covid policy and economic slowdown has global implications.
 - Interest rate rises to dampen surging demand in US can lead to stagflation. (Stagnant growth and rising inflation.)

B. Global economic outlook is worsening (2)

- Developed countries
 - Stagflation risks are growing in Europe (Bank of England UK forecast 10% inflation, negative growth 2022)
 - Little fiscal space for stimulus. Increasing taxes and cutting social spending are unpopular. Interest rate and foreign exchange policies will have to do the heavy lifting.
 - Hard political choices will need to be made on how costs (including ODA and climate change) are to be prioritised and funded
- Developing countries
 - Devastating impact of energy and food price rises
 - Growth is stalling
 - Looming debt crisis
 - Social and political disruptions, rising inequality
- IUCN may face funding and project implementation headwinds from global developments, as donors trim budgets, e.g. Sweden.
- Non core costs may rise (Translation losses from strong CHF. Market losses on CHF 17m bond and equity portfolios as interest rates rise).

C. Financial sustainability is a challenge

- In 2021, a welcome CHF 5.7m surplus was generated including “one off” income
- A surplus of CHF 1m is budgeted for 2022, but achieving this will be challenging following a reduction in framework income (Sweden).
- Reserves of CHF 19.1m at end 2021 may fall in 2022.
- By comparison, this is short of the actual reserves achieved by 2016 (CHF 19.5m) and the target of CHF 25m set in that year.
- IUCN needs to plan for consistent multi-year surpluses for investment and reserves. This is the main financial and business model challenge.

D. Six financial strategic challenges (1)

1. Need for structured alignment of financial and Programme strategies.
 - Parallel tracks can't work.
2. Reserves
 - How is the target to be quantified?
 - How is it to be bridged with unrestricted revenues and by when?
 - The present business model is unlikely to provide the answers.
3. Project revenue growth trajectory
 - High reliance. 75% of total revenues are derived from projects.
 - What are the risks of and limits to growth ?
 - Issues: limits of leverage, fixed pricing versus cost recovery efficiencies, large project implementation risk, the changing composition from self managed to partner managed projects, high reliance on project income, positioning.

D. Six financial strategic challenges (2)

4. Revenue diversification.

- More than 90% of revenues, both unrestricted and projects, are derived from a handful of European governments and the US.
- Diversification is desirable, as global economic pressures build.
- A systematic plan, backed by resources, is needed for financially impactful, time bound, diversification of income from new sources:
 - Non traditional governments
 - Philanthropies. 7300 family offices manage \$7 trillion of wealth
 - Social enterprises
 - Private corporates
- How is this to be done and by when?
- How will investment be funded?

D. Six financial strategic challenges (3)

5. Investment

- What investment is needed to make these changes happen?
- Demand for resources for continuing investment on members and commissions needs to be quantified.
- How will these funds be sourced? (Drawing down on reserves is not a sustainable option).
- How will priorities be decided and implementation tracked?

6. Managing costs while the revenue model changes

- Organisational costs and structure.
- What is the optimal distribution and structure to support future financial strategy?
- Issues:
 - Reassessing the roles and costs of HQ and branches
 - Location of support services
 - Link strategy to Investment, e.g. CHF 1m in organisational change in 2022

G. Conclusion - getting it done

- General Omar Bradley “Amateurs talk about strategy, professionals work on logistics.”
- FAC recommendation for an external consultant to assist in advising on these complex issues, which have been under discussion for many years, needs to be quickly acted on, before financial pressures build.



Agenda Item 3: Follow-up to 2021 Congress Resolutions/Decisions

Point 3 de l'ordre du jour : Suivi des
résolutions/décisions du Congrès
2021

Punto 3 del orden del día: Seguimiento
de las resoluciones/decisiones del
Congreso de 2021



3.1 Review of actions required from Council as specified in 2021 Congress Resolutions, Recommendations and Decisions

3.1 Examen des actions requises du Conseil, comme spécifié dans les résolutions, recommandations et décisions du Congrès 2021

3.1 Revisión de las acciones requeridas del Consejo según lo especificado en las Resoluciones, Recomendaciones y Decisiones del Congreso 2021



3.1 Review of actions required from Council as specified in 2021 Congress Resolutions, Recommendations and Decisions.

PPC Recommendations

C107 - 18 to 19 May (Document 107/3/1/rev)



Resolutions to be covered here:

001: Archiving resolutions

002: Strengthened institutional inclusion, IPs

061: Global Ecosystem Typology

065: Conservation, sustainable energy, faith-based networks

104: Next World Parks Congress

107: Impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity

110: Climate Change Commission

113: Quiet Ocean

114: Climate change and biodiversity crises

119: Doctrine of Discovery

120: Policy on Natural Capital

123: IUCN policy on synthetic biology

137: Affirming right of IPLCs to use resources in the context of COVID-19

Other decisions that make a call to Council

145: Establishment, operating rules and oversight of National Regional and Interregional Committees (GCC)

147: Development of a new 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan for the Union (C107)

148: Decision 148 – Enabling effective attendance and participation of Members in future sessions of the World Conservation Congress (C107)

Res 001 — Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews

Action required from Council:

- 4.a. continue to work intersessionally to review and refine the criteria used to initially populate the archive in the light of feedback from the online discussion, to review the implementation of active Resolutions and Recommendations and to recommend to the next Members' Assembly, applying these criteria, a list of Resolutions and Recommendations for retirement and archiving, together with the criterion for which each is to be retired and archived;
- 4.b. undertake a policy review before the next Members' Assembly of all active Resolutions and Recommendations, and archived Resolutions that have established IUCN policy that remains active and in force, with a view to assembling (and potentially proposing consolidation of) Resolutions that deal with the same or closely related issues to help ensure that IUCN's policy positions are collated, clear and accessible;
- 4.c. consider the need for, and modalities of a mechanism for the ongoing review of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in future Members' Assemblies, with a view to moving to the archive those that are implemented, obsolete, or for which a specified interval has elapsed or a milestone has been achieved, while ensuring their continued policy currency and relevance.

Res 001 — Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Clarify status of the previous work, whether there was a working group in place, and if so, re-establish working group	C108	Find out who was the previous focal point. If no longer a Member of Council, then suggest Ali Kaka

Res 002 — Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples

Action required from Council:

2. promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations, in the ongoing work of the Union and to strengthen these organisations through regional focal points;
4. assess IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in IUCN's work and programmes; (*)

Res 002 — Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish working group to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a. draft ToRs for regional focal points, and to 1.b. make the assessment of IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. 2. Approve ToRs for regional focal points. 3. Approve assessment report. 4. Send out an open request of nominations for regional focal points. 5. Appoint regional focal points. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C108. 2. C109. 3. C110. 4. Between C109 and C110. 5. C110. 	Kristen Walker-Painemilla and Ramiro Batzin

Res 061 – Partnerships and further development of a Global Ecosystem Typology

Action required from Council:

- 2.a. promote and support Members, including indigenous peoples, local communities, and public actors, Commissions, and public and private partnerships, in applying the GET to support global, regional and national efforts to assess and manage risks to ecosystems (*)
- 2.b. support adaptation to national and regional levels of the IUCN criteria and categories for Red Lists of Ecosystems, as well as continued development of national Red Lists of Ecosystems to enhance implementation of action for conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biological diversity; (*)
- 2.c. support application of Red List of Ecosystems criteria to assess risk of collapse in the world's thematic priority ecosystems; (*)
- 2.d. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on progress on development of the Red List of Ecosystems database, integration of the Red List of Ecosystems approach, as well as in IUCN position and policy products for UN Sustainable Development Goals and Biodiversity Targets; (*)

Res 061 – Partnerships and further development of a Global Ecosystem Typology

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Request CEM to report on plan towards implementation and present on how Council can support.	C108	Angela Andrade

Res 065 – Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organization networks

Action required from Council:

- a. support cooperation between faiths and relevant stakeholders while working towards common goals of natural-resource conservation and sustainable living practices;
- b. encourage relations between faith-based organisations and environmental groups, as the latter may provide guidance to facilitate the knowledge and practice already present in faith-based groups.

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Expand the work of CEESP group on Cultural and Spirituality to develop a publication on knowledge and practice from faith-based organizations on the environment.		Kristen Walker Painemilla

Res 104 – Next IUCN World Park Congress

Action required from Council:

5. support the preparation and delivery of the next IUCN World Parks Congress.

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Request WCPA to report on plan towards IUCN World Parks Congress and present on how Council can support. Discuss in the context of ability to convene in 2024, host country	C108	Madhu Rao

Res 110 — Establishing a Climate Change Commission

Action required from Council:

2. provide guidance on the process to establish an interim Commission Chair and Steering Committee; (*)

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Plan already approved in C107.		Peter Cochrane

Res 113 — Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean

Action required from Council:

1. establish an Inter-Commission Panel of Experts, comprised of Species Survival Commission (including specialists of cetaceans, mysticetes and odontocetes from SSC), World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) members and representatives of the underwater noise-generating sectors, to seek an integrated approach to abating anthropogenic underwater noise pollution, in cooperation with entities such as the Global Alliance for Managing Ocean Noise (GAMEON) initiative and the Maritime Environment Protection Committee under the International Maritime Organization; (*)

Res 113 — Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
1. Send out an open request of nominations to the Inter-Commission Panel, especially to those organizations/entities mentioned in the resolution. The call should refer to the resolution and mention that the first task will be to propose to Council the ToR of the Panel. 2. Appoint the Panel. 3. Request and consider approval of the proposed ToR for the Panel.	1. Q2 2022 2. C108 3. C109	Madhu Rao and Jon Paul Rodríguez

Res 114 – Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

Action required from Council:

2. a. Create a comprehensive and integrated climate change and biodiversity policy framework to help guide and coordinate work in these areas across all IUCN components that is coherent with the findings of the UNFCCC and the CBD and commensurate with the urgency and scale of the climate and biodiversity crises, in order to represent an accelerated and ambitious IUCN response

2.b. in cooperation with the other relevant organisations, take the initiative to contribute to 'learning platforms' to share latest knowledge on climate change and biodiversity, in coordination, and avoiding duplication, with other similar platforms;

2.c. propose options to develop a global partnership on climate change and biodiversity conservation to mobilise IUCN's membership and youth towards greater ambition and action;

2.d. call on the Members of IUCN and the experts to urge their governments at all levels and their private sector organisations to speed up an equitable transition to sustainable energy mix, to phase out their dependence on fossil fuels, and to end their subsidies for fossil fuels;

Res 114 – Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Request the Climate Crisis Commission Interim Chair and Interim Steering Committee to incorporate this resolution into the proposed mandate of the Commission, and to propose to Council a work plan to address it until 2025.	Once CCC IC and ISC are appointed.	Peter Cochrane (same as Res 110)

Res 119 – Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth

Action required from Council:

2. in alignment with the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, establish an IUCN Truth and Reconciliation Working Group, to explore and explain best practices for involving Indigenous Peoples in co-stewardship of protected natural areas, conservation of nature, and sustainable use of species, and other appropriate activities for the care of Mother Earth; (*)

Res 119 – Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
<p>1. Send out an open request of nominations to the Working Group. The call should refer to the resolution and mention that the first task will be to propose to Council the ToR of the WG.</p> <p>2. Appoint the WG.</p> <p>3. Request and consider approval of the proposed ToR for the WG.</p>	<p>1. Q2 2022</p> <p>2. C108</p> <p>3. C109</p>	<p>Kristen Walker-Painemilla</p>

Res 120 – Towards a Policy on Natural Capital

Action required from Council:

2. establish an inclusive mechanism to consider the proposed non-binding Principles widely among Members (*)

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
1. Task Force Proposed from CEEESP/CEM and a broad call to others to participate 2. TOR can be circulated 3. Call can go out to commissions		Kristen Walker Painemilla and Angela Andrade

Res 107: Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity

Action required from Council:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commission Chairs to:

α: establish, in 2021, a Task Force to reconcile fisheries and conservation that:

- i. involves all IUCN Commissions and all IUCN Regions;
- ii. takes account of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean; and
- iii. draws on relevant reports from peer organisations (e.g. IPCC Special Report on the Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate);

b. produce, by 2022, a scientific and technical Situational Analysis on the effects of fisheries on biodiversity, involving a Consultative Workshop, and taking an inclusive approach, to cover:

- i. diverse fisheries (e.g. small-scale, artisanal, women's, indigenous, non-selective, invertebrate, distant-water); and
- ii. diverse issues (e.g. spatial management, efficacy of legal instruments, perverse incentives, economic dependencies, human well-being and rights, climate change impacts); and

c. convene, in 2023, a second Consultative Workshop to consider the findings of the Situational Analysis and to propose policy to IUCN and implementing parties;

Res 107: Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Commission Chairs and DG/Secretariat to establish Task Force, work with PPC (send EOI request to Members)2. Host Consultative Workshop, with Task Force3. Produce Situational Analysis on the effects of fisheries on biodiversity4. Convene second Consultative Workshop to consider the findings of the Situational Analysis and to propose policy to IUCN and implementing parties;5. Submit Policy to 2025 WCC	ASAP End of 2022 mid-2023 late 2023, early 2024 late 2024	? Jon Paul Rodriguez, PPC?

Res 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

Action required from Council:

3. create a working group composed of IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples' organisations) ensuring a balance among genders, regions, perspectives and knowledge systems, as defined in Annex section II

Section II – terms of reference for the establishment of the working group

a.the Council will request nominations from IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples organisations) and IUCN Commission members, ensuring equal representation of genders, regions, opinions, ethics and knowledge systems, to join a working group;

establish a drafting and participatory review process for the working group to undertake the development of the IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation, as defined in Annex section III

Res 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
<p>1. Request PPC to establish a working group to propose the process for developing the IUCN policy, in line with the resolution and with IUCN procedures, including call for working group.</p> <p>2. Approve the process for developing the IUCN process (proposed by PPC).</p> <p>3. Send out a call to all IUCN members and Commission members for expressions of interest to join the working group;</p>	<p>1. C107</p> <p>2. C108</p> <p>3. Q4 2022</p>	<p>Bibiana Sucre</p>

Res 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
<p>4. Appoint a preliminary working group (using criteria in the resolution) and send out to IUCN Members the list of names and brief bios. Appoint also a preliminary Chair of the working group.</p> <p>5. Receive feedback from IUCN Members on the composition of the working group (as per Section II of the Annex in the resolution).</p> <p>6. Appoint the working group and Chair of the working group.</p>	<p>4. C109</p> <p>5. Q3 2023 (one month after 4)</p> <p>6. Q3 2023</p>	<p>Bibiana Sucre</p>

Res 137 – Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

Action required from Council:

1. recognise the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) to sustainably use and manage their natural resources, wild species of animals, plants and fungi, within the framework of wildlife and nature conservation laws of their respective countries;
2. ensure that responses to COVID-19 (and any future pandemics) should be well-considered and socially, economically and environmentally just, so as not to disadvantage the world's most vulnerable people, particularly IPLCs who depend upon wild resources for their food security, food sovereignty, livelihoods, cultural traditions and customary use;
3. work to ensure that the utilisation of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover;
4. work on guidance as appropriate to assessments and policies designed to ensure that the use, consumption and trade of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover, with particular regard for the rights and needs of IPLCs;

Res 137 – Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Request CEESP in collaboration with IPO members to produce a guideline on best practice on these topics.		Kristen Walker-Painemilla

Additional proposal

All IUCN components that are called upon to deliver on a resolution or decision (e.g. Commissions, DG) ensure there is a plan to deliver on the resolution, present it to Council, and present regular updates on progress.

Thanks!

C107 - 18 to 19 May





The IUCN Council,

Approves the process for implementing the 2021 Congress Resolutions and Decisions requiring action from Council during the term 2022-25 as recommended by the Programme and Policy Committee. (Annex 5)

(Note: Annex 5 is document C107/3/1 revised - pp. 1-11)

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 Resolutions which call on action from the Council¹

Remarks:

- All Resolutions listed here relate to the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC), who on behalf of Council, is best placed to determine the specific process to ensure appropriate action and follow-up. Exceptions to this include Resolution 110 (which is relevant to the three Council Committees), Decision 145 (which concerns the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC), 147 (that relates to the three Committees) and 148 (which is also relevant to the GCC and the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)).
- Due to budgetary implications, all Resolutions deserve consideration by the FAC.
- The first four columns to the left (in blue) were prepared by the Secretariat as guidance. The three columns to the right (in green) are a draft proposal on actions to be taken by Council for the implementation of each resolution.
- To note: All Resolutions and Recommendations, irrespective of whether they address Council, the President or the Director General (Secretariat) or any other IUCN constituent or third party, have been assigned focal points – Secretariat, Commissions, Members. These focal points are the first point of contact to ensure follow-up to Resolutions and Recommendations.

Resolution number and title	Action required from Council exclusively (*) / in conjunction with others	Timeframe	To note / Urgency of action	Proposed plan to address resolution by Council	Timeline for each action	Council focal point
Res 001 — Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews	4.a. continue to work intersessionally to review and refine the criteria used to initially populate the archive in the light of feedback from the online discussion, to review the implementation of active Resolutions and Recommendations and to recommend to the next Members' Assembly, applying these criteria, a list of Resolutions and Recommendations for retirement and archiving, together with the criterion for which each is to be retired and archived; 4.b. undertake a policy review before the next Members' Assembly of all active Resolutions and Recommendations, and archived Resolutions that	Process to start as soon as possible - 2022	Continuation of previous work during the last quadrennium	Clarify status of the previous work, whether there was a working group in place, and if so, re-establish working group.	C108	Find out who was the previous focal point. If no longer a Member of Council, then suggest Ali Kaka

¹ [C107/3/1 Congress 2021 - Overview of calls for action by the IUCN Council, the DG and President](#)

	<p>have established IUCN policy that remains active and in force, with a view to assembling (and potentially proposing consolidation of) Resolutions that deal with the same or closely related issues to help ensure that IUCN's policy positions are collated, clear and accessible;</p>					
<p><u>Res 002 — Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples</u></p>	<p>2. promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations, in the ongoing work of the Union and to strengthen these organisations through regional focal points;</p>	<p>Throughout the quadrennium</p>	<p>Done indirectly through Programme implementation and policy influencing</p>	<p>1. Establish working group to: 1.a. draft ToRs for regional focal points, and to 1.b. make the assessment of IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. 2. Approve ToRs for regional focal points.</p>	<p>1. C108. 2. C109.</p>	<p>Kristen Walker-Painemilla and Ramiro Batzin</p>
	<p>4. assess IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in IUCN's work and programmes; (*)</p>	<p>As soon as possible</p>	<p>Necessitates a specific follow-up process</p>	<p>3. Approve assessment report. 4. Send out an open request of nominations for regional focal points. 5. Appoint regional focal points.</p>	<p>3. C110. 4. Between C109 and C110. 5. C110.</p>	

Res 061 – Partnerships and further development of a Global Ecosystem Typology	2.a. promote and support Members, including indigenous peoples, local communities, and public actors, Commissions, and public and private partnerships, in applying the GET to support global, regional and national efforts to assess and manage risks to ecosystems (*)	Throughout the quadrennium	The Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to be consulted for guidance	Request CEM to report on plan towards implementation and present on how Council can support.	C108	Angela Andrade
	2.b. support adaptation to national and regional levels of the IUCN criteria and categories for Red Lists of Ecosystems, as well as continued development of national Red Lists of Ecosystems to enhance implementation of action for conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biological diversity; (*)	Throughout the quadrennium				
	2.c. support application of Red List of Ecosystems criteria to assess risk of collapse in the world’s thematic priority ecosystems; (*)	Throughout the quadrennium				
	2.d. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on progress on development of the Red List of Ecosystems database, integration of the Red List of Ecosystems approach, as well as in IUCN position and policy products for UN Sustainable Development Goals and Biodiversity Targets; (*)	Report every year				

Res 065 – Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organization networks	a. support cooperation between faiths and relevant stakeholders while working towards common goals of natural-resource conservation and sustainable living practices;	Throughout the quadrennium	Could be done indirectly through Programme implementation and policy influencing	Expand the work of CEESP group on Cultural and Spirituality to develop a publication on knowledge and practice from faith-based organizations on the environment.		Kristen Walker Painemilla
	b. encourage relations between faith-based organisations and environmental groups, as the latter may provide guidance to facilitate the knowledge and practice already present in faith-based groups.	Throughout the quadrennium				
Res 104 – Next IUCN World Park Congress	5. support the preparation and delivery of the next IUCN World Parks Congress.	As soon as possible	Consultation with the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)	Request WCPA to report on plan towards IUCN World Parks Congress and present on how Council can support.	C108	Madhu Rao
Res 110 – Establishing a Climate Change Commission	2. provide guidance on the process to establish an interim Commission Chair and Steering Committee; (*)	As soon as possible: 2022 Q1	Considering report from the working group established by the IUCN President; concerns GCC (and operative para 4. FAC too)	Plan already approved in C107.		Peter Cochrane

<p><u>Res 113 — Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean</u></p>	<p>1. establish an Inter-Commission Panel of Experts, comprised of Species Survival Commission (including specialists of cetaceans, mysticetes and odontocetes from SSC), World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) members and representatives of the underwater noise-generating sectors, to seek an integrated approach to abating anthropogenic underwater noise pollution, in cooperation with entities such as the Global Alliance for Managing Ocean Noise (GAMEON) initiative and the Maritime Environment Protection Committee under the International Maritime Organization; (*)</p>	<p>Suggested: 2022</p>	<p>Necessitates prompt definition of the process to follow; Relevant Commission Chairs to be consulted</p>	<p>1. Send out an open request of nominations to the Inter-Commission Panel, especially to those organizations/entities mentioned in the resolution. The call should refer to the resolution and mention that the first task will be to propose to Council the ToR of the Panel.</p> <p>2. Appoint the Panel.</p> <p>3. Request and consider approval of the proposed ToR for the Panel.</p>	<p>1. Q2 2022</p> <p>2. C108</p> <p>3. C109</p>	<p>Madhu Rao and Jon Paul Rodríguez</p>
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Res 114 – Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises	<p>2. a. Create a comprehensive and integrated climate change and biodiversity policy framework to help guide and coordinate work in these areas across all IUCN components that is coherent with the findings of the UNFCCC and the CBD and commensurate with the urgency and scale of the climate and biodiversity crises, in order to represent an accelerated and ambitious IUCN response</p>	As soon as possible	<p>Done through Programme implementation and policy influencing</p>	<p>Request the Climate Crisis Commission Interim Chair and Interim Steering Committee to incorporate this resolution into the proposed mandate of the Commission, and to propose to Council a work plan to address it until 2025.</p>	<p>Once CCC IC and ISC are appointed.</p>	<p>Peter Cochrane (same as Res 110)</p>
	<p>2.b. in cooperation with the other relevant organisations, take the initiative to contribute to ‘learning platforms’ to share latest knowledge on climate change and biodiversity, in coordination, and avoiding duplication, with other similar platforms;</p>	Through out the quadrennium				
	<p>2.c. propose options to develop a global partnership on climate change and biodiversity conservation to mobilise IUCN’s membership and youth towards greater ambition and action;</p>	As soon as possible				
	<p>2.d. call on the Members of IUCN and the experts to urge their governments at all levels and their private sector organisations to speed up an equitable transition to sustainable energy mix, to phase out their dependence on fossil fuels, and to end their subsidies for fossil fuels;</p>	Through out the quadrennium, as appropriate				
Res 119 – Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth	<p>2. in alignment with the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, establish an IUCN Truth and Reconciliation Working Group, to explore and explain best practices for involving Indigenous Peoples in co-stewardship of protected natural areas, conservation of nature, and sustainable use of species, and other appropriate activities for the care of Mother Earth; (*)</p>	As soon as possible: 2022	<p>Necessitates prompt definition of the process to follow</p>	<p>1. Send out an open request of nominations to the Working Group. The call should refer to the resolution and mention that the first task will be to propose to Council the ToR of the WG. 2. Appoint the WG. 3. Request and consider approval of the proposed ToR for the WG.</p>	1. Q2 2022	<p>Kristen Walker-Painemilla</p>
		2. C108				
		3. C109				

<p>Res 120 – Towards a Policy on Natural Capital</p>	<p>2. 2. establish an inclusive mechanism to consider the proposed non- binding Principles widely among Members (*)</p>	<p>As soon as possible: 2022</p>	<p>Necessitates prompt definition of the process to follow</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Task Force Proposed from CEEESP/CEM and a broad call to others to participate 2. TOR can be circulated 3. Call can go out to commissions 		<p>Kristen Walker Painemilla and Angela Andrade</p>
<p>Res 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation</p>	<p>3. create a working group composed of IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples' organisations) ensuring a balance among genders, regions, perspectives and knowledge systems, as defined in Annex section II; (...) (*)</p> <p>Section II – terms of reference for the establishment of the working group</p> <p>a. the Council will request nominations from IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples organisations) and IUCN Commission members, ensuring equal representation of genders, regions, opinions, ethics and knowledge systems, to join a working group;</p> <p>3. establish a drafting and participatory review process for the working group to undertake the development of the IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation, as defined in Annex section III; (*)</p>	<p>As soon as possible: 2022</p>	<p>Necessitates prompt definition of the process to follow (including TORs and call for nomination of the working group)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Send out a call to all IUCN members and Commission members for expressions of interest to join the working group; 2. Request PPC to establish a working group to propose the process for developing the IUCN policy, in line with the resolution and with IUCN procedures. 3. Appoint a preliminary working group (using criteria in the resolution) and send out to IUCN Members the list of names and brief bios. 4. Receive feedback from IUCN Members on the composition of the working group (as per Section II of the Annex in the resolution). 5. Appoint the working group. 6. Approve the process for developing the IUCN process (proposed by PPC). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Q2 2022 2. Q2 2022 3. Q3 2022 4. Q3 2022 (one month after 3) 5. C108 6. C108 	<p>Bibiana Sucre</p>

<p>Res 137 – Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19</p>	<p>1. recognise the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) to sustainably use and manage their natural resources, wild species of animals, plants and fungi, within the framework of wildlife and nature conservation laws of their respective countries;</p>	<p>Through out the quadrennium</p>	<p>Done through Programme implementation (in particular its Addendum) as well as policy influencing</p>	<p>Request CEESP in collaboration with IPO members to produce a guideline on best practice on these topics.</p>	<p>Kristen Walker-Painemilla</p>
	<p>2. ensure that responses to COVID-19 (and any future pandemics) should be well-considered and socially, economically and environmentally just, so as not to disadvantage the world’s most vulnerable people, particularly IPLCs who depend upon wild resources for their food security, food sovereignty, livelihoods, cultural traditions and customary use;</p>	<p>Initiate 2022 and follow-up throughout the quadrennium</p>			
	<p>3. work to ensure that the utilisation of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover;</p>	<p>Through out the quadrennium</p>			
	<p>4. work on guidance as appropriate to assessments and policies designed to ensure that the use, consumption and trade of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover, with particular regard for the rights and needs of IPLCs;</p>	<p>As soon as possible</p>			

Dec 145 – Establishment, operating rules and oversight of National Regional and Interregional Committees	study these reflections, in consultation with representatives from Members, National/Regional/Interregional Committees and the Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development, taking into account the comments received from Members during the online discussion and at Congress, as summarised in the report of the Governance Committee of the Congress; (*)	As soon as possible: 2022	GCC			
	develop proposals for consultation with the Members and submission to an electronic vote by IUCN Members during the intersessional period. (*)	As soon as possible				

<p><u>Decision 147</u> = <u>Development of a new 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan for the Union</u></p>	<p>Establish, as a matter of priority, an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members to lead and work with the Director General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to define a consultative process to undertake the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. undertake a global situational analysis of IUCN that takes into account all points raised in the external review; ii. develop options to address the points raised in the External Review of Aspects of IUCN's Governance, including strengthening Council's capacity to carry out its oversight and governance roles, and if needed, reviewing its membership models and any other needed organisational change; iii. develop a long-term (20 years) integrated Strategic Vision that includes a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan and other implementation plans, as needed, that follow the four-year planning process of the Union; and iv. establish a clear roadmap to ensure that the Union effectively and efficiently fulfils its mandated objectives, including by actively engaging its membership, while ensuring financial sustainability; b. to consult with the IUCN membership during the process, including sharing the proposed process, the composition of the working group, and the situational analysis and the outcomes of that strategic planning process and options developed in a.ii; and 	<p>As soon as possible</p>	<p>All three Committees of Council</p> <p>Included under Agenda item 4 of C107</p>			
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	c. to submit the Strategic Vision, Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan and options developed in a.ii. to a vote by the Members before the end of the next World Conservation Congress. (*)					
Decision 148 – Enabling effective attendance and participation of Members in future sessions of the World Conservation Congress	1. ensure that more emphasis is put on implementation of Article 21 (a) in the organisation of the future sessions of the World Conservation Congress;	Through out the quadrennium	Taking into account the recommendations from GCC All three Committees of Council			
	2. ensure that the financial support of Member organisations for the next session of the World Conservation Congress (2024/2025) is not conditioned by their vote in the current session of the Congress. (*)	When Congress preparation starts				
	4. prepare draft revisions to the IUCN Statutes and formulate proposals to be presented to Members with a view to enhancing the remote participation of Members and the use of online votes during Congress, and to ensure that IUCN is more agile in its response to extraordinary circumstances; (*)	As soon as possible				
	6. call for nominations to the Advisory Group for the Revision of the Statutes in the three months following the close of the World Conservation Congress; (*)	Attention: as soon as possible in 2022				
	7. following receipt of nominations, determine the composition of the Advisory Group taking into consideration experience with the modalities of IUCN, relevant knowledge, geographical representation and diversity, gender and generational balance; (*)	As soon as possible				
	8. announce the composition of the Advisory Group within no more than three months after the receipt of nominations; (*)	As soon as possible				
	9. communicate proposals for revisions of the Statutes to Members, organise an online discussion and revise the proposals as per the result of these discussions; (*)	As soon as possible				

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021

Resolutions and Decisions which call for action from the IUCN Council

Introduction

In total, 12 Resolutions and 3 Decisions are calling on the Council for actions. The following table of contents lists these Resolutions and Decisions. The operative paragraphs that specifically call on the Council to do something have been extracted from the Resolutions in order to present an exhaustive list of actions required from the Council and are presented in the body of this document.

Secretariat focal points have been assigned to follow-up on the implementation of Resolutions and as part of their role, they will be monitoring progress on actions called for and animating exchanges with Members and Commissions as appropriate.

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Resolution 001 — Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews

4. REQUESTS Council and the Director General to:

- a. continue to work intersessionally to review and refine the criteria used to initially populate the archive in the light of feedback from the online discussion, to review the implementation of active Resolutions and Recommendations and to recommend to the next Members' Assembly, applying these criteria, a list of Resolutions and Recommendations for retirement and archiving, together with the criterion for which each is to be retired and archived;
- b. undertake a policy review before the next Members' Assembly of all active Resolutions and Recommendations, and archived Resolutions that have established IUCN policy that remains active and in force, with a view to assembling (and potentially proposing consolidation of) Resolutions that deal with the same or closely related issues to help ensure that IUCN's policy positions are collated, clear and accessible; and
- c. consider the need for, and modalities of a mechanism for the ongoing review of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in future Members' Assemblies, with a view to moving to the archive those that are implemented, obsolete, or for which a specified interval has elapsed or a milestone has been achieved, while ensuring their continued policy currency and relevance.

Resolution 002 — Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples

2. CALLS ON the Director General and Council to promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations, in the ongoing work of the Union and to strengthen these organisations through regional focal points;

(...)

4. CALLS ON Council to assess IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in IUCN's work and programmes;

Resolution 061 – Partnerships and further development of a Global Ecosystem Typology

2. ENCOURAGES Council to:

- a. promote and support Members, including indigenous peoples, local communities, and public actors, Commissions, and public and private partnerships, in applying the GET to support global, regional and national efforts to assess and manage risks to ecosystems;
- b. support adaptation to national and regional levels of the IUCN criteria and categories for Red Lists of Ecosystems, as well as continued development of national Red Lists of Ecosystems to enhance implementation of action for conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biological diversity;
- c. support application of Red List of Ecosystems criteria to assess risk of collapse in the world's thematic priority ecosystems; and
- d. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on progress on development of the Red List of Ecosystems database, integration of the Red List of Ecosystems approach, as well as in IUCN position and policy products for UN Sustainable Development Goals and Biodiversity Targets; and

Resolution 065 – Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organization networks

CALLS ON the Director General, Council and Members to:

- a. support cooperation between faiths and relevant stakeholders while working towards common goals of natural-resource conservation and sustainable living practices; and
- b. encourage relations between faith-based organisations and environmental groups, as the latter may provide guidance to facilitate the knowledge and practice already present in faith-based groups.

Resolution 104 – Next IUCN World Park Congress

5. INVITES the Council, Members, Commissions and partners of IUCN to support the preparation and delivery of the next IUCN World Parks Congress.

Resolution 110 – Establishing a Climate Change Commission

2. REQUESTS Council to provide guidance on the process to establish an interim Commission Chair and Steering Committee;

Resolution 113 – Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean

1. REQUESTS Council to establish an Inter-Commission Panel of Experts, comprised of Species Survival Commission (including specialists of cetaceans, mysticetes and odontocetes from SSC), World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) members and representatives of the underwater noise-generating sectors, to seek an integrated approach to abating anthropogenic underwater noise pollution, in cooperation with entities such as the Global Alliance for Managing Ocean Noise (GAMEON) initiative and the Maritime Environment Protection Committee under the International Maritime Organization;

Resolution 114 – Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

2. ENCOURAGES Council and all relevant components of the IUCN, avoiding any duplication of work, to:

- a. create a comprehensive and integrated climate change and biodiversity policy framework to help guide and coordinate work in these areas across all IUCN components that is coherent with the findings of the UNFCCC and the CBD and commensurate with the urgency and scale of the climate and biodiversity crises, in order to represent an accelerated and ambitious IUCN response;
- b. in cooperation with the other relevant organisations, take the initiative to contribute to 'learning platforms' to share latest knowledge on climate change and biodiversity, in coordination, and avoiding duplication, with other similar platforms;
- c. to propose options to develop a global partnership on climate change and biodiversity conservation to mobilise IUCN's membership and youth towards greater ambition and action; and
- d. call on the Members of IUCN and the experts to urge their governments at all levels and their private sector organisations to speed up an equitable transition to sustainable energy mix, to phase out their dependence on fossil fuels, and to end their subsidies for fossil fuels;

Resolution 119 – Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth

2. REQUESTS Council, in alignment with the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, to establish an IUCN Truth and Reconciliation Working Group, to explore and explain best practices for involving Indigenous Peoples in co-stewardship of protected natural areas, conservation of nature, and sustainable use of species, and other appropriate activities for the care of Mother Earth;

Resolution 120 – Towards a Policy on Natural Capital

2. REQUESTS Council to establish an inclusive mechanism to consider the proposed non-binding Principles widely among Members.

Resolution 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

2. REQUESTS the Council to, for this purpose, create a working group composed of IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples' organisations) ensuring a balance among genders, regions, perspectives and knowledge systems, as defined in Annex section II;

3. REQUESTS the Council to establish a drafting and participatory review process for the working group to undertake the development of the IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation, as defined in Annex section III; and

(...)

Section II – terms of reference for the establishment of the working group

a. the Council will request nominations from IUCN Members (NGOs, governments and indigenous peoples organisations) and IUCN Commission members, ensuring equal representation of genders, regions, opinions, ethics and knowledge systems, to join a working group;

Resolution 137 – Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to recognise the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) to sustainably use and manage their natural resources, wild species of animals, plants and fungi, within the framework of wildlife and nature conservation laws of their respective countries;

2. URGES the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to ensure that responses to COVID-19 (and any future pandemics) should be well-considered and socially, economically and environmentally just, so as not to disadvantage the world's most vulnerable people, particularly IPLCs who depend upon wild resources for their food security, food sovereignty, livelihoods, cultural traditions and customary use;

3. FURTHER URGES the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to work to ensure that the utilisation of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover;

4. REQUESTS the IUCN Council and relevant Commissions to work on guidance as appropriate to assessments and policies designed to ensure that the use, consumption and

trade of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover, with particular regard for the rights and needs of IPLCs;

Decision 145 – Establishment, operating rules and oversight of National Regional and Interregional Committees

Request the next IUCN Council to study these reflections, in consultation with representatives from Members, National/Regional/Interregional Committees and the Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development, taking into account the comments received from Members during the online discussion and at Congress, as summarised in the report of the Governance Committee of the Congress; and

Authorise the next IUCN Council, in consultation with representatives from Members, National/Regional/Interregional Committees and the Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development, to develop proposals for consultation with the Members and submission to an electronic vote by IUCN Members during the intersessional period.

Decision 147 – Development of a new 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan for the Union

REQUESTS the IUCN Council, as a matter of priority, to establish an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members to lead and work with the Director General:

a. to define a consultative process to undertake the following:

- i. undertake a global situational analysis of IUCN that takes into account all points raised in the external review;
- ii. develop options to address the points raised in the External Review of Aspects of IUCN's Governance, including strengthening Council's capacity to carry out its oversight and governance roles, and if needed, reviewing its membership models and any other needed organisational change;
- iii. develop a long-term (20 years) integrated Strategic Vision that includes a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan and other implementation plans, as needed, that follow the four-year planning process of the Union; and
- iv. establish a clear roadmap to ensure that the Union effectively and efficiently fulfils its mandated objectives, including by actively engaging its membership, while ensuring financial sustainability;

b. to consult with the IUCN membership during the process, including sharing the proposed process, the composition of the working group, and the situational analysis and the outcomes of that strategic planning process and options developed in a.ii; and

c. to submit the Strategic Vision, Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan and options developed in a.ii. to a vote by the Members before the end of the next World Conservation Congress.

Decision 148 – Enabling effective attendance and participation of Members in future sessions of the World Conservation Congress

1. CALLS ON the Director General, the President and the Council to ensure that more emphasis is put on implementation of Article 21 (a) in the organisation of the future sessions of the World Conservation Congress;

2. REQUESTS the Council to ensure that the financial support of Member organisations for the next session of the World Conservation Congress (2024/2025) is not conditioned by their vote in the current session of the Congress;

(...)

4. REQUESTS the Council to prepare draft revisions to the IUCN Statutes and formulate proposals to be presented to Members with a view to enhancing the remote participation of Members and the use of online votes during Congress, and to ensure that IUCN is more agile in its response to extraordinary circumstances;

(...)

6. DIRECTS the Council to call for nominations to the Advisory Group in the three months following the close of the World Conservation Congress;

7. REQUESTS the Council, following receipt of nominations, to determine the composition of the Advisory Group taking into consideration experience with the modalities of IUCN, relevant knowledge, geographical representation and diversity, gender and generational balance;

8. FURTHER REQUESTS the Council to announce the composition of the Advisory Group within no more than three months after the receipt of nominations;

9. CHARGES the Council to communicate proposals for revisions of the Statutes to Members, organise an online discussion and revise the proposals as per the result of these discussions; and

International Policy Centre – November 2021

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021 Resolutions and Decisions which call for action from the Director General

Introduction

In total, 80 Resolutions¹ and 6 Decisions are calling on the Director General for actions. The following table of contents lists these Resolutions and Decisions. The operative paragraphs that specifically call on the Director General to do something have been extracted from the Resolutions in order to present an exhaustive list of actions required from the DG and are presented in the body of this document. Some of these calls will necessitate punctual action from the DG, for instance writing a letter to a president with a specific request, while others are more general and require the involvement of the IUCN Secretariat or specific thematic or regional programmes.

Secretariat focal points have been assigned to follow-up on the implementation of Resolutions and as part of their role, they will be monitoring progress on actions called for and animating exchanges with Members and Commissions as appropriate. Thirty-one Resolutions and two Decisions are highlighted below for they deserve special consideration by the Director General (and designated Secretariat focal points) in their follow-up. Some of these ask for punctual and timed actions which necessitate coordinated follow-up.

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¹ For the Marseille World Conservation Congress, Members adopted 137 Resolutions and Recommendations, which have now become part of IUCN's global conservation policy.

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Resolution 001 - Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews

4. REQUESTS Council and the Director General to:

- a. continue to work intersessionally to review and refine the criteria used to initially populate the archive in the light of feedback from the online discussion, to review the implementation of active Resolutions and Recommendations and to recommend to the next Members' Assembly, applying these criteria, a list of Resolutions and Recommendations for retirement and archiving, together with the criterion for which each is to be retired and archived;
- b. undertake a policy review before the next Members' Assembly of all active Resolutions and Recommendations, and archived Resolutions that have established IUCN policy that remains active and in force, with a view to assembling (and potentially proposing consolidation of) Resolutions that deal with the same or closely related issues to help ensure that IUCN's policy positions are collated, clear and accessible; and
- c. consider the need for, and modalities of a mechanism for the ongoing review of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in future Members' Assemblies, with a view to moving to the archive those that are implemented, obsolete, or for which a specified interval has elapsed or a milestone has been achieved, while ensuring their continued policy currency and relevance.

Resolution 002 - Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples

1. CALLS ON the Director General to ensure that the values and approaches of indigenous peoples, especially those concerning indigenous women and rights of indigenous peoples, are included within the institutional plans of IUCN;

2. CALLS ON the Director General and Council to promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations, in the ongoing work of the Union and to strengthen these organisations through regional focal points;

3. URGES the Director General and WCPA to:

a. consider the development of mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs) and the regional focal points in the Union, including in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies, projects and guidelines for the management of protected natural areas and indigenous territories, adopting an inter-cultural approach; and

b. incorporate indigenous peoples and know their views on protected areas, to develop knowledge-based policies, directives, standards and best practice guidelines regarding solutions to the challenges facing the management of protected areas, with the full participation of indigenous peoples;

Resolution 003 - Transforming global food systems through sustainable land management that is aligned to the UN SDGs

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. improve and deliver information for supporting improvement of food systems, both using the value of nature and reducing the threats to nature, including information on soil biodiversity, management practices, land health related to agricultural systems, and agricultural landscape functionality;

- b. accelerate IUCN's field action on sustainable agriculture, Land Degradation Neutrality and Landscape Restoration, as major components of IUCN's contribution to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, in cooperation with other competent organisations;
- c. invest in developing partnerships with key stakeholder groups in the food and agriculture sector to promote sectoral transformation;
- d. promote land health and soil biodiversity in relevant policy fora; and
- e. structure IUCN's engagement in agriculture to transcend current IUCN thematic programme areas and connect across all of IUCN's relevant work on science, policy and practice;

Resolution 004 - Urgent action against the grass *Cortaderia selloana* outside of its natural distribution range

1. URGES the Director General to continue to inform IUCN Members about the threat that invasive alien species pose to biodiversity;

Resolution 006 - Declaration of priority for the conservation of tropical dry forests in South America

ASKS the Director General to:

- a. call on all states, and in particular those in South America to:
 - i. make efforts to assess the conservation status of TDF ecosystems, involving indigenous peoples and local communities and following the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems protocols;
 - ii. determine the biological and economic value of the ecosystem functions of these forests in socioeconomic development and adaptation to climate change strategies;
 - iii. establish as a priority the increase in the amount of TDF land protected by various legal mechanisms; and
 - iv. promote economic and social incentive processes and mechanisms to safeguard TDFs in sustainable agricultural production schemes;
- b. urge the United Nations international organisations and programmes, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), to take into account the fragile condition and state of deterioration of TDFs in South America and establish and/or promote joint agendas that include actions for the conservation, effective management, restoration and sustainable use of these ecosystems involving indigenous peoples and local communities; and
- c. call on the IUCN Regional Office for South America (IUCN-Sur) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to promote a regional strategy, through one or more events, with the participation of the Members, specialists in ecology and the effective management of TDFs, and indigenous peoples and local communities, aimed at exerting an influence on states, the private sector and civil society in order to help support the conservation of these ecosystems.

Resolution 008 - Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions, Members and states to promote the inclusion of river protection and connectivity within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.6;

Resolution 009 - Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems

1. CALLS ON the Director General to support actions to address urgent issues relating to conversion and degradation of these ecosystems;

Resolution 013 - Supporting the Lower Mekong Basin countries with the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

a. work proactively with all relevant stakeholders to strengthen partnerships within the Lower Mekong Basin countries;

b. advance understanding, knowledge and learning to better conserve and sustainably manage water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity; and

c. advocate for appropriate policy changes at national and regional levels, such as transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, to enhance sound ecosystem stewardship;

2. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Members to:

a. advocate for increased sustainability use of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity between Lower Mekong Basin countries;

b. contribute to initiatives and cooperation frameworks aimed at reducing the negative impacts of regional economic development on biodiversity and environment; and

c. raise awareness concerning unsustainable socio-economic development and the overuse of groundwater in the Mekong Delta

Resolution 014 - The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin

ASKS the Director General to:

a. call on South American states to:

i. increase their efforts to assess and conserve the Río de la Plata Basin ecosystems, weighing up the rationalisation of human resources and skills and contributing to sustainable development;

ii. limit the rapid expansion of the industrial agricultural frontier, to the detriment of the indigenous territories, including those of the Ayoreo People who live in voluntary isolation, in the best interests of the conservation of the ecological functions of the Río de la Plata Basin and its ecosystems' contributions to humans;

iii. promote policies to manage transboundary resources favouring an ecosystem-based approach, aimed at the use of transboundary waters in an equitable,

- reasonable and optimal manner, considering the principles of “profit sharing” and “eliminating damage in the context of joint responsibility”;
- iv. conserve the Paraguay-Paraná River Corridor as a global reference system based on its conditions of free flow and the connectivity of flood plains;
 - v. develop a comprehensive review of the dams planned in the upper Pantanal, bearing in mind their possible impact and their contribution to the network’s energy efficiency;
 - vi. develop strategies to strengthen the capacities of civil society and governments in the management of aquatic ecosystems and their ecotones, as well as cities, in order to foster the empowerment and development of resilient communities, in a context marked by change and climate variability;
 - vii. design an integrated approach for the comprehensive risk management of disasters and the adaptation to climate change and to take measures aimed at promoting the conservation and restoration of aquatic ecosystems, the adaptation of cities, the reduction of risks for vulnerable populations, applying nature-based solutions with a focus on the Basin and actions aimed at vulnerable ecosystems, cities and communities; and
 - viii. establish as a priority the increase in protected areas in various legal forms, taking into account the participation of young people and women who are considered to be a fundamental element in the implementation of the planned measures as well as pillars of the culture of the Basin inhabitants;

b. urge the international organisations and programmes carried out by the United Nations, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to prioritise solutions that address the high fragility and deteriorated state of the ecosystems in the Río de la Plata Basin and to establish and/or promote joint agendas that include actions to strengthen the knowledge about and conservation of these ecosystems and to strengthen the communities; and to promote an interinstitutional and transboundary platform for the socio-environmental monitoring of the Basin with standardised indicators, and trustworthy reports and journals on state of integrity of the ecosystems; and

c. ask the IUCN Regional Office for South America (IUCN-Sur) and the relevant Commissions to promote regional events, with the participation of the Members and specialists to ensure greater understanding of the complex systems to support the life in and the vulnerabilities of the Basin.

Resolution 015 - Cooperation on transboundary fresh waters to ensure ecosystem conservation, climate resilience and sustainable development

1. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that the IUCN Secretariat contributes to strengthening the governance of transboundary waters, in particular by disseminating information on the role of the Watercourses Convention, the Water Convention and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and by building capacity for acceding and implementing them;

Resolution 017 - Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands

1. REQUESTS that the Director General, in collaboration with the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), draws from the Global Wetlands Outlook to highlight the present situation of the loss and deterioration of wetlands in river basins and coastal regions, as well as the construction of artificial structures that prevent the natural flow of water;

2. ALSO REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), to ensure that IUCN programmes protect remaining natural wetland habitats and restore functioning wetland ecosystems, promote wetland habitats as nature-based solutions to flood mitigation and carbon sequestration, and develop Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities on the importance of protecting and restoring the natural flow of water and its connectivity;

Resolution 018 - Valuing and protecting inland fisheries

1. URGES the IUCN Director General, Commissions, Members and states to:

a. support more explicit inclusion of inland fisheries in the post-2020 biodiversity framework, especially through the post-2020 zero draft target 5 (ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels) or through the finalised equivalent of this target, and through reference to inland fisheries in SDG Targets 14.4, and 14.6 (regulate harvesting and prohibit subsidies contributing to overfishing), or in 15.1 (sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems);

b. support assessment of inland fisheries in the SDGs, such that the national status of inland fisheries should not decline from their current state, or should be improved where the existing state is degraded;

c. enhance the collection of data to document the status and trends of inland fisheries; and

d. strengthen IUCN's focus on sustainable inland fisheries as part of IUCN's programmes on species, water and ecosystem management;

Resolution 019 - Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030

1. ASKS the Director General, according to the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, and Members to take action and to encourage the implementation of the measures detailed below;

Resolution 022 - Establishment of a mid-frequency active (MFA – 1 to 10 KHz) sonar moratorium for maritime military exercises conducted in Macaronesia

2. REQUESTS the Director General to convey this Resolution to all states with EEZs in the region, as well as to the European Parliament.

Resolution 023 - Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to:

a. by 2022 produce a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of non-selective fisheries on ETP species, involving all Commissions and addressing small-scale artisanal to industrial fleets, as well as a full range of marine taxa (e.g. invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, mammals, seabirds); and

b. by 2023 support the implementation of effective policies involving all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, local communities, and the private sector, and development of a 'toolbox' of potential solutions adaptable to individual situations, to reduce and, wherever possible eliminate, bycatch of marine taxa, particularly of threatened and depleted species;

Resolution 025 - Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the whole of IUCN to:
 - a. promote ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation for all marine environments, including those beyond the coastal zone and below the photic zone; and
 - b. provide extensive support for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems;

Resolution 026 - International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General to explore a collaboration with Members with a view to producing a toolkit to evaluate the threat of oil pollution from shipwrecks and to identify possible solutions; ...

Resolution 028 - Updating of the legislation to stop the pollution of oceans caused by the discharging of wastewater by ships

3. ASKS the Director General and all Members and Commissions, and in particular the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), to strive to achieve the objectives contained in this motion.

Resolution 030 - Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development

1. RECOMMENDS that the Director General and Commissions:
 - a. increase their efforts to promote coastal resilience by providing tools for anticipatory coastal planning and nature-based adaptation, risk reduction and resilience building;
 - b. collaborate with interested donors and governments to strengthen the impact assessments and safeguards applied to coastal projects; and
 - c. support the establishment of a global coastal forum to facilitate establishment of coastal site networks, including World Heritage and Ramsar sites, and development of guidance on conservation management of working coastal wetlands and on restoration of coastal ecosystems;

Resolution 031 - The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin

5. ASKS the Director General of IUCN and the Regional Offices involved in promoting NbS in the Mediterranean Basin, to ensure the sharing of experiences in this area and the networking of the stakeholders involved.

Resolution 032 - Ocean impacts of climate change

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to include ocean mitigation and adaptation in all relevant climate change-related programmes and to support the actions listed below;

Resolution 033 - Promoting biodiversity preservation through environmentally friendly energy transformation measures

1. REQUESTS the Director General to cooperate with Commissions, Members, Committees and affiliates in providing guidance and technical cooperation;

Resolution 034 - Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. CALLS UPON IUCN Members, Governments, NGOs, indigenous peoples and intergovernmental organisations, to work with CBD Party governments and other stakeholders to ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted at the 15th Meeting of Conference of Parties to CBD (COP15, China):

a. recognises that maintaining and restoring ecological integrity is critically important and on a par with preventing the conversion of ecosystems, as a measure to address the biodiversity and climate crises, ensure resilience, and maintain other values critical to sustainable development;

b. includes an explicit, measurable target to maintain the current levels of, and where possible enhance, ecological integrity in ecosystems of all types (marine, freshwater, terrestrial), especially those of high biodiversity, by ensuring they are effectively managed, at relevant scales, potentially with biome-specific goals on integrity;

c. prioritises the critical need to secure the integrity of the last-remaining highly intact ecosystems on the planet; and

d. recognises that, where levels of ecological integrity are already reduced, they should be protected from further loss, and where possible increased via restoration; and

2. CALLS UPON the Director General of IUCN, and thereby the IUCN Secretariat, to promote the elements of paragraphs 1 a to 1 d, above, in discussions, advocacy, and advice relevant to the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through the CBD.

Resolution 035 - Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030

2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote implementation of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030, in the context of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, by:

a. championing the raising of ambition on ‘ecosystem restoration’ across a full range of ecosystem types, in line with the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and ensuring that ecosystem services are also restored;

b. advising and assisting governments and stakeholders in the development of effective and efficient ecosystem management strategies, plans and policies;

c. facilitating engagement, integration, cooperation and synergies among bottom-up communities of action working on restoration of specific ecosystem types;

d. providing assistance to governments and other stakeholders in effectively tracking, monitoring and adaptively managing ecosystem restoration using IUCN and partner tools and knowledge, while championing and supporting the leadership, knowledge and good practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in conserving and restoring land, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems; and

e. developing an open knowledge platform, building on best practices, to share lessons learned about sustainable management and restoration by ecosystem type, to track progress

and to facilitate quantitative meta-analysis of sustainable management and restoration effectiveness and effects;

Resolution 036 - Declaration of global priority for conservation in the Amazon Biome

1. RECOMMENDS that the Director General and Members recognise the Amazon Biome as the largest continuous tropical forest and freshwater ecosystem representing a fifth of the world's forests playing an important role in supporting global and continental climate stability and safeguarding 10% of the world's biodiversity;

2. ASKS the Director General to declare the Amazon Biome as threatened and therefore as a priority region for conservation and fire prevention, due to the global and local benefits it provides in tackling climate change, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring sustainable development;

3. REQUESTS the Director General and state governments to recognise the crucial role of indigenous territories for the conservation of the Amazon and the rights of indigenous people as stipulated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) including the right to respect International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169, supporting the implementation of a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with local, traditional and indigenous communities in matters that affect them;

Resolution 037 - Strengthening the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment and the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment

1. REQUESTS the Director General and WCEL to continue their commitment to and support of GIPE;

Resolution 040 - Implementing international efforts to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online

1. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with the Commissions, to facilitate efforts to reduce and eliminate cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking by:

- a. assisting IUCN Members to convene a cross-sector workshop to review progress and best practices in tackling cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking;
- b. reviewing examples of national legislation addressing cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking and making recommendations on best practices; and
- c. contributing to awareness-raising efforts about cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking;

Resolution 041 - Ensuring funding to secure rights and secure ecologies

1. CALLS ON the Director General to work with State and non-State Members, Commissions, Regional Offices and the Secretariat to:

- a. recognise the importance of funding for indigenous peoples and local communities to govern, manage, care for and sustainably use their territories and areas;
- b. facilitate dialogue between non-governmental organisations, indigenous peoples' organisations and government membership on how to mobilise additional resources; and
- c. undertake resource mobilisation with donors to finance this shift to securing collective tenure and indigenous rights, in accordance with relevant national legislation;

Resolution 042 - Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict

1. CALLS ON the Director General to strongly encourage the United Nations Security Council to address the issue of wildlife trafficking and environmental protection in mandates for UN peacekeeping operations, as appropriate;

Resolution 043 - Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

1. REQUESTS the Director General, within the context and remit of the IUCN Programme 2021-2024:

- a. to develop IUCN guidelines on how to reflect the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in relevant planning processes, including NBSAPs;
- b. to promote the development of a financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of NBSAPs; and
- c. to develop global strategies for collaboration and technology transfer, and to provide training to assist in capacity building for implementation of established NBSAPs by all stakeholders;

Resolution 044 - Climate crisis legal toolkit

1. REQUESTS the Director General and World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to create a climate action toolkit to assist interested national, sub-national and local actors, as appropriate, to implement relevant climate mitigation and adaptation actions, from which State Members can identify those most appropriate for their governance structure, judicial system and ecosystem, to inform relevant policies and legislation;

Resolution 046 - Creation of the Ombudsperson for Future Generations

4. ASKS the IUCN Director General to put forward this proposal to the United Nations.

Resolution 048 - Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and all Members to work, as appropriate, with their national-level and other counterparts engaged in the CBD to encourage them to consider the following elements in its discussions, advocacy and advice relevant to the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through the CBD:

- a. explicit mention of those irreplaceable and/or culturally indispensable biodiversity features that are vitally important to protect (for example, sacred sites);
- b. explicit reference to the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain); and
- c. a requirement that conserving existing wildlife and natural habitats should be prioritised, and that any biodiversity losses due to economic development should be addressed in order of sequentially preferred actions and at least compensated for by comparable biodiversity gains, consistent with IUCN's Biodiversity Offsets Policy;

Resolution 049 - Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds

ASKS the Director General to:

a. recommend to the governments of Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay that they take immediate action to increase the representation of the Cerrado in their protected area networks and promote strategies and mechanisms of land-use planning that safeguard the ecological integrity of the biome in the long term;

b. call on the European Commission and European Union (EU) Member States to include semi-forest or non-forest ecosystems in the scope of the 'EU Communication (2019) on stepping up EU Action to protect and restore the world's forests', mostly to:

- i. assess additional demand-side regulatory and non-regulatory measures to ensure deforestation-free supply chains, associated with commodity imports in the EU;
- ii. help partner countries to implement sustainable forest and non-forest-based value chains and promote sustainable bio-economies; and
- iii. develop and implement incentive mechanisms for smallholder farmers to maintain and enhance ecosystem services and products provided by sustainable management and agriculture;

c. mobilise the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to:

- i. allocate regular support for sustainable land-use practices in the Cerrado biome in their national projects;
- ii. strengthen financing mechanisms, such as the Small Grants Program (SGP) funding, to broadly reach Community Based Organisations (CBO) in the Cerrado; and
- iii. promote sustainable mechanisms to catalyse regeneration of ecosystems, and to create positive incentives for investments in sustainable management and sustainable forest and non-forest-based value chains to further leverage and increase funding;

d. encourage the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), as well as other public and private donors, to:

- i. increase their support for the Cerrado hotspot; and
- ii. boost positive incentives for investments in sustainable management and sustainable forest and non-forest-based value chains; and

e. implement a more effective communication strategy and institutional approaches among international conservation community networks to:

- i. recognise the high conservation value of the Cerrado's biodiversity endemism, and the importance of its high adaptive capacity to extreme events such as fire, drought, floods, in the global climate change scenario;
- ii. acknowledge local communities and indigenous peoples' rights and capability to use non-forest timber products, maintaining their territories and areas in a well-conserved condition; and
- iii. encourage the development of markets for sustainable natural products to value the ecosystem as a provider of income and cultural heritage.

Resolution 050 - Measuring the effectiveness of environmental law using legal indicators

1. CALLS ON the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and its members, supported by the Director General, to develop experiments and training in the creation of legal indicators on nature conservation, with the participation of law professors, lawyers, judges, prosecutors and the administrative services responsible for the enforcement of environmental law;
2. ASKS the Director General to invite the United Nations to add legal indicators to the existing indicators on the sustainable development goals;

Resolution 051 - Regional agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

3. CALLS ON the Director General, through the corresponding programmes, the Commission on Environmental Law and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, with the available resources, to:
 - a. provide technical support to all members in Latin America and the Caribbean, including states and government bodies, in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement;
 - b. support the development of the skills of IUCN Members in Latin America and the Caribbean in issues such as: access to information, access to justice, citizen participation, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment processes, the rights of environmentalists and human rights; and
 - c. share with the members in Latin America and the Caribbean material created by IUCN on the rights to access environmental materials (manuals, guidelines, and publications), and promote events and activities in order to ensure wide dissemination and the building of capacities in the entire region.

Resolution 053 - Promoting sustainable and ethical mining practices in Africa

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to convey to ICMC the urgent need for supply-chain stewardship with respect to mining activities in Africa;

Resolution 054 - Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking

1. CALLS ON the Director General, in cooperation with Commissions and Members, to:
 - a. inventory and identify priorities for strengthening and expanding the various private-sector initiatives and partnerships underway to fight wildlife crime in various sectors; and
 - b. develop a strategy to further engage key private-sector industries, working with relevant international organisations;

Resolution 055 - Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas

1. CALLS ON the Director General and the Commissions to provide guidance to countries to ensure that 'industrial fishing' is not being allowed in MPAs and OECMs to the extent that it is not compatible with the conservation objectives and the management goals of these areas, using Recommendation 6.102 Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in

relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development (Hawai'i, 2016);

Resolution 057 - Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions, Members and partners to engage, and to mobilise resources to facilitate such engagement, with the UNSD, other partners and leading global initiatives:

a. in the development and implementation of the SEEA to describe accounting for biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic levels, building on current advances in accounting for ecosystems, including the development and maintenance of relevant classifications (e.g. the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species); and

b. in the application of accounting to support the derivation of indicators of biodiversity change (e.g. with respect to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the SDGs) and to underpin the production and organisation of data for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

Resolution 059 - Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives

2. REQUESTS the Director General to support an initiative for further robust, evidence-based research, that applies rigorous and replicable methodology, into the extent and drivers of the trade in African lion parts and derivatives in Africa and East/South-East Asia, and its impact on wild lion populations in Africa and on those of other big cats globally – information that is required to better inform decision-making and intervention measures; ...

Resolution 060 - Promotion of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. promote the NbS concept throughout IUCN;

b. establish a robust, science-led, inclusive and transparent governance mechanism to:

- i. guide and manage periodic reviews and the future development of the IUCN Global Standard for NbS; and
- ii. ensure and enhance the integrity and credibility of the IUCN Global Standard for NbS in its application; and

c. ensure the IUCN Secretariat prioritises support for the promotion and implementation the IUCN Global Standard for NbS, its uptake and governance;

Resolution 064 - Promoting conservation through behaviour-centred solutions

1. CALLS ON the Director General to work closely with Members to employ BCD within conservation initiatives and planning;

Resolution 065 - Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organisation networks

CALLS ON the Director General, Council and Members to:

- a. support cooperation between faiths and relevant stakeholders while working towards common goals of natural-resource conservation and sustainable living practices; and
- b. encourage relations between faith-based organisations and environmental groups, as the latter may provide guidance to facilitate the knowledge and practice already present in faith-based groups.

Resolution 067 - Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance

4. CALLS ON the Director General to champion the work and further development of a strong IUCN Urban Alliance through supporting its activities, including:

- a. developing and promoting the Urban Nature Index knowledge product;
- b. establishing science-based targets work to measure and understand the positive and negative impacts that cities have on ecosystems and natural, geological and biological diversity, around the world;
- c. compiling and developing case studies of nature-based urban interventions and solutions that have resulted in tangible benefits to the health and well-being of urban people and nature and overall to resilient city management;
- d. promoting research into ways of scaling up and extending the implementation of such case studies, and ensuring they are widely communicated through platforms such as #NatureForALL, Panorama Solutions and CitiesWithNature, as well as other communication and education alternatives and strategies, including to decision makers; and
- e. reviewing and strengthening the governance arrangements of the IUCN Urban Alliance, including enabling the chair to be drawn from Members, Commissions or Council;

Resolution 071 - Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Members to emphasise in the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 provision of scientific, technical and policy approaches to avoid impacts of linear infrastructure on the environment, and to mitigate impacts when necessary;

Resolution 073 - Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels

1. CALLS ON the Director General to clearly integrate connectivity conservation into the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, including formal/informal cooperation, enabling policies/mechanisms, and public/private sector engagement for funding and implementation;

Resolution 074 - Geoheritage and protected areas

1. REQUESTS the Director General and WCPA to:

- a. mobilise IUCN Regional Offices and the IUCN Global Programme in support of national efforts to collect, compile and publish data on geoheritage and geodiversity in protected areas, including proper inventories, research, and sustainable management and protection of geological substrate, landforms and active geological processes;
- b. support the development of a detailed study envisaging the establishment of a future IUCN initiative on Key Geoheritage Areas, as a complement to the existing Key Biodiversity Areas

programme, in order to protect geoheritage sites of global conservation significance and move towards more integrated nature conservation;

c. encourage work, including by protected area managers, to enhance the information and proper interpretation of geodiversity and geoheritage in order to increase the awareness of visitors of all natural features inside natural cavities and protected areas and the ways in which geological, biological and cultural elements are often inter-linked; and

d. engage with the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to encourage a concerted effort to conduct ecosystem Red List assessments of geologically interesting ecosystems, and to incorporate geoheritage assessments as part of the normal procedure for red-listing and ecosystem assessments;

Resolution 075 - Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia

1. REQUESTS the Director General, SSC, WCPA and the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to provide support to:

a. working with relevant government authorities, and within existing established agreements, create a Russian-Chinese Natural Reserve 'Land of Big Cats' including the Biosphere Reserve 'Kedrovaya Pad' (Russia), National Park 'Land of Leopard' (Russia) and North East National Park of Tiger and Leopard (China) for conservation of Amur tiger and Far Eastern leopard, as well as a number of other transboundary Russian-Chinese nature reserves in the Amur river basin;

b. develop mid-term action plans for established transboundary reserves; and

c. promote research and sharing of knowledge for conservation and rehabilitation of Far Eastern leopard populations in partnership with the SSC Cat Specialist Group, the Eurasian Center for Conservation of Far Eastern Leopards (Russia), the Feline Research Center of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration (China), and other organisations with relevant scientific knowledge or capacity;

Resolution 077 - Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species

CALLS ON the Director General to address national and regional governments in paper-producing areas to ask them to implement the following actions:

a. ensure that the planting of pulpwood trees is carried out within the framework of sustainable regional planning or land-use programmes, following credible management rules and regulations or certifications, also aimed at improving ecological values and compatible with nature conservation plans in the land used;

b. encourage paper manufacturing companies to adopt sustainable forest management criteria and credible forest certifications that include regional ecological considerations and that gradually replace the plantations with non-native species with others containing native species, ecologically related to the country's own ecosystems;

c. also encourage the collaboration between manufacturers, suppliers and retailers in order to guarantee sustainable practices across the entire supply chain;

d. generate environmental education campaigns specifically aimed at consumers, promoting products that reinforce efficient use of resources through regenerative design, which can include the use of reusable products such as recycled bags and paper, and the reduction in the demand for single-use products;

- e. continue encouraging the use of recycled paper and/or fibre of sustainable origin to cover the new demand for paper packaging; and
- f. allow for progress to be made in research into and the implementation of materials that have a lower impact on the environment than plastic, and into the use of native species that have better ecological benefits and efficiency of materials as part of a more circular bio-economy, in order to safeguard forests now and in the future.

Resolution 080 - Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Secretariat, Commissions and Members to:
 - a. support the recognition and reporting of OECMs, working with the full range of governance authorities to operationalise CBD Decision 14/8;
 - b. engage with the appropriate governance authorities and other partners to assess potential OECMs using the IUCN Technical Report 'Recognising and Reporting OECMs'; and
 - c. secure and strengthen overall capacity related to OECMs and monitor threats and conservation measures at the site level;

Resolution 081 - Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity

2. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions and their Specialist Groups to:
 - a. support the development or updating of spatial conservation plans at national level, specifically by:
 - i. identifying and mapping sites of significance for the global persistence of species and ecosystems (KBAs), for multiple taxonomic groups and ecosystems;
 - ii. incorporating these and existing KBAs, plus other important sites identified with tools such as Spatial Biodiversity Planning, or sites important for regionally/nationally red listed species;
 - iii. identifying corridors linking these sites, to provide the required connectivity where appropriate;
 - iv. incorporating climate change models to predict the future of KBAs and identify where corridors are needed to allow for migration and adaptation; and
 - v. identifying socio-political and cultural factors of importance in proposed protected areas and other sites of conservation value to ensure successful implementation, while protecting and strengthening the rights of indigenous and local communities in the landscape;

Resolution 082 - Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices

1. REQUESTS the Director General to raise awareness of the importance of adoption and implementation of TEDs in tropical shrimp fisheries in all relevant national, regional and international fora, and with national governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and regional fisheries management bodies;

Resolution 085 - Rewilding

1. CALLS ON the Director General, in consultation with CEM and SSC, to establish with urgency an inter-disciplinary and cross-Commission working group involving diverse representatives from the Secretariat, Commissions (including relevant thematic Specialist Groups), Members, the CEM Rewilding Task Force (and any successor body), rewilding practitioners and other relevant experts to:

a. agree, based on the work of the CEM Rewilding Task Force, a clear definition and understanding of rewilding, including adopting rewilding principles, and to work with the CEM Rewilding Task Force, SSC Specialist Groups on Conservation Translocation, Invasive Species, Wildlife Health, and Conservation Genetics, as well as the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), to develop parameters and guidelines for applying rewilding approaches that reflect the need for careful assessment of the relative risks and rewards to ecosystems and local communities affected by land-use changes; and

b. submit to Council an evidence-based IUCN Policy on rewilding, appropriately cross-linked to existing IUCN policy on ecosystem restoration, to guide the Director General, Commissions, Members and other agencies on best practice;

2. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and Members to use this Policy to promote rigorously planned and participatory rewilding approaches as a way to reinstate or enhance ecosystem function(s) and viable species populations;

Resolution 087 - Urgent measures to safeguard the globally important Atewa Forest, Ghana

6. REQUESTS the Director General, in view of the extreme urgency of the situation in the Atewa Forest, to provide a special report to the next session of the World Conservation Congress on the implementation of this Resolution.

Resolution 090 - Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (Panthera onca)

1. ASKS the Director General to:

a. call on the countries in the jaguar's distribution range from the United States to Argentina, to commit to conserving the jaguar as a focal, emblematic species of America, including to:

- i. recognise this species' ecological value as an indicator of the good status of the ecosystems;
- ii. prioritise its protection, conservation incentives and dissuasive measures, as it faces increasing in habitat loss;
- iii. work to minimise the conflict between humans and the jaguar, placing particular emphasis on the participation of local communities and the indigenous and African American peoples, as well as all relevant local stakeholders;
- iv. implement strict measures to control the poaching of this species and its exploitation as a pet and its use in circuses and shows, and to apply all strategic planning measures, including intelligence measures in the entire trade chain, legal reinforcement and the regional and national policies required to combat trafficking networks that trade in the jaguar and its parts;
- v. effectively manage the pressures caused by hunting the jaguar's natural prey;
- vi. ensure that in the inclusive, participatory planning, with a budget for the execution and the monitoring of the management units in the jaguar's distribution range, the need for implementing connected corridors for the populations of this species and its natural prey is considered, and that these corridors are integrated into territorial management plans, including differentiated incentives and sanctions;

- vii. strengthen the integration of protected natural areas and buffer zones, with private natural areas and biological corridors into the territorial management of the jaguar, including cross-border territories;
- viii. carry out research into the relations between the conservation of the jaguar as a predator, healthy ecosystems and the prevention of zoonotic diseases;
- ix. collaborate with the Organization of American States (OAS) in the development of a strategy in synergy with the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, a legal instrument that supports the protection of jaguars and their habitat in the Americas;
- x. integrate considerations regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the productive and service sectors (agriculture, livestock farming, tourism and infrastructure), with particular emphasis on projects that have a large impact in regions of greatest importance for the conservation of the jaguar, its habitat and prey;
- xi. call on countries to develop and implement conservation plans for the species at a national level and to allocate technical and financial resources to allow their implementation; and
- xii. promote the development of financial mechanisms to encourage the reversal of the impact on nature across the jaguar's range and financial sustainability in the long term;

Resolution 096 - Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to:

a. request Members, governments and relevant Rio Conventions (CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – UNCCD) to incorporate policies related to the post-2020 targets and the 2020–2030 International Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, that promote the increased scale, scope and pace of IAS eradications from islands worldwide;

b. promote and support transfer of knowledge products that inform prioritisation of efforts, including the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database, IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and Global Invasive Species Database, and to track returns on investments to biodiversity, people and communities, and sustainable development; and

c. support an alliance committed to coordinating engagement of science, policy, funding, communication and on-the-ground action toward IAS eradication, with the application of traditional ecosystem knowledge and the efforts of civil society, governments, funders, NGOs, and various experts, including indigenous people and local communities;

Resolution 101 - Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Members to support explicit recognition of HWC as a conservation and livelihood concern in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the Convention on Biodiversity and to ensure broad and active participation of IUCN Members in its Task Force on HWC, including the mapping of HWC hotspots and promoting an integrated approach to HWC management (e.g. by applying the SAFE Systems Approach to achieve dual human development and biodiversity objectives without exacerbating HWC);

Resolution 104 - Next IUCN World Parks Congress

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Chair of WCPA to monitor and report on progress of the implementation of The Promise of Sydney;
2. DECIDES to convene the next IUCN World Parks Congress during the inter-sessional period between the 2024 and 2028 World Conservation Congresses;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to call for proposals from suitably qualified countries to host the next IUCN World Parks Congress;
4. REQUESTS the Director General and the Chair of WCPA to establish, at an appropriate time, an International Steering Committee to determine the theme and scope of the Congress;

Resolution 105 - Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members, government agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to:
 - a. explicitly recognise and incorporate the unique contribution of coral reefs in efforts to achieve existing international goals, including the CBD Aichi Targets, the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to strengthen regional and global cooperation in this regard;
 - b. work towards the prominent inclusion of coral-reef ecosystems in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, noting this may be as a measurable, outcome-based 2030 target, as well as in the monitoring frameworks or any other elements of the framework, and to prioritise coral-reef integrity and functioning, including the provision of ecosystem services;
 - c. engage in ICRI's Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, including through participation in regional networks and the application of indicators and best practice identified through the Network, to strengthen local and global monitoring capacity; and
 - d. encourage and support the identification of financing mechanisms for coral-reef ecosystems, to support remedial measures, monitor coral reef status, improve governance mechanisms, and implement resilience-based management for coral reefs with a view to achieving relevant global goals; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General and Secretariat, to promote all elements of paragraph 1 above, and most urgently paragraph 1b, in IUCN's provision of advice to CBD Parties relevant to the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Resolution 107 - Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commission Chairs to:
 - a. establish, in 2021, a Task Force to reconcile fisheries and conservation that:
 - i. involves all IUCN Commissions and all IUCN Regions;
 - ii. takes account of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean; and
 - iii. draws on relevant reports from peer organisations (e.g. IPCC Special Report on the Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate);
 - b. produce, by 2022, a scientific and technical Situational Analysis on the effects of fisheries on biodiversity, involving a Consultative Workshop, and taking an inclusive approach, to cover:
 - i. diverse fisheries (e.g. small-scale, artisanal, women's, indigenous, non-selective, invertebrate, distant-water); and

- ii. diverse issues (e.g. spatial management, efficacy of legal instruments, perverse incentives, economic dependencies, human well-being and rights, climate change impacts); and

c. convene, in 2023, a second Consultative Workshop to consider the findings of the Situational Analysis and to propose policy to IUCN and implementing parties;

Resolution 108 - Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains

5. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to work with FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to contribute to combating illegal timber trade and promoting legal and transparent supply chains; and

6. URGES the Director General and the Commissions, especially the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), to assess and make recommendations on the adverse impacts of agricultural, mining (extractive minerals) and fossil-fuel subsidies on deforestation, ecosystem conversion and degradation and biodiversity loss, and the lives of indigenous peoples, as well as their incentivisation of corruption.

Resolution 111 - Protection of Andes-Amazon rivers of Peru: the Marañón, Ucayali, Huallaga and Amazonas, from large-scale infrastructure projects

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. send a letter to the President of Peru conveying the appeal in operative paragraph 3 of this Motion regarding the importance of maintaining the free-flowing nature (current connectivity status) of the Marañón River and of compliance with Peru's environmental and social standards for large infrastructure projects, as well as the importance of creating a legal framework for the protection of emblematic free-flowing rivers in Peru; and

b. offer, as far as possible, technical support to Peruvian organisations that are IUCN Members, as well as to the Peruvian Government, in relation to the content of this Motion;

Resolution 113 - Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean

6. REQUESTS the Director General, with the assistance of the Inter-Commission Panel of Experts established under paragraph 1 of this Resolution, to provide a progress report at the next session of Congress on the implementation of this Resolution.

Resolution 114 - Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

1. REQUESTS as a matter of urgency, the Director General and Commissions, in line with the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, to:

a. intensify efforts to pursue, monitor and adaptively review integrated approaches to solving the biodiversity and climate crises;

b. ensure that enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable management, and the sustained protection of ecosystem integrity and promote improved synergies between climate and biodiversity initiatives;

- c. prioritise the urgent protection/conservation, sustainable management and restoration of carbon-dense ecosystems while considering the benefit of sequestered carbon in long-lived products of those ecosystems;
- d. focus restoration action on regeneration and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems, especially those with high biodiversity value and carbon intensity value, and buffering and reconnecting primary ecosystems;
- e. support indigenous peoples and local communities to conserve natural ecosystems, in order to maintain their heritage and livelihoods; and
- f. emphasise conservation of threatened, endemic and evolutionary and functionally distinct species;

Resolution 115 - Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General to work with State and non-State Members, including Indigenous Peoples Organisations, women organisations and national NGOs, Commissions, Regional Offices, National Committees, the Secretariat and International Organisations, including International Financial Institutions, to:

- a. enhance knowledge, collection of disaggregated data and awareness concerning environmental defenders and whistleblowers, and protection mechanisms linked to other current efforts, such as civil society organisations and networks, the UNEP policy on promoting greater protection for environmental defenders, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and national governments;
- b. review the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 in terms of intersections with environmental defender issues including in its programme on business and biodiversity engagement;
- c. develop an IUCN policy and action plan on environmental human rights defenders and whistleblowers, in collaboration with defenders and whistleblowers and their organisations;
- d. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on the development and implementation of the activities related to the policy and action plan on environmental defenders and whistleblowers;
- e. engage in direct dialogue with individual State Members to conduct independent fact finding, when relevant, and to improve systematic protection of defenders; and
- f. mobilise resources with interested donor countries to finance activities in support of environmental defenders and whistleblowers;

Resolution 116 - Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all of IUCN to continue to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, by actively promoting the recommendations included in this Resolution, and to fully support the global biodiversity framework once adopted through the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 Nature 2030 and the Addendum;

Resolution 117 - Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities

1. ASKS the Director General to:

- a. promote more discussions in the relevant Commissions on the relationship between food security, food sovereignty and indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming and rural communities, taking into account the role of traditional and local knowledge, of protected and conserved areas, and of peasants' rights to land and other natural resources as set out in UNDROP, based on the universality, indivisibility and interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights; and
- b. disseminate UNDROP to all Members, and remind State Members of the importance of disseminating and implementing UNDROP, based on the universality, indivisibility and interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights;

Resolution 118 - Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and roles in conservation

1. REQUESTS the Director General to assemble a task force coordinated by the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), with the participation of the IPO Members of IUCN, to develop guidance and strategies for all Members to support indigenous and local community-led conservation efforts with reference to material already available, considering the diverse and unique knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the diversity of systems of knowledge with and about the environment;

Resolution 123 - Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commission Chairs and Members to initiate an inclusive and participatory process to develop an IUCN policy on the implications of the use of synthetic biology in nature conservation to be debated and voted on by the next 2024 Conservation Congress. This should follow the process described in Annex section I and for the proposed policy;
4. CALLS UPON the Director General and Commissions to remain neutral on all aspects of synthetic biology until the formal adoption of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology, remaining cognisant as new understanding develops during the process.

Resolution 124 - Taking action to reduce light pollution

1. CALLS ON the Director General to assist efforts of Members and Commissions to reduce light pollution;

Resolution 125 - Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive

1. CALLS ON all components of IUCN to recognise the evolving science, the majority of which supports that protecting, conserving and restoring at least half or more of the planet is likely necessary to reverse biodiversity loss, address climate change and as a foundation for sustainably managing the whole planet, and CALLS on the Director General to widely communicate this science in all relevant international fora;

Resolution 127 - Strengthening the protection of primary and old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible

1. REQUESTS the Director General to develop a favourable context for conservation by:

- a. securing an agreement on a practical understanding relevant for all regions of Europe; and
- b. catalysing completion of a comprehensive map of primary and old-growth forests across Europe showing location, natural habitats, maturity level and protective status;

Resolution 128 - Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction

2. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Secretariat to provide technical support and to promote and support these actions; ...

Resolution 129 - Avoiding the point of no return in the Amazon protecting 80% by 2025

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Members to support the area-based conservation targets, in order to protect, conserve and sustainably manage at least 80% of the Amazon by 2025, in partnership with and recognising the leadership of indigenous peoples in the Amazon, ensuring their free, prior and informed consent, and with the full recognition of their rights, as set out in UNDRIP, to their lands, territories and waters, as a measure to ensure ecosystem integrity, halt deforestation, biodiversity loss and land-use change, and prevent the point of no return being reached;

Resolution 130 - Strengthening sustainable tourism's role in biodiversity conservation and community resilience

1. CALLS on the Director General to commit dedicated attention for nature-based tourism by:
 - a. including Sustainable Tourism as a topic; and
 - b. integrating nature-based tourism events and activities into future Congresses and IUCN conferences;

Resolution 131 - Ensuring adequate funding for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Patrons of Nature and the Chair of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to collaborate closely with the Director General on fundraising for the Red List;
2. CALLS ON donors, especially those that are IUCN Members, including State Members, to respond generously to the Director General's fundraising initiative for the Red List;
- (...)
4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to ensure, within available resources, that the RLU has the capacity to process species assessments in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

Resolution 132 - Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to:
 - a. by 2023 produce an analysis on the impacts of the demand for and trade in fish maws on croaker species and threatened marine megafauna and evaluate the effectiveness of listing

croakers in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); and

b. promote the consideration of incidental catches of marine megafauna in developing effective policies that specifically address this problem as a targeted subset of Resolution 7.027 that urges all IUCN Members to act to reduce the pressure on threatened species from non-selective fishing gears and methods;

Resolution 134 - Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments

2. CALLS on the Director General to send a memo to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo encouraging him to:

a. support protection and restoration of Lower Congo ecosystems;

b. balance development by enacting legal protections and governance for the Lower Congo; and

c. ensure that all contracts involving major infrastructure projects impacting the Lower Congo include a provision for local stakeholders to be included in planning, and have their concerns incorporated into further discussions, according to Resolution 7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate (Marseille, 2020), and require all investors to adhere to the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation; and

Resolution 137 - Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to recognise the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) to sustainably use and manage their natural resources, wild species of animals, plants and fungi, within the framework of wildlife and nature conservation laws of their respective countries;

2. URGES the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to ensure that responses to COVID-19 (and any future pandemics) should be well-considered and socially, economically and environmentally just, so as not to disadvantage the world's most vulnerable people, particularly IPLCs who depend upon wild resources for their food security, food sovereignty, livelihoods, cultural traditions and customary use;

3. FURTHER URGES the Director General, Council and all constituents of IUCN to work to ensure that the utilisation of wild species is legal and effectively managed, sustainable, and poses no significant risk of pathogen spillover;

Decision 140 – Establishment of an elected Indigenous Councillor position

(ix) Amend Article 37 of the Regulations as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

Part IV – The World Conservation Congress

Elections: Regional Councillors **and Indigenous Councillor**

At least nine months before each ordinary session of the World Congress the Members in Categories A, ~~and B and C~~ shall be invited by the Director General to submit to the Election Officer, the names of candidates for election as Regional Councillors **and Indigenous Councillor**. Such invitation shall be accompanied by a list of the Regional Councillors **and Indigenous Councillor** in office, indicating those who are eligible for re-election.

Decision 141 – Modification of the term “Regional Councillor”

(ix) Amend Article 37 of the Regulations as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text in bold)

Part IV – World Conservation Congress

Elections: ~~Regional Councillors~~ **elected from the Regions**

At least nine months before each ordinary session of the World Congress the Members in Categories A, ~~and B and C~~ shall be invited by the Director General to submit to the Election Officer, the names of candidates for election as ~~Regional~~ “Councillors **elected from the Regions**”. Such invitation shall be accompanied by a list of the ~~Regional~~ Councillors **elected from the Regions** in office, indicating those who are eligible for re-election.

Decision 144 – Clarification of conditions for readmission of former State Members

(i) Amend Article 14 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text in bold)

Part III – Members

Readmission

(a) States or political and/or economic integration organisations shall re-join IUCN by notifying the Director General of their adhesion to these Statutes, effective upon payment of the first year’s membership dues

(b) Any former Member of IUCN Government agency, national and international non-governmental organisation, indigenous peoples’ organisation and affiliate meeting the qualifications for membership may be readmitted by the Council, in accordance with the Regulations.

Decision 146 – Functions of the IUCN Treasurer

(i) Amend Article 20 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text in bold)

Part V - The World Conservation Congress

Functions

20. The functions of the World Congress shall be *inter alia*:

(...)

(c) to receive and consider the reports of:

(i) the Director General on the activities **and the financial affairs** of IUCN during the period since the preceding session of the World Congress;

~~(ii) the Director General with the Treasurer on the financial affairs of IUCN;~~

~~(...)~~

(ii) Amend Article 88 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

Part IX - Finance

88. The Director General shall:

~~(...)~~

~~(d) with the Treasurer, submit to each ordinary session of the World Congress, a report on the consolidated accounts of IUCN together with the auditors' reports for the relevant years;~~

~~(e) submit to each ordinary session of the World Congress for approval, a draft programme and financial plan for the period until the next ordinary session of the World Congress, together with the comments of the Treasurer and the Council;~~

~~(...)~~

~~(g) keep the Treasurer informed in the event of unforeseen expenses and important variations from the projected income inform the Council and, if necessary, submit amended budgets to the Council for approval in agreement with the Treasurer.~~

(iii) Amend Article 89 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

~~89. The Treasurer may object on financial grounds to any proposed alteration of the budget, and shall inform the Council of such objection shall:~~

(a) provide advice on the financial affairs of IUCN and report to the World Congress and the Council as described in the Regulations;

(b) be kept informed by the Director General about IUCN's financial situation between sessions of the Council.

(iv) Amend Article 88 of the IUCN Regulations as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

Part IX - Finance

Financial Powers of the Director General

88. The Director General, ~~in consultation with the Treasurer,~~ shall:

(a) as necessary, establish detailed financial policies and procedures, which may differ according to the requirements of the States in which IUCN is operating;

(b) have the power to accept grants, donations and other payments on behalf of IUCN, subject to any instruction by the Council;

(c) designate the banks in which the funds of IUCN shall be kept;

(d) be responsible for ensuring that the legal requirements of business operation are met in all States where IUCN is operating;

(e) maintain an appropriate level of reserves; and

(f) implement appropriate risk management strategies.

(v) Amend Article 90 of the IUCN Regulations as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

90. In keeping IUCN accounts and controlling expenditure, the Director General shall:

(...)

(d) confer ~~in person~~ with the Treasurer and external auditors each year on the annual audit of the financial statements of IUCN.

Decision 147 – Development of a new 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan for the Union

REQUESTS the IUCN Council, as a matter of priority, to establish an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members to lead and work with the Director General:

a. to define a consultative process to undertake the following:

- i. undertake a global situational analysis of IUCN that takes into account all points raised in the external review;
- ii. develop options to address the points raised in the External Review of Aspects of IUCN's Governance, including strengthening Council's capacity to carry out its oversight and governance roles, and if needed, reviewing its membership models and any other needed organisational change;
- iii. develop a long-term (20 years) integrated Strategic Vision that includes a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan and other implementation plans, as needed, that follow the four-year planning process of the Union; and
- iv. establish a clear roadmap to ensure that the Union effectively and efficiently fulfils its mandated objectives, including by actively engaging its membership, while ensuring financial sustainability;

b. to consult with the IUCN membership during the process, including sharing the proposed process, the composition of the working group, and the situational analysis and the outcomes of that strategic planning process and options developed in a.ii; and

c. to submit the Strategic Vision, Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan and options developed in a.ii. to a vote by the Members before the end of the next World Conservation Congress.

Decision 148 – Enabling effective attendance and participation of Members in future sessions of the World Conservation Congress

1. CALLS ON the Director General, the President and the Council to ensure that more emphasis is put on implementation of Article 21 (a) in the organisation of the future sessions of the World Conservation Congress;

3. URGES the Director General to make all necessary efforts to raise funds to support the participation of Members that would not otherwise be able to attend the Congress and exercise their voting rights;

IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021

Resolution which calls for action from the IUCN President

Only one Resolution adopted in Marseille expressly calls on the IUCN President for action. It is listed below.

Resolution 123 – Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

Section II – Terms of reference for the establishment of the working group

b. the President, drawing on the advice of the IUCN Vice-Presidents and Commission Chairs, will appoint the members of the working group on synthetic biology from among the names nominated;



IUCN Council 2021-25

Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

2nd Meeting (virtual), Friday 22 April 2022 from 11:00 to 14:00 UTC/GMT

PPC2 OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision
1	Approval of the Agenda	The Committee approved the agenda without modification or addition.
2	Climate Crisis Commission – gap analysis	<p>The Committee agreed to share a word version of the Climate Crisis – Gap Analysis template with the Commission Chairs to complete the Commissions' input. All PPC members are asked to contribute analysing the gaps and add other categories as necessary. Commission Chairs and PPC members are asked to contribute to the document by 27 April (a separate email will go to Commission Chairs).</p> <p>The Committee formed a Task Force with Kristen, Angela, Peter and Sue that will work together with the Secretariat to identify the gaps by Wednesday 27 April and endeavour to share the revised gap analyses by Monday 2 May in time for the May 107th Council meeting.</p>
3	Implementation of 2021 Congress Resolutions	<p>The Committee discussed the process of how to best implement the 2021 Congress Resolutions and Recommendations that pertain to policy and Programme issues. A Task Force was formed with the following Members: Bibiana, Kristen, Madhu, Sue, and Sonia from the Secretariat (led by Bibiana).</p> <p>The Task Force is to prepare a table with some first recommendations of actions, process, timing and indicating Focal Points by Monday, 2 May, in time for Council meeting in May.</p>
4	Review of and engagement with IUCN policy recommendations and advocacy in intergovernmental fora	The Committee decided to form a subgroup that is to look into the role of PPC in overseeing, developing, and promoting IUCN policy and visibility, particularly at intergovernmental fora. This involves the revision of a number of documents, amongst others the Policy Overseer Procedure. The group will start its work as soon as the revised draft policy procedures are available from the Secretariat.
5	PPC's input to the Council discussion on Priorities / Objectives of the Council 2022-25	The Committee discussed the strategic Council Priorities and Objectives from the PPC's perspective during the meeting. Peter will compile the inputs from the Committee and share them with the Bureau on Monday, 25 April (as well as with PPC members).
6	Any other business	No other business
Council participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angela Andrade - Peter Michael Cochrane - Hilde Eggermont - Lolita Gibbons-Decherong - Kazuaki Hoshino - Sue Lieberman - Madhu Rao - Bibiana Sucre - Sean Southey - Kristen Walker 		Regrets & Proxies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ayman Rabi (sent regrets to Sue and Luc De Wever by email) - Brian Child - Hasna Moudud Secretariat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stewart Maginnis - Sonia Pena Moreno - Sabrina Nick - Liu Qiulin - Louise Imbsen

Synthesis of identified gaps in IUCN's engagement on climate change

The IUCN Council, in its [Decision 107/2](#) (February 2022) on *Resolution 110 – Establishing a Climate Change Commission* requested its Programme and Policy Committee (PPC) 'to undertake a gap analysis of the Commission in time to distribute to Council by 4 May 2022'.

Based on a template developed under the guidance of the PPC Chair, information was collated on the ongoing climate change-related work across different IUCN Secretariat programmes and Commissions in order to inform this analysis, including some background documents provided by the Commissions (Annex B).

Drawing on this source document (Annex A), a headline synthesis of the coverage and gaps in IUCN's current climate work is presented below. As some of the topics listed in the source document are crosscutting in nature, they have been merged under broader headings here.

1. Areas of good coverage:

- Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for climate change mitigation and adaptation: This topic is generally well covered at present in IUCN through the multiple projects, initiatives and funding options being undertaken by both the secretariat and various commissions. NbS is also the principal entry point for IUCN's policy engagement on climate change, where it is now increasingly recognised in various UNFCCC bodies and processes and other key policy fora. However, there is scope to strengthen IUCN's work on this topic further, especially in terms of better consolidation and quantification of NbS adaptation and mitigation benefits across different ecosystem/governance types and spatial scales. A key gap that can be strengthened is on the application of NbS in cities and urban areas. There is also a need to promote, develop and protect the IUCN Global NbS Standard in collaboration with other organisations working to address nature loss and restoration, and to play a lead role in alignment, acceptance and rigour of associated international metrics and indicators for nature loss, dependency and recovery.
- Assessing and responding to impacts of climate change on biodiversity: This is also a topic that IUCN has generally good coverage on. For instance, IUCN has made major contributions on increasing global understanding of ocean-climate change impacts and the impacts of climate change on natural World Heritage sites through its cutting-edge publications. Through the work of its commissions, IUCN is also engaged in assessing the impacts of climate change on vulnerable species and other ecosystems/protected areas. However, given the growing relevance of this topic, more systematic and institution-wide work can be done, including to cover newer areas (e.g. polar zones) and develop responses to the new research emerging on this issue, including from IPCC and IPBES. There is also scope for more detailed work on assessing climate vulnerability and building increased resilience of, for example, World Heritage properties, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Red-listed ecosystems.
- Inclusive climate policy and action: IUCN's global work on gender and climate change is prominent and well regarded. IUCN is also increasingly engaged, especially with commission support, on strengthening local community and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) participation in climate policy and action across multiple levels, particularly to ensure equitable NbS implementation on the ground. These will need to be continued, strengthened and championed, especially in areas that are not sufficiently being covered by others.

2. Areas of some coverage:

- Clean/renewable energies: In general, IUCN, backed by its resolutions, has called for the enhanced uptake of clean energy (solar, wind, etc.) in its climate policy engagement to

support the overall mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement. However, its concrete engagement on this topic has been limited both geographically (e.g. Oceania and the Caribbean) and thematically, with the principal focus being on developing guidance to minimise the negative impacts of renewable energy implementation on biodiversity. IUCN has also undertaken some limited work in the area of bioenergy, which can be enhanced analytically, especially given its emergence as a driver of land-use conflict in different geographies. While the IUCN secretariat has focused so far on developing guidelines in active collaboration with the private sector, more work may be needed to ensure that the global expansion of renewable energy systems (including newer technologies like wave energy, etc.) have minimal negative impacts on ecosystems and vulnerable communities.

- Use of NbS in the private sector/carbon markets: Although IUCN has done some preliminary work here (e.g. recent IUCN survey on use of NbS for carbon offsetting; piloting of the IUCN NbS Global Standard by private sector companies, etc.), some key gaps need to be filled. Given the potential misuse and claims of NbS in carbon market mechanisms (e.g. for greenwashing), this is a high-risk area for IUCN if not adequately addressed. There is need for clearer guidance and quality assurance on the responsible use of NbS in official/voluntary carbon market/offsetting mechanisms, and for the development of supplementary environmental and social safeguards to minimise negative impacts of such use on biodiversity/ LCIPs. The secretariat is now increasing its efforts to develop guidance on the appropriate integration of NbS in the net-zero goals of companies/sectors, but more will need to be done to help improve the overall performance of the latter. There are also opportunities to work more closely with the banking, finance and insurance sectors that are now rapidly turning their focus on linking climate change and nature loss/risk in their investments and decision-making (notably the nexus and linkages between TNFD and TCFD).

3. Areas of limited coverage:

- Loss and damage: This is a topic that IUCN has engaged on only marginally to date. This is mainly due to the political sensitivities/differences that exist on it at the global level (including among IUCN State Members). However, given the growing impacts of climate change today, the issue is likely to become more salient with time, not only for the most climate-vulnerable states/communities but also for species/ecosystems/World Heritage Sites that will be threatened by irreversible climate-related damage/extinction and ecosystem collapse. This topic may now, therefore, require more in-depth engagement by IUCN, for e.g., to help develop innovative conservation adaptation solutions to minimise/avoid permanent climate damage to the natural world. IUCN could be contributing its scientific and technical expertise to help set international standards and benchmarks to quantify climate-related nature loss and nature risk.
- Negative impacts of emerging climate technologies/ solutions: A range of new climate responses/technologies/solutions – such as climate/ocean geoengineering, negative emission technologies (NETs), carbon-dioxide removal (CDR), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), etc. – are now rapidly emerging on the landscape. But these can have significant negative impacts on biodiversity and local communities. Likewise, technologies/approaches for building resilience (e.g. hard infrastructure investments) can also result in maladaptation. These are topics that IUCN has not engaged on much to date but may need to now more systematically, to help generate better understanding, regulation, safeguards and governance. As focus shifts from net-zero to drawdown of atmospheric and ocean GHGs, this area will escalate in intensity and potential impacts.
- Climate Justice: Although IUCN has done some work on this topic at a thematic/localised level (especially through rights-based approaches), it has largely not engaged on the

broader issue of global climate justice in any fundamental way to date. This is, again, likely due to its politically contentious nature at the intergovernmental level. However, the salience of this topic is only likely to grow with time, as the impacts of climate change and their consequences for intra- and inter-generational equity become clearer. Given IUCN's vision of 'A *just* world that values and conserves nature', this may now be an area where IUCN can make a more substantial contribution, though key areas of focus will need to be identified.

- Economic and Social Impacts of Climate Change: Beyond the transformative impacts of climate change on natural ecosystems (which IUCN has focused on so far), climate change and the related biodiversity loss are now having deep and wide-ranging impacts on economies and societies across the world. IUCN may be well positioned to engage on some of these broader impacts, both analytically and through its convening power. These could include climate-related migration and conflict, new models of climate-smart economic development and trade, opportunities for green and just transition in jobs, urban design, etc.
- Integrated Systems for Climate-Biodiversity-Agriculture-Health: Given the growing recognition of the interlinkages between the biodiversity and climate crisis and their links to global health and food systems, there is a need for more integrated thinking/ approaches/ solutions. While some work on this is underway in the commissions, IUCN may be able to contribute to greater strategic thinking and action on the sustainability and resilience of agricultural systems, for example, including in collaboration with other organizations like FAO, CIFOR, etc.
- Climate Analysis, Science and Modelling: This is an area that IUCN has not done much work so far at an institutional level. But it could aim to develop greater capacity and expertise on climate-related analytics and modelling that can also inform its institution-wide work. For e.g. on estimation of carbon fluxes in NbS and trade-offs vis-à-vis provision of other ecosystem services, development of natural carbon accounting and verification systems, etc., and its overall scientific and analytical capacity on climate-nature linkages more generally. This work could be undertaken in collaboration with entities with climate-related analytic and modelling expertise, with IUCN contributing its nature-related technical and science knowledge and capabilities, for example.
- Broader Climate Finance: Although IUCN is actively engaged at the moment in piloting and implementing various innovative financing models on NbS (including as a GEF and GCF accredited agency), its engagement in the overall discussions on global climate/biodiversity finance is arguably more limited. This may be an area where it can develop further expertise and capacity on to help potentially mobilise other new sources of climate/biodiversity finance.
- Social Mobilisation on Climate Change: There is an increasing recognition today that climate action will need to be taken by all societal actors across the world, and not just by states/ governments alone. There may be opportunities for IUCN to engage and contribute more in this space, for example through global awareness-building/education/convening of youth and other social actors, etc.
- Climate Change Communication: IUCN could also consider engaging more directly in the area of climate change communications. It could, in partnership with relevant organisations (e.g. National Geographic, etc.), aim to simplify scientific findings/ developments on climate change/ nature-climate linkages for informing broader public audiences across the world. It could use multiple different formats, including traditional and new media systems, to help create a more well-informed and engaged global public on this issue.

WORKING DRAFT

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

Key Climate Topics
1. <u>Mitigation – Avoidance and Reduction of GHG emissions using Nature-based Solutions (NbS)</u>
2. <u>Mitigation – Avoidance and Reduction of GHG emissions using other approaches (e.g. renewables, climate change solutions, cross-sectoral solutions)</u>
3. <u>Adaptation and Resilience using Nature-based Solutions (NbS)</u>
4. <u>Adaptation and Resilience using other approaches. e.g. hard infrastructure (sea walls, etc.)</u>
5. <u>Loss and Damage</u>
6. <u>Climate Science and Impacts</u>
7. <u>Impacts of Climate Change on Species and Ecosystems</u>
8. <u>Climate Finance</u>
9. <u>Climate Technology</u>
10. <u>Global Stocktake</u>
11. <u>Market and Non-Market Mechanisms</u>
12. <u>Climate Change and Social Inclusion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender ○ Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples ○ Education & Youth ○ Rights-based approaches
13. <u>Climate Justice and Just Transition</u>
14. <u>Non-state Action (including private sectors, civil society, sub-national)</u>
15. <u>Climate Governance Tools</u>
16. <u>Integrated Approaches (e.g. “mitigation-adaptation action”; “climate change, biodiversity and pollution”, etc)</u>
17. <u>Climate Communication</u>
18. <u>Climate Change in Cities</u>

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 1: Mitigation – Avoidance and Reduction of GHG emissions using Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) • Long Term Low GHG Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) • Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises • WCC-2020-Res-060-EN Promotion of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions • WCC-2016-Rec-107-EN Integration of Nature-based Solutions into strategies to combat climate change • WCC-2016-Res-057-EN Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime • WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement • WCC-2016-Res-039-EN Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change • WCC-2012-Res-086-EN Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies • WCC-2012-Res-083-EN Advancing the role of Nature-based Solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation and their potential to contribute to the global climate change regulatory regime • WCC 2008 RES 76 EN 4.076 Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies • WCC 2008 RES 68 EN 4.068 Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) • WCC 2000 REC 94 EN 2.94 Climate change mitigation and land use 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts¹
<p>IUCN developed different products, tools, criteria etc to address climate change using NbS and is closely involved in international processes to implement NbS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature-based Solutions on Climate Change Mitigation • Nature-based Solutions in NDCs • Engagement on REDD+ • Engagement on Blue Carbon (including through Blue Carbon Coalition) • Coastal blue carbon in NDCs • Bonn Challenge initiative; Bonn Challenge Barometer (to estimate mitigation benefits of forest landscape restoration) • Contributions for Nature's Platform – carbon component (under development) • Guidance on use of NbS for sectoral Net Zero Targets (under development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest & Grassland • Ocean • Climate Change • Protected and Conserved Areas • International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering • Leading

¹ Note: Scale of Efforts

- 1- **Leading**:- a major contribution to IUCN Programme with dedicated resources, capacity (staff or specialist group) and a significant intended output
- 2- **Partnering**:- An active partner in a major effort led by others
- 3- **Familiarity**:- Some expertise that allows for periodic/occasional engagement on the issue
- 4- **Interest**:- Following/tracking the issue only

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)

- **CEM** https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cem_mandate.pdf
WCEL:
https://www.iucncongress2020.org/sites/www.iucncongress2020.org/files/wcel_mandate_2021_2024.pdf
 [5. Priorities
 WCEL will implement its objectives through its priorities that further the IUCN Programme 2021–2024. [...] WCEL will address the following priorities, contingent on the availability of financial resources and through the voluntary contributions of expertise by its members and partners, in order to:
 a. Strengthen WCEL specialist groups – WCEL will enhance the effectiveness of its specialist groups with particular emphasis on:
 (1) priority legal themes corresponding to the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 areas, including addressing biodiversity loss; natural and cultural heritage conservation; ecosystem protection; agriculture; soils; freshwater and wetlands; desertification; coastal and marine degradation; global wildlife exploitation, trade, and trafficking; ocean biodiversity; **climate change**, renewable energy and biofuels; equitable governance of natural resource management; pandemics and emerging infectious diseases of animal origin;
 h. Strengthen the legal foundations of conventions – WCEL will study and undertake efforts to most effectively enhance the implementation and elaboration of multilateral environmental agreements and conventions related to natural resources and environmental concerns, and provide expertise and capacity building for strengthening of national focal points, national implementation laws, including, for example, **efforts to implement climate change-related commitments under the Paris Agreement.**]

WCEL: general comments

Organisation/expertise:

The **WCEL Chair** has been an active member of the IUCN delegation to the UNFCCC. She has provided both technical support as well as engaged with governments and donors on the importance of nature-based solutions and increasing ambition, while ensuring that necessary social and environmental safeguards are in place.

WCEL chair, Prof. Dr. Christina Voigt, is a renowned climate law expert with a vast number of publications, practical experience as negotiator for the government of Norway in the UNFCCC process over more than 10 years, and international recognition in this field.

WCEL deputy Chair, Ayman Cherkaoui, has worked on climate change law for more than a decade, and was a core member of the Moroccan COP22 presidency in 2016.

The **chair of the WCEL Climate Law Specialist Group**, Dr. Francesco Sindico, and deputy chair, Dr. Fabiano De Andrade Correa, are well recognized climate law experts and practitioners, widely published and well connected with several IUCN members (governments and NGOs). Their work, and that of many WCEL members, is highly influential in climate change law-making, discussion, and in jurisprudence.

Among **WCEL Steering Committee Members** are some of the foremost experts on climate law, in particular Prof. Dr. Lavanya Rajamani, James Cameron, as well as experts on the nexus between climate and nature/biodiversity law, namely Dr. Elizabeth Mrema and prof. Patricia Mbote

Summary:

WCEL is an important partner and voice in the international discourse on climate law and litigation. Central to WCEL's work is the application of the rule of law to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts. WCEL has been working and is currently expanding its portfolio of work on climate change, by supporting the IUCN secretariat and members on climate laws and regulations, participating at international inter-state conferences on climate change, advising governments on legal aspects, providing a platform for members of the judiciary to meet and exchange experiences, assess climate change jurisprudence, engage in legal capacity building and theoretical developments on climate change law. For example, WCEL is currently working on legal frameworks for nature-based solutions, as well as for net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. In preparation is a handbook on climate litigation. In addition, WCEL work covers just energy transition, loss and damage, islands and climate change, implementation of the Paris Agreement, oceans, soils and biodiversity and climate change, regulation of negative emission new technologies.

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)	Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM has 2 TG contributing to this topic: Climate Change and Biodiversity Policy and Practice, Ecosystem Restoration and NbS. The NbS definition and standard address Climate Change Mitigation in an integrated manner with other societal challenges. cem_work_plans_2021-2025_0.zip • WCPA Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group: Strategic Framework “Bring into international conventions and treaties, the full recognition of biodiversity, ecosystems and PAs to enable countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change” and “Enhance adaptation and mitigation strategies within and outside Protected Areas boundaries through carbon management, long term monitoring and integrated landscape connectivity”. https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/paccsg_framework_aug2016_high_res.pdf The specialist group is currently leading Guidelines for the Incorporation of Climate Change Mitigation into Protected Areas Management (global project), has published papers on the Role of Protected Areas in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (global/marine and terrestrial), and its members participate in many exercises in their countries on Natural Climate Solutions (a subset of NBS) • WCEL, the “Climate Change Law Specialist group” works on the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change Litigation This project will be a continuation of the work led by Margaretha Wewerinke-Singh and Sarah Mead, which was started in the previous phase of the Specialist Group. The goal of the project is to finalise a climate change litigation handbook for judges that will enable them to better navigate a number of core issues that will be in front of them in the context of a climate change case. The handbook (open access) will be published in early 2023. Project coordinators: Margaretha Wewerinke-Singh and Sarah Mead 2. Islands and climate change This project will boost already existing networks of island-based universities in order to enhance climate law capacity amongst their students and staff. Two different aspects are being explored for this project. On the one hand, it will identify island based “good stories” in climate change governance. On the other hand, it is exploring possible policy relevant collaborations with island related global policy initiatives. On both aspects we will work with island-based universities staff and students. The project can also become a hub of excellence on climate change law and islands with WCEL members (professionals and researchers) working in this area finding a common space, along the lines of the “Network” project below. Lastly, the project will contribute to an international conference on “Water and Islands” scheduled for 2024 in the Faroe Islands bringing the necessary climate change law dimension. The exact contours of the climate change and islands are still being developed, but it is envisioned that deliverables will include contribution to the specialist group blog, policy briefs and “climate law” training for island-based universities staff and students. Project coordinator: Francesco Sindico and TBC (from an island-based university) 3. Legal pathways to net-zero GHG emissions and nature-based solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity/ Interest • Leading/ Partnering • Leading

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

This project will build on the work of the previous specialist group project on 'Getting to zero: Climate change mitigation and land use - a study of policy options for balancing emissions and removals (2019-2021)', but with a broader focus. The project will build and disseminate knowledge on legal pathways that support the use of nature-based solutions (NbS) to promote the achievement of the 'net-zero GHG emissions' goal of the Paris Agreement, as well as the development of Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDs).

In particular, the project aims to support the technical work of IUCN on NBS: <https://www.iucn.org/news/species/202109/iucn-develop-collaborative-certification-scheme-nature-based-solutions>. In this regard, it will address key underlying legal issues such as the need for strong safeguards and how to implement them. This will be achieved by studies that can take the form of short articles and blog post, as well as potentially a longer IUCN report on the issue to be published by the end of the project.

It will also link to the issue of how to ensure just transitions in the transition to net-zero. Finally, in terms of specific issues, in addition to following on the land issues identified in the previous project, focal areas could include indigenous people's rights and the relationship of this with preservation and enhancement of carbon sinks.

Project coordinator: Fabiano de Andrade Correa + Kristin Meyer (IUCN Secretariat)

4. Climate Law Network

The IUCN WCEL Climate Change Law Network (CCLN) will bring together lawyers (academics and practitioners) who are members of the IUCN WCEL but do not fit squarely into one of the WCEL Climate Change Law Specialist Group (CCLSG) projects.

The network aims to fill a gap in providing a platform to connect 'climate change lawyers' throughout the globe, and will focus on two main types of activities:

First, it will foster knowledge and information exchange among its members:

- The primary means to achieve this will be through hosting a blog where members of the network can volunteer to share: 1) insights on topical climate law matters and 2) insights from projects, activities they are involved in; 3) contributions by members focusing on preparatory or outcome aspects of specific events throughout the year (e.g. UNFCCC COP and SBSTA, IRENA events, SDG events, World Economic Forum, etc....).

- Other types of publications (e.g. contributions to journals or books) that members might wish to organize or participate in, for which the network and its coordinators can provide support.

Second, it will provide opportunities for interaction and networking among its members, including (but not limited to):

- A dedicated section within the CCLSG webpage, featuring member profiles and the blog;

- A LinkedIn Group, in which blog posts will be simultaneously published

- [An annual [virtual/in person/hybrid] event [in the run up to COP/during COP/in the aftermath of COP] in which members who have contributed to the blog will be asked to join as speakers] OR [In addition to the blog, the network will host an annual [virtual/in person/hybrid] event [in the run up to COP/during COP/in the aftermath of COP] open to all the network members].

- Other webinars, or other types of events, to be coordinated according to opportunities that arise and the interest of members to organize/participate.

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

The IUCN WCEL Climate Change Law Network will be managed by Manon Rouby and Aditi Sheyte in close coordination with Francesco Sindico and Fabiano de Andrade Correa.

CEESP: See [CEESP Mandate](#)

1. The **People and Oceans Specialist Group** focuses on understanding and integrating the voices, visions, rights and livelihoods needs of coastal peoples and island nations and practices related to the conservation and management of oceans and coastal areas. In the past quadrennium, the Specialist group also engaged and led in discussions around blue carbon and the potential social impact on Indigenous and local communities. The livelihood impact of climate change has also been an important topic of knowledge generation for the specialist group. The Specialist group is also looking at the benefits and potential risks of carbon markets and blue carbon initiatives on local communities.
2. **NBS and Communities Working Group.** Indigenous peoples are critical to the advancing of NbS using a human rights approach and by being key actors and contributors of their traditional indigenous knowledge to achieving these solutions. With this in mind, IUCN through its IUCN Centre for Society and Governance, CEESP and Climate Change program is seeking to host a meaningful engagement process with its Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPOs) members and key regional and global indigenous networks to engage in a learning process on NbS that will lead to strengthening IUCN's NbS work and ensure it strongly safeguards the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The objective of this approach is to co-create a process together with IUCN IPOs and key partners; an approach led by IPOs leaders with technical support from IUCN. This engagement will be a key step for IPOs to share what NbS entails for them and how this can strengthen the work of IUCN regarding NbS and its implementation. Through this process, IUCN and IPOs will jointly identify areas in which IUCN needs to meaningfully involve indigenous peoples in decision-making and implementation to advance the work on NbS and ensure that the right governance is in place to foster their stewardship and engagement in all phases of the IUCN NbS journey.

KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE

(Secretariat inputs)

- Guidance on use of NbS in market mechanisms
- Better quantification of mitigation benefits of NbS in sites/projects
- Assessment of risks of carbon storage/sequestration in the Ocean

(Commissions inputs)

- Although IUCN has done a lot of work on NbS, the standards are weak on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as the role of protected areas in both climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- IUCN also needs to develop a policy on carbon offsets for conservation.
- Global mapping carbon dense/high biodiversity has been tackled, to some extent, by the University of Oxford Nature-based Solutions Group. However, there is a gap in advancing different approaches to spatial mapping of carbon dense/high biodiversity areas, including different ways of defining high biodiversity and creating standards on how this can be done in a credible way.

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 2. Mitigation – Avoidance and Reduction of GHG emissions using other approaches (e.g. renewables, climate change solutions, cross-sectoral solutions)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) • Long Term Low GHG Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-033-EN Promoting biodiversity preservation through environmentally friendly energy transformation measures • WCC-2012-Rec-172-EN Development of renewable energy and biodiversity conservationWCC-2012-Res-088-EN Responsible renewable energy sources • WCC 2008 RES 75 EN 4.075 Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation • WCC 2008 RES 74 EN 4.074 Climate change and overexploitation of natural resources - inclusion in the IUCN Programme • WCC 2004 RES 59 EN 3.059 IUCN's energy-related work relevant to biodiversity conservation • WCC 2000 RES 17 EN 2.17 Climate and energy 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN has partnered to identify best measures to mitigate impacts of renewable energies to biodiversity and provided guidance to different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN's work on solar and wind • IUCN's work on bioenergy • IUCN guidelines and case studies for stakeholders in the energy sector • Supporting renewable energy & energy efficiency in the Pacific • Marine spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise & Investment • Oceania • Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering • Leading
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)	Scale of Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: The NbS Standard refers to processes to address trade-offs. There are examples related to renewables and Climate Change solutions. • WCPA: does not have a work program on renewables and their link to biodiversity • WCEL: Enabling legal environment for emerging technologies to support climate action. The aim of this project will be to shed light and build understanding of how enabling legal and institutional frameworks can support the use of emerging technologies for enhanced climate action, including (but not limited to): legal frameworks enabling carbon capture and storage technologies; Geoengineering; and the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, internet of things and blockchain to support nature based solutions, e.g. how these technologies can be a tool enhancing payment for ecosystem services through enhanced forest monitoring and registries. The project will aim to build linkages and support the main discussions on this theme that are ongoing within the UNFCCC TEC and CTCN, with outputs still to be defined but including policy briefs; Podcasts/ webinars, etc. Project coordinator: Fabiano de Andrade Correa + Stephen Minas • CEESP: does not have a work program on renewables and their link to biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering/Familiarity/Interest 	

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE

(Secretariat inputs)

- More systematic assessment of impacts of climate/mitigation solutions on biodiversity
- Assessment of environmental and social impacts of geoengineering solutions/carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies/ **BECCS**, including on ocean ecosystems
- Addition guidance on emerging clean energy options e.g. wave energy
- Cross sectoral cooperation in the high seas

(Commissions inputs)

- IUCN doesn't have a policy on renewable energy and how it is being, and can be incorporated into sustainable agriculture (i.e. agrivoltaics), restoration (i.e. of contaminated sites), habitat enhancement for endangered species (i.e. pollinators) to enhance conservation efforts. As the expansion of renewable energy is key to attaining the Paris Climate Agreement, ensuring that expansion of renewables is done in a way that enhances biodiversity is paramount. A lot of work has been done on the role of forests, grasslands and peatlands as Nature-based Climate Solutions (NbCS), much less has gone into the role of freshwater mineral wetlands in climate change mitigation and adaptation— an area in need of policy work considering the importance of freshwater wetlands to biodiversity and people and their vulnerability to climate change.

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 3. Adaptation and Resilience using Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) • Adaptation Committee (AC) • Adaptation Communications • National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) • 2050 Low Carbon Development Strategies. https://unfccc.int/documents/310712 • FEBA: https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/the-nairobi-work-programme-the-unfccc-knowledge-to-action-hub-for-climate-adaptation-and-resilience 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises • WCC-2020-Res-060-EN Promotion of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions • WCC-2020-Res-032-EN Ocean impacts of climate change • WCC-2020-Res-030-EN Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development • WCC-2020-Res-008-EN Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate • WCC-2016-Rec-107-EN Integration of Nature-based Solutions into strategies to combat climate change • WCC-2016-Rec-097-EN Pacific region climate resiliency action plan • WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement • WCC-2016-Res-039-EN Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change • WCC-2012-Res-086-EN Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies • WCC-2012-Res-084-EN Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation • WCC-2012-Res-058-EN Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR) • WCC 2008 RES 76 EN 4.076 Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN promoted the use of EbA as a NbS for addressing the impacts of climate change on people and the environment and cooperate with different organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN’s work on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) • IUCN’s work on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) • IUCN’s coordination of Friends of EbA (FEBA) • Support to the NWP Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change • Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation • Climate-smart Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Ocean • Protected and Conserved Areas • International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: ..."address climate change impacts". Land-use conversion, pollution, and many other aspects of human activity are permanently degrading the ecosystems upon which people depend for clean air, clean water, food, and industry. Climate change (Note: Several CEM contribute to this issue: Ecosystem resilience and Transformation, Ecosystem restoration, Climate Change and Biodiversity, Human Health and Ecosystem Management, EcoDRR, NbS. CEM has a long experience in policy and practice on Ecosystem based Adaptation and Mitigation.) • SSC: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/ssc_mandate_2021_2024.pdf. Multiple key species results are connected to this (KSR 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11) • WCEL: the island project mentioned above, as well as the Climate litigation project both address adaptatio 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)	Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: cem_work_plans_2021-2025_0.zip Specific actions are developed under EbA and the work of some groups, mainly: Coastal and Marine, Mountains, islands, Peatlands • WCPA: “Adopt and apply adaptation measures to ensure that in the face of transformative climate change Protected Areas can continue providing the full array of values, functions and services for people and nature” • SSC: Most of the work of SSC on climate change is carried out by the Climate Change Specialist Group (CCSG). http://ccsg-iucn.com/. Adaptation work focuses on: Adaptation evidence and guidance, Genetic rescue, Historical knowledge for adaptation, Innovative adaptation, Opportunities from human responses, Paleo perspectives, Social Acceptability of Adaptation Measures, Species Conservation Planning • CEESP: <i>CEESP work on Climate adaptation is carried out by a number of groups in different ways, below is some of the key areas we are focusing on now.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through CEESP Specialist group on Indigenous Peoples Customary & Environmental law and Human Rights: Study on indigenous peoples’ role and contributions for climate change resilience: Different studies, including IPCC reports, present the role and contributions of indigenous peoples for climate change adaptation and mitigations. However, in the history of more than two decades of the struggle of indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC for recognition of indigenous peoples’ contributions to climate change resilience acknowledged only after the decision at the COP21 in Paris and the establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (IPLC) Platform, where indigenous peoples hope to implement three functions of the platform: knowledge, capacity building and climate change policy and action that would support and help the world to hear the stories and lived experiences of indigenous peoples, how they have been contributing for the sustainable natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem and need to be addressed by the relevant policies and programs and bring into action accordingly at the national levels by all state parties and other relevant stakeholders. ○ Task Force on Environmental Change and Migration: Environmental Change and Migration. Conservation-related conflicts resulting from environmental change (including climate change) related migrations are expected to increase. Narratives explaining this expected trend are under-nuanced and may promote inadequate solutions. CEESP has been actively working on understanding adaptive conservation approaches and prevention, mitigation and proper planning as ways to cope with environmental change and migration. CEESP is working on a comprehensive publication to inform and enrich current discussions on environmental change and migration. Soon to be published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCPA partnering at the national and regional levels
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE	
<p>(Secretariat inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better quantification of adaptation benefits of NbS/ EbA across multiple levels <p>(Commissions inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up and scale good practices of EbA and NbS for adaptation and mitigation. • Increase communication and finance. 	

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 4. Adaptation and Resilience using other approaches e.g. hard infrastructure (sea walls, etc.)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) • Adaptation Committee (AC) • Adaptation Communications • National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) • https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/the-nairobi-work-programme-the-unfccc-knowledge-to-action-hub-for-climate-adaptation-and-resilience 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-032-EN Ocean impacts of climate change 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN contributes to ENABLE, WISE-UP and other projects working with local stakeholders to build understanding the benefits of green and blue infrastructures, incl. the participatory resilience assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Resilience with Blue and Green Infrastructure • Combining Built and Natural Infrastructure for Water Management (WISE-UP to Climate) • ICOMOS-IUCN collaboration on Natural-Cultural Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean • Water & Land Management • Heritage, Culture & Youth • International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering • Leading
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cem_mandate.pdf 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM is working on climate change impacts on ecosystems and communities, per the application of the Ecosystem Approach and Ecosystem based adaptation. • WCPA: working at the national level on adaptation strategies and the role of protected areas in this area (particularly in Mexico, Canada and US) • CEESP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Religion, Spirituality, Environmental Conservation and Climate Justice (ReSpECC). The ReSpECC Specialist Group aims to promote inter-religious cooperation and understanding, intercultural cooperation and caring for our planet. Religion and spirituality are understood to include mainstream religions, spiritual traditions including indigenous and local belief systems, and modern non-religious spiritualism. It has supported coordination amongst faith-based organizations in Multilateral Environmental Agreements, notably the UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD, as well as within IUCN events. ReSpECC members engaged in a series of multilateral environmental agreements and supported the planning of the Parliament of the World Religions meeting in 2018 in Toronto, Canada, helping to connect different interfaith ecological initiatives around the planet. ReSpECC led preparations for the High-level Dialogue of spiritual leaders at WCC 2020. ○ Restoration and Women: CEESP is developing a body of work on Restoration and women with our gender Specialist group 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
(Secretariat inputs)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of impacts of other adaptation measures on ecosystems and vulnerable communities (i.e. maladaptation) 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 5. Loss and Damage

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM Excom) • Santiago Network on Loss and Damage 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement • WCC-2012-Res-085-EN Climate change justice and equity considerations 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN contributes to the UNFCCC COP, suggested measures to minimize potential negative impacts from loss and damage, and provided guidance for further investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN discussion paper on Loss and Damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity • Interest
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL: the climate litigation project analyses the role of law and courts in the context of climates losses and damages. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<p>(Secretariat inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More in-depth engagement, esp. on potential permanent losses caused to species/ecosystems/WH sites due to climate change <p>(Commissions inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Migration, social problems due to climate change impacts. • Quantification of loss and damage on infrastructure. 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 6. Climate Science and Impacts

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) 2050 Low Carbon Development Strategies. 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2020-Res-032-EN Ocean impacts of climate change (see also next topic) 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
IUCN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN's work on Climate Change and the Ocean (see also next topic) Assessing Impacts of Marine Heatwaves on marine biodiversity MAPMAKER: an interactive tool for informing policy makers on climate change impacts on marine plankton and carbon cycle Global Typology of the Earth's Ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCPA: Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group “Form and strengthen partnerships to protect and connect landscapes and seascapes as they transform and adapt to climate, especially coalitions in the polar regions that are experiences the most rapid change”. paccsg_framework_aug2016_high_res.pdf (iucn.org) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
(Secretariat inputs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging climate threats and their cumulative impacts on ecosystems e.g. Ocean-Climate change multi-stressors (Commissions inputs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change impacts on infrastructure, buildings, energy, transport, agriculture and other development sectors. Freshwater mineral wetlands – sinks or sources of carbon and the relationship between biodiversity, conservation and carbon dynamics (particularly methane) Methodology for restoring damaged and lost peatlands (if even possible) 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 7. Impact of Climate Change on Species and Ecosystems

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) • 2050 Long Term Climate Development Strategies • IPCC & IPBES Science Report https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/20210609_workshop_report_embargo_3pm_CEST_10_june_0.pdf (Some CEM members participated in the IPBES and IPCC special science report.) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 030. Marseille • WCC-2020-Res-032-EN Ocean impacts of climate change • WCC 2008 RES 16 EN 4.016 Development of climate change guidelines for IUCN Red List assessments • WCC 2008 RES 80 EN 4.080 Mobilizing action to build resilience and assist adaptation to climate change of coral reefs and marine ecosystems and people that depend on them • WCC 2008 RES 82 EN 4.082 Sustainable biomass-based energy • WCC 2004 RES 57 EN 3.057 Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action • WCC 2000 RES 16 EN 2.16 Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN's Overall Programme 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN assesses the impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and World Heritage • Climate Change and Ocean Acidification • Climate Change and Ocean Warming • Climate Change and Ocean Deoxygenation • Coral Reefs and Climate Change • Species and Climate Change • Invasive Alien Species and Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage, Culture & Youth • Ocean • Species • Protected and Conserved Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading • Partnering • Familiarity
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cem_mandate.pdf Specific reference for the Ecosystem Risk Assessment. Reporting on 2030 CBD Targets and Sustainable Development Goals; the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and other relevant international related agreements. (The RLE Criteria include indicators that can assess the status of climate related components such as hydrological cycle, water availability, temperature, changes on vegetation, among others.) 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: The work plan of the RLE include a paper on CC and RLE. CEM: cem_work_plans_2021-2025_0.zip (The RLE work plan include specific reference the development of publications on CC and RLE.) In addition, some specialist groups include specific assessments and actions in some ecosystems/geographical areas: Mountains, Peatlands, Coastal and Marine Areas, Islands. • SSC: The topic of vulnerability focuses on the predisposition of a species to be adversely affected by expected future changes in climate. The activities planned for the next few years are organized in three related directions: species assessments; vulnerability science; and guidance and tools. • SSC: A second body of work focuses on the impact of climate change. Primary questions addressed are how species are evolving in response to warmer temperatures, the timing of biological events, and the distribution and abundance of species as they shift through time, affecting the structure of ecological communities. We not only consider the direct impacts of climate change on species, but also the impacts of human responses to climate change. Our activities for the next few years are organized into these two directions: recognizing this distinction between direct impacts and the impacts of human responses. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL: Climate work in other WCEL specialist groups, Indigenous peoples’ rights and climate change (SG on Peace and Environmental Security) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE

(Secretariat inputs)

- Greater support for adaptation actions in natural World Heritage Sites
- More systematic assessment of climate impacts on species and ecosystems
- Ensuring a Sustainable balance of Ocean Carbon Stocks while minimising risks to biodiversity and ecosystems

(Commissions inputs)

- Climate change and biodiversity nexus – and the need for integrated policy making and legislation/regulation (SG on Biodiversity Law)
- Oceans (UNCLOS) and climate change (Ocean Law SG)
- Soil, wetlands&water rights and climate change (SGs on Soil Law, and Water and Wetlands Law)

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Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 8. Climate Finance

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) • Green Climate Fund (GCF) • Global Environment Facility (GEF) • Adaptation Fund; Special Climate Change Fund; Least Developed Countries Fund 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises • WCC-2016-Rec-107-EN Integration of Nature-based Solutions into strategies to combat climate change 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN work closely with international framework partners to promote NbS financing, Natural Capital financing facility, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN engagement in SCF Forum on NbS Financing • GCF-IUCN Partnership • IUCN and GEF • Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility (BNCFF) • Sub-National Climate Finance Initiative • Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund • Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF/GCF • Ocean • Climate Change • International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading • Partnering • Interest
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL: climate finance is part of the “getting to zero” project • WCEL also looks at integrated climate and biodiversity finance • CEESP: As part of reimagine, CEESP is making funding more inclusive for Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth, and women and breaking down barriers to access to resources from both climate and biodiversity funding. Currently there is a working group establish on funding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<p>(Secretariat inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of global climate financing for NbS <p>(Commissions inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon offsets for conservation financing is an emerging issue, with many proponents and opponents. IUCN is the obvious organization to be providing guidelines on ensuring that this emerging issue develops in a credible and useful way and avoids the pitfalls of greenwashing. A forum at WCC sponsored by WCPA started to address this issue but capacity and resources to follow through on this area of work is lacking. • 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 9. Climate Technology

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology Mechanism Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) Technology Executive Committee (TEC) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN collaborates with relevant organizations to promote climate technology study and applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN-FEBA collaboration with NWP and TEC in event series on Innovative Approaches to Adaptation Technologies for UNFCCC Technology Day Policy brief for integrating technology and Nature-based Solutions for strengthening ocean and coastal adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering Familiarity Interest
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)	Scale of Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCEL: enabling legal environment for emerging technologies to support climate action. The aim of this project will be to shed light and build understanding of how enabling legal and institutional frameworks can support the use of emerging technologies for enhanced climate action, including (but not limited to): legal frameworks enabling carbon capture and storage technologies; Geoengineering; and the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, internet of things and blockchain to support nature based solutions, e.g. how these technologies can be a tool enhancing payment for ecosystem services through enhanced forest monitoring and registries. This point would be coordinated with Fabiano’s work in the Blockchain and Climate Institute. Project coordinator: Fabiano de Andrade Correa + Stephen Minas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 10. Global Stocktake

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Stocktake 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN contribute to the UN Global Stocktake, esp. the inputs about the NbS’s critical role in addressing climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ocean and the Global Stocktake Assessing NbS in the Global Stocktake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean Climate Change International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCEL: works on input into GST CEESP: works to provide input into the GST 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<p>(Commissions inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A major role for IUCN could be to assess degree to which efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have actually had intended or unintended positive or negative consequences for biodiversity. 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 11. Market and Non-Market Mechanisms

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative Implementation through Article 6 of Paris Agreement 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises • WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement • WCC_2008_RES_54_EN 4.054 The Yasuni-ITT Initiative 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN provides guidance to support financing of restoration and conservation efforts on a European and Mediterranean scale and for sectoral net-zero target, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for creation of Blue Carbon projects • IUCN survey of NbS for carbon offsetting • Guidance on use of NbS in sectoral Net Zero Targets (under development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise & Investment • Climate Change • Ocean • International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering • Familiarity • Interest
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL works on implementation of the Paris Agreement, including on article 6, the need for safeguards in cooperative approaches, the role of IPLC, and the further work program of the SBSTA and the Supervisory Body for Article 6.4 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEESP will be creating a tracking tool to market and non-market mechanisms and social justice • CEM is not working specifically on this topic but there is an interest in assessing the impact of market-based initiatives on the conservation of ecosystems and impacts on communities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
(Secretariat inputs)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on use of NbS in market mechanisms (both voluntary and compliance markets) • 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 12. Climate Change and Social Inclusion

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) • Gender Action Plan (GAP) • Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the LCIPP • 2050 Low Carbon Development Strategies 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises • WCC-2012-Res-095-EN Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change • WCC 2008 RES 77 EN 4.077 Climate change and human rights 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN works to ensure that climate policy and action are gender-responsive, socially inclusive and considered to the needs of the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender analyses of NDCs under Paris Agreement • Development of Climate Change-Gender Action Plans (ccGAPs) to guide national implementation • Engagement in implementation of UNFCCC's Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan <p>Indigenous Peoples/Farmers/ Local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in the UNFCCC's Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and its Facilitative Working Group process to support IPO members • IUCN support to climate finance for IPOs • IUCN support to Forest and Farm Facility and engagement with forest and farm producers' organisations and farmer unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights in Conservation • Forest & Grassland • Indigenous People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading • Leading/Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEM: "Assessing how different cultures contribute to climate change, and how their cultural knowledge and practices are impacted by it; and ways to incorporate cultural practices into Nature-based Solutions", https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cem_mandate.pdf • WCEL: climate adjudication and litigation project address social inclusion and just transition through law • CEESP: "Provide advice on the policies and practices of public, private and civil society institutions and organisations regarding conservation of nature, social and environmental justice, promotion of biocultural diversity, valuation and accounting for nature, sustainable and equitable governance, and use of nature and natural resources" 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEESP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engagement in the UNFCCC's Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and its Facilitative Working Group process to support IPO members. Pasang Dolma Sherpa, Chair of CEESP Specialist group in Indigenous Peoples Customary and Environmental Law and Human Rights is a member of the LCIPP ○ IUCN support to climate finance for IPOs ○ Support for the Climate Change Gender Action Plan from CEESP Gender Specialist Group. • CEM: Cultural Practices and EM TG. cem_work_plans_2021-2025_0.zip 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 13. Climate Justice and Just Transition

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<p>IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2012-Res-085-EN Climate change justice and equity considerations • WCC 2008 RES 77 EN 4.077 Climate change and human rights 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN participates in the actions promoting the intergenerational climate justice, just climate outcome delivery globally, and gender equity, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Justice for People and Nature through Urban EbA • Co-leading Feminist Action for Climate Justice pillar of Generation Equality Forum, convened by UN Women • Role of Courts in Intergenerational Climate Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Human Rights in Conservation • Environmental Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL: see above • CEESP: <i>“Support and advocate for the full and effective participation and empowerment of indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, intergenerational leaders and communities of faith in all levels of conservation and development policy and practice”.</i> 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)	Scale of Efforts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEESP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Defenders. Evidence suggests that as the climate crisis intensifies, violence against those protecting their territories and natural resources will also increase. It is also clear that natural resource exploitation and overconsumption is also driving violence against environmental defenders. CEESP has worked closely with defenders, academics and policy makers to understand and document the links between climate change and environmental defenders. CEESP published a Policy Matters Special Issue on the topic and will continue to work on these issues in the upcoming quadranium. CEESP Policy Matters Volume 1 CEESP Policy Matters Volume 2 CEESP Policy Matters Volume 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 	
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<p>(Secretariat inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader questions of climate justice and equity • Rights-based, gender-responsive and socially inclusive opportunities for just transition to renewable energy 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 14. Non-state Action (including private sectors, civil society, sub-national)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2016-Res-056-EN IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN highlights the important role of Nature-based Solutions to climate change to different stakeholders at a variety of scales through its work on ecosystem-based mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to UNFCCC High-Level Climate Champions on Nature and NbS Co-leading the MPGCA Land-Use track (including on forest restoration and regenerative agriculture) Co-leading the MPGCA Ocean and Coastal Zones Co-leading the MPGCA Water track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Ocean Water & Land Management International Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCEL: climate litigation targeting private actors (e.g. case against Shell) 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 15. Climate Governance Tools

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2020-Res-044-EN Climate crisis legal toolkit 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEM: Ecosystem Governance: “Develop principles for ecosystem governance that enhance resilience and transformational change of social ecological systems 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCEL: around climate change are addressed by the Ethics SG. The Early Career Group has a particular focus on galvanizing young lawyers’ capacity and interest in climate change legal issues. WCEL is the host of the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment; a global network of judges with a particular focus on exchanges of expertise and building capacity regarding climate change CEESP: The NRGF is a knowledge basket with an innovative, robust, inclusive, and credible approach for assessing and improving NRG at multiple levels and in diverse contexts. Included in this basket is a central <u>Framework</u> with principles, criteria, and cross-cutting values to inform NRG. It also includes guidance tools, processes, and relationships through which the initiative is mobilising and learning from use of the Framework. Please find website <u>here</u> CEM Ecosystem governance work Plan. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 16. Integrated Approaches (e.g. “mitigation-adaptation action”: “climate change, biodiversity and pollution”, etc)

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC-2020-Res-114-EN Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN collaborates with different stakeholders at a variety of scales and within the international mechanisms, based on the work on NbS to climate change, including those listed above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN-FEBA collaboration with NWP and TEC in event series on Innovative Approaches to Adaptation Technologies for UNFCCC Technology Day • Policy brief for integrating technology and Nature-based Solutions for strengthening ocean and coastal adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Water & Land Management • Ocean • Protected and Conserved Areas • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading • Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCEL: works on the integration of biodiversity and climate policies through law and legal tools 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -- 		

Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN's work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 17. Climate Communication

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action for Climate Empowerment 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN'S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
(Secretariat inputs)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Engagement/Social Movements 		

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Gap Analysis Framework for IUCN’s work on Climate Change

KEY CLIMATE TOPIC: 18. Climate Change in Cities

UNFCCC Related Bodies and Processes (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marrakech Partnership on Global Climate Action (Human Settlements) 		
IUCN Related Resolutions (with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCC-2020-Res-067-EN Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance WCC-2012-Res-059-EN The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas 		
IUCN Secretariat Engagement (with hyperlink)	TEAM	Scale of Efforts
<p>IUCN developed plenty of intellectual products and participated in the international processes to address climate change in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-chairing of FEBA Urban EbA Working Group Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Cities of the Global South IUCN Urban-Nature Index Building Resilience with Blue and Green Infrastructure ICOMOS-IUCN collaboration on Natural-Cultural Heritage Engagement in GoGreen – embedding NbS in cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Water & Land Management Ocean Heritage, Culture & Youth EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering
IUCN Commission Mandate (cite relevant text from approved mandate with hyperlink)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		
IUCN Commission Work Programme (with hyperlink)		Scale of Efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --
KEY GAPS IN IUCN’S COVERAGE OF THIS ISSUE		
<p>(Commissions inputs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Nature-based Climate solutions in cities – interest is high but actual tools for implementation are scarce 		



The Commission's work on Climate Change (2021-2025)

Kristen Walker Painemilla, Chair

IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economics and Social Policy

Overview

The role of CEESP is to contribute to the IUCN mission by generating and disseminating knowledge, mobilising influence, and promoting actions to harmonise the conservation of nature with the critical social, cultural, environmental, and economic justice concerns of human societies.

The Commission undertakes its mission by engaging IUCN Members, CEESP members and other stakeholders on policy and field-based research, expertise and actions to:

A. Identify, analyse and learn from policies and practices at the interface between the conservation of nature, socioeconomic concerns, environmental justice, as well as cultural and spiritual concerns of human communities.

- Promote a holistic approach to nature conservation and sustainable development across IUCN, recognising complexities and promoting dialogue and collaborative learning based on respect for diverse values, knowledge and experience.
 - Conduct innovative research at multiple scales that provides timely responses to current environmental, economic and social policy issues identified by IUCN Members, staff, Commission members and partners in the field, such as environment and human health, population, migration, climate change and environmental human rights defenders.
- Provide advice on the policies and practices of public, private and civil society institutions and organisations regarding conservation of nature, social and environmental justice, promotion of biocultural diversity, valuation and accounting for nature, sustainable and equitable governance, and use of nature and natural resources.
- Contribute to the implementation of the IUCN Programme and enhance the capacity of IUCN by promoting the participation of diverse cultures and constituencies, as well as the inclusion of different forms of knowledge, experience and skills.
- Support and advocate for the full and effective participation and empowerment of indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, intergenerational leaders and communities of faith in all levels of conservation and development policy and practice.

Authority

The Commission's authority and credibility related to Climate Change and the underpinning social science and policy is based on: a) It's record of relevant achievements and outcomes; b) The Commission mandate that was adopted by IUCN's members; and c) The resolutions and recommendations that have been adopted by IUCN's members that call for the Commission's engagement.



Global Policy Engagement and Contributions

UN Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC): The CEESP Chair has been an active member of the IUCN delegation to the UNFCCC along with IUCN IPO members in support of the development and approval of the [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#) over this quadrennium. CEESP has provided both technical support as well as engaged with governments and donors on the importance of non-state actors in climate solutions and in particular indigenous peoples and local communities. [Pasang Dolma Sherpa](#) (SPICEH) was Co-chair and is currently of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Facilitative Working Group.

CEESP will continue to engage as part of the IUCN delegation in this next quadrenium. The main areas of focus have been and will continue to be:

- Climate Justice and environmental defenders
- NBS and Communities
- Support on Gender and Human Rights related to climate
- Discussion around inclusion and markets.
- Technical and policy support to
 - International Indigenous Peoples forum on Climate Change
 - Technical support UNFCCC Facilitative Working for on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

CBD Engagement. CEESP actively participates and supports the CBD process, particularly Indigenous Peoples and local communities engagement in the negotiations. Through support to the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), CEESP has supported the linking of the CBD and UNFCCC processes. CEESP is also engaged in discussions on irrecoverable carbon, 33.6% of which has been found to be managed by Indigenous peoples and local communities which suggests opportunities for IPLC led initiatives to increase global climate security.

Reimagine Conservation

Launched at WCC in Marseille, CEESP will focus on “[Reimagining Conservation](#)” as part of our strategy over the next four years, and as part of a larger partnership that promotes a **culture for conservation and care for the planet**. It is a movement, people-centered and built from the bottom-up. It starts by **challenging** the status quo, **listening** to diverse audiences, and – together - **reimagining** a new way of caring and protecting the planet and each other. We will listen, discuss, imagine and act! Together with the IUCN Secretariat, IUCN’s six commissions and members, we will collectively reimagine conservation.



To kick off 2022, CEESP will focus on three initial priorities around Reimagining Conservation:

- Reimagine Justice - building on our work around environmental defenders and rights-based approaches to conservation
- Reimagine Funding - making funding more inclusive for Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth, and women and breaking down barriers to access to resources from both climate and biodiversity funding
- Reimagine Conservation Dialogue Platform, in conjunction with the IUCN commissions, to provide Commission members, IUCN Members, and partners the opportunity to discuss and debate how they are, and how we need to, reimagine and implement efforts to protect the planet from both a nature and climate perspective

[CEESP Virtual Dialogue Series](#) #Buildback Better

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on the health and well-being of communities and nature worldwide. Many of the issues arising are core to the work of IUCN and CEESP. While we are still unclear of the pathway forward for the WCC, CEESP has embarked on a series of virtual dialogues that look at how we #Build Back Better - and also align with the themes and sessions we planned for the IUCN Congress.

Dialogues focused on the following topics:

- Community involvement in preventing and combating wildlife, forest and fisheries crime
- Impact of COVID on Gender
- Moving Forward Together: Environmental Change and Migration
- Environmental human rights defenders in the pandemic: the Geneva Roadmap and strengthening IUCN action
- Indigenous Peoples, COVID 189 and Climate Change
- Spiritual Perspectives of the New Normal

Thematic and Specialist Groups



The **Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws & Human Rights Specialist Group** (SPICEH) has an important role and contribution within and outside of IUCN Commission Members for building the level of awareness on the concept and values of indigenous peoples and contributions of indigenous peoples' customary institutions and governance systems for sustainable management of natural resources, climate change resilience as well as sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystem. The study on indigenous peoples' role and contributions for climate change resilience carried by SPICEH presents not only how indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge system and cultural values have contributed for maintaining the healthy environment for us to breathe but also laws and policies challenges faced by indigenous peoples' communities to carry on their traditional livelihoods and maintaining the knowledge, skills and values to be transferred to the future generations, for which SPICEH needs to continue work and fights for indigenous peoples' unheard voice to be heard at local, national and global levels.

Study on indigenous peoples' role and contributions for climate change resilience:

Different studies, including IPCC reports, present the role and contributions of indigenous peoples for climate change adaptation and mitigations. However, in the history of more than two decades of the struggle of indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC for recognition of indigenous peoples' contributions to climate change resilience acknowledged only after the decision at the COP21 in Paris and the establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (IPLC) Platform, where indigenous peoples hope to implement three functions of the platform: knowledge, capacity building and climate change policy and action that would support and help the world to hear the stories and lived experiences of indigenous peoples, how they have been contributing for the sustainable natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem and need to be addressed by the relevant policies and programs and bring into action accordingly at the national levels by all state parties and other relevant stakeholders.

NBS and Communities Working Group. Indigenous peoples are critical to the advancing of NbS using a human rights approach and by being key actors and contributors of their traditional indigenous knowledge to achieving these solutions. With this in mind, IUCN through its IUCN Centre for Society and Governance, CEESP and Climate Change program is seeking to host a meaningful engagement process with its Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPOs) members and key regional and global indigenous networks to engage in a learning process on NbS that will lead to strengthening IUCN's NbS work and ensure it strongly safeguards the rights of Indigenous Peoples. **The objective of this approach is to co-create a process together with IUCN IPOs and key partners; an approach led by IPOs leaders with technical support from IUCN.** This engagement will be a key step for IPOs to share what NbS entails for them and how this can strengthen the work of IUCN regarding NbS and its implementation. Through this process, IUCN and IPOs will jointly identify areas in which IUCN needs to meaningfully involve indigenous peoples in decision-making and implementation to advance the work on NbS and ensure that the right governance is in place to foster their stewardship and engagement in all phases of the IUCN NbS journey.



Religion, Spirituality, Environmental Conservation and Climate Justice (ReSpECC). The ReSpECC Specialist Group aims to promote inter-religious cooperation and understanding, intercultural cooperation and caring for our planet. Religion and spirituality are understood to include mainstream religions, spiritual traditions including indigenous and local belief systems, and modern non-religious spiritualism. It has supported coordination amongst faith-based organizations in Multilateral Environmental Agreements, notably the UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNCBD, as well as within IUCN events. ReSpECC members engaged in a series of multilateral environmental agreements and supported the planning of the Parliament of the World Religions meeting in 2018 in Toronto, Canada, helping to connect different interfaith ecological initiatives around the planet. ReSpECC led preparations for the High-level Dialogue of spiritual leaders at WCC 2020.

Environmental Defenders. Evidence suggests that as the climate crisis intensifies, violence against those protecting their territories and natural resources will also increase. It is also clear that natural resource exploitation and overconsumption is also driving violence against environmental defenders. CEESP has worked closely with defenders, academics and policy makers to understand and document the links between climate change and environmental defenders. CEESP published a Policy Matters Special Issue on the topic and will continue to work on these issues in the upcoming quadrennium.

[CEESP Policy Matters Volume 1](#)

[CEESP Policy Matters Volume 2](#)

[CEESP Policy Matters Volume 3](#)

Environmental Change and Migration. Conservation-related conflicts resulting from environmental change (including climate change) related migrations are expected to increase. Narratives explaining this expected trend are under-nuanced and may promote inadequate solutions. CEESP has been actively working on understanding adaptive conservation approaches and prevention, mitigation and proper planning as ways to cope with environmental change and migration. CEESP is working on a comprehensive publication to inform and enrich current discussions on environmental change and migration.

The **People and Oceans** Specialist Group focuses on understanding and integrating the voices, visions, rights and livelihoods needs of coastal peoples and island nations and practices related to the conservation and management of oceans and coastal areas. In the past quadrennium, the Specialist group also engaged and led in discussions around blue carbon and the potential social impact on Indigenous and local communities. The livelihood impact of climate change has also been an important topic of knowledge generation for the specialist group. The Specialist group is also looking at the benefits and potential risks of carbon markets and blue carbon initiatives on local communities.

Area-based conservation in the context of climate change is an area of particular interest and relevance for CEESP. Through publications such as the Communities, Conservation and Livelihood, CEESP has contributed to the discussion about the impacts of climate change and related environmental change on area-based conservation, community-based conservation,



ICCA's, and other forms of area-based conservation and community/local livelihoods. CEESP has also contributed to discussions around area-based conservation for climate adaptation.

Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF)

The NRGF is a [knowledge basket](#) with an innovative, robust, inclusive, and credible approach for assessing and improving NRG at multiple levels and in diverse contexts. Included in this basket is a central [Framework](#) with principles, criteria, and cross-cutting values to inform NRG. It also includes guidance tools, processes, and relationships through which the initiative is mobilising and learning from use of the Framework. Please visit our websites or email us to learn more.



Source: Springer et al., 2021



The NRGF has developed through three phases: research, consultation, and conceptual development; consolidation of the Framework; and testing of diverse ways it can be used. Pilot uses include (pls see the website for examples):

- Assessing strengths and challenges in governance of a context or system and identifying pathways for change.
- Analyzing ways to align / enhance environmental governance-related approaches and tools
- Analyzing ways that conservation activities / projects can enhance how governance principles are addressed

A notable milestone in 2021 was at the World Conservation Congress (WCC) in France, where we formally [launched](#) the [Framework](#) and hosted a lively [learning exchange](#), which included learning from partners who facilitated pilot assessments in Tanzania. **Recent co-authored publications:**

- *Enhancing the integration of governance in landscape restoration opportunities assessments: An analysis and recommendations*, September 2021, Gland, Switzerland: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- An agenda for research and action toward diverse and just futures for life on Earth, *Conservation Biology*, November 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13671>

Moving forward, NRGF will build a broader community of practice in 2022, for:

- Supporting awareness of and engagement with the NRGF
- Enabling wider, impactful use in diverse regions and with partners across the Union Learning and knowledge co-generation to improve the NRGF over time and grow understanding of NRG

Additional work in development with CEESP members:

- Environmental Services Investments & Offset Bonds
- Climate Resilience Action Plans for Drylands
- Restoration and Women
- Business, Biodiversity and Accountability
- Tracking the Carbon Market and Social Justice



CEESP

The Commission's work on Climate Change (2021-2025)

Angela Andrade, Chair
IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

INTRODUCTION

The Commission on Ecosystem Management is committed to contribute to and support the Union's work related to Climate Change science and policy and the interpretation of that science to promote a broader understanding of our world's changing climate, and the consequence these changes will have on ecosystems and human wellbeing. Because of the continuing rise in global temperatures, high mountain, Arctic, and Antarctic ice fields will continue to melt at an accelerating rate, contributing to sea level rise. Oceanic temperatures (and energy levels) will continue to rise, resulting in increasing frequency, intensity, and duration of severe weather events. The collateral impact already alters life as we know it. Water flows and availability of water for agriculture and human use are declining in some areas often with greater temporal variability.

The only science-based option the global community has found to reverse these trends is to collectively transform our dependence on fossil fuels and the consequent release of hydrocarbons into the atmosphere. Extraordinary steps must be taken to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of 1.1 degree average warming already caused due to human activities. Besides the deteriorating capacity of the world's ecosystems to sustain delivery of the services necessary to support life on the earth. In short, we must undergo global-scale transformational change in human actions and values at a level that has never been conceived. To achieve this scope of change will require all peoples understand the risks and challenges they face the consequences of inactions. This process of realizing, understanding, and embracing the need for transformative change has to start today.

CEM's CLIMATE CHANGE AUTHORITY

The IUCN Congress has passed a resolution 034 that calls for developing and applying "integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crisis" and calls upon all commissions to support the deployment of Nature based Solutions that promote biodiversity conservation while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Based on this, CEM aims to carry out a dedicated, focused and cross cutting work on climate change by consolidating and coordinating ongoing and future actions across all the commissions, Secretariat and memberships on IUCN's strategy, approach and actions in dealing with global climate change related knowledge management and communication. The Commission's authority and credibility related to Climate Change and the underpinning science is based on: a) It's record of relevant achievements and outcomes; b) The Commission mandate that was adopted by IUCN's members; and c) The resolutions and recommendations that have been adopted by IUCN's members that call for the Commission's a multidimensional engagement.

Relevant Commission Achievements/Outcomes

Global Policy engagement/contributions of CEM

Regarding the UNFCCC, the Commission on Ecosystem Management Chair/ Deputy Chair have participated in every meeting of the Parties since 2008 and played a significant role in

promoting and guiding the UNFCCC's work on adaptation and mitigation, drawing on the science provided by Commission Thematic Groups,

CEM is a founding member of the Friends of Ecosystem based Adaptation (FEBA), for which IUCN acts as its Secretariat. Today, more than 80 agencies and organizations are members; all are involved in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and work jointly to share experiences and knowledge, to improve the implementation of EbA related activities on the ground, and to have a stronger and more strategic learning and policy influence on EbA, which is recognized as an effective approach to enhance human resilience to climate change using biodiversity conservation while sustaining delivery of needed ecosystem services. The foundation of EbA is based on the conservation and management of ecosystems to support communities addressing climate adaptation capacity as well as contributing towards enhancing local livelihoods based on natural resources.

Since 2009, CEM has been part of the IUCN delegation to Climate Change Dialogues, with the main purpose of promoting EbA as policy and in practice, in both the CBD and UNFCCC. CEM has hosted with other partner organizations several events in all FEBA meetings and CC dialogues, including the "EbA Day" promoted by the German Government that takes place at the UNFCCC SBSTTA meetings.

Regarding the CBD, CEM has been present as well in all meetings, since 2009, when Ecosystem based Approaches for climate change adaptation and mitigation were adopted in Nagoya, in 2009. CEM played a key role in the development process of the voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), COP 12 and 13 (Decisions XII/20 and XIII/4) both mention ecosystem-based approaches.

The Chair and members of the SC and leadership team have been participating in several IUCN regional and national meetings, since 2009, training and promoting the application of EbA in projects, founded by multilateral organizations such as the Adaptation Fund, the GCF, GEF, as well as bilateral cooperation.

Thematic and Specialist Group contributions

All Commission technical groups (Thematic, Specialist, Task Forces, and the Young Professional Network) will be crucial to Commission's on-going work related to climate change. The following Groups have made particularly significant contributions to our understanding of ecosystem-related management that directly supports climate change adaptation and mitigation:

*Ecosystem-based Adaptation Thematic Group*¹ (EbA) – This group was established to support the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation, as adopted by the CBD. It prepared the first CEM publication on EbA in 2009 in which it recommended building resilience to climate change impacts. It covered experiences on adaptation actions in different ecosystems and regions of the world, including ecosystem restoration, disaster risk reduction, water management, among others. Based on the main results and lessons learned, a set of principles and guidelines for its implementation, were developed and later adopted by FEBA and other organizations. From a policy perspective, drawing on the science provided the CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change embraced "adaptation and mitigation" in its 2009 report to the Parties, which

¹ Renamed the Thematic Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity Policy and Practice in the current Intersessional Period

continues to provide a framework for the Convention's work in this area. In addition, the group has explored new areas for applying EbA such as Agroecology and Regenerative agriculture. All this work has been developed in close collaboration with the IUCN Ecosystem Management Programme.

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction Thematic Group (Eco-DRR) – This group initially focused exclusively on how to reduce risks related to disasters. Later it started collaborating with the *Ecosystem-based Adaptation Thematic Group* in the development of new guidelines that established links between EbA and ECODRR to address climate risks. In collaboration with the IUCN Ecosystem Management Programme and PEDRR, this Group contributed to COP 14 of the CBD, which led to inclusion of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and risk reduction in the final agreement. Another development was the first Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Eco-DRR, “Disasters and Ecosystems: Resilience in a Changing Climate”, which was launched in January 2015 and relaunched on the Asian Development Preparedness Center (ADPC) platform in 2017/18. This MOOC has attracted over 17,000 participants.

Red List of Ecosystems Thematic Group (RLE) – This Group has developed globally accepted criteria, indicators, and procedures for assessing the state of ecosystems that will be relevant to monitor the impact of climate change on ecosystems. To date 25 national assessments of ecosystems have been completed. Also, since 2014, the RLE concept has influenced 100 countries across all continents on environmental policy and practice ranging from conservation planning to legislation to regulation of industry, and monitoring biodiversity change at global scales.

In relation to climate change, the RLE assessments provide a baseline of data against which changes in the ecosystem status can be compared. This will be particularly useful as a tool to assess changes in ecosystems function and capacity to deliver needed ecosystem services due to climate change. The approach can also be used to monitor the effectiveness of ecosystem-based approaches to adapt to or mitigate the impact of climate change. Another outgrowth of the RLE work has been the development of a global Ecosystem Typology, that provides a standard nomenclature for communicating information about ecosystems – recently adopted by IUCN's members and the UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNSEEA).

Thematic Group on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) – Through a partnership with the IUCN Ecosystem Management Programme, this thematic group has played a key role in the conceptualization and development of the principles (adopted in Hawaii, 2016) and standards of Nature-based Solutions that have been adopted by IUCN's members (Marseille, 2020). Today the concept has been adopted by the UN and other international agencies and organizations to address climate change impacts, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, as well as other global societal challenges. Most recently at the UNFCCC meeting in Glasgow, IUCN launched the International Standard Committee that will be chaired by CEM Chair, and supported by the work of the TG, that will ensure that it has access to the highest level of technical and scientific knowledge on the subject. It is noteworthy that, like so many other successful initiatives pioneered by the Commission, the NbS concept, principles and standards were framed on the Ecosystem Approach.

Ecosystem Restoration Thematic Group (ER) – Two key contributions from this group are directly relevant to the Commission's work on climate change: Under its partnership with the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), it has contributed to the development of Standards to implement Ecosystem restoration and co-hosted three Global Fora on Ecological Restoration Policy in conjunction with the Society's International Conferences (Brazil 2018, South Africa

2020, Quebec 2021) that have informed the Society and Commission's work on international initiatives like the Bonn challenge and UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Also, this Group's contributions have led to participation on task forces established by the UN in relation to the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, including the Science Taskforce (CEM Chair is a member) and the Best Practices Taskforce and the Monitoring Taskforce (Thematic Group Chair and other members of the group are members). Ecosystem Restoration addresses impacts of climate change, through Ecosystem based Adaptation and mitigation practices.

Thematic Group on Ecosystem Governance (EG) – With the support of this Thematic Group the Commission co-hosted, with the Government of China, two World Fora on Ecosystem Governance (WFEG), the 1st in 2015, included a core theme on Climate Change and contributed to the position of China and other countries to COP 15 in Paris, and 2nd, 2018, highlighted connections of rural and urban ecosystems.

Specialist Group contributions – Most of the Commission's Specialist Groups (see Table 2) are engaged in activities that provide meaningful insights into the effect of climate change in the context of their biome of topical focus. Five Specialist Groups, among others (Peatlands, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems, Mountain, agroecosystems and Forest Ecosystems) are planning activities specifically designed to enhance understanding of the impact of climate change and the adaptation/mitigation potential in those contexts.

Commission Mandate

In line with the Commission's growing record of achievements related to climate change, IUCN's members adopted the Commission's 2021-25 intersessional mandate which provides the authority, for the Commission's continued work on Climate Change.

The Commission's mandate, adopted 21 February 2021 by electronic vote, states:

Under the Union's "One Programme Charter"¹, the Commission on Ecosystem Management's (CEM) network of over 2,000 volunteer conservation scientists, experts, and managers, will contribute to the Union's work through an array of thematic groups, specialist groups and task forces. Collectively, these volunteer specialists ... provide ... scientific and authoritative advice to IUCN's Programme as it relates to the management, restoration, and sustainable use of the world's ecosystems. All Commission contributions ... [are] ... in the context of the Ecosystem Approach as adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity² (CBD)."

Under the Mission that is stipulated in the Mandate the Commission will: "... *develop and share expert guidance on ecosystem-based approaches to management and sustainable use of natural and modified ecosystems to achieve biodiversity conservation, address climate change impacts, contribute to human well-being and promote sustainable development.*"

Resolutions and Recommendations

IUCN's members have adopted 74 Resolutions and Recommendations between 2008 and 2020, which address climate change – which roughly corresponds to the period that CEM has been actively engaged in addressing climate change. Table 1 summarizes the number of Resolutions and Recommendations that were adopted that addressed climate change at each

² Adopted at the 2nd meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Jakarta, November 1995.

of the World Conservation Congresses in that Period. Of the 61 Resolutions that were adopted, 46 (75%) either explicitly referenced the Commission, called on all “Commissions” to engage, or “ecosystems” in the operant part of the resolution. The Commission is particularly keen to contribute to the fulfillment of actions that call for adaptation and/or mitigation to climate change, especially in the context of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Nature-based Solutions.

In summary, the CEM has been engaged in furthering our understanding of climate change and advising on related institutional policy for 13 years.

Table 1. Resolutions and Recommendations IUCN members adopted that have some relevance to climate change

Congress	Number of Resolutions addressing Climate Change	Number of Recommendations addressing Climate Change	Number referencing ecosystems, Commissions and/or the CEM in operant paragraphs
Barcelona, 2008	10	2	7
Jeju, 2012	28	9	21
Hawaii, 2016	6	2	5
Marseille, 2021	17	0	14
Total	61	13	46

CAPACITY

The Commission supports 30 Technical Groups (13 Thematic, 13 Specialist, four Task Forces and a Young Professional Network). (See Table 2). All Groups and the Young Professional Network are connected to Climate Change. As climate has become one of the the main drivers of change in ecosystems and affects their management, it is expected that these groups will collectively make significant contributions related our understanding of the impact of Climate Change on ecosystems and those who depend on those ecosystems for their wellbeing as well as the science and policy related to climate change over the intersessional period.

Table 2. Commission on Ecosystem Management Thematic, Specialist and Task Force Groups

Thematic Groups	Specialist Groups	Task Forces
Biosphere Reserves	Agroecosystems	Aquaculture
Climate Change and Biodiversity Policy and Practice	Coastal and Marine	Fisheries Expert Group
Cultural Practices and Ecosystem Management	Deep Sea Mining	Synthetic Biology and Ecosystems
Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction	Drylands	Systemic Pesticides
Ecosystem Governance	Forest Ecosystems	
Ecosystem Restoration	Holarctic Steppes	Young Professional Network
Ecosystem Risk Assessment -Red List of Ecosystems	Islands	
Ecosystem Services	Mediterranean	
Human Health and Ecosystem Management	Mountain	
Nature-based Solutions	Oasis/Deserts	
Rewilding	Peatlands	
Socio-Ecological Resilience and Transformation	Urban Ecosystems	
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Wetlands	

APPROACH

With the experience gained from the Commission's work on climate change, a key lesson learned is that it is an incredibly complex problem – one that cannot be solved with a one-off solution. Any action taken requires diverse specialists who can work together to provide practical transdisciplinary guidance; to monitor and adapt to different situations and conditions. The Commission on Ecosystem Management through the Climate Change and Biodiversity policy and practice TG, is fostering and coordinating transdisciplinary engagement in synthesizing lessons, communicating findings, advising on policy and most important providing guidance on how to respond to changing climatic conditions at the local level.

The CEM Steering Commission provides overall coordination and leadership for the 30 technical groups. Seven thematic areas have been selected to help prioritize the Commission's work during the 2021-24 intersessional period:

- **Ecosystem Risk Assessment** – The **Red List of Ecosystems**, will continue to serve as the Commission's flagship commitment to ecosystem risk assessment and documenting the status of the world's ecosystems. A core activity of this Group will be promoting and documenting the role the assessment criteria and indicators have in establishing the baseline status of an ecosystem and identify those more at risk at risk due to climate change, as well as how they can be used to monitor the impact of climate change on ecosystems.
- **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)** - Harnessing the innate capacity of natural ecological processes to deliver services that contribute directly to society's wellbeing provides a broad framework for the Commission's contributions to IUCN's 2021-25 Programme. This priority will play a key role in the Commission's work on addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation in an integrated manner, with the aim of reducing ecological and social trade-offs as was highlighted by the IPBES-IPCC 2021 Report on the Status of Biodiversity.
- **Ecosystem Restoration** – The Commission's partnership with the Society for Ecological Restoration and the Secretariat, will inform the Commission's support of international and national efforts to restore ecosystem capacity, particularly in relation to promoting restoration science in support of adaptation and mitigation to climate, which will be essential to achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Also, the Commission promote incorporation of climate adaptation and mitigation in the SER standards of restoration practice. Further, as noted above the Chair of the group serves on Taskforces established under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and in this capacity will promote the role of ecosystem restoration in adapting to, or mitigating, the impact of climate change.
- **Cultural Practices and Ecosystem Management** – Under this priority the Commission will continue to promote and foster greater understanding the cultural context in which ecosystems are managed and on documenting the ecosystem managed responses to climate change impacts.
- **Ecosystem Governance** – *Equitable* governance of the world's ecosystems is essential if we are to meet the challenges of the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Indeed, the OECD 2020 reports that 105 of the 169 targets can only be achieved at the local level, which is one of the premises of Ecosystem Governance.

The Commission is committed to providing the scientific input and documentation needed to foster greater understanding of the critical need for more equitable governance of ecosystems within and among the world's nations to reduce the impacts of climate change while providing a science-based legal/regulatory framework for governments to promote adaptation and mitigation to climate-based impacts.

- ***Ecosystem Resilience and Transformational Change*** – The world's ecosystems are undergoing unprecedented change because of climate change and large-scale conversion of natural systems. Any hope for sustaining ecosystem services will require management focused on resilience, adaptability, and transformability.
- ***Health and Ecosystem Management***: This group is analyzing the link between climate change and emergence of zoonoses, as part of the CEM Ignite project. It relates to ecosystem approach, importance to understand how restorative activities or any other ecosystem management practices can influence human health.

THE FUTURE

These priorities will provide the CEM Steering Committee with a framework to ensure multiple perspectives are available to integrate, focus, and coordinate the Commission's work and outcomes on climate change; to promote transdisciplinary discussions and synthesis related to climate change science; and to develop advice on needed policies and actions that will inform IUCN's global engagement on climate change. The Chair will consult with Steering Committee on the merits of establishing a small Climate Change Coordinating Team that could be hosted by the Commission's Thematic Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity Policy and Practice. Such a team would serve as a "switch board" to align enquires with specialists, have and ability to bring in specialists from any of the Commission's Thematic, Specialist and Task Force Groups as needed to address elements of climate change and prepare documentation for consideration by the Steering Committee.

One final consideration, the specialists who comprise the Commission's membership are all volunteers, who work for universities, research institutes, private companies, NGO and government agencies, among others. They provide the Commission with the intellectual capital that underpins everything that the Commission accomplishes. It is through their "day jobs" where they do the science, policy work, apply and/or test theories or concepts, implement projects, and publish their results that they deliver new insights and knowledge about climate change from the perspective of their fields. These proprietary science and knowledge are the heart of the Commissions, the secretariat and the members. That this knowledge is available to the Commission and the Union as a whole, requires respect and recognition of the source and the appreciation for their contributions.



**Climate change work of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Jon Paul Rodríguez, SSC Chair, 13 December 2021**

Most of the work of SSC on climate change is carried out by the Climate Change Specialist Group (CCSG). Their key objectives are: 1) to provide the IUCN Species Survival Commission with strategic guidance, support and information on climate change related risks to biodiversity and conservation responses, 2) to promote coordinated responses to climate change within and among the IUCN Species Survival Commission, IUCN programs and IUCN partner organizations, and 3) to catalyze and support sound science, effective policy and evidence-based conservation practice informed by a deeper understanding of climate change, its impacts on biodiversity, and the responses required.

CCSG Vision: *Biodiversity is conserved in a changing climate*

CCSG Mission: *To support and strengthen nature conservation in a changing climate*

The CCSG is an **international collaboration** of experts working at the **interface between the science, policy and practice sectors** of conservation.



Activities

To achieve their objectives, the SG works under 5 broad themes, each of which involves integration across the Science-Policy-Practice framework:

1. Understanding **Impacts**
2. Assessing **Vulnerability**
3. Developing **Adaptation** Responses
4. Informing **Policy**
5. Supporting the **Species Survival Commission**

Climate Adaptation

Climate adaptation seeks to reduce the vulnerability of biological and social systems to the impacts of climate change. Climate adaptation is a way of managing this change. In some cases, it will involve adjustments to management strategies in light of climate shifts. In other cases, it will require complete reassessments and modification of conservation goals along with new strategies to achieve those goals. As humans adapt to climate change, there are opportunities as well as risks for biodiversity conservation.

Title	Description	Leads
Adaptation evidence and guidance	Reviewing evidence and guidance to inform adaptation	James Pearce-Higgins , Wendy Foden
Genetic rescue	Genetic rescue and climate change adaptability	Laura Thompson Ary Hoffmann
Historical knowledge for adaptation	Criteria for using historical knowledge to better inform the conservation management of future biodiversity under climate change	Damien Fordham
Innovative adaptation	Promoting innovation and creativity in the design of adaptation strategies	Bruce Stein Wendy Foden
Opportunities from human responses	Opportunities for biodiversity conservation arising from human climate change adaptation and mitigation	Lesley Hughes Stephen Garnett
Paleo perspectives	Using paleoecology to better understand species' and ecosystems' resilience and adaptive capacity in climate change	Steve Jackson Brian Huntley
Social Acceptability of Adaptation Measures	Guidelines for assessing social impacts of climate change adaptation	Shannon Hagerman

		Stephen Garnett
Species Conservation Planning	Incorporating climate change into Species Conservation Planning	Tara Martin H. Resit Akçakaya

Vulnerability

Theme Leads: [Brian Huntley](#) and [Resit Akçakaya](#)

The overall aim of this theme is to assess the vulnerability of species to climate change. For the purposes of the CCSG, we define vulnerability as the predisposition of a species to be adversely affected by expected future changes in climate.

The activities we have planned for the next few years are organized in three related directions: species assessments; vulnerability science; and guidance and tools.

Species Assessments

The goal of this group of activities is to support SSC Specialist Groups in incorporating climate change into their species assessments. This includes IUCN Red List assessments, as well as more general vulnerability assessments. Currently there are 3 activities in this group:

1. Red List and Climate Change

Leads: [Helen Regan](#) and [David Keith](#)

Goal: Facilitate the incorporation of climate change projections and other aspects of climate change science into the IUCN Red List assessments.

Expected products:

- Regular updates to the [Red List Guidelines](#), in collaboration with the Red List Standards and Petitions Sub-committee (of which Helen, David and Resit are members).
- Developing one or a few case studies demonstrating the 4-step protocol for assessing extinction risks under climate change, detailed in section 12 of the [Red List Guidelines](#).
- Collaborating with the “Modeling Support” and “Colombian Amphibians” activities (see below) to provide expertise on demographic components of Red List assessments.

Prior work:

- Three studies tested the ability of the IUCN Red List to identify species vulnerable to extinction due to climate change ([Pearson et al. 2014](#); [Keith et al. 2014](#); [Stanton et al. 2015](#)). Collectively, these studies found that the IUCN Red List criteria can identify species vulnerable to extinction

because of climate change, and can do this with sufficient warning time in most cases. However they also showed that warning times may be short in data-poor situations, and if conservation action is started only when a species is listed at the highest IUCN threat category (Critically Endangered). Therefore, there is a need for further development of the guidance for using the IUCN Red List system, especially in data-poor situations.

- A commentary in *Nature Climate Change* ([Akçakaya et al. 2014](#)) summarized the findings of the studies discussed above, and proposed future directions for research and development for preventing species extinctions resulting from climate change.

2. Colombian Amphibians

Leads: [Nicolette Roach](#) and [Thomas Lacher](#)

Goal: Incorporating climate change models and species vulnerability into Red List assessments of amphibians in Colombia.

Expected product: Red List assessments of Colombian Amphibians that incorporate climate change.

3. Guidelines for Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) of species

Leads: [Wendy Foden](#) and [Bruce Young](#)

Goal: Maintaining and updating the CCVA guidelines.

Expected products:

- Review of post 2015 literature on CCVA, including on validation of CCVAs using observed CC impacts;
- Updates to the CCVA decision-making processes guided by the results of this review;
- Updated CCVA guidelines.

Prior work:

- Published review of CCVA of species for WIREs Climate Change ([Foden et al. 2018](#))
- A trait-based method for assessing climate change vulnerability, applied to all birds, amphibians and corals ([Foden et al. 2013](#)).
- IUCN SSC [Guidelines](#) for assessing species' vulnerability to climate change.
- A review of correlative, mechanistic and trait-based methods for assessing species vulnerability to climate change ([Pacifci et al. 2015](#)).

Vulnerability Science

The goal of this group of activities is to support the development of novel approaches for advancing the science of assessing risks to biodiversity from climate change. Currently, two activities are planned.

1. Future Human Responses

Lead [Stephen Willis](#)

Goal: To assess the impacts of future climate change on global terrestrial biodiversity (principally birds and mammals), by incorporating species traits and human pressures into dynamic species distribution models.

Expected product: Publication summarizing climate impacts on these two groups globally, and an evaluation of potential pinch-points and regions of potential future rapid species loss without intervention.

2. Contribution to integrative case study

Leads: (to be confirmed)

Goal: To contribute to one or more case studies of species that each integrates impacts, vulnerability and adaptation themes of the CCSG. Each case study will focus on a single species and use a variety of detailed models, simulating a set of retrospective and prospective scenarios. Two retrospective scenarios (with and without past climate change) will explore quantitative methods for attribution of biotic change to climate change. Two or more prospective scenarios (with and without adaptation measures modeled for the future) will explore approaches to quantify expected conservation impact.

Expected product: Publication demonstrating the use of species models for quantifying impacts of past climate change and effectiveness of future adaptation measures, integrating methods and results from the impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation themes of the CCSG.

3. Adaptive capacity

Leads: Lindsey Thurman (U.S. Geological Survey), Erik Beever (U.S. Geological Survey), [Bruce Stein](#), and [Wendy Foden](#)

Goal: To produce a decision framework that natural-resource managers and other conservation practitioners can use to assess and facilitate (when possible) species' innate ability to cope with climate change. This tool will ideally be used in conjunction with existing vulnerability assessment frameworks to help improve effectiveness of conservation planning and resource management in a changing climate.

Expected products:

- Paper/report reviewing the attribute-based framework focusing on an attribute-based approach to assessing intrinsic adaptive capacity of species.
- Paper/report directed primarily to a practitioner audience, focusing on overcoming the knowledge gaps and socio-ecological constraints to facilitate species adaptive capacity.
- A decision-support tool that synthesizes the findings from both working groups and can be used in conjunction with existing climate change vulnerability guidance documents.

Guidance and Tools

The goal of this group of activities is to provide evolving guidance and tools for assessing risks to biodiversity from climate change based on the latest scientific advances. These are directed both to the SSC Specialist Groups and the wider conservation community.

1. Modelling Support

Lead: [Richard Pearson](#)

The CCSG modelling support activity aims to provide resources, review and advice to aid modelling undertaken by the SSC. For goals and participants of this activity, and a list of resources for SSC members, please see the dedicated page of this activity [here](#).

2. Climate science

Lead: [Andrew Hartley](#)

Goal: To provide technical support for all CCSG activities in terms of climate science, allowing close collaboration of CCSG members with climate scientists as the CCSG develops guidance for other specialist groups of the IUCN on various topics related to climate change and species conservation.

Expected products: Guidelines, tools and other resources for a range of climatology topics, such as using outputs of global and/or regional climate models, selecting climate change scenarios (RCPs), and choosing between alternative methods for regional downscaling of climate projections, all in the context of species assessment and conservation. Specific issues include the relative reliability of different earth system models in different regions, particularly for variables of biological importance that are less frequently used in SDMs (such as maximum and average length of wet and dry spells).

3. Land use and climate change

Leads: [Adam Smith](#) and [Maria Santos](#)

Goal: Changes in land use and land cover are the major threat to currently vulnerable species, and they are expected to continue to be a threat. For many organisms, responses to climate change will be mediated by land use and land cover. In addition, human responses to climate change will involve changes in land-use patterns, which will in many cases exacerbate climate change impacts. The goal of this activity is to provide technical support in terms of incorporating the combined effects of land use change and climate change into species assessments.

Expected products: A review article and guidelines on incorporating land use change into assessments of climate vulnerability.

Impacts of Climate Change

Theme Leads: [James Pearce-Higgins](#) and [Eric Ameca](#)

Climate change is already affecting the natural environment. [Work of the specialist group](#) has shown how species are evolving in response to warmer temperatures, that the timing of biological events has changed, and that the distribution and abundance of species has shifted through time, affecting the structure of ecological communities. This theme will improve our understanding of these impacts through time, and improve our ability to predict future impacts. We not only consider the direct impacts of climate change on species, but also the impacts of human responses to climate change. Our activities for the next few years are organized into these two directions:

The overall aim of this theme is to improve understanding of the impacts of climate change. By impacts we mean not only the direct impacts of climate change on species, through their physiology or their interactions with other species, but also the impacts of human responses to climate change, which may

be at least as important. These human responses include the effects of climate change mitigation, such as the expansion of windfarms and the promotion of biofuel crops, and the effects of human adaptation to climate change, such as population movements and changes in crops.

The activities we have planned for the next few years are therefore split into two main areas, recognizing this distinction between direct impacts and the impacts of human responses.

Direct responses to climate change

The goal of this group of activities is to document and understand the impacts of the climate change that has already occurred, and to improve our ability to assess the future vulnerability of species to climate change. It currently includes the following activities.

1. A classification framework for impact mechanisms. Different studies consider impacts of climate change in different ways, and there is a need for clarity about what is meant by climate change impacts and how they should be recognized. This activity should produce one or more peer-reviewed publications which discuss these issues and provide such clarity.
2. Review the attribution of climate change impacts. Different levels of evidence are presented in support of observed climate change impacts. We will review these studies and identify what is required in order to attribute ecological changes to climate change.
3. Identifying which species have been affected by climate change and why. Although there is increasing evidence for the impacts of climate change on many species, it is not clear what factors make a particular species or population vulnerable. This project will try to identify common ecological and life-history traits associated with currently observable responses, or lack of responses, to changes in climate variables, such as temperature and rainfall.
4. Trait-based assessment of climate change vulnerability of Borneo trees. Building on the [IUCN guidelines for vulnerability assessment \(in Spanish\)](#), this activity will use those guidelines to identify the trees in Borneo which have traits suggestive of high vulnerability to climate change.

Human responses to climate change

The goal of this group of activities is to improve our understanding of how human responses to climate change are impacting species now and will do so in the future. Adverse impacts are already apparent and it is anticipated that this mechanism will be an increasingly important driver of future climate change impacts, which this activity aims to understand and predict.

1. Human responses to climate change and their impacts on biodiversity. This activity uses a literature review approach to document the likely impact of human responses to climate change upon biodiversity, so that such impacts can be incorporated into existing biodiversity vulnerability assessment protocols.
2. The dangers of Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) for biodiversity. This activity will consider the dangers that this approach to achieving the negative carbon emissions required for ambitious climate change mitigation targets will pose for species, for example through large-scale habitat conversion.

Note: 2019 and 2020 reports of the SSC Climate Change Specialist group, attached.

Also watch, **Wendy Foden**, CCSG Chair, here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZVpbgpGtfQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bJGyz2Tkvw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GK4fwe4XMIg&t=270s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BryJwGMSv5E>

WCPA work on Climate Change
Draft Dec. 15, 2021

Overview

The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) identified the need to create a cross-cutting group of climate change specialists at the 6th World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia in November 2014 (WPC 2014). To build on the momentum generated at the Congress, WCPA established the Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group (PACCSG). This group's task is to strengthen the role and visibility of Protected Areas in providing natural solutions to climate change and to help the stewards of Protected Areas adopt and mainstream best practices for planning and management under a changing climate. To focus their efforts, the PACCSG was given the charge of moving forward the six recommendations of the *Responding to Climate Change Stream*, produced at the Congress as part of the Promise of Sydney.

PACCSG developed a [Strategic Framework 2016-2020](#) to operationalize the six recommendations, and developed an accompanying work plan with near-term actions and long-term commitments. The initial workplan was developed in 2016 and updated in 2018, 2019 and 2020 to assess progress and update actions and commitments based on new and emerging issues. The plan is to develop a new Strategic Framework for 2021-2025, linking to IUCN's One-Nature Initiative. Work is just beginning on that.

PACCSG achieves its objectives through regular information exchanges among core members, publications, webinars, participation in national, regional and international processes, leadership on climate change streams in Protected Areas Congresses, IUCN processes, appointments to national advisory committees related to nature-based solutions, reviews of national and international policies, inputs to processes of IUCN members and partners and maintenance of a facebook page PACCSG Facebook Page <https://www.facebook.com/PACCSG.WCPA/> that amplifies global, regional and national initiatives related to protected areas and climate change.

The original membership of PACCSG consisted of WCPA members from the USA, Canada, Scotland, Australia, Mexico, Colombia, UNDP and IUCN. Over the following 5 years membership has expanded to also include WCPA members from India, Madagascar, South Africa, Namibia, Europe. Efforts are now underway to expand membership into Asia, Middle East and other Latin American countries.

Implementation of Strategic Framework

The PACCSG Strategic Framework is based on implementation of the 6 recommendations from the Promise of Sydney. Achievements in each element of the 6 recommendations since 2016 are highlighted below. A list of publications and webinars is attached.

RECOMMENDATION 1. *Countries should bring into international conventions and treaties, including UNFCCC, UNCBC, and UNCCD, the full recognition of biodiversity, ecosystems and particularly protected areas as key to enable countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change*

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Contributed climate change IUCN/WCPA Positions on the Post-2020 Framework (R. Smith) - ongoing
- Organization for IMPAC5 has commenced. Dates are 23-29 June 2022 in Vancouver, Canada. PACCSG members engaged in development and review of submitted manuscripts (L. Wenzel, R. Smith)
- Leadership role on climate change stream for African Parks Congress, which has been deferred to 2021 (H. H. Rakotondrazafy)
- REDPARQUES Declaration. Signed in Lima, Peru on August 14, 2015. (Latin American Network for Technical Cooperation on Protected Areas). This declaration on the role of Protected Areas as natural solutions to climate change was presented at COP21 (UNFCCC). The declaration committed 18 Latin American countries to scaling-up efforts for the design and management of Protected Areas with climate change criteria, and called for the UNFCCC, and COP13 of the CBD to increase support for protected areas and to include them in discussions and actions. The then co-chair of PACCSG, Andrew Rhodes, was one of the key players behind making this declaration a reality, as were other members from Latin American countries.
- Development of Climate Vulnerability Index (J. Day). Developed list of key climate stressors for natural and cultural heritage; thematic analysis of climate vulnerability, production of 3 additional newsletters in 2020. Several workshops planned for 2020 were deferred due to Covid-19 travel restrictions. Ongoing.
- Paper published in Handbook on Climate Change and Biodiversity and presentation at World Symposium on CC and Biodiversity
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-98681-4_9 - 2018/19
- Presentations at side events on 30% X 2030, Ecosystem Based Management and Ecosystem Based Adaptation, at CBD SBSTTA21 and UNFCCC COP 25
- Co-lead on climate change theme at Latin American and Caribbean Protected Areas Congress (October 2019) – (O. Guevara & P. Jacobo Enciso)
- Organized and presented at side event at PreCOP in Costa Rica on linkages between climate and biodiversity crises and natural solutions to both crises (V. Young and O. Guevara) - 2019

- Presented at UNFCCC COP25 at several side events, on ecosystem based management (O.Guevara), 30%X30 (Risa) and PA as nature-based solutions (V. Young) - 2019.
- United Nations Climate Change Summit – Nature Based Solutions pillar (O. Guevara & V. Young) 2019
- Nature-Based Solutions Manifesto (led by TNC – R. Smith participated) 2019
- IPCC Special Report on Land Use and Land Use Change – O. Guevara, V. Young reviewers
- IPBES Global Assessment Report– O. Guevara participated in Plenary meetings
- Climate Change Action Network (CAN) International Policy and NDC Guidance on integrating biodiversity and climate action (V. Young and O. Guevara) 2019
- CLARA position on climate action in land, forests and other ecosystems for COP25 (V. Young & O. Guevara) 2019
- 1/CP.25 decision on ambition: “Underlines the essential contribution of nature to addressing climate change and its impacts and the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner” (V. Young) 2019
- Contributing author to two policy papers: i) Promoting Nature-based Solutions in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; ii) Joint Discussion Paper on Nature-based solutions for the Convention on Biological Diversity” (O. Guevara) 2019
- Leadership for WCPA on review of IUCN Nature-Based Solutions Standards, including through the motions process, to advance biodiversity, protected areas and the role of all Commissions in the development of NbS policies (R. Smith) 2019
- Contributor to policy papers in collaboration with FEB/PEDRR and the Pyramid¹ (O.Guevara). 2019
- Co-leader on development of the revised World Heritage Commission Climate Change Policy (O.Guevara) 2020
- Pursued implementation of UNFCCC Dec 1/CP.25 on ambition: “Underlines the essential contribution of nature to addressing climate change and its impacts and the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner” (V. Young) 2019
- Climate Adaptation work in the US, Canada and Mexico through Commission for Environmental Cooperation (L. Wenzel, P. Jacobo)
- Collaborating on Marine Protected Areas in a Post-Covid world (L. Wenzel)
- Latin American Perspective on the Post 2020 Targets: bridging sustainable development, climate change and biodiversity. Feb 27-28 Zoological Society London – Poster session (Andrew Rhodes) 2018
- UNFCCC Climate dialogues participation (O. Guevara) 2018-2020
- Review of Draft IUCN Nature-Based Solutions Standards (V. Young, R. Smith, O. Guevara, N.Dudley) 2019
- UNFCCC side-event Protected Areas as Part of the Climate Change Solution: In: Pathways to the Future: The Law for Next Generations and Scenarios for Decarbonizing the Earth. Co-organizers: ICEL, IUCN/WCEL, UC3M, Instituto Pascual Madox. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, event for COP25, UNFCCC. (R. Smith) 2019

¹ An informal coalition of NGOs collaborating under the CBD-related negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION 2. *Recommendation 2: All countries should mainstream the concept of protected areas as natural solutions to climate change into national development plans, communication and financial strategies, for natural and social resilience.*

- Hosted forum at WCC, Sept. 7 2021 on *Pros and Cons of Carbon Offsets for Conservation Financing*. (R. Smith, J. Rltchlin, C. Samson)
- Completed publication on “Enhancing Canada’s Climate Change Ambitions with Natural Climate Solutions”, with Metcalf Foundation Climate Landscapes Program and input from Nature Conservancy Canada (R. Smith) 2020. This report has become a foundational document for protected areas and nature-based solutions in Canada.
- Mexico has developed guidelines for CC Adaptation (P.Jacobo) 2020
- Ongoing advocacy work with governments of Chile, Mexico, Colombia to include PAs in revised NDCs (O. Guevara, P. Jacobo) Revised NDCs with submissions from O.Guevara found here: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/LatestSubmissions.aspx>
- Steering Committee for a [Nature-Based Climate Solutions Summit](#) in Canada (Feb. 2020) and ongoing contribution to implementation of nature-based climate solutions in Canada (R. Smith) 2019 to present
- Leader for session on Protected Areas as a Natural Climate-Change Solution, including lead on an associated paper (R. Smith). Sessions results are found [here](#).
- As a result of the Natural Climate Solutions summit, in Ottawa, a climate change mitigation working group was created which includes most of the major ENGOs in Canada. R. Smith is an active member of that group, which provides into initiatives to advance various aspects of NbCS in Canada. This included a group letter to appropriate ministers on the new “2 Billions Trees” program, an initiative to bring biodiversity and protected areas into Canada’s program for climate change offsets, and working with Global Affairs Canada to bring NbCS into Canada’s international Climate Change policy (R.Smith) 2020 to present
- Mexico hosted a meeting on Nature-Based Climate Solutions to advance the concept within Mexico. It was well attended including by participants from Central and South America (P. Jacobo) 2019
- Mexico is facing a rush of requests for carbon offsets from corporations for protected areas and particular MPAs. Note that this is happening in many countries and PACCSG core members are engaged. (P. Jacobo, V. Mendieta) 2019 to present
- Development of a Commission for Environmental Cooperation (N. America) work program to Strengthen Resilience of MPAs (P. Jacobo and L. Wenzel) 2019 - ongoing
- NOAA/US developed a transition document for the new Administration including a discussion on what it would take for US increase its MPA coverage from 26% to 30%.
- Carbon Atlas of Parks Canada Protected Areas (T. Sharma)
- Working with government of Colombia to develop the UNFCCC- Talanoa Dialogue, and produce a statement about the need for an integrated biodiversity and climate change approach that maximized the role and contribution of the national protected areas system. (O. Guevara) – 2019/2020

- Leadership role on climate change stream at Latin American and the Caribbean Protected Areas Congress, October 2019, Peru (Andrew Rhodes, Oscar Guevara, Valeria Petrone, Pilar Jacobo)
- Steering Committee for a Nature Climate Summit in Canada (work in 2019; Summit in 2020) (R. Smith)
- Workshop on ecosystem services from lion landscapes in the Business of Biodiversity Congress in Kigalia, with session on REDD+ and Protected Areas (N. Dudley)
- Development of a Commission for Environmental Cooperation (N. America) work program to Strengthen Resilience of MPAs (V.Petrone and L. Wenzel)
- Updated Framework for Protected Area Management in Colombia and development of a concept note – approved – for the Green Climate Fund on Protected Areas and Climate Change (O. Guevara)
- WWF Peru and Colombia working on enhancing the contribution of protected areas to national climate agendas in Peru and Colombia through a resilient landscapes approach (O. Guevara) 2019-2020

RECOMMENDATION 3. *Governments and relevant stakeholders should enhance adaptation and mitigation strategies within and outside protected area boundaries through carbon management, long term monitoring, and integrated landscape connectivity*

- Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) continued development – following up on a successful 2018 workshop in Shark Bay (Australia), J.Day and his colleagues continued development of the CVI with workshops in Orkney WHA (Scotland), and preparations for workshops in Wadden Sea, Vega (Norway) and another Australian WHA (TBC) in 2020. Discussions are underway for possible CVI assessments in Belize, Palau and Indigenous ‘sea country’ in the Great Barrier Reef.
- Participated in National Adaptation Forum to present case studies on climate adaptation experiences and tools in U.S., Mexico and Canada (L. Wenzel, V. Petrone) 2019
- Climate Change Adaptation Programs for Protected Areas in Mexico. Implementation began of the eight new programs on ecosystem based adaptation (released in 2019) (P. Jacobo)

RECOMMENDATION 4. *Protected areas must actively engage new thinking in planning and management to ensure equitable participation from society, including youth, women and indigenous and local communities, building on traditional knowledge and working together in finding solutions to climate change.*

- A nation-wide consultation was conducted in Colombia, with full engagement and participation of civil society, as part of the formulation of Colombia’s new Protected Area’s Policy, and the New PA management framework (O.Guevara)

RECOMMENDATION 5. *Protected areas should adopt and apply innovative, appropriate, and context-specific adaptation measures to ensure that in the face of transformative climatic change they can continue providing the full array of values, functions, and services for people and nature, including climate protection and disaster risk reduction*

- Taking lead on Protected Areas for Natural Climate Summit in Canada-Feb 2020 (R. Smith)
- Collaboration with IUCN to update the Green List Conceptual Framework (O. Guevara)
- Lead at UNFCCC COP25 on protected areas/forests/climate change (V. Young)

RECOMMENDATION 6. *New partnerships must be formed and strengthened within and beyond national boundaries to protect and connect landscapes and seascapes as they transform and adapt to climate; we especially must support coalitions in the polar regions, such as the Arctic Council and the Antarctic Treaty System because these areas are experiencing rapid change.*

- A REDPARQUES project proposal was developed with support of WWF and members of the core PACCSG, under IKI's call for regional climate change projects (O.Guevara) 2019-2020
- Member of Protection of Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), a working group of the Arctic Council
- Input to Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) work, also a working group of the Arctic Council

WCPA Publication Relevant for Climate Change

Journal papers

Dietz, S., Beazley, K.F., Lemieux, C.J., St. Clair, C., Cristine, L., Higgs, E., Smith, R., *et al.* 2021 Emerging Issues for Protected and Conserved Areas in Canada. *FACETS*.

<https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.76711>

Bertram, M., Lemke, L., Richter, L., Sengupta, S., Smith, R. 2021. Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action). In Eds. Fischborn, Marie and Sandwith, Trevor *Solutions for development challenges*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. <https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2021.15.en>

Smith, R., Cannizzo, Z. J., Belle, E. & Wenzel, L. Role of Protected Areas in Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. *Climate Action. Encyclopedia of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-71063-1_142-1 (2020).

Day J. Heron, S. Markham, A. 2020 Assessing the climate vulnerability of the world's natural and cultural heritage. *Parks Stewardship Forum* 36(1) 144-153

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van Kerkhoff, L., Munera, C., Dudley, N., Guevara, O., Wyborn, C., Figueroa, C., Dunlop, M., Abud Hoyos, M., Castiblanco, J. and Becerra, L. 2018. Towards future-oriented conservation:

Managing protected areas in an era of climate change. *Ambio* DOI: 10.1007/s13280-018-1121-0.

Miranda Londño, J., Prieto Albuja, F.J., Gamboa, P., Gorricho, J., Vergera, A., Welling, L., Wyborn, C. and Dudley, N. 2016. Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change. *PARKS* **22** (1): 7-12.

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Kettunen, M., Dudley, N., Gorricho, J., Hickey, V., Krueger, L., MacKinnon, K., Oglethorpe, J., Paxton, M., Robinson, J.G., and Sekhran, N. 2021. *Building on Nature: Area-based conservation as a key tool for delivering SDGs*. IEEP, IUCN WCPA, The Nature Conservancy, The World Bank, UNDP, Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF

Dudley, N., S. Stolton, A. Belokurov, L. Krueger, N. Lopoukhine, K. MacKinnon, T. Sandwith, and Sekhran, N. 2009. [*Natural Solutions: Protected Areas Helping People Cope with Climate Change*](#). IUCN-WCPA, TNC, UNDP, WCS, the World Bank, and WWF, Gland, Switzerland, Washington, D.C., and New York. 130 pages. (In English, French, Korean, Spanish and Turkish).

Markham, A., Dudley, N. and Stolton, S. 1993. *Some Like it Hot: Climate change, biodiversity and the survival of species*. WWF International, Gland, Switzerland.

Book chapters

Smith, R., Guevara, O., Wenzel, L., Dudley, N., Petrone-Mendoza, V., Cadena, M. and Rhodes, A. 2019. Ensuring co-benefits for biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development. In: Leal Filho, W., Barbir, J. and Preziosi, R. (eds.) *Handbook of Climate Change and Biodiversity*. Springer Nature, Switzerland. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-98681-4_9

Dudley, N., Krueger, L., MacKinnon, K. and Stolton, S. 2012. Ensuring that protected areas play an effective role in mitigating climate change. In: Beever, E.A. and Belant, J.L. (eds.) [*Ecological Consequences of Climate Change: Mechanisms, conservation and management*](#). CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida: 237-260

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Smith, R. [*Natural Climate Solutions: Enhancing Canada's Climate Change Ambitions*](#), <https://wwf.ca/natural-climate-solutions/> (2021).

Smith, R. [*Enhancing Canada's Climate Change Ambitions with Natural Climate Solutions*](#). (2020). Vedula Biological Inc. and Metcalf Foundation.

Smith, R., Sreenivasan, G., Kene, J. [*Nature Climate Summit: Protected Areas Issue Brief*](#) (2020).

Smith, R. [*Protected Areas and Climate Change*](#), In: Live Protected Planet Report. WCMC (2020).

Review comments of Draft Carbon Pollution Pricing: Options for a Federal GHG Offset Systems (Canada) in partnership with IUCN/WCPA, IUCN members (Environmental Defence, Natural Resource Defense Council, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, David Suzuki Foundation, Nature United (aka TNC) and non-IUCN members (Ecotrust Canada, Conservation Council of New Brunswick) (led by R. Smith)2020

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Day JC, Heron SF, Markham A, Downes J, Gibson J, Hyslop E, Jones R and Lyall A (2019). [*Climate Risk Assessment for Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage property: An application of the Climate Vulnerability Index.*](#) Historic Environment Scotland, Edinburgh

Fraser, Sequeira, Burns, Walker, Day & Heron (2019). *Shark Bay: A World Heritage site at catastrophic risk*, 7 Feb 2019

Heron and Day (2019). *From Shark Bay seagrass to Stone Age Scotland; we can now assess climate risks to World Heritage.* July 2019

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Criteria for the Climate Crisis Commission Interim Steering Committee

- I. The selection of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) for the Climate Crisis Commission is governed by the [IUCN Statutes](#) which state that the Chair of the Commission nominates members of the ISC, and then the IUCN Council officially approves the Interim Chair (IC)'s selections.
- II. The ISC of the Climate Crisis Commission must reflect diversity across the following areas:
 - A. Geography
 - B. Gender equity and the inclusion of the vital voices of Indigenous Peoples and Youth
 - C. Age (opportunities for early career individuals)
 - D. Other identities and backgrounds
- III. The ISC should be composed of individuals with appropriate qualification and possess the necessary knowledge and documented expertise in climate science, policy and action and social justice, including issues concerning mitigation, adaptation and climate resilient development, and the role of nature-based solutions.
- IV. It will be the responsibility of the Interim Chair to decide the size (number of members) of the SC.
- V. The Climate Crisis Commission ISC will be composed of the following roles:
 - A. Interim Steering Committee
 1. Commission Chair
 2. Deputy Commission Chair
 3. Steering Committee Members
 - B. Officers: Officers may be considered by the IC as a support function IC and ISC. Typical officers' positions have been the following:
 1. The Financial Officer
 2. The Executive Officer

Council priorities/ objectives 2022 - 2025 (incl. inputs from PPC, FAC, GCC)

Priority objectives	Desired impact by 2025	Lead in Council	Milestones
1-Governance Reforms			
<p>a- Complete the implementation of the Council Response to 2019 Governance External Review</p> <p>b- Consider new reforms (of Council procedures and/or Statutes) to increase the effectiveness of IUCN</p> <p>c- Strengthen role and support for Commissions</p> <p>d- Improve transparency of Council and revise procedures to effectively document and communicate Council work and decisions</p>	<p>Each component of the Union effectively performs its statutory functions</p>	<p>- President/VPs steer process</p> <p>- GCC advice as required by Council</p>	<p>- C108 discussion of proposals DG (a)</p> <p>- C109 approval (a)</p> <p>- C112 light external review (a)</p>
2-Resolutions			
<p>a- Establish Climate Crisis Commission RES-110</p> <p>b- Reform Statutes for increased Member involvement DEC-148</p> <p>c- Developing an IUCN policy on synthetic biology (Res 123)</p> <p>d- Ensuring implementation of all Resolutions and Decisions requiring action by Council (e.g. Decision 145)</p> <p>e- Increase effectiveness and transparency of the motions process</p>	<p>Effective implementation of IUCN Resolutions and Decisions adopted by WCC</p> <p>Improved levels of Member participation and confidence in, and management of, Congress and intersessional decision-processes</p>	<p>- GCC (b)</p> <p>- PPC (c)</p> <p>- PPC</p>	<p>- C108 approval mandate (a)</p> <p>- C108 discussion of Advisory Group proposals (b)</p> <p>- C109 approval of statutory reform proposals (b)</p> <p>- Q4 2023 e-vote IUCN Members (b)</p> <p>- C107 process approved (c & d)</p> <p>- C109 approval reform proposals (e)</p> <p>- Q4 2023 e-vote IUCN Members (e)</p>

Council priorities/ objectives 2022 - 2025 (incl. inputs from PPC, FAC, GCC)

3-Strategic Vision			
<p>a- Develop the 20 year Strategy and submit to Congress</p> <p>b- Secure financial sustainability of IUCN</p> <p>c- Measure and communicate the delivery of conservation outcomes and impact of Nature 2030</p>	<p>20 year Strategy delivered and adopted at Congress</p> <p>IUCN financially secure</p> <p>Conservation outcomes and impacts measured</p>	<p>-Council -FAC -PPC -GCC</p>	<p>- C107 approval of process (a) - considerations of ethics included in the development of 20 year-strategy (a) - C108 receipt of consultant report on finances (b) - C109 decision on key issues - C111 approval of draft 20-year financial plan (b) - C111 member review begins (a) - C109 discussion (a) - C110 discussion (a) - C111 approval Strategy (a)</p>
4- Membership value proposition			
<p>a- Effectively deliver the <i>One Programme</i>-approach and a strategy of engagement of IUCN members, National & Regional Committees and Commissions in its implementation, in particular enhance cooperation and reduce competition between Secretariat and members on projects</p> <p>b- Consider an addendum of the IUCN Programme on impacts of Wars, (e.g. war in Ukraine) focusing on technical issues related to Biodiversity</p> <p>c- Improve geographic and fiscal representation in terms of investment in country and regional offices and revenue sharing between HQ and regions</p> <p>d- Retain and grow State party membership</p>	<p>Increased engagement and satisfaction of Members National & Regional Committees and Commissions in IUCN's work</p> <p>Number of State members is increased</p> <p>Greater equity in the distribution of IUCN resources</p>	<p>a&b- GCC+PPC+FAC d- GCC</p>	<p>- C109 Result of survey - C110 approval revised membership value proposition (based on results of survey)</p>

Council priorities/ objectives 2022 - 2025 (incl. inputs from PPC, FAC, GCC)

<p>e- Oversee the use and effectiveness of the monitoring platform for implementation of IUCN Programme (Section 8 of Prog doc)</p> <p>f- Follow up on the implementation of the membership strategy</p> <p>g- Resolve issues around new membership dues</p>			
<p>5-International positioning</p>			
<p>a- Identify international policy priorities and areas where IUCN can have a maximum impact</p> <p>b- Strengthen procedures for developing IUCN position papers, negotiation strategies and delegation engagement</p> <p>c- More effectively leverage expertise, networks, collaborations and influence of IUCN's constituent parts</p>	<p>IUCN's influence is improved and mobilizes all of its constituents</p> <p>High ambition conservation goals are secured</p>	<p>-PPC/Council</p>	<p>- mapping of major international events and processes/ IUCN priorities presented at C108</p>

C108: 30 November/1 December 2022

C109: May 2023

C110: November 2023

C111: May 2024

C112: November 2024

C113: February/March 2025

PROCESS TO DEVELOP IUCN 20-YEAR FINANCIAL STRATEGY

During the 2020 World Conservation Congress, IUCN Members passed a resolution (147) compelling Council to develop for approval at Congress 2025 a 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan for IUCN.

The following describes the main elements of the process to develop the Financial Plan from inception through approval at Congress 2025.

Start Up/Initiation

- Overview of the key requirements of the process to develop a 20- year Financial Plan
- Hi-level schedule complete
- Establish Working Group within FAC responsible for financial planning
- Terms of Reference for external consultant to support financial analysis, including working relationship of Secretariat, Consultant and FAC
- Refine consultant's assignment and establish an engagement process for consultant. Clarify Secretariat role. Expected completion of report four months from start of engagement
- Initiate coordination with Program and Policy Committee, Governance and Constituency Committee and Secretariat to establish Consultation Working Group and plan
- Initiate coordination with PPC, GCC and Secretariat to establish a working group to develop plan for a global financial situation analysis

Operating Environment

- In coordination with Program and Policy Committee, the Governance and Constituency Committee, and others as appropriate, establish a plan to complete a global situational analysis for IUCN
- Description of drivers and long-term trends and opportunities expected to influence financial demands, risks and opportunities.

Consultation Process

- With Secretariat and Council Standing Committees, establish a Working Group to consult with stakeholders, including framework funders, project partners, members and other stakeholders. Input will be important on an ongoing basis through development of the financial strategy

Underlying Elements

- Principles guiding strategy
- Key assumptions underlying strategy
- Overview of current business model
- Organizational culture and trends that may inform IUCN financial performance going forward

Cost Analysis - Detailed Review of Areas of Significant Cost

- Financial Reserves - review current reserves in context of the organization's current revenues, risks associated with them, and make recommendations regarding the level of reserve now and for the future
- Office Footprint - Assess financial implications of current office distribution to allow assessment of fit-for-purpose of current and potential options. Include perspective on footprint of similar organizations to IUCN. Forecast financial implications of current model, potential efficiencies and options
- Projects - Assess performance of cost recovery and risks across the range of organizational risks (e.g. degree of leverage) and project risk factors (e.g. delivery model, overhead and treatment of other indirect and direct expenses) required for development and delivery. Compare efficiency to other similar organizations and make recommendations
 - Trends in expectations that may affect revenues/costs/efficiency
- Staff - Review strategy and provide options for staff distribution costs among HQ and regions
- Membership - Assess current services, costs and revenues. Forecast and provide options
- Commissions – Assess current financial relationship and provide options

- Trends in Other Costs over time
 - Program investment
 - non-staff and staff
 - unrestricted and restricted investment
 - Communications
 - IT
 - Admin/Overhead
- Forecast Costs out 20 years
- Assess relative to other comparable organizations
- Provide Options to support achievement of goals

Revenues Analysis

- Review revenue trends over time for all sources to assess diversity of sources, performance and ROI
- Assess risks and potential of existing and new opportunities
 - Identify areas believed to have potential for growth, particularly those requiring a deeper dive to assess IUCN competitiveness
- Investment in growth – assess trends of investment to increase revenue by IUCN over time and establish ranges and composition (restricted, unrestricted) required to meet expectations for organizational growth. Assess relative to other similar organizations
- Make recommendations to position organization to meet future revenue expectations
- Forecast 20-year revenue targets

Indicators

- Develop financial performance indicators so Council and FAC can monitor trends in important areas of financial performance over time and on year-year basis
 - E.g. program expense ratio, fundraising ratio, trends in gross/net revenue over time, trends in key expense areas over time, diversity of revenue sources

- Where appropriate, include indicators comparative with other similar organizations

Governance

- Review and make recommendations on options to improve financial oversight among Council, FAC and Members

Strategy Development

- Liaison with Program and Policy Committee to ensure program goals and strategies are understood and financial implications quantified and forecast
- Forecast of cost areas, options and recommendations
- Establish revenues needed and their composition over time to help ensure organization's financial sustainability and growth
- Develop supporting plans necessary
- Incorporate appropriate recommendations from other areas of investigation, including
 - Consultation with members, funders and other stakeholders
 - Policy needs
 - Governance enhancements to improve financial oversight by Council
 - Risk mitigation
 - Performance indicators for key revenue and cost areas
 - Implementation

Implementation

- Secretariat
- Oversight by FAC and Council
- Provides framework and performance indicators for 4-year financial plans and annual budgets
- Progress reporting to members at Congress, within 4-year financial plans and annual budgets
- Renew the plan

Strategic Questions for Council

Certain issues will require Council consideration and decision to support financial sustainability. Several of these have important financial considerations, but have strategic implications for IUCN beyond the financial. These will require participation from the other standing committees. Some of these could include:

- Reserves target
- Financial implications of current office footprint and options to inform Council discussion
- Governance considerations to improve financial oversight
- Resource mobilization strategy

Resources Needed

- Consultant for financial analysis
- Staff support
- Consultation process with members, framework, project and other funders
- Global situational assessment of trends in key areas likely to affect IUCN strategy, organizational needs and costs

High level, informing strategy that analyzes IUCN’s current costs and revenues, forecasts future financial needs and provides a path to achieve its conservation and organizational goals in a financially sustainable way.

2022 April	COUNCIL 2022 May	COUNCIL 2022 November	Council 2023 May	COUNCIL 2023 NOVEMBER	COUNCIL 2024 MAY	COUNCIL 2024 NOVEMBER	COUCL 2025 MAY	CONGRESS 2025
Start-up	Analysis	Analysis	Analysis	-DRAFT 20 YR Strategy		Membership Review &	Finalize-	Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAC financial Strategy Sub-Comm established - Roles & resp for staff and external consultant initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process Approved by Council -Principles and key assumptions -Financial analysis needs identification begins -Begin developing consultation plan - Begin developing global financial situation analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultant review & options to FAC including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Financial performance indicators - Financial reserve target -organizational office footprint financial implic efficiency - staff location -Project risks & \$ efficiency revenue -Investment strategy for \$ diversity, growth and efficiency -Clarify \$ relationships with IUCN components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost quantification of Vision and Strategy from the Program & Policy and the Governance and Constituency Committees - Council decisions on strategic issues for financial strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council decisions on strategic issues and governance issues for financial strategy and its oversight - Cost forecast drafted -Revenue growth plans matched to program expectations - Draft financial strategy underway - Supporting plan development underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Council approval of draft 20-year financial strategy, and related supporting plans -Distribute draft financial strategy to Membership for feedback via national and regional committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Post for online discussion of motions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refine based on member input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member approval at Congress <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Secretariat -Oversight by FAC & Council -Monitor performance indicators -provides framework for 4-yr financial plans and annual budgets -Progress reporting to members at Congress, within 4- year plans and annual budget

IUCN STRATEGIC VISION: a proposed preamble

[Inspired by the Earth Charter (resolution 3.022, Bangkok, 2004) and the Biosphere Ethics Initiative (IUCN Council decisions C/74/18 and C/75/16, 1010)]

While the number of humans continues to grow, the search for new wealth and the race for profits have resulted in increased inequality, and an increasingly intense and widespread deterioration of ecological systems. The planet is becoming less and less livable for more and more so-called wild species and for more and more humans.

As the world begins to gather in its continuing efforts to tackle the climate and nature crises, IUCN is calling on world leaders to redouble their efforts and place the protection of nature and a livable climate at the centre of the world's economics and politics.

Today more than ever, IUCN has an immense moral responsibility: to offer a mobilizing vision, a source of hope for humans in search of ethical references.

IUCN desires a world where humans recognize themselves as members of the entire biosphere, humbly respectful of other living beings, whatever species they belong to. IUCN desires humans, in all their diversity, wherever they live, and whatever their culture, knowledge, and beliefs, to weave together and with all life **relationships of solidarity**, enabling every human to live better, where he or she wishes, and to **flourish in conviviality** with others humans and living beings.

IUCN sees other species as the evolutionary companions of humanity, and attributes to every living being a **value of existence**, because by existing, this being participates to the ecological functioning of the biosphere. IUCN also attributes to it a **value of memory**, because this being, the result of an uninterrupted sequence of reproductions and modifications in the history of life, holds in its genetic material "a written trace" of this history. Finally, IUCN attributes to it a **future value** to the extent that, if this being reproduces, it transmits to its descendants genetic information that can contribute to their ability to adapt. IUCN grants the same values to ecological communities. This concerns wild ecosystems as well as the original assemblages of ecosystems and species resulting from long co-evolutions with human societies with multiple languages, cultures, and practices.

Thus, IUCN declares that its vision is based on respect for all living things and more broadly for the ecological communities they form all over the planet, and calls for individual and collective accountability to the evolutionary dynamics of wildlife.

Therefore, IUCN invites to think about our relations with other living beings in a clearly altruistic way: wanting their "better-being" can only occur in the maintenance of conditions that allows all species to participate in the functioning of the ecological systems and to pursue their own evolutionary path. This is why IUCN puts forward as a principle for action the **objective of minimal interference**: any action should be designed and conducted in such a way that it interferes in the least possible way with spontaneous biological and ecological processes. This ethical principle is at the core of **Nature based Solutions**, that organize the co-habitation of humans and non-humans for mutual benefit. IUCN therefore calls for the development of projects aimed at new ways of organizing the territories, in a spirit of world solidarity, by engaging them all in an ecological transformation desired and controlled by local actors within the framework of participatory and democratic governance.

Finally, IUCN affirms that living better together, from each place to the entire biosphere, requires that social and economic justice be considered alongside nature conservation. **Conservation, equity and justice are inseparable objectives.**

THE FUTURE OF LIFE

our values for action



THE FUTURE OF LIFE

our values for action

This document was prepared by a working group led by Patrick Blandin and Damien Marage, which included Michel Barnaud, Gilles Benest, Séverine Carrez, Bernard Cressens, Frédéric Ducarme, Christiane Garnero Morena, Frédéric Gosselin, Barbara Livoreil, Jean-Pierre Rogel and Laurent Simon.

Translated from French by Kathryn Gwiazdon, Center for Environmental Ethics and Law (IUCN member), USA.

With thanks

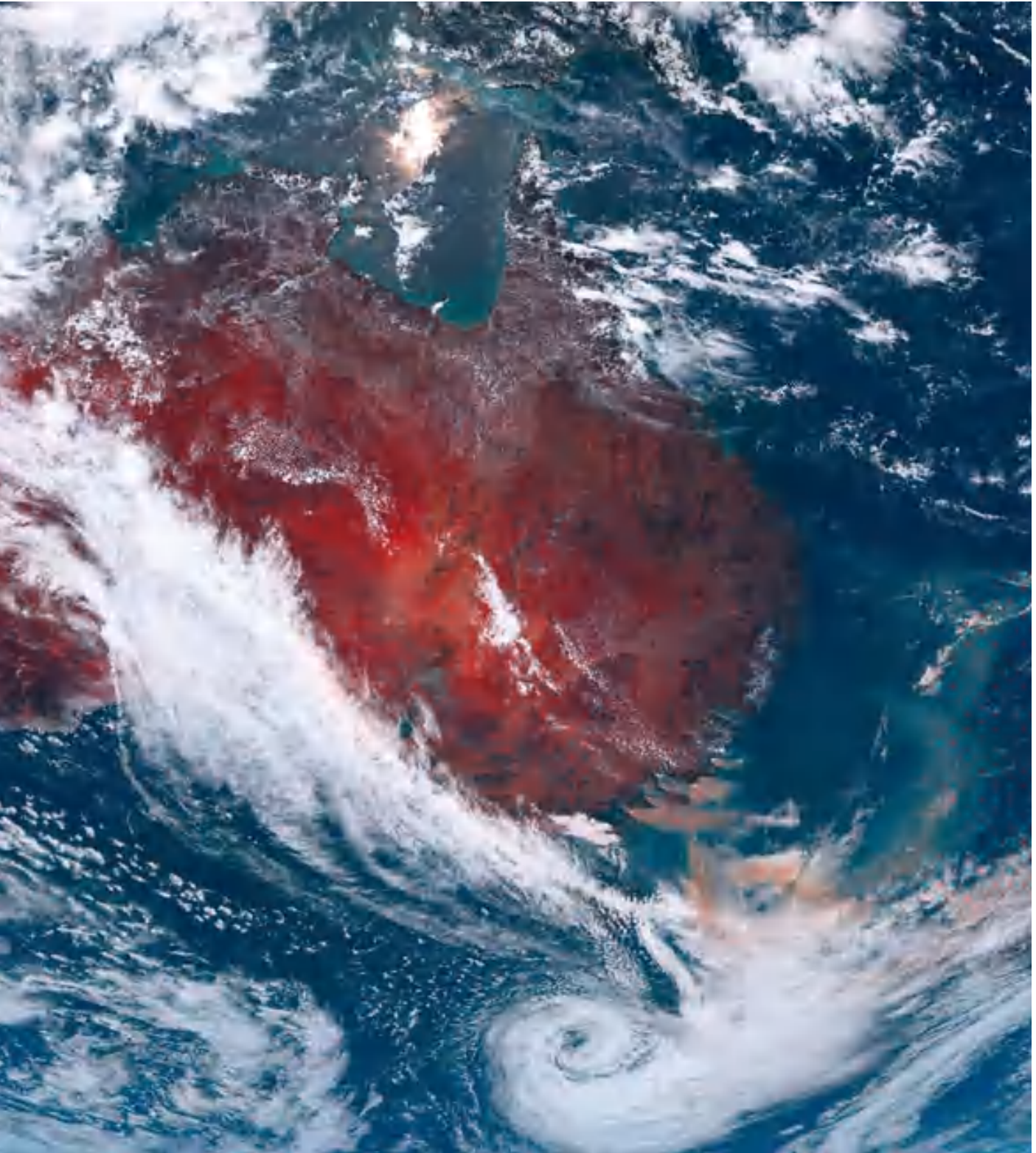
The IUCN French Committee sincerely thanks the National Centre for Space Studies for allowing it to use satellite images of the Geoimages bank (www.geoimage.cnes.fr), images chosen to evoke the beauty of the Biosphere, but also its fragility.

Our thanks also goes to Patrick Blandin, Frédéric Ducarme and Damien Marage, thanks to which amazing species symbolize the diversity of the living world.

Cover photo: © Frédéric Ducarme

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Preface

To advance nature conservation, we regularly renew our approaches to a changing world, where new issues are emerging or becoming more pervasive, and new opportunities for action are emerging. Our concepts are being revisited and our practices are being improved by the latest scientific knowledge. IUCN plays an important role in this area through its global network to share expertise and exchange solutions to protect, sustainably manage or restore nature.

In the same way, we need to regularly revisit our ethical approach to nature conservation. Often caught up in the immediacy of action to respond to the emergencies of the degradation of nature, we do not take the time to redefine the values and vision we carry. Or to reaffirm them. For this crisis of erosion of biodiversity that the planet is currently experiencing is above all a crisis of the relationship of humanity to the living, of which it is nevertheless closely a part of and for which it is responsible.

So, what are our values and vision and how can they be a guide for action? This is the task of the “Ethics in Action” working group, led by Patrick Blandin and Damien Marage, whom I thank warmly. At the end of their work, a text was proposed and approved by the Board of Directors of the IUCN French Committee, which brought together all its members.

The group was based on the work undertaken by IUCN since its creation in 1948 in Fontainebleau and on the proposal of the IUCN French Committee, approved by the World Congress of Nature in 2004, to relaunch work on the ethical vision of IUCN, which became the Biosphere Ethics Initiative in 2010. But since then, the crisis has escalated, and it has become more urgent than ever to call for profound change: we must think differently about how we interact with the world and thus our ways of inhabiting the Earth.

On the occasion of the IUCN World Nature Congress in France in 2021, we wanted to highlight, in addition to our recommendations on various global biodiversity issues, the ethical vision of the IUCN French Committee and to make it known to other IUCN members around the world. I invite you to discover our manifesto “The Future of Life - Our Values for Action” and to draw inspiration from it for your strategies and your activities.

Maud Lelièvre
President of the IUCN French Committee



“

Nature, in its three kingdoms, is threatened on all sides by the progress of industry. Human activity is encroaching into regions once inaccessible to its enterprises; its caprice or its short-sighted utilitarianism jeopardizes the existence of a large number of animal and plant species. [...] All friends, all defenders of Nature must come together to raise their voices, [...] and exercise a protective action that safeguards our natural heritage for the future.

*Letter of invitation to the first International Congress for the Protection of Nature,
Paris, December 1922*

“

The gradual depletion of natural resources is already leading to a deterioration of the conditions of life for humanity. Since their renewal cannot keep pace with their destruction, the time has come to convince man of the close dependence he finds himself with them. If we are to stop this dreadful development, man must become part of the need to protect and even regenerate these resources and consume them only sparingly, so as to guarantee the prosperity of the world and its future peace. The Protection of Nature now appears to be of vital importance for all people...

*Preamble to the Constitution of the International Union for the Protection of Nature
Fontainebleau, France, October 5, 1948*

“

The Union is concerned with values more, I would say, even than with science. For science should be the servant not the master of mankind. Our strategy must be firmly based in realism, but it must move ahead with vision. We should be the architects of guided change (call it development if you will) in the direction of increasing [...] the good life.

Duncan Poore, Interim Director General of IUCN, 1976-77

“

IUCN's goals are to influence, encourage and help societies around the world to maintain the integrity and diversity of nature and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and environmentally sustainable.

IUCN Statutes, amended in 2016



Preamble

The human species, no more and no less than other species, is the result of the emergence of living systems transforming their own local and global living conditions, while constituting an increasingly complex network of interdependencies within the biosphere. We, the living species today, are interdependent and related, formed in the immense movement of evolution, a trajectory begun a few billion years ago.

On the geological time scale, it is only very late that our species has shown itself capable of modifying the planetary ecological network, spreading there, but never extracting itself from it. It has modified many ecological systems, domesticated plant and animal species, created new landscapes and, in turn, has changed, diversified, biologically and culturally.

Every species is an “engineer” in that it shapes its ecological niche through its interactions with its physical, chemical and biological environment. Some are more obvious than others. Organizing the conditions of its numerical growth, the human species, by “building its niche”, quickly reduced the space available for other species, eliminated many of them, hindered the expansion of many others, changed the composition of the atmosphere, invented and introduced many biocide molecules into ecological systems, and cluttered all environments with its waste. And it has invaded itself, degenerating the diversity of its local populations, its languages, its cultures¹.

The Earth has experienced many "crises" throughout its history, but never before had such a total, rapid, upheaval caused by a single species, to the point that some do not hesitate to consider it a new geological period, the Anthropocene.

While the number of humans continues to grow, the search for new wealth and the race for profits captured by minorities result in increased inequality, and an increasingly intense and widespread deterioration of ecological systems. The planet is becoming less and less livable for more and more so-called wild species and for more humans. Forced migration, conflicts, and diminishing diversity in the living world are the already visible consequences: violence between humans and violence against other living things is inseparable. Evolution, now strongly constrained by human interactions with other components of the biosphere, is taking on a worrying trajectory, and humanity is torn

1. It was this observation that led the United Nations in 2007 to proclaim the intrinsic rights of peoples who were victims of the multiple prejudices caused in particular by colonization, termed "indigenous" peoples.



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between the discourses of those who announce the end of the world and those who are satisfied with business as usual.

Anticipated as early as the 19th century by the American George Perkins Marsh, who predicted in 1864 the depletion of resources, the degradation of land and the change in the climate, today's global crises force humanity to confront its responsibilities. There is no time for ambiguity, mediocre compromises, soft transitions. The success of nature conservation policies is insufficient, the international community ritually makes it the observation from one decade to the next.

The Earth is turned upside down: is this not the result of a crisis of governance, both local and global? And is this crisis of governance not rooted in a crisis of values, a crisis of ethics? We must act with urgency.

.....





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Born in 1948 with the support of UNESCO, in the aftermath of an appalling global conflict, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature carried a message of peace. This was a major milestone in the already long history of nature protection. An international organization of states, public bodies, international, national and local associations, an organization that fundamentally relies on thousands of scientific experts, IUCN has now more than ever, in this agonizing beginning of the 21st century, an immense moral responsibility. With its history and its expertise in ethics, science, and law, it must offer the human community a mobilizing vision, a source of hope for humans seeking ethical benchmarks. In order to do this, we must revise our philosophy, our policies, our way of life.

To be clear about the values that underpin its vision, IUCN can no longer simply envisage, such as in its supporting slogans, an organization for a “[fair world that understands the value of nature and preserves it](#)”, or even to simply say: “[Value and preserve nature](#)”. What do we even mean by “the value of nature”? Didn't Western civilization consider wilderness as land “to be developed”, “à *mettre en valeur*”? Why does “value” always seem to prioritize the burning of the Amazon rainforest to make way for pastures, or the destruction of Orangutan habitat – our Indonesian cousins – to make way for palm oil plantations? The current trend towards the incorporation of biodiversity into the market economy may suggest that all ecosystems and species they support are “replaceable,” i.e., each ecosystem destroyed could be recomposed to “equal values” later, or even somewhere else. And what do we mean by “valuing nature”? Massive tree plantations, valued for their role in carbon sequestration, may not constitute real forest ecosystems and may not be adapted in the territories where they are carried out. This trend has brought the concept of ecosystem services to the forefront. While it deserves to be supervised both scientifically and ethically, this concept is important to underline the extreme dependence of the economy on nature. However, vigilance is required in the face of the excesses of the commodification of the living.

Since its origins, IUCN has engaged in ethical reflection and has promoted strong values, influencing, through its experts, international texts such as the World Charter for Nature adopted by the United Nations in 1982. But these values must not be secondary to those underlying economic practices that have disastrous environmental and societal consequences. We must affirm the pre-eminence of the institution's core values and design slogans that express them: communication in the field of ethics is a difficult art, because it is necessary to avoid both empty phrases and those that, influenced by the times, could give rise to regrettable interpretations.

.....



An equitable world would reflect the diversity of human cultures and their conceptions of human relations to nature. Each culture has its own way of “understanding the value of nature”: the ethical diversity of humans is a fact. This is a major challenge. What values would be shared, what paths could be found to overcome the global crisis and establish a lasting living community of humans, in all their diversity, and with other living things?

Human history is marked by contrary and competing systems of values and interests, often for access to resources and territorial expansion, and often provoking individual and collective violence. But it is also, conversely, by the search for intelligent compromises, by tireless actions for peace, by altruistic dynamics, commitments to take care of others.

There needs to be a common ethic, through shared values and principles of action. An ethic that not only helps to curb human violence against humans and nature as a whole, but which, beyond that, opens the prospect of a better life together. Was this not, in 1948, the hope of the founders of IUCN who, after the horror, claimed that the protection of nature would contribute to world peace?

IUCN, since its inception, has relied on scientific knowledge. This is its strength and contributes greatly to its legitimacy. Thanks to science, many dreams have come true in our daily reality. But many times, its applications lead to the question “how far is too far?” And above all, while the degradation of the biosphere is accelerating intensely, the solution is not in the Promethean race to technological “progress”. The problems that need to be solved have their origins in ethical and political choices. IUCN, in order to help overcome them, must assert itself more than ever as a societal institution that invites us to “change change”, which conceives a different vision of our relationship with nature, which offers a new meaning to human adventure. We must go down a new path. The IUCN French Committee wants to contribute to this, by drawing inspiration in particular from the reference texts available to the IUCN in matters of ethics: the UN World Charter for Nature (1982), the Earth Charter (2000) and the Biosphere Ethics Initiative (2010).

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There is an urgent need to build a shared vision of the core values that will be the basis of ethical principles for the emerging global community.

Earth Charter, 2000



A desirable world



Let us ensure that our time is recognized in history as the awakening of a new form of homage to life, a firm resolve to achieve sustainability, the acceleration of the struggle for justice and peace, and the happy celebration of life.

Earth Charter, 2000

Voices have been raised for a long time calling for a new vision of the relationship of humanity with its biosphere. The Earth Charter says nothing else. But we note that many leaders struggle to build such a vision, because they have to face short-term issues, or because some, linked to selfish interests, oppose it.

While acknowledging that the continuous advances in science are the result of the legitimate exercise of human curiosity, the IUCN French Committee does not adhere to a vision of the future that proposes that the only solution to the biosphere crisis is an ever-increasing deference to technology, even if it was “eco- or bio-inspired”, especially since many advocates of this vision are more interested in profits than concerned with a “better life together”. While welcoming the immense benefits of human creativity, we deplore the fact that its misguidance has contributed to the current crisis, and we believe that the view of science without ethical discernment, or “without conscience”, is not acceptable. In addition, we know that science shifts the boundaries of the known and the unknown. In this context, which invites scientific experts to exercise humility, nature conservation often makes decisions in uncertainty, without being able to wait for further advances in knowledge.

That said, the IUCN French Committee considers that IUCN – enlightened by the ever deeper understanding of the world provided by the natural and human sciences, informed by them of the evolution of the state of the biosphere, rich in knowledge acquired over a long period of time and by local people in close contact with their living environments – must contribute to the development of a new vision. IUCN cannot be alone, of course. But, heir to the history of nature protection movements, it has every legitimacy to promote a radical change that ensures that the entire world living, in all its diversity, has its place on the planet.



As an actor in the conservation of nature, the IUCN French Committee wants a world where humans recognize themselves as members of the entire biosphere, humbly respectful of other living beings, their evolutionary companions, whatever species they belong to. It wants humans, in all their diversity, wherever they live, and whatever their cultures, knowledge, and beliefs, to weave together and with all life **relationships of solidarity**, allowing every human being to live better, where they desire, and to **flourish in conviviality**. The IUCN French Committee thus emphasizes the need for an approach that seeks the “**better-being**” of the individual and collective in humanity and in the entire living world, to promote a “**living better together**” because there is only one biosphere.

While our Western civilization was built on the idea that we possess, or own, nature, its resources, and its production capacities, we must now reverse the perspective, and recognize that every human being is “possessed” by a living environment. This is a radical challenge to our philosophical, legal, and political traditions on the appropriation of nature. It must be recognized that these traditions are not those of the majority of indigenous peoples, for whom the idea that individuals belong to Mother Earth is central. This vision of nature is inspiring. Arrogance must give way to humility, domination to reciprocity. Strange as it may seem to us as Westerners, an aboriginal hunter who thanks the prey he kills has as much to teach us about our relationship to nature as a daring gene-manipulating biologist.

Solidarity implies responsibility, a responsibility to be exercised with lucidity, with discernment, because there are interactions with other species that can play against the better-being of humans. The IUCN French Committee therefore calls for **individual and collective accountability** to the evolutionary dynamics of the Earth and to wildlife, species of which we must never forget that ours, *Homo sapiens*, is a relative.

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Our core values



Man has enough objective reasons to focus on safeguarding the wild world. But nature will only be saved by our hearts. It will only be preserved if man shows her a little love, simply because she is beautiful and because we need beauty, whatever form we are sensitive to because of our culture and our intellectual formation. For it is also an integral part of the human soul.

*Jean Dorst
Before Nature Dies, 1965*

The IUCN French Committee sees other species as the "evolutionary companions" of humanity and each individual in that composition is an actor acting within the biosphere, like every human. Taking note of this reality, we attribute to every living thing **a value of existence**, because by existing, this being participates in interdependencies that step-by-step generate the ecological functioning of the biosphere. We also attribute to it **a value of memory**, because this being, the result of an uninterrupted sequence of reproductions and modifications in the history of life, holds in its genetic material "a written trace" of this history, our history, which is expressed in its morphological and functional characteristics. Finally, we attribute a **future value** to the extent that, if this being reproduces, it transmits to its descendants genetic information that can contribute to their ability to adapt to changing ecological contexts.

Accordingly, building on the World Charter for Nature, the Earth Charter, and the Biosphere Ethics Initiative, the IUCN French Committee **declares that its vision is based on respect for all living things and more broadly for the ecological communities they form all over the planet.**

The IUCN French Committee affirms that recognizing and respecting the existence of other living beings, different from us, in an altruistic state of mind, is an essential step in the construction of the individual and collective identity of humanity, and therefore in our better-being. We know at the same time that the existence of each human requires that plants and animals be consumed. This is natural because the biosphere works and is perpetuated by an unceasing flow between life and death. Establishing a fair line between legitimate harvests and unacceptable violent behavior is a delicate ethical problem. The IUCN French Committee notes that certain societies give examples of practices which show a deep respect for the species from which they remove individuals out



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of necessity, and they invite us to be inspired by them in all situations where the removal of living beings is considered necessary, including in the context of scientific research.

Beyond the values of existence, memory, and the future that the IUCN French Committee attributes to each living being, we grant the same values to ecological communities which, with different compositions, form from place to place the tissue of the biosphere. This primarily concerns wild ecosystems, those which are the least modified by human activities. But it also concerns, secondly, landscapes resulting from long co-evolutions with human societies with multiple languages, cultures, and practices, resulting locally in original assemblages of ecosystems and species, assemblages often highly diversified.

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Our invitation



Consider each question from an ethical and aesthetic point of view, as well as from the point of view of its cost-effectiveness. A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.

*Aldo Leopold
The Land Ethic, 1949*

Respectful of the cultural diversity of humans, the IUCN French Committee does not propose a “code” in order to set the limits between what should be done and what should not be done, but guidance stemming from its vision and its values. In the spirit of the Biosphere Ethics Initiative, it invites individuals and groups to walk together towards a more desirable world, by indicating objectives allowing them to structure their actions:

The French IUCN Committee,

noting the solidarity that exists between all living organisms, including humans, due to their direct and indirect interdependencies,
calls for all action to help maintain this solidarity;

noting the diversity of life forms with which humans are united,
calls for respect for all these forms of life and for action to maintain their diversity and the diversity of the communities they constitute all over the planet;

recalling that humans and the entire living world are linked by a permanent process of co-evolution, and **noting** that human activities have initiated this process in a dynamic causing the joint degradation of the living conditions of humans and other living beings,
invites to design all actions in such a way that they contribute to the better-being of humans and other living beings.

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Benchmarks for action

Interacting differently

Designing an action in such a way that it contributes to the better-being of human beings implies in each of those concerned by this action, its implementation and its consequences, more than a spirit of tolerance: a true listening to others. On this condition, negotiation is the mechanism that must enable the emergence of joint projects while respecting the ethical diversity of actors. Of course, scientific knowledge, but also other knowledge, can be mobilized by stakeholders. However, in the fields of natural sciences, uncertainties about the consequences of decisions are generally great. “The knowers” must all the more help to find non-irreversible solutions, which express the solidarity of humans with other living things, while respecting their future value. In any case, technology must remain a humble servant, for it is up to human collectives, both locally and globally, to choose their goals and the paths to achieve them.

If all action is to be conceived and conducted in a spirit of solidarity with the living world, and in respect to its diversity at the level of ecosystems, species and genetic heritage, the problem arises of making “nature present at the negotiating table”. The value of existence that we give to living beings and the ecological systems in which they interact implies that we recognize their right to exist, and therefore occupy the spaces that are necessary for them, and that we impose on ourselves the duty to consider this right in any decision-making. It is therefore for humans to exercise a common responsibility towards other living beings and their ecological organizations. This is at the local level as well as that of the biosphere, which implies that local decisions are made in a spirit of planetary solidarity.

That which is the subject of a common responsibility could be considered a “common good.” While acknowledging a pedagogical interest in this concept, the IUCN French Committee wishes to emphasize its anthropocentric connotation, and it invites us to think about our relations with other living beings in a clearly altruistic way: wanting their “better-being”, this must result in the maintenance of conditions allowing all species to participate in the functioning of the ecological systems of which they are a part and to pursue their own evolutionary path.



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As living beings, humans interact with their environments and with other humans, transforming our places of life. In principle, this requires no moral judgment. More transformative than any other species, ours has long worked on the domestication of animals and plants, resulting in a wide variety of breeds and varieties, and correspondingly shaping multiple landscapes. These are true co-evolutionary processes that have contributed to the diversification of the biosphere. However, species have been eliminated, and an increasing proportion of the living world is at risk. Even many breeds and varieties from domestication are at risk of disappearing, if they have not already done so. At the same time, there is a possibility - and perhaps growing - that some species may interact with humans to the detriment of human better-being, which calls for discernment in decision-making.

This is why the IUCN French Committee puts forward as a principle for action the **objective of minimal interference**: any action should be designed and conducted in such a way that it interferes in the least possible way with spontaneous biological and ecological processes.

From this point of view, the development of genetically modified organisms raises delicate questions: one might be tempted to characterize as minimal interferences molecular manipulations that are increasingly targeted, while the introduction into ecosystems of organisms thus produced could generate serious interference at the level of certain populations, or even that of large communities of species. Today, advocates for the “new GMOs” produced through gene drive are considering both fighting invasive species and recreating extinct species. Gene drive actually offers three major options of use that can affect biodiversity and the functioning of life: reducing or even eliminating the populations of a species; modifying the characteristics of a population or species, such as the proportion between males and females; protecting a population or species, for example by reducing its susceptibility to disease. In addition to the specific risks that these techniques present, risks that are far from being fully assessed, they raise fundamental ethical questions, creating the possibility of replenishing extinct species, or creating organisms that do not exist and may never have existed.

Because we believe that relationships with humans and other living beings should be based on respect for their lives and their genetic integrity, the IUCN French Committee opposes the use of genetically modified organisms by gene drive or any technique of manipulating genomes and their functioning for applications in the field of nature protection. It considers that it is much more urgent to act directly on the causes of biodiversity erosion than to invest in the manufacture of organisms whose insertion into ecological systems is necessarily risky. From this perspective, we hope that at the national level, as well with the whole of IUCN, an in-depth, independent ethical reflection will be undertaken in order to bring to the debates already underway the specific contribution of the



actors of nature conservation, focused on the problems posed by these technological developments in terms of the future of species, and the functioning and evolution of ecosystems.

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Inhabiting differently the Earth

Let us imagine that a spider thinks like a human being, perhaps it would come to regard the populations of insects it feeds on as great providers of “services”. Nature is made up of a huge web of “mutual services” rendered by the environments and the species that occupy them. It is therefore not surprising that humans look at nature from the perspective of the “services” it renders to them, and so the conservation community sees the concept of “ecosystem service” as a useful way to better engage with the political and economic world. The IUCN French Committee obviously assumes this anthropocentric vision, but it invites us to reverse the perspective, and calls for the question: “What services do we provide to nature?”

The IUCN French Committee wants humans to organize their way of inhabiting the Earth in such a way that the wild world can be perpetuated, because it is both a legacy-memory of evolution, a contributor to the ecological functioning of the biosphere on which human better-being depends, and a matrix of future developments. Cherishing the diversity of the wild world, humans should optimize the conditions of its existence and evolution, dedicating to it the necessary spaces within our common home, the Earth, spaces whose motto could be “**peace for nature**”. In this sense, deciding not to do anything about certain spaces would be an expression of human respect for the freedom of other living things.

However, the wild world cannot be confined exclusively to spaces that would be forbidden to humans, since being in nature can be favorable to their better-being. On the contrary, as part of an ecological continuum from the most wild of spaces to the heart of cities, human habitat development must be designed so that diverse representatives of the wild world can take place everywhere and spontaneously perpetuate themselves there, in terms negotiated and adjusted to ensure “living better together”.

The IUCN French Committee denounces the ways in which space is used, which, while constantly consuming natural spaces and reducing biodiversity, physically and culturally distance the majority of humans from nature. On the other hand, we point out that throughout the world, local co-evolutions between human societies and elements of the wild world have produced new landscapes and diverse plant and animal varieties, as well as the cultural diversification of these societies. We therefore want humanity to perpetuate their legacy, not only for their memory value, but also as sources of solutions to imagine the multiple possible modalities of “living better together”.

Traditionally, conservation policies have emphasized the need to dedicate spaces to the protection of environments and species, sometimes to the point of excluding human populations. IUCN has played and plays an important role in defining protected areas and their reasoned classification. The increase in protected areas is still a stated goal internationally and nationally. This policy, despite many imperfections in its implementation,



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has undeniably had real success, whether it is the creation of new protected areas or the improvement of the situation of certain species threatened with extinction. However, it is clear today that it is insufficient, as the global erosion of biodiversity continues. The French IUCN Committee therefore calls, once again, for a reversal of perspective: the conservation of the diversity of the living world must be an objective integrated into global policies for the management and development of all types of spaces, from the wildest, where it is decided to do nothing, to the most transformed. For this, a renewed conceptual approach is needed, based on the notion of territory.

By territory, the IUCN French Committee means a space defined by a “natural” history, i.e., geological, geomorphological, biogeographical, ecological, floristic and faunistic, and by a human history, whose interference with natural history, along a trajectory initiated more or less far in the past, has helped to shape the current physiognomy. The planet is thus a diverse mosaic of territories. To want to inhabit the Earth differently, after finding that too many territories have been engaged on trajectories with disastrous consequences for humans and other living beings, is therefore to want to initiate new local trajectories.

The IUCN French Committee invites the development of territorial projects aiming at new ways of organizing the lives of humans and other living beings, in order to actualize the desire to “living better together”, by engaging all territories in an ecological transformation controlled by local actors within the framework of participatory and democratic governance. But there is only one biosphere. No territory is isolated: it is part of the global ecological network, it is a node of flows that start from it, converge there, cross it. Humans and other living things may be rooted there for a long time as a result of ancient migrations, while others arrive or depart. The living spaces intersect. Local projects can therefore only make sense, from a social and political point of view, if they take this reality into account and are designed in a spirit of global solidarity, through local, regional, and international alliances.

Respecting other living things requires that humans organize an equitable sharing of space from the local level to a global scale, in a way that each species can have spatial and trophic resources ensuring its long-term survival. We know that an equitable sharing of wealth would allow more people to live decently. But at the same time, humanity must reduce its ecological footprint globally, including the artificialization of land. Taking up the idea that the protection of nature is of vital importance to all peoples and for peace, and recalling that IUCN, since its inception, has given itself education as a goal, the IUCN French Committee invites IUCN to promote the idea that social and economic justice and nature conservation are two inseparable objectives.

Ensuring an equitable sharing of space between humans and others living within an integrated, systemic design of the management and planning of a territory involves rethinking our property and use rights, as species do not know the boundaries of land, while many of them have their own ways for defining their vital spaces. Respect involves



diplomacy: we must look for ways of using space that allow humans and living animals to co-exist without mutual discomfort, which means knowing how to detect and understand the signals by which others draw their own maps. The problem obviously does not arise in the same way depending on whether one considers a large predator or a dandelion, species that need large spaces with low human interference or those that can live as close as possible to our homes. For the IUCN French Committee, it is not a question of fragmenting the territories into zones of exclusion, the wild there, the domestic here. On the contrary, it is a question of organizing the co-habitation of humans and non-humans “for mutual benefit”. This is the condition of living better together.

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Our commitment

IUCN was originally called the International Union for the Protection of Nature. Nature was attacked by man, it had to be protected. Later, the term “Protection” was replaced by “Conservation”: natural resources that were overconsumption or even at risk of being destroyed should not be lost. The turbulent history of the use of these words is that of a terminological competition that reflects a competition between different visions of human relationships with nature, between different value systems. Today, in this global upheaval called the “biodiversity crisis”, the urgency is undoubtedly of protection so that the diversity of the living world is preserved. But for what purpose?

The values defended by the French Committee of IUCN, the vision it proposes give a horizon: better living together, conviviality between the living, humans and all others, from each place to the entire biosphere.

Conviviality? The term may seem harmless. It is actually extremely demanding. How can we imagine working towards its concrete establishment without debating it and without the voice of other living things at the negotiating table? Each member of the IUCN French Committee, each of its committees, its experts, its working groups, are already working, and will work even more, towards this goal.

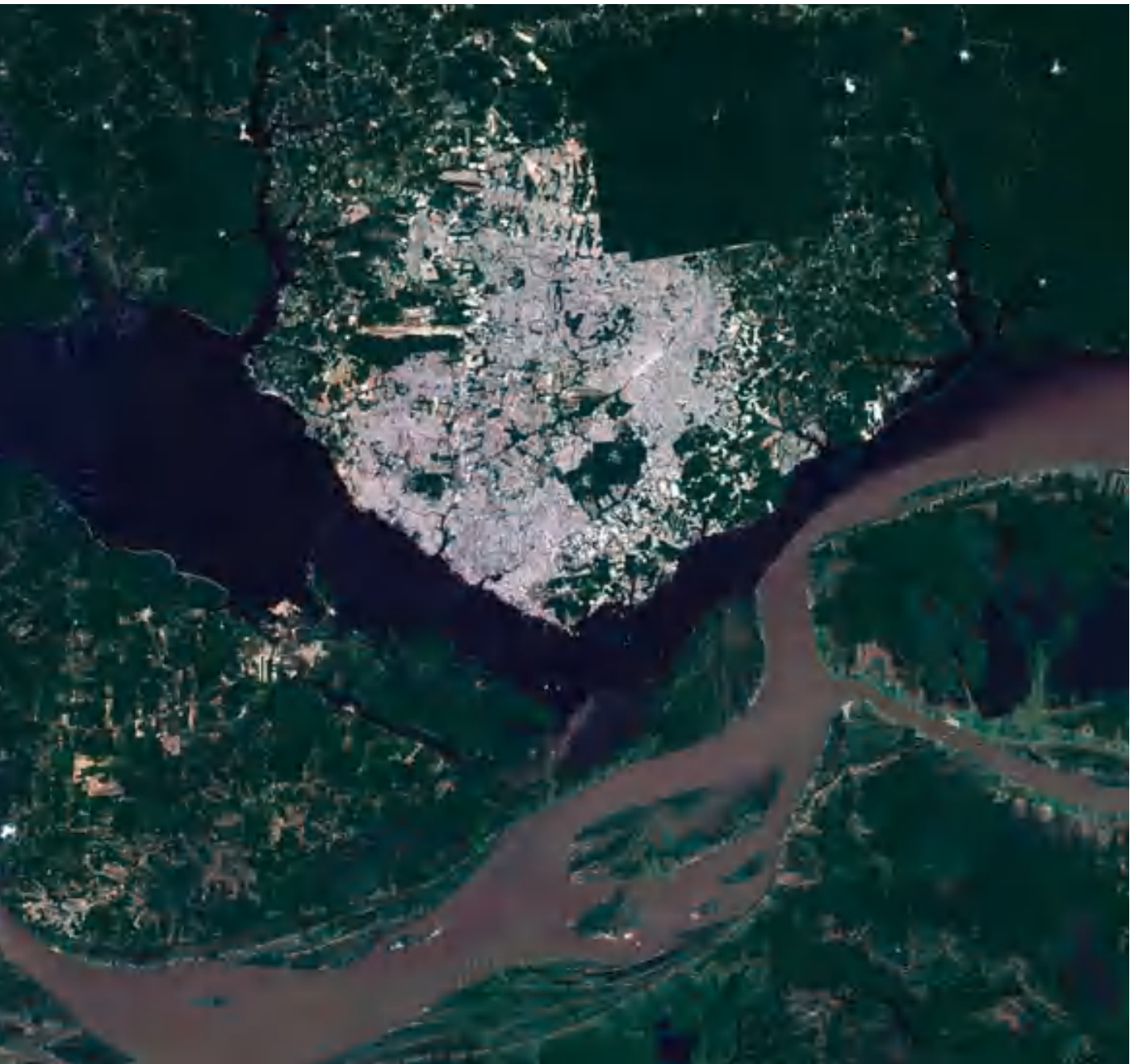
Imagine the better way of living together, make it desired, get IUCN's values to inspire our choices, guide our decisions and enlighten our actions, in all the areas in which we operate. Share them with multiple partners, associations, companies, local authorities, state services... and with citizens, young and old, present and future. This is IUCN's mission. The French Committee of IUCN is committed to this.

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We are humbly conscious that we humans and the other living beings, we form separate rivers with immiscible waters but who should irrigate with more wisdom our common land.

Damien Marage



Afterword

I congratulate the IUCN French Committee on this timely and important report. When I was Director General of IUCN (2007-2015), I often reminded my colleagues that the planet would be fine without us. But in this era of the Anthropocene, we are here, present, numerous, and with the immense responsibility to behave intelligently so that natural resources are used in a fair and ecologically sustainable way..

This document reminds us of the important work of IUCN since its inception: the World Charter for Nature, the Earth Charter, and, together with the IUCN French Committee, the Biosphere Ethics Initiative. It encourages us to undertake not only ethical reflection, but also the adoption of values that will guide us towards action informed by science, carried out in a spirit of solidarity, and respectful of cultural diversity. We have a duty to value Nature so that it can continue to be the sole life support for us and for generations to come.

This document, I hope, can be translated into the other two official languages of IUCN: English and Spanish, because its messages are important and should be known to members of our World Organization.

Julia Marton-Lefèvre
Paris, March 2021





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The French Committee of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the network of IUCN members and experts in France. In an original partnership, it brings together 2 ministries, 13 public agencies and 47 non-governmental organizations, as well as a network of more than 250 experts. Through this mixed composition, the IUCN French Committee is a unique platform for dialogue, expertise and action on biodiversity issues, which also involves local communities and private companies. The IUCN French Committee aims to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable and equitable use of natural resources, in accordance with IUCN's mission defined at the worldwide. Its programmes are devoted to biodiversity policies, species, protected areas, ecosystems, environmental education, overseas and international cooperation.





IUCN 20 year
strategic vision:
WCC-2020-Dec-14

May 2022

IUCN Resolution 147

Development of a new 20-year Strategic Vision, inclusive of a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan for the Union

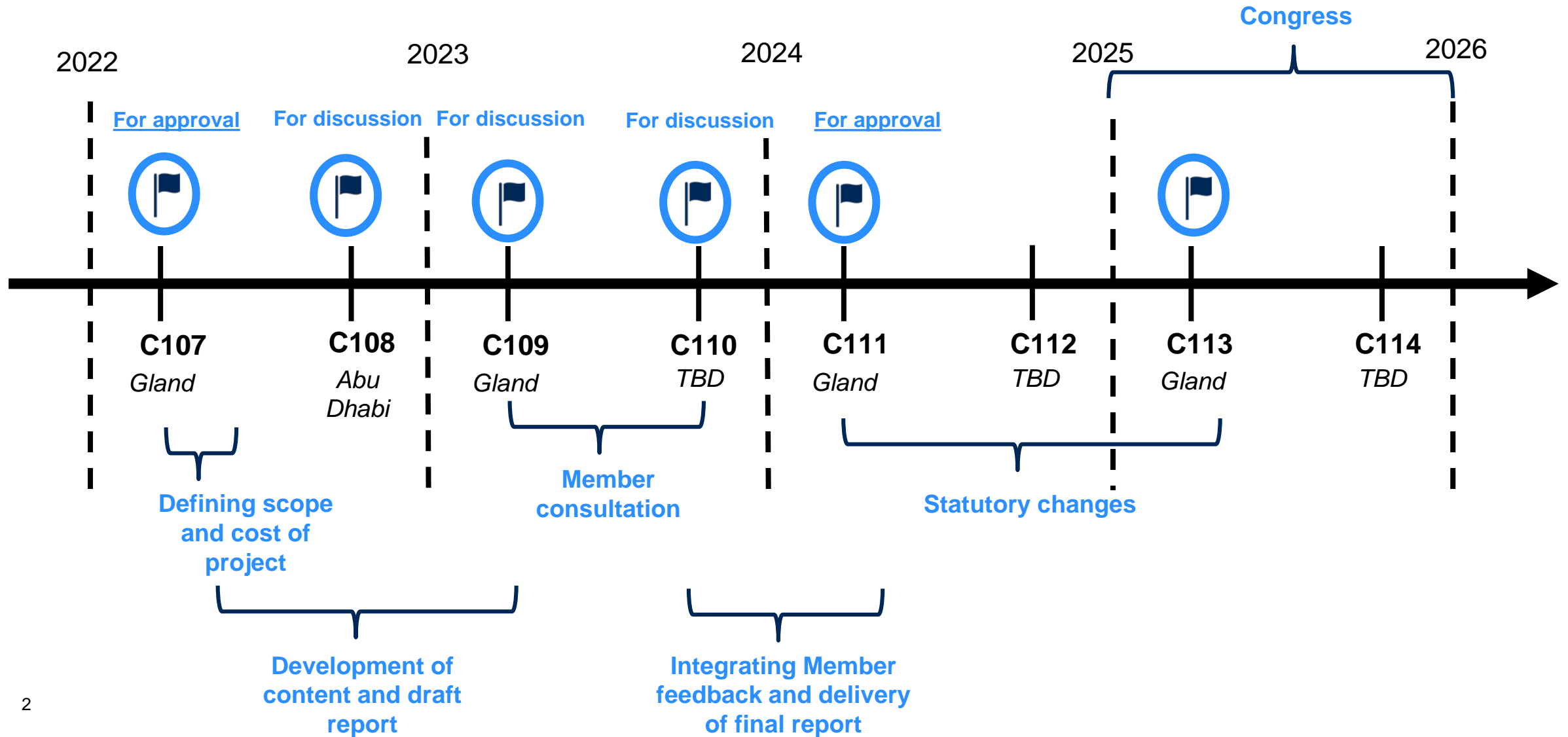
The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020, at its session in Marseille, France:

REQUESTS the IUCN Council, as a matter of priority, to establish an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members to lead and work with the Director General:

- a. to define a consultative process to
 - i. undertake a global situational analysis of IUCN that takes into account all points raised in the external review;
 - ii. develop options to address the points raised in the External Review of Aspects of IUCN's Governance, including strengthening Council's capacity to carry out its oversight and governance roles, and if needed, reviewing its membership models and any other needed organisational change;
 - iii. develop a long-term (20 years) integrated Strategic Vision that includes a Financial Strategy, and Strategic Plan and other implementation plans, as needed, that follow the four-year planning process of the Union; and
 - iv. establish a clear roadmap to ensure that the Union effectively and efficiently fulfils its mandated objectives, including by actively engaging its membership, while ensuring financial sustainability;
- a. to consult with the IUCN membership during the process, including sharing the proposed process, the composition of the working group, and the situational analysis and the outcomes of that strategic planning process and options developed in a.ii; and
- b. c. to submit the Strategic Vision, Financial Strategy and Strategic Plan and options developed in a.ii. to a vote by the Members before the end of the next World Conservation Congress.

[...]

Timeline



Structure





Thank you



IUCN's policy Status of discussions on climate and biodiversity

Agenda item 5 - May 19, 2022



Policy in IUCN

Revised policy system – 2002

Policy Overseer Procedure – 2010

Procedures for developing Policy Statements and Position Documents - 2018

Guidelines for IUCN's delegations – 2018

Proposed revisions & improvements

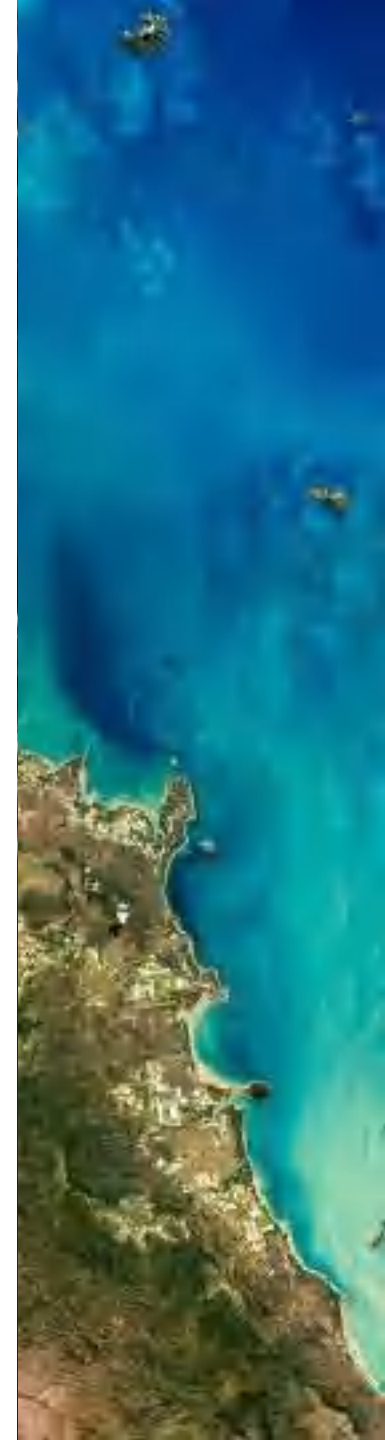
Policy Calendar

Status of negotiations – Biodiversity & climate



A revised Policy System for IUCN

- **World Conservation Congress** = *the* general policy-setting body
- **Council** - gives rulings and prepares complimentary guidelines
- **Director General** - responsible for the implementation of the policy and Programme of IUCN; authorized to issue statements in the name of IUCN
- **Commissions**- develop and advance the institutional knowledge and experience of IUCN; not entitled to make IUCN policy; Commission Chairs influence & inform IUCN policy
- **National and Regional Committees** - can issue statements relevant to the objectives of IUCN
- **IUCN Members** - do not make IUCN policy in their individual capacity but do so collectively through the World Conservation Congress



Policy Overseer Procedure

- Endorsed by Council in June 2010
- Expands on Revised Policy System of 2002
- Seeks to **clarify the role of PPC** (and Council) in interpretation, coordination and communication of IUCN policy
- Provides **principles to guide PPC's work** in its interpretation of policies and oversight



Procedures

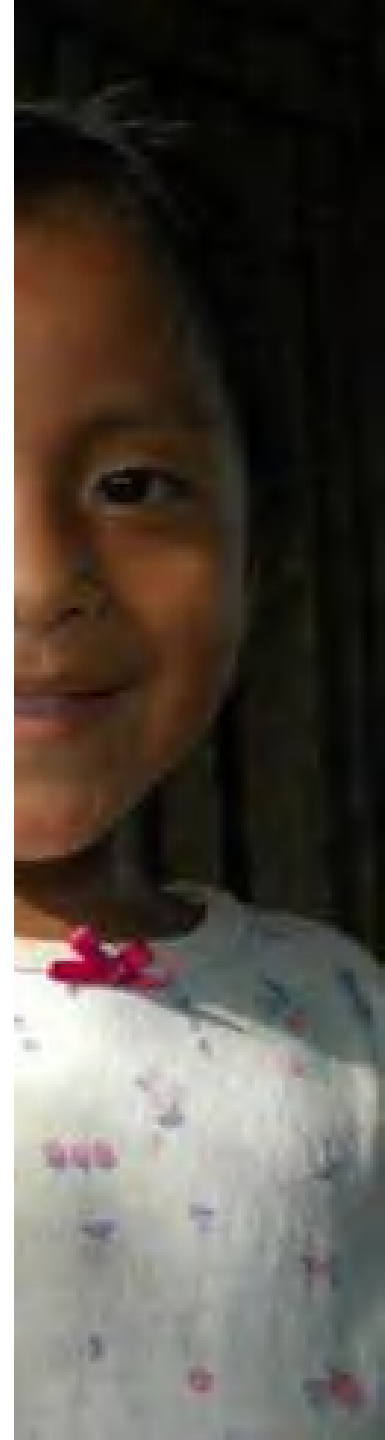
UNDER REVIEW

- Guidelines to promote relevant, consistent, effective, efficient and accountable approach to IUCN's policy
- Mostly applicable to the Secretariat
- Describes documents that constitute IUCN policy and provides a step-by-step process for developing and approving them
- Includes timeline and dissemination strategy for position papers



Guidelines for IUCN delegations

- Guidelines which provide direction on constitution of delegations, instructions on the functioning of delegations, roles and responsibilities...
- Accompanied by a delegate form – information about each delegate's objectives, agenda items, activities, funding



Why are we revising these documents?

- To simplify them and make them more user-friendly
- To reflect the Secretariat restructuring
- To ensure coherence across the board
- To allow for flexibility
- To build in increased collaboration & consultation
- To address feedback from Council/PPC & Commission Chairs



Proposed revisions & improvements- Council & Commissions' engagement

- Enhanced communications including of priority areas & events
- Position papers: Build in consultation & feedback
- Delegations:
 - Commission Chairs as *ex-officio* members of IUCN delegations
 - Formalize extended IUCN delegation meetings for IUCN constituencies



Policy Calendar

- Requested by the Council Bureau in 2018
- Prepared at the beginning of the year with call for inputs
- Updated regularly
- Events in which IUCN will actively take part are identified
- Posted in the Union Portal



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

- After Geneva, negotiations lack pace (have they stalled?) and the current draft 1 of the GBF is overly complex and “unfit for purpose”
- New opportunity to make progress coming up – OEWG4 in Nairobi, 21-26 June
- IUCN position paper for OEWG4 developed and consulted; to be translated, posted and distributed
- Pending dates Kunming COP15 to plan IUCN’s inputs and participation



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework- Key points in IUCN position

- Guided by the 22 Marseille Resolutions
- Calling for:
 - ✓ Conservation of at least 30% globally of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems (30x30)
 - ✓ Scaling up of species conservation
 - ✓ Restoration of degraded ecosystems at scale
 - ✓ Integration of a rights-based approach (RBA) consistently and comprehensively
 - ✓ Appropriate recognition of Nature-based Solutions (NbS)
 - ✓ Increased financial resources - from all sources and international conservation finance flows
 - ✓ Elimination, redirection and reduction of subsidies harmful to nature
 - ✓ ...

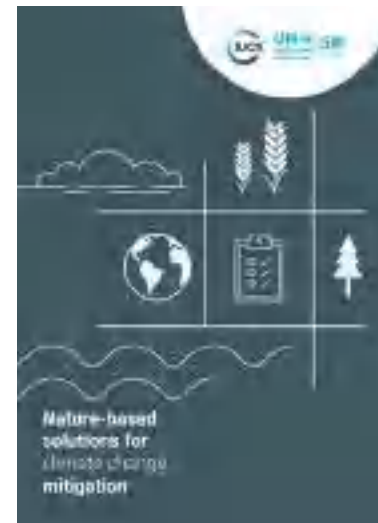


UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Key highlights for IUCN from COP26



- **Unprecedented attention on nature and NbS**
 - ✓ Thematic priority of UK COP26 Presidency
 - ✓ Repeated references to NbS at World Leaders Summit & High-Level Segment (e.g. Canadian announcement of \$1bn for NbS)
 - ✓ MDB Joint Nature Statement
- **Clear uptake of Marseille Congress messages in COP26 cover decisions (*Glasgow Climate Pact*)**
 - ✓ Explicit recognition – interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss (*1st time ever*)
 - ✓ Explicit recognition – critical role of nature in delivering benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation (*1st time ever*)
- **Other highlights**
 - ✓ Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests & Land Use
 - ✓ \$1.7 billion pledge to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities
 - ✓ Nature+Zone Pavilion; Water Pavilion; Peatlands Pavilion
 - ✓ Launch of new IUCN initiatives & publications (e.g. Great Blue Wall, Regen 10, ISC-IUCN NbS Standard, PCA joint statement-WCPA, UNEP-IUCN, IUCN-CDP reports, etc.)



UNFCCC

Priorities for COP27 & COP28

- **Engagement with Egyptian COP27 and UAE COP28 Presidencies to enhance political support on NbS**
- **Stronger inclusion of NbS in key Paris Agreement instruments, work programmes and processes**
 - *NDCs, NAPs, LT-LEDS*
 - *Work programme on scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation*
 - *Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheik work programme on global goal for adaptation*
 - *Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) Forum on NbS Financing*
 - *2023 Global Stocktake*
- **Guidance on use of NbS in corporate net-zero targets**
- **Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue**
- **Continued engagement in other key UNFCCC processes & platforms**
 - *Marrakech Partnership on Global Climate Action (MPGCA)*
 - *Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform*
 - *Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG)/ Gender Action Plan*





THANK YOU





107th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 18-19 May 2022

2nd Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee, 21 April 2022

Agenda Item GCC2/4

Recognition of the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia (ICENCA)

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to:

1. CONSIDER the request for official recognition of the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia which has submitted full application documents; and to
2. MAKE A RECOMMENDATION to Council for decision.

DRAFT BUREAU DECISION

On the recommendation from the GCC, the IUCN Council

RECOGNIZES the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia.

Background

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to consider the request for official recognition of the Inter Regional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia and make a recommendation to the IUCN Council.

The recognition of a Regional Committee is subject to Articles 66 and 67 of the IUCN Statutes and 61 to 68 of the IUCN Regulations.

1. Recognition of the Inter regional Committee of Europe, North and Central Asia of IUCN Members

Background

The Working Group for National Committee Development for Europe, North and Central Asia (WGNCD) had been functioning since January 2013 with the approval of the then Director General, Julia Marton-Lefèvre. The formation of the WGNCD was determined at a meeting of National Committees in Copenhagen, forming an ad-hoc working group for the development of National Committees within Europe. At a meeting in Rome in September 2013, the preparatory work by the ad-hoc working group was reformed into the WGNCD, which was endorsed formally. The 'Rome Charter' (Appendix 1) was formulated and signed by the participatory representatives of Members, calling for an extended cooperation between the Members in the West Europe statutory region, but also with the Members in the East Europe, North and

Central Asia statutory region. The Rome meeting was followed by a meeting in 2014 in Stockholm and at the Helsinki Regional Conservation Forum in 2015, where these matters were further discussed.

In 2017 and 2018 an extensive amount of work was done on creating draft by-laws (in good cooperation with IUCN's Legal Advisor and the Secretariat) and an organizational structure for a prospective Interregional Committee.

During this work, it was identified that a previous Council decision in 2008 (C/69/54) did create a formal structure for how an Interregional Committee could be formed. This structure differs from the previously established Regional Committees in such a way that it sets the level for requiring a majority of all Members (a minimum of 50%+1) in each region to be positive to the establishment of the Interregional Committee.

In 2018 and 2019 consultations were set up to secure the required amount of support in each region. The possible establishment of an Interregional Committee was extensively discussed during WGNCD meetings, at an informal interregional Member meeting in Prague (2018) and in the formal Regional Conservation Forum in Amsterdam (June 2019).

A majority of Members in the Regions of Europe, and North and Central Asia has provided written agreement to the establishment of the Inter regional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia and are requesting Council for official recognition of the Committee.

Region	Answered	In favour	Against
West Europe	173 (55.6%)	159 (51.1%)	14 (4.5%)
East Europe, North and Central Asia	43 (62.3%)	37 (53.6%)	6 (8.7%)
Total of all	216 (56.9%)	196 (51.6%)	20 (5.3%)
Total answered %			
West Europe		91.9%	8.1%
East Europe, North and Central Asia		86%	14%

The Acting Director General was informed of the intention to establish the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia on 28 January 2020 and the Committee was formally established at a meeting in Marseille on 7 September 2021. Consequently, The Committee has approved the Bylaws, which define the objectives and mission of the Committee. The Bylaws follow the template document adopted by the 29th Meeting of the Membership Committee on 3 June 2003; modified on 4 June 2008, and was reviewed by the office of the Legal Adviser; they can therefore be accepted.

The application form and all the necessary documents related to the application for official recognition by IUCN Council were completed and signed and are available as **Annex I**.

- Application form for recognition of Regional Committee
- Statutes/Bylaws
- Statement of Financial Obligations and Liabilities
- License Agreement
- Additional document provided by the Committee: letter to ADG regarding intention to establish the Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Regional Committee is composed of:

Co-Chair West Europe

Chris Mahon (United Kingdom) IUCN National Committee UK/The Sibthorp Trust

Co-Chair East Europe, North and Central Asia

Tamas Marghescu (Hungary) International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (via ZOOM)

Vice Co-Chair West Europe

Hans de Iongh (The Netherlands) Leo Foundation

Vice Co-Chair East Europe, North and Central Asia

Alexei Zavarzin (Russian Federation) All-Russian Society of Nature Protection/IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (via ZOOM)

Steering Group Member

West Europe

Divija Jata (Belgium) Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences

Thomas Tennhardt (Germany) Naturschutzbund Deutschland (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union)

Vacant

East Europe, North and Central Asia

Ruben Khachatryan (Armenia) Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets

Tamar Pataridze (Georgia) – outgoing IUCN Council Member

Vacant

Secretary

Ann-Katrine Garn (Denmark) IUCN National Committee Denmark/Copenhagen Zoo

Vice-Secretary – vacant

From: [Chris Mahon](#)
To: [DE WEVER Luc](#); [OVER Sarah](#)
Cc: [Tamas Marghescu](#); [H. de IONGH Hans](#); zavarzin1972@gmail.com; [GARN BLOM Ann-Katrine](#); [Ancuta Fedorca \(Cotovelea\)](#)
Subject: ICENCA proposed draft by-laws
Date: 10 January 2022 12:16:44
Attachments: [Draft ICENCA by-laws for GCC January 2022.docx](#)
[Interregional Steering Committee Members for GCC.docx](#)

Dear Sarah and Luc,

Welcome back to work and to 2022!

After much work by many contributors and some considerable time, please find attached the proposed revised draft by-laws for the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia as duly considered by its Steering Committee (membership list also attached) and leadership team.

We hope this is in time for the approval we seek by the meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee and the subsequent meeting of IUCN Council in February.

Please advise accordingly.

We shall report progress at the next meeting of the ICENCA Steering Committee on the morning of the 22nd February 2022, to which you are welcome to attend.

Kind regards,

Chris

Chris Mahon
Co-Chair, ICENCA

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**Draft By-Laws for the
IUCN Interregional Committee for the
West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia
statutory regions**

(the “Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia”, the “Interregional Committee”, “the Committee” or “ICENCA”)

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Preamble

Whereas,

Interregional, Regional and National Committees of IUCN Members are core components of IUCN, facilitating cooperation among Members within a country and a region, and supporting coordination with other components of IUCN and participation of Members in the programme and governance of IUCN,

Whereas,

Participation of the Members in their national and regional programmes and in the governance of IUCN is essential for programme growth and development,

Whereas,

Members are enabled to participate in the preparation and evaluation of IUCN Programmes and strategies and to prepare for each World Conservation Congress;

Whereas

Regional Councillors are currently elected in the two regions West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia by the global membership of IUCN, they need to be connected on a continuous manner in particular with the members in their region in order to inform their members about the work of the IUCN Council and to receive feedback of members about what they should represent in Council. (Two Way communications);

Whereas,

“West Europe” and “East Europe, North and Central Asia” are two IUCN statutory regions with a great importance for both IUCN and the global environment and which have built long lasting collaboration through, amongst others, the Working Group for National Committee Development (WGNCD) consisting of representatives from both regions;

Whereas,

The Working Group for National Committee Development (WGNCD) has discussed the possibilities in the forming of an Interregional Committee for the two statutory regions West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia.

Whereas,

An electronic consultation of all Members in both statutory regions took place from autumn 2018 until October 2019, allowing Members to express their views and raise questions in relation with the proposition to establish an Interregional Committee for West Europe and East Europe, North and Central Asia.

Whereas

The electronic survey showed that a majority of IUCN Members in each statutory region expressed their support for the establishment of an IUCN Interregional Committee covering both regions, as authorized under Part VII of the IUCN Statutes (Article

28-01-2020

DRAFT By-Laws - Interregional Committee for West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

66 and 67(b)) and section VI of the Regulations.

Whereas

Based on the recommendation of the working group for National Committee Development (WGNCD) a Steering Committee for the “Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia” (ICENCA) was established through an open round of applications by IUCN members in the respective statutory regions. At its constitutive meeting held at the World Conservation Congress in Marseille in September 2021, the Steering Committee representing both statutory regions agreed to establish the Interregional Committee for “Europe, North and Central Asia” (ICENCA) and to operate in accordance with the following by-laws.

DRAFT

1. Establishment of the IUCN Interregional Committee for West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

1.1 A majority of the Members in each of the IUCN statutory Regions of "West Europe" and of "East Europe, North and Central Asia" hereby establish the IUCN Interregional Committee of "Europe, North and Central Asia" covering both statutory regions as a forum of Members.

2. Purpose and activities

2.1 The purpose of the Interregional Committee is

- (i) to facilitate cooperation and information exchange amongst Members within and amongst the Regions covered by the Committee, as well as with the other components of IUCN (National and Regional Committees, Council, Commissions and Secretariat) as to guide and facilitate the One Programme Approach;
- (ii) to share best conservation practices amongst the Members of the Committee, and with other components of the Union and other regions.

2.2 The Interregional Committee should, funding permitting, further work to:

- a) Encourage suitable partners to become or remain Members of IUCN;
- b) Take positions relevant to the objectives of IUCN on behalf of the Committee on issues of interest and concern to IUCN Members in the regions of the Committee;
- c) Undertake advocacy and awareness-raising activities on behalf of IUCN Members in the regions of the Committee;
- d) In cooperation with the Secretariat and Commissions, facilitate the development of common activities, awareness processes, education and training to strengthen the skills and expertise of IUCN Members;
- e) Motivate actions for the conservation and sustainable management of nature, and for the wellbeing of present and future generations in Western Europe, Eastern Europe and North and Central Asia;
- f) Facilitate and promote discussion, communication and exchange of information among the Members in the regions of the Committee on the environment through forums, networks or other channels;
- g) Support the implementation of the decisions reached at the World Conservation Congress in relation to the regions of the Committee;
- h) Support the development and implementation of the regional Programme within the One Programme framework
- i) Promote communication between Commissions, the Secretariat, National Committees and Members in the regions of the Committee;
- j) Encourage the establishment of National Committees in the regions of the Committee, and to support development and work of the National Committees;
- k) Assisting in the review process of motions for discussion at IUCN's World Conservation Congress;
- l) Actively support the Secretariat in the planning and execution of the Regional

Conservation Fora.

- m) Facilitating the communication between Regional Councillors and the membership in the two regions, so as to ensure that Members are informed about the activities of the IUCN Council and to provide Regional Councillors in advance of Council meetings with mandated positions which would enable them to represent these positions in Council.

3. Membership

- 3.1 The membership of the Interregional Committee is open to all IUCN Members in the statutory regions of West Europe and East Europe, North and Central Asia.
- 3.2 Every IUCN Member in good standing in the above-mentioned regions shall be automatically enrolled as a Member of the Interregional Committee and have the right to vote on all decisions of the Committee and on the election of the Co-Chairs and the Steering Committee.
- 3.3 The Interregional Committee will endeavour to ensure that it represents the interests of all IUCN Members within the two IUCN statutory regions and to support the active participation of the IUCN Members in each of the two regions.
- 3.4 Any IUCN Member in the regions of the Committee has the right to disassociate itself from any decision of the Committee or statement of the Committee, and, if requested, the Committee shall clearly indicate that disassociation as provided for in IUCN's Regulation 66 (e) and communicate this to the Members.

4. Organization

- 4.1 The Member's Assembly of the Interregional Committee shall be the highest organ of the Interregional Committee.
- 4.2 A Steering Committee shall be adopted by the Members Assembly based on a process of open and transparent nominations, authorized to manage the affairs of the Interregional Committee in between meetings of the Members' Assembly.
- 4.3 The Interregional Committee shall be self-governing and autonomous and shall not undertake or impose financial obligations or liabilities upon IUCN or its Members, which is not responsible for commitments entered by the Interregional Committee.
- 4.4 The work of the Interregional Committee shall be conducted with transparency. Agendas, minutes and programmes of work of the meetings being held shall be shared with all Members in the regions of the Committee, the Council and the Secretariat.

5. Member's Assembly

Composition

- 5.1 The Member's Assembly shall consist of the representatives of the voting members of the Interregional Committee.

Function

- 5.2 The Member's Assembly may adopt its own operational procedures consistent with these by-laws.
- 5.3 The Member's Assembly shall define or approve policies as set forth in section 5.
- 5.4 The Member's Assembly shall adopt
- a. Two individuals, one from each of the regions, to serve as the Co-Chairs of the Member's Assembly and as the Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee;
 - b. Two individuals one from each of the regions, to serve as the Vice-Chairs of the Member's Assembly and as the Vice-Chairs of the Steering Committee in case of absence of the Co-Chair from their region;
 - c. Two individuals one from each of the regions, to serve as the Co-Secretaries of the Member's Assembly and as the Co-Secretaries of the Steering Committee;
 - d. Ten additional individuals, five from each region to be members of the Steering Committee.

Quorum and Voting

- 5.5 All adoptions and decisions taken by the Member's Assembly shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast for the statutory regions of "West Europe" and of "East Europe and North and Central Asia" (double majority).
- 5.6 All matters within the competence of the Members of the Interregional Committee may be decided either i) at the Member's Assembly or ii) by electronic voting.
- 5.7 Half of the Members of each of the regions of the Committee, whether in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. In case of electronic voting, all IUCN Members receiving the voting material are considered to be participating to the vote.
- 5.8 Only Members of the Interregional Committee, who are also Members of IUCN, have the right to vote. Each Member shall be entitled to one vote.

Holding of Meetings

- 5.9 The Members of the Interregional Committee shall meet in the form of a Member's Assembly at least once every four years, when possible, at the occasion of the IUCN Regional Conservation Fora. Meetings and voting can be held online.
- 5.10 The Steering Committee decides upon the place and form of the Members Assembly.
- 5.11 The Chair may convene additional meetings upon request of 5 regular members or of its Steering Committee
- 5.12 The Co-Chairs or their Vice-Chairs preside over the meetings and have general responsibility for implementing the decisions of the Interregional Committee.

6. The Steering Committee

- 6.1 The Steering Committee shall manage the daily affairs of the Interregional Committee in between meetings of the Members Assembly.

Composition

- 6.2 The members of the Steering Committee are:
- a. The two Co-Chairs;
 - b. The two Vice Chairs;
 - c. The two Co-Secretaries; and
 - d. Ten additional individuals, five from each region.
- adopted by the Members' Assembly as set forth in clause 5.4.
- 6.3. There shall be a total of 16 elected members of the Steering Committee. To the extent possible, they shall reflect a balance of gender, age and expertise in line with IUCN's diversity principle. In addition, there shall be a minimum of two elected members from each of the statutory regions.
- 6.4. Additional members may be appointed by the elected members of the Steering Committee considering any gaps in skills, gender or representation as well as representation from other strategic institutions. If two members are appointed, they should not come from the same region.
- 6.5 A maximum of two Members of the Steering Committee may be from the same State.
- 6.6. The adopted members of the Steering Committee shall not be members of the IUCN Council.
- 6.7 Each member of the Steering Committee will serve for an initial term of four years and shall be eligible for re- adoption by the Members Assembly for another term but not exceeding two consecutive terms. The time served to fill the balance of the term following a vacancy as set forth in clause 6.8, shall not be counted.
- 6.8 The Steering Committee may fill vacancies for any member of the Steering Committee that may occur for the balance of the term concerned.
- 6.9 A member of the Steering Committee may terminate his/her mandate through written resignation.

Quorum and voting

- 6.10 Half of the members of the Steering Committee, whether in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum.
- 6.11 Decisions of the Steering Committee shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast.

Roles in the Steering Committee

Role of the Co-Chairs

- 6.12 The Co-Chairs, or Vice-Chairs, shall preside over meetings of the Member's Assembly and the Steering Committee, and have general responsibility for promoting the implementation of the decisions of the Committee.
- 6.13 The functions and responsibilities of the Co-Chairs shall be to;

- a) Represent the Committee and ensure implementation of the decisions of the Committee;
- b) Monitor and ensure the application of the Operational Guide for IUCN National and Regional Committee and of Logo Rules for IUCN National and Regional Committees currently applicable and include corresponding feedback in the annual report;
- c) With support of the Co-Secretaries, convene meetings of the Member's Assembly and of the Steering Committee and preside over those meetings;
- d) Disseminate official communications in the name and on behalf of the Committee
- e) Serve as the liaison between the Committee and the Director General of IUCN, or their designated nominee responsible for liaising with the Interregional Committee and convey the communications of the Director General of IUCN or of the designated nominee responsible for liaising with the Interregional Committee to the members of the Interregional Committee, as provided for in Regulation 68;
- f) Ensure preparation and presentation of an annual report covering the activities of the Committee and transmission to all the Members of the regions of the Committee, the Director General and the IUCN Council;
- g) Maintain contact with IUCN Members, National Committees, ECARO and EURO offices, the Council Members, Commissions members in both regions, and IUCN Secretariat through the Director General or the designated nominee responsible for liaising with the Interregional Committee;
- h) Act as mediator in the resolution of problems between Members of the regions of the Committee, where necessary;
- i) Endeavour to ensure the full participation of the Members in both regions

Role of the Co-Secretaries

6.14 The Co-Secretaries shall send invitations to the different meetings, prepare the agenda and record written minutes of all the meetings of the Member's Assembly and of the Steering Committee, to the Director General of IUCN and to the IUCN Council. The Co-Secretaries shall prepare an annual report of the Interregional Committee in English for the approval of the Steering Committee before transmission to the Director General of IUCN and the IUCN Council.

Role of the Treasurer

6.15 If elected by the Steering Committee from within its composition, the Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds raised by, and the financial affairs of the Interregional Committee in line with the regulations and guidelines established by the Committee and within the framework of IUCN regulations.

Holding of Meetings

6.16 The Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year. The main form of the meetings shall be by teleconferencing. The intention shall be to organise a physical meeting in one of the regions at least once during the term of 4 years. Special meetings may be convened at the discretion of the Co-Chairs or if requested by five or more members of the Steering Committee

- 6.17 The Interregional Committee will, funding permitting, cover the costs of transport and accommodation for the meetings of the Steering Committee. In addition, Members will be reimbursed for their expenses in the way adopted by the IUCN.

Suspension and expulsion of a member of the Steering Committee

- 6.18 If a member of the Steering Committee is absent at two or more consecutive meetings without good reasons or acts in a manner seriously inconsistent with that member's duties, the Co-Chairs or two other members of the Steering Committee may propose that the Steering committee suspend that member. If, after due process, the Steering Committee considers that they are valid grounds, it may decide on the expulsion of a member appointed by the Steering Committee or propose the expulsion of an elected member to the Members' Assembly for its decision.

7. *Observers*

- 7.1 A member of the Council resident in a State within one of the statutory regions of the Committee, shall be invited to participate in the meetings both of the Member's Assembly and the Steering Committee, as well as other activities of the Interregional Committee without voting powers but with speaking rights.
- 7.2 Individuals who have been appointed as a member of a Commission resident in a State within one of the statutory regions of the Committee, may be invited to participate in the meetings of the Member's Assembly and other activities of the Interregional Committee, as appropriate and without voting rights but with speaking rights.
- 7.3 The Director General or the IUCN Secretariat official nominated by the Director General to be responsible for liaison with the Interregional Committee, and the IUCN Legal Advisor have the right to attend.
- 7.4 The Regional Directors of the regional offices [ECARO and EURO] or their nominee, shall be invited to participate in all the meetings of the Interregional Committee. without voting rights but with speaking rights.

8. *IUCN Programme within both regions of the Committee*

- 8.1 The Interregional Committee may adopt its own programmatic policies consistent with the policies and objectives of IUCN and may exchange views on conservation with IUCN Members in the regions of the Committee or internationally.
- 8.2 The Interregional Committee shall adopt the "One Programme Approach" model and work with the Secretariat offices within the regions, with Members in the region, and with National Committees where they exist or directly with Country Focal Points or Members where no National Committee exists, and Commissions to raise the profile of IUCN, formulate, coordinate, implement and monitor the Programme of IUCN within the regions of the Committee.
- 8.3 The Interregional Committee shall promote the active engagement of Members in

both regions of the Committee and participate in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the IUCN regional Programmes and agree to a written work plan with respect to the implementation of the Programme of IUCN within both regions of the Committee. Members are entitled to raise matters of concern to the Steering Committee for it to discuss and, if necessary, raise with IUCN Council.

- 8.4 The Interregional Committee may assist its members with respect to the realization of the rights and obligations of IUCN Members, as set forth in Article 12 of the Statutes of IUCN.

9. *Communication and use of IUCN's name and Logo*

- 9.1 Once recognized by the Council of IUCN as an Interregional Committee, the Interregional Committee, may use the name of IUCN and the logo of IUCN in conjunction with the name of the regions covered by the Interregional Committee in accordance with Logo Rules for IUCN National and Regional Committees currently applicable, and subject to the conclusion of a license agreement with IUCN.
- 9.2 Once recognized by the Council of IUCN as an Interregional Committee, the Committee may take positions, announce policies, and issue statements in the name and on behalf of the Committee on matters relevant to the objectives of IUCN and arising solely within the statutory regions of the Committee. Such recommended policies, positions or statements, as agreed by the Interregional Committee Members Assembly, shall be solely in the name and on behalf of the Interregional Committee and shall not commit IUCN to any financial, legal or policy obligation.
- 9.3 The Committee shall align its messages with the principles, values and general policy approved by the World Conservation Congress, with the rulings and guidance of the IUCN Council to elaborate that policy, and with official statements issued from time to time by the Director General to implement the policy.
- 9.4 The Co-Chairs of the Committee shall communicate such positions and policies at once upon their adoption by the Committee to the Director General of IUCN or to the IUCN Secretariat official nominated by the Director General to be responsible for liaison with the Committee. Should the Director General find that such positions and policies may be inconsistent with the objectives, rules and regulations of IUCN, the Co-Chairs of the Interregional Committee shall make all reasonable efforts to resolve such problems, and if the problems cannot be resolved with the Director General, Director General and/or the Co-Chairs of the Committee may address the issue to the Council of IUCN.

10. *Interregional Committee Operations*

- 10.1 The Interregional Committee shall not be a legal entity in itself.
- 10.2 The Interregional Committee shall not undertake any activities, including but not limited to direct projects implementation or fundraising, which are inconsistent with the IUCN programme or which would be in competition with activities and work undertaken or monitored by IUCN Members, National Committees, the Secretariat or

Commissions.

In particular, the Interregional Committee will - in accordance with the Operational Guide:

- a) coordinate its fundraising activities with the Secretariat in a spirit of openness and transparency;
- b) When proposing to work outside its own State or Region as set forth in Regulation 66bis, undertake prior, meaningful consultation with its counterpart Committee(s) in the country(ies) or Region(s) concerned (hereafter referred to as "focal" country(ies) or region(s)) in order to avoid conflicts and to ensure that its activities are consistent with the IUCN Programme, including any agreed regional or national programmes or work plans.

11. Regional Conservation Forum

- 11.1 The Interregional Committee shall, in so far as possible, facilitate and encourage the participation of all IUCN members in the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum and any other fora of IUCN Members within the Region of the Committee.

12. World Conservation Congress

- 12.1 The Interregional Committee shall, in so far as possible, facilitate and encourage the effective participation of its Members in the World Conservation Congress especially in the formulation of common positions on issues.

13. Amendments

- 13.1 These by-laws may be amended by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the IUCN Members in good standing, for each statutory Region of the Committee, by those attending a Members Assembly.
- 13.2 Any IUCN Member in the regions of the Committee may propose an amendment to these by-laws, and the Chair of the Interregional Committee shall circulate the proposal to all IUCN Members in both regions, to the Regional Directors of the [ECARO and EURO] and to the Director General of IUCN. Three months after the Chair of the Committee has circulated the proposed amendment, it may be voted upon by an electronic ballot of all the Members of the Committee.
- 13.3 Where an amendment fundamentally changes the current by-laws of the Committee, the Chair shall highlight this in his/her communication about the proposed amendment. The Director General, after consideration of the proposed changes, shall advise the Interregional Committee on their conformity with IUCN Statutes and Regulations, and if not satisfied of that conformity, shall inform Council at its next meeting so that Council may reconsider its recognition.

14. Dissolution of the Committee

- 14.1 Should the Members of the Interregional Committee decide to dissolve the Committee, they should inform the Council, through the Director General.

28-01-2020

DRAFT By-Laws - Interregional Committee for West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

Signed and dated

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Interregional Steering Committee, Europe, North and Central Asia 2021-24/5

Co-Chair West Europe - **Chris Mahon (United Kingdom)** IUCN National Committee UK/The Sibthorp Trust

Co-Chair East Europe, North and Central Asia - **Tamas Marghescu (Hungary)** International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

Vice Co-Chair West Europe – **Hans de Iongh (The Netherlands)** Leo Foundation and previous IUCN Council Member

Vice Co-Chair East Europe, North and Central Asia – **Alexei Zavarzin (Russian Federation)** All-Russian Society of Nature Protection/IUCN Commission on Education and Communication

Co-Secretary West Europe – **Ann-Katrine Garn (Denmark)** IUCN National Committee Denmark/Copenhagen Zoo

Co-Secretary East Europe, North and Central Asia - **Ancuta Fedorca (Romania)** - Fundatia Carpati

1 Steering Group Member West Europe – **Davija Jata (Belgium)** Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences

2 Steering Group Member West Europe – **Thomas Tennhardt (Germany)** Naturschutzbund Deutschland (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union)

3 Steering Group Member West Europe - **Anna Espadalé Gelis (Spain)** Generalitat de Catalunya (Government of Catalonia)

4 Steering Group Member West Europe - **Nida Al Fulaij (United Kingdom)** People's Trust for Endangered Species

5 Steering Group Member West Europe - **Cécile Erny (France)** Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques (French Association of Zoological Parks)

1 Steering Group Member East Europe, North and Central Asia **Ruben Khachatryan (Armenia)** Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets

2 Steering Group Member East Europe, North and Central Asia **Tamar Pataridze (Georgia)** - previous IUCN Council Member

3 Steering Group Member East Europe, North and Central Asia - **Petko Tzvetkov (Bulgaria)** - Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation

4 Steering Group Member East Europe, North and Central Asia - **Stiliyan Geraskov (Bulgaria)** Union of hunters and anglers in Bulgaria

5 Steering Group Member East Europe, North and Central Asia - **Roman Jashenko (Republic of Kazakhstan)** Institute of Zoology

Gender equality status 16 Members: 9 male - 7 female

Invited Councillors elected from the regions

West Europe

Hilde Eggermont (Belgium)

Sonia Castañeda Rial (Spain)

Maud Lelievre (France)

East Europe, North and Central Asia

Carl Amirgulashvili (Georgia)

Vilmos Kizsel (Hungary)

Samad-Jon Smaranda (Romania)

Invited Regional Office representatives

Alberto Arroya Schell (Regional Office for Europe, Brussels)

Boris Erg (East Europe, North and Central Asia Office, Belgrade)

Antonio Troya (Mediterranean Office, Malaga)

Invited representatives of the 7 IUCN Commissions

Regional Vice-Chair, Species Survival Commission (SSC)

Regional Vice-Chair, Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)

Regional Vice-Chair, Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)

Regional Vice-Chair, Commission on Environmental Law (CEL)

Regional Vice-Chair, Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)

Regional Vice-Chair, World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Regional Vice-Chair, Climate Change Commission (CCC)

Invited representatives of the Secretariat

Sarah Over Communications Manager, Union Development Group

Constantine Makris Membership Relations Officer



107th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 18-19 May 2022

2nd Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee, 21 April 2022

Agenda Item GCC2/2

Consideration of 14 membership applications

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to MAKE A RECOMMENDATION to Council on the 14 following membership applications:

1. Thirteen (13) new membership applications, which have been filed by 31 December 2021, have received no objections from IUCN Members and fulfil the requirements of the IUCN Statutes and Regulations;
2. One (1) membership application from Oficina de protecció del ambiente de la Municipalidad de Curridabat (Curridabat Municipality), Costa Rica, which had been filed by 30 June 2021, received no objections from IUCN Members, and for which the decision was deferred by the first GCC meeting in February 2022 to its next meeting.

DRAFT COUCIL DECISION

On the recommendation from the GCC, the IUCN Council APPROVES or DEFERS or REJECTS the admission of xx Members.

Background

The application and admission process for any organisation/institution interested in becoming an IUCN Member is governed by the [IUCN Statutes and Regulations](#) (Articles 6 to 11 of the Statutes and Regulations 7 to 20).

Consideration of the membership applications

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to consider the 14 membership applications and to make a recommendation to the 107th meeting of Council in May. As per the admissions process, all applications were shared with IUCN Members (Regulation 14).

1. **Thirteen (13) new membership applications, without objections, that fulfil the requirements of the IUCN Statutes and Regulations**

The Governance and Constituency Committee is requested to make a recommendation to Council on the 13 new membership applications which have received no objections from IUCN Members. See **Annex I** for the list of applications. *In the table of Annex I, click on the link in the right hand column to open the application form with the information provided by each applicant, the endorsement letters, feedback received from due diligence process and the assessment form completed by the Secretariat when reviewing membership applications.*

These 13 applications were submitted by the deadline of 31 December 2021 and circulated to IUCN Members on 22 February 2022. Members had until 22 March 2022 to submit an objection (Regulation 15). No objections were received.

Following Council decision [C/94/13](#), Councillors and National/Regional Committees were requested to answer a set of questions on each new submitted application. The feedback received for some of the applications is available through the links provided for each application in **Annex I**. Additional questions to applicants, also endorsed by Council in May 2018, were answered directly by the applicants through the application form, also available through the links in **Annex I**.

The applicant **Ville de Paris** initially submitted its application in the membership category of Affiliate. At the end of March 2022, they communicated their wish to change their application to the Subnational government category.

2. One (1) membership application from Oficina de protecció del ambiente de la Municipalidad de Curridabat (Curridabat Municipality), Costa Rica, which had been filed by 30 June 2021, received no objections from IUCN Members, and for which the decision was deferred by the first GCC meeting in February 2022 to its next meeting.

The application from **Oficina de protecció del ambiente de la Municipalidad de Curridabat (Curridabat Municipality), Costa Rica** was submitted by the deadline of 30 June 2021 and circulated to IUCN Members on 12 November 2021. Members had until 10 December 2021 to submit an objection (Regulation 15). No objections were received. GCC considered the application at its first meeting in February 2022 and agreed to have at its next meeting, an in-depth discussion on the admission criteria for the subnational government category, before making a decision on this applicant.

The **full background documentation** (application form, endorsement letters, statutory documents, objections received from IUCN Members) is available below or through **Annex I**.

(In the summary table below, click on the link in the right hand column to open the application form and all the background documents).

IUCN Statutory region	#	Organisation name	Acronym	Country	Member Category	Endorsement by	Docu-ments
Meso and South America	14	Oficina de protecció del ambiente de la Municipalidad de Curridabat (Curridabat Municipality)	MC	Costa Rica	SN	n/a	MC

SN: Subnational governments

**Membership Applications
to be considered by 107th Council in May 2022**

Annex I

IUCN Statutory region	#	Organisation name	Acronym	IUCN Statutory State	Website	Member Category	Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members	Detailed application	Due diligence process (DDP) by Councillor & National/Regional Committee
North America and the Caribbean	1	Detroit Zoological Society	DZS	United States of America	https://detroitzoo.org/about-your-detroit-zoo/	National NGO	1) IN/25690 Red Panda Network, USA 2) AF/930 Woodland Park Zoological Society, USA	DZS	DZS DDP
	2	Mangrove Action Project	MAP	United States of America	https://mangroveactionproject.org/	National NGO	1) NG/25313 Organization for Marine Conservation, Awareness and Research (OMCAR), India 2) NG24735 Forest Peoples Programme, United Kingdom	MAP	MAP DDP
	3	Wolf Conservation Center	WCC	United States of America	https://nywolf.org/	National NGO	1) IN/25623 Lighthawk, USA 2) NG/25824 Thinking Animals, USA	WCC	WCC DDP
South and East Asia	4	Hainan Tianxiang Magnolia Plant Conservation Research Center	HTMPCRC	China	n/a	National NGO	1) NG/25184 Chinese Society of Forestry, China 2) NG/25833 China Wild Plant Conservation Association, China	HTMPCRC	<i>not received</i>
West Asia	5	Arab Women Water Energy Environment Network Association	AWWEENA	Jordan	https://awweena.net	National NGO	1) NG/25829 Dibeena Association for Environmental Development, Jordan 2) NG/25604 Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities' Members in the Environmental and Educational Fields, Jordan	AWWEENA	<i>not received</i>
	6	WADI for Sustainable Ecosystem Development NGO	WADI	Jordan	https://web.facebook.com/WADIJORDANDEV/	National NGO	1) NG/25474 Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordan Badia, Jordan 2) NG/25198 Royal Botanic Garden, Jordan	WADI	<i>not received</i>
	7	National Council for Scientific Research - Lebanon	CNRS-L	Lebanon	www.cnrs.edu.lb	Government Agency	n/a	CNRS	<i>not received</i>

**Membership Applications
to be considered by 107th Council in May 2022**

IUCN Statutory region	#	Organisation name	Acronym	IUCN Statutory State	Website	Member Category	Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members	Detailed application	Due diligence process (DDP) by Councillor & National/Regional Committee
Oceania	8	TierraMar Ltd	TierraMar	Australia	https://tierramar.com.au/	National NGO	1) Peter Cochrane, IUCN Councillor 2) NG/657 WWF Australia	TierraMar	<i>not received</i>
East Europe, North and Central Asia	9	Society for Nature Conservation - SABUKO	SABUKO	Georgia	https://www.sabuko.org/en/	National NGO	1) NG/25215 Center for the Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro, Montenegro 2) NG/25243 Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets, Armenia	SABUKO	<i>not received</i>
West Europe	10	Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (Government of New Caledonia)		France	https://gouv.nc/	Subnational government	n/a	GNC	<i>not received</i>
	11	SOS Faune Sauvage (SOS Wild Fauna)		France	http://www.sosfaunesauvage.com/	National NGO	1) NG/25775 Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche (Beauval Nature Association for Conservation and Research), France 2) NG/25113 Association des parcs zoologiques (French Association of zoos), France	SOS	<i>not received</i>
	12	Ville de Paris (City of Paris)		France	https://www.paris.fr	Subnational government ¹	n/a	Paris	<i>not received</i>
	13	Dartmoor Zoological Society	DZS	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	https://www.dartmoorzoo.org.uk/	National NGO	1) NG/1539 Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society, United Kingdom 2) NG/923 British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums, United Kingdom	Dartmoor	<i>not received</i>

1. The membership application from Ville de Paris was initially submitted in the Affiliate category. The applicant has recently decided to apply in the category of Subnational government

Membership application deferred from first GCC meeting in February 2022

Meso and South America	14	Oficina de protección del ambiente de la Municipalidad de Curridabat (Curridabat Municipality)	MC	Costa Rica	https://www.curridabat.go.c	Subnational government	n/a	MC	<i>DDP included in link</i>
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107th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 18-19 May 2022

2nd Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee, 21 April 2022

Agenda Item GCC2/3

Change of category or name of IUCN Members

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to:

1. Make a recommendation to the IUCN Council regarding the request from twelve IUCN Members to change their membership category.
2. Take note of the change of name of eight current Member organisations and inform the IUCN Council of these name changes.

DRAFT COUCIL DECISION

On the recommendation from the GCC, the IUCN Council

1. APPROVES the request from twelve IUCN Members to change their membership category (as per table below).
2. TAKES NOTE of the name changes of eight current IUCN Members (as per table below).

Background

1. Change of membership category of twelve current Member organisations

According to Regulation 21 of the [IUCN Statutes](#):

On request or after due notice, the Council shall transfer a Member to another group of membership if, in the opinion of a two-thirds majority of the Council, that Member is incorrectly classified. The Members of IUCN shall be notified of the transfer, together with the reasons. If within three months following this notification an objection is lodged by the Member in question or another Member eligible to vote, the transfer shall be submitted to the World Congress for ratification.

The change of membership category of the following twelve Members need to be considered:

Member ID	Name	Country	Current category	Requested new category
a. AF/26066	Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy / Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency (NECCA)	Greece	Affiliate	Government agency
b. AF/25969	Conservation Strategy Fund	USA	Affiliate	National NGO
c. NG/53	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (<i>National natural history museum</i>)	France	National NGO	Government agency
d. NG/118	Dutch Society for the Preservation of Nature Monuments	The Netherlands	National NGO	Affiliate

e. IN/25415	Global Nature Fund	Germany	International NGO	National NGO
f. NG/20	Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp	The Netherlands	National NGO	Affiliate
g. AF/25411	Service des Parcs naturels régionaux et biodiversité - Conseil Régional Provence - Alpes - Côte d'Azur (<i>Provence, Alpes, Côte d'Azur Regional Council</i>)	France	Affiliate	Subnational government
h. NG/79	The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel	Israel	National NGO	Affiliate
i. GA/24656	Vice Consejería Sostenibilidad Ambiental, Gobierno Vasco (<i>Vice Ministry of Environmental Sustainability, Basque Government</i>)	Spain	Government agency	Subnational government
j. GA/975	Departament d'Acció Climàtica, Alimentació i Agenda Rural, Generalitat de Catalunya (<i>Department of Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda, Government of Catalonia</i>)	Spain	Government agency	Subnational government
k.	Paul G. Allen Foundation	USA	National NGO	Affiliate
l.	Agence des espaces verts de la région Ile de France	France	Affiliate	Subnational government

- a. The **Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy / Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency (NECCA), Greece** (formerly "Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency"), admitted by Bureau on 19 August 2021, has requested to move from the **Affiliate** category to the **Government agency (without State Member)** category. They submitted an official request and do meet all the statutory requirements for the Government agency category, as per the membership application that was submitted in 2021. The application form and assessment form submitted/completed during the application/admission process are available [here](#). They committed to pay the corresponding dues annually (group 6: CHF 45,320).
- b. **Conservation Strategy Fund, USA**, admitted by Bureau on 29 December 2020, has requested to move from the **Affiliate** category to the **National NGO** category. They submitted an official request and do meet all the statutory requirements for the NGO category, as per the membership application that was submitted in 2020. The application form and assessment form submitted/completed during the application/admission process are available [here](#). They have provided the appropriate information to calculate their membership dues and committed to pay the corresponding dues annually (group 5: CHF 1,970).
- c. **Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, France**, admitted on 1 January 1990, has requested to move from the **National NGO** category to the **Government agency (with State Member)** category. They submitted an official request and do meet all the statutory requirements for the Government agency category. In addition, they signed the membership application form to confirm that they share and supports the objectives of IUCN, as required by Regulation 9 of the IUCN Statutes and that they are competent to adhere to IUCN Statutes, as required by Regulation 4 of IUCN Statutes. They also committed to pay the corresponding dues annually (group 9: CHF 11,890).

- d. **The Dutch Society for the Preservation of Nature Monuments, The Netherlands**, admitted on 1 January 1949, has requested to move from the **National NGO** category to the **Affiliate** category, due to the increase in their membership dues from group 5 (CHF 5,353) to group 10 (CHF 20,620).
- e. **Global Nature Fund, Germany**, admitted on 27 November 2013, no longer meets the requirements of an **International NGO**, i.e. that the organisation must operate and have activities (i.e. concrete projects) in two or more States and have a Headquarter and two or more outposted countries offices reporting back to it. Therefore, they must be moved to the **National NGO** category.
- f. **The Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp**, admitted on 1 January 1963, has requested to move from the **National NGO** category to the **Affiliate** category due to the increase in membership dues from group 2 (CHF 713) to group 10 (CHF 20,620).
- g. **The Service des Parcs naturels régionaux et biodiversité - Conseil Régional Provence - Alpes - Côte d'Azur, France (Provence, Alpes, Côte d'Azur Regional Council)**, admitted on 27 November 2013, has requested to move from the **Affiliate** category to the **Subnational government** category, following the approval of the new membership category at the 2020 World Conservation Congress. They submitted an official request and confirmed their commitment to pay the corresponding dues annually (group 9: CHF 11,890).
- h. **The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel**, admitted on 1 January 1964, has requested to move from the **National NGO** category to the **Affiliate category** due to the increase in membership dues from group 3 (CHF 1,338) to group 10 (CHF 20,620).
- i. **Vice Consejería Sostenibilidad Ambiental, Gobierno Vasco (Vice Ministry of Environmental Sustainability, Basque Government), Spain**, admitted on 20 September 2018, has requested to move from the **Government agency** to the **Subnational government** category, following the approval of the new membership category at the 2020 World Conservation Congress. Their dues remain unchanged.
- j. **Departament d'Acció Climàtica, Alimentació i Agenda Rural, Generalitat de Catalunya (Department of Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda, Government of Catalonia)** admitted on 1 January 1990, has requested to move from the **Government agency** to the **Subnational government** category, following the approval of the new membership category at the 2020 World Conservation Congress. Their dues remain unchanged.
- k. The **Paul G. Allen Foundation, USA**, admitted on 3 August 2016, has requested to move from **National NGO** to the **Affiliate category**, due to the increase in membership dues from group 2 (CHF 713) to group 10 (CHF 20,620).
- l. The **Région Ile de France – Conseil régional** (formerly “Agence des espaces verts de la Région Ile de France”), admitted on 15 February 2012, has requested to move from the **Affiliate** to the **Subnational government** category, following the approval of the new membership category at the 2020 World Conservation Congress. They submitted an official request and have already paid the corresponding dues (group 9: CHF 11,890).

2. Change of name of eight current IUCN Member organisations

The Governance and Constituency Committee is requested to take note of the change of name of the following eight current IUCN Member organisations and to inform the IUCN Council accordingly:

Member ID	Previous name	New name	Country
AF/26066	Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency	Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy / Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency (NECCA)	Greece
NG/25929	Udruga Dinarica	Udruga Dinarica/WWF Adria in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
NG/785	Institute of Foresters of Australia	Forestry Australia	Australia
NG/25608	Center for Conservation Biology University of Washington	Center for Environmental Forensic Science	USA
ST/1251	Ministero dell Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare"	Ministero della Transizione Ecologica (Ministry of the Ecological Transition)	Italy
NG/1419	Association Nationale de Développement Durable et de la Vie Sauvage	Green Compass	Tunisia
GA/24656	Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco	Vice Consejería Sostenibilidad Ambiental, Gobierno Vasco <i>(Vice Ministry of Environmental Sustainability, Basque Government)</i>	Spain
AF/25304	Agence des espaces verts de la région Ile de France	Région Ile de France – Conseil Régional	France



107th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 18-19 May 2022

2nd Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee, 21 April 2022

Agenda Item GCC2/4

Recognition of the North Africa Regional Committee

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to:

1. **CONSIDER** the request for official recognition of the North Africa Regional Committee which have submitted full application documents; and to
2. **MAKE A RECOMMENDATION** to Council for decision.

DRAFT BUREAU DECISION

On the recommendation from the GCC, the IUCN Council

RECOGNIZES the North Africa Regional Committee.

Background

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to consider the request for official recognition of the North Africa Regional Committee and make a recommendation to the IUCN Council.

The recognition of a Regional Committee is subject to Articles 66 and 67 of the IUCN Statutes and 61 to 68 of the IUCN Regulations.

1. Recognition of the North Africa Regional Committee of IUCN Members

A majority of Members in North Africa (20 out of 37 from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria) have provided written agreement to the establishment of the North Africa Regional Committee and are requesting Council for official recognition of the Committee.

The North Africa Regional Committee was established on 24 June 2019. Consequently, they have approved the Bylaws of the Committee, which defines the objectives and mission of the Committee. The Bylaws follow the template document adopted by the 29th Meeting of the Membership Committee on 3 June 2003; modified on 4 June 2008, and was reviewed by the office of the Legal Adviser; they can therefore be accepted.

The application form and all the necessary documents related to the application for official recognition by IUCN Council were completed and signed and are available as **Annex I**.

- Application form for recognition of Regional Committee
- Statutes/Bylaws and/or Constitution document and/or Rules of Procedures
- Statement of Financial Obligations and Liabilities
- License Agreement
- Additional document provided by the Committee: agreement between Members in North Africa

The Executive Committee of the Regional Committee is composed of:

Président (temporary Coordinator)	Brahim HADDANE, Morocco
Vice-président:	<i>Mr Bennis Abdelhadi, Morocco, assisted by Mrs Hamoumi Rhimou</i>
Secretary:	<i>Mr Hatem Belgacem, Tunisia, assisted by Mrs Zeghama Rim</i>
Treasurer:	<i>Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Essaid, Egypt, assisted by Mr Mohamed Houssain Abdelmounim</i>
Other members :	<i>Mrs Fellous Amina, Algeria, assisted by Mrs Boussekine Wahida</i> <i>Mr EIKahwagi Brahim, Libya, assisted by Mr Bourzika salah.</i>

It was agreed by Members of the Committee that every two years, the Board would be coordinated by a different country (Members in that specific country would assume that role).



DEMANDE DE RECONNAISSANCE PAR LE CONSEIL D'UN COMITÉ RÉGIONAL POUR L'AFRIQUE DU NORD

1. NOM ET ADRESSE COMPLÈTE:

Personne de contact: Brahim HADDANE
Tél: 212 661 171195
Télécopie: 212 537 822074
Courriel: bhaddane@gmail.com

2. CRITÈRES:

Pour être reconnu par le Conseil de l'UICN, un Comité régional doit:

- être constitué de façon à ce que tous les membres de l'UICN dans la Région ou partie de Région soient autorisés à y participer sur un pied d'égalité ;
- s'efforcer d'assurer la pleine participation de ses membres ;
- soumettre au Directeur général, au Secrétariat et au Conseil de l'UICN ses Statuts (dans le cas d'une entité juridique) ou, dans le cas échéant, son règlement intérieur et/ou ses documents de constitution (dans le cas d'une entité non juridique) ;
- notifier, par écrit, tous les membres de l'UICN dans sa région statutaire de son intention de demander à être officiellement reconnu par le Conseil de l'UICN et apporter une preuve écrite au Secrétariat à cet effet ;
- veiller à ce que seuls les membres de l'UICN ayant le droit de vote prennent part aux décisions relatives aux affaires de l'UICN ;
- faciliter la coordination et la collaboration entre les composantes de l'UICN dans la région ou partie de région.

Un comité régional candidat à une reconnaissance officielle :

- peut élaborer une structure régionale et des lignes directrices afin d'impliquer les membres de l'UICN et des Commissions de l'UICN de la Région ou de la partie de Région dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du Programme de l'UICN, en coordination étroite avec les Bureaux régionaux de l'UICN s'il y a lieu ;
- peut jouer un rôle de conseil pour des questions de politique et de plaidoirie concernant l'UICN dans la région ;
- peut évaluer régulièrement les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du Programme.

En outre, un Comité régional doit:

- être autonome et ne pas imposer d'obligations ou de responsabilités financières à l'UICN, conformément à l'article 71, paragraphes (a) et (b) des Statuts de l'UICN ;
- inviter les Conseillers régionaux et d'autres membres du Conseil résidant dans la région à participer à ses réunions ;
- inviter les membres des Commissions de l'UICN résidant dans la région ou partie de région à participer à ses réunions s'il y a lieu ;
- utiliser le nom et le logo de l'UICN conformément à l'accord de licence signé avec le Comité régional ;
- élire son président et déterminer ses règles de procédures ;
- être seul responsable des fonds qu'il recueille et être responsable des dettes et obligations juridiques qu'il contracte en accord avec la déclaration sur les obligations et responsabilités financières ;
- fixer les dates et lieux de ses réunions et en informant ses membres et le Directeur général à l'avance ;



- présenter ponctuellement un rapport annuel d'activités au Directeur général et au Conseil de l'UICN ;
- accepter le droit de tout membre de se désolidariser de toute décision du Comité et, si le membre le demande, de faire clairement état de cette position ;
- coopérer avec le Secrétariat et les Commissions de façon à promouvoir le travail de l'UICN ;
- inviter le Directeur général à participer à ses réunions ou à s'y faire représenter ;
- veiller, au cas où il adopterait et poursuivrait ses propres politiques, à ce que celles-ci soient conformes aux politiques et objectifs de l'UICN ;
- inviter les organismes régionaux clé à participer à ses activités, si cela est utile aux travaux du Comité régional ;
- au cas où il ferait des déclarations sur des questions relevant des objectifs de l'UICN, veiller à ce que ces déclarations, ou les actions qui en résultent, soient faites au nom du Comité seulement et n'entraînent aucune obligations financière, juridique ou de politique pour l'UICN et ceci en accord de la déclaration sur les obligations et responsabilités financières ;

3. STATUT DU COMITÉ REGIONAL:

3.1	Date de création:	jour	mois	année
		24	06	2019
3.2	Votre Comité régional est-il une entité à personnalité juridique?	OUI	NON:	Date d'expiration

NOTE IMPORTANTE: Veuillez joindre à votre demande copie des Statuts de votre Comité régional (s'il s'agit d'une entité juridique) ou du Règlement intérieur et/ou les documents de constitution (si votre Comité régional n'a pas de statut juridique).

4. COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF:

4.1	Président(e) /Coordinateur provisoire	Brahim HADDANE Maroc
4.2	Vice-président(e):	<i>Mr Bennis Abdelhadi du Maroc, assisté par Mme Hamoumi Rhimou</i>
4.3	Secrétaire:	<i>Mr Hatem Belgacem de la Tunisie, assisté par Mme Zeghama Rim</i>
4.4	Trésorier/Trésorière:	<i>Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Essaid d 'Egypte, assisté par Mr Mohamed Houssain Abdelmounim</i>
4.5	Membres du Bureau exécutif	<i>Mme Fellous Amina de l'Algérie, assistée par Mme Boussekine Wahida</i> <i>Mr ElKahwagi Brahim de la Libye, assisté par Mr Bourzika salah.</i>
4.6	Fréquence des élections du Bureau:	Toutes les quatre années (après le congrès)

5. RÉUNIONS:

5.1	Quelle est la fréquence des réunions de votre Comité régional?		
	une fois par an: VIRTUELLE	deux fois par an:	autre: Tous les 2 ans en présentiel
5.2	Envoyez-vous l'ordre du jour au: oui	Siège UICN: oui	BR/BN: oui



5.3	Gardez-vous un compte rendu officiel des réunions du Comité?	oui	non
5.4	Si oui, l'envoyez-vous aux membres	Siège UICN: Oui	BR/BN: Oui

6. OBJECTIFS:

<p><i>(Résumez les principaux objectifs du Comité)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordonner les activités régionales des membres -Faciliter la communication entre les membres et les partenaires régionaux -Partage des informations et échange produits scientifiques -Mobiliser les ressources et les acteurs au niveau régional -Faire converger les avis des membres sur les enjeux écologiques régionaux -Renforcement des capacités des membres et jeunes - Organiser des débats sur les thèmes d'actualité dans la région. - Conception de projet et leur réalisation au niveau régional -Partage des expériences et favoriser l'expertise régionale -Préparation de la participation des membres aux réunions régionales et au congrès -Initier la coopération Nord-Sud et Est-Ouest avec d'autres régions proches
--

7. ACTIVITÉS PRINCIPALES:

7.1	<p><i>Actuelles: Mise en œuvre du programme dans la région</i></p> <p><i>Renforcement la présence de l'UICN dans la région</i></p>
7.2	<p><i>Futures: Préparation du Forum et du Congrès</i></p>

8. FINANCES:

8.1	Budget annuel pour l'année en cours:	USD:NEANT	
8.2	Principale(s) source(s) de revenu:	Membres/Partenaires	
8.3	Percevez-vous des cotisations de membres?	OUI	NON
	Si oui, veuillez indiquer le montant de la cotisation: USD.....		

* Veuillez joindre copie des états financiers ou des comptes vérifiés les plus récents de votre Comité



9. BUT:

Le Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord est et restera constitué en vue de faciliter la coopération entre les membres de l'UICN dans sa région de constitution, la coordination entre les composantes de l'UICN et la participation des membres, dans sa région de constitution, et la conduite des affaires de l'UICN.

Nous avons pris note des critères à remplir pour devenir un Comité régional officiellement reconnu et confirmons que le Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord, pour l'UICN satisfait entièrement à ces critères. Nous convenons d'aviser le Conseil de l'UICN de tout changement relatif aux critères et obligations susmentionnés.

NB: L'Accord de licence sur l'utilisation du nom et du logo de l'UICN ainsi que la Déclaration sur les responsabilités financières seront envoyés aux Comités régionaux à réception du présent formulaire.

Signature du membre exécutif autorisé
du Comité régional: Dr Brahim HADDANE.

Date : 20 Sep 2021

**Annexes: Copie des Statuts et/ou du Règlement intérieur et/ou des documents de constitution
Bilan financier le plus récent du Comité**



9. **BUT:**

Le Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord est et restera constitué en vue de faciliter la coopération entre les membres de l'UICN dans sa région de constitution, la coordination entre les composantes de l'UICN et la participation des membres, dans sa région de constitution, et la conduite des affaires de l'UICN.

Nous avons pris note des critères à remplir pour devenir un Comité régional officiellement reconnu et confirmons que le Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord pour l'UICN satisfait entièrement à ces critères. Nous convenons d'aviser le Conseil de l'UICN de tout changement relatif aux critères et obligations susmentionnés.

NB: *L'Accord de licence sur l'utilisation du nom et du logo de l'UICN ainsi que la Déclaration sur les responsabilités financières seront envoyés aux Comités régionaux à réception du présent formulaire.*

Signature du Coordinateur régional, membre exécutif autorisé du Comité régional:

Mr BENNIS Abdelhadi

Date: 31/03/2021

Annexes: **Copie des Statuts et/ou du Règlement intérieur et/ou des documents de constitution**
Bilan financier le plus récent du Comité



Comité d'adhésion

Modèles de constitution / règlements pour les comités régionaux de membres

[Ce document a été adopté par la 29e réunion du comité d'adhésion 03 juin 2003; modifié le 4 juin 2008: logo, nom, police de caractères]

Titre: Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord de l'IUCN

Preamble:

Les comités régionaux des membres de l'IUCN constituent une composante essentielle de l'IUCN pour faciliter la coopération entre les membres, la coordination des membres régionaux avec les autres composantes de l'IUCN et la participation des membres régionaux au programme et à la gouvernance de l'IUCN. Afin de permettre aux membres de participer à la préparation et à l'évaluation du programme et des stratégies de l'IUCN et de préparer chaque Congrès mondial de la nature, les membres de l'Afrique du Nord réunis en Tunisie au cours du Régional Forum pour la Conservation 2019 ont décidé de créer Le Comité régional de l'IUCN pour l'Afrique du Nord conformément à la Partie VII des Statuts de l'IUCN.

1. Création du Comité régional de l'IUCN

1.1 Une majorité de membres du Maroc, d'Algérie, de Tunisie, de Libye et d'Égypte constitue par la présente le Comité régional de l'IUCN pour l'Afrique du Nord en tant qu'association à but non lucratif de Membres de l'IUCN dûment constituée en tant qu'organe forum informel des membres, à compter du 25 juin 2019.

2. Composition du Comité régional de l'IUCN

2.1 Tous les membres de l'IUCN en Afrique du Nord seront invités à devenir membres du Comité régional de l'IUCN et auront le droit de le choisir. Le Directeur général de l'IUCN informera le Comité régional des noms et des points focaux de chaque membre de l'IUCN au Maroc, en Algérie, en Tunisie, en Libye et en Égypte, et la liste des membres actuels de l'IUCN établie par le Directeur général comprendra la seule liste des membres du Comité régional. Le Comité régional doit toujours avoir la participation active de la majorité des membres de l'IUCN en Afrique du Nord.

2.2 Les agences gouvernementales ou les organisations non gouvernementales qui ne sont pas membres de l'IUCN peuvent être invitées par le Comité régional à assister à ses réunions, mais ne disposent ni du droit de vote ni du nom ou du logo de l'IUCN, droits réservés aux membres de l'IUCN.

2.3 Le Comité régional s'efforcera de garantir la pleine participation de tous les membres de l'UICN dans la région.

3. Procédures du Comité régional

3.1 Chaque membre du Comité régional a le droit de voter selon la formule de vote convenue, telle que définie dans les règles de l'UICN.

3.2 Le Comité régional peut adopter ses propres procédures opérationnelles conformément à la présente constitution. Toutes les élections et les décisions prises par les membres du Comité régional sont prises par consensus ou à la majorité des membres du Comité régional de l'UICN lorsque le nombre de membres présents atteint un quorum d'au moins 2/3.

Le Comité régional peut adopter ses propres procédures opérationnelles conformément à la présente constitution

Le quorum pour la prise de décisions et pour les élections est de 2/3 de membres présents ou représentés.

Les décisions du Comité sont prises à la majorité simple des membres du Comité régional de l'UICN présents ou représentés. Ceci n'exclut pas la possibilité pour le Président du comité d'essayer de trouver un consensus avant de soumettre une décision au vote.

3.3 Le Comité régional est autonome et ne doit souscrire ni imposer d'obligations ni de passif financiers à l'UICN, qui n'est pas responsable des engagements contractés par le Comité régional.

3.4 Lorsque des personnes élues comme Conseiller régional et tout autre membre du Conseil de l'UICN résident dans les 5 pays d'Afrique du Nord, le Comité régional les invite à participer aux réunions sans droit de vote et aux activités du Comité régional.

3.5 Lorsque des personnes qui ont été nommées membres d'une commission résident en Afrique du Nord, le Comité régional peut les inviter à participer aux réunions et activités du comité régional, selon les compétences de la Commission, sans aucun soutien financier.

3.6 Le Comité régional informera à l'avance de toutes ses réunions le Directeur général de l'UICN, les bureaux régionaux et les bureaux de pays du Secrétariat. Le Directeur général et le Conseiller juridique de l'UICN ont le droit d'assister à toutes les réunions du Comité régional.

3.7 Les travaux du Comité régional doivent être conduits avec transparence et équité.

3.8 Le Comité régional peut établir et fonctionner par le biais de comités sous-régionaux.

4. Officiers

4.1 Le Comité régional élit une personne à la présidence du Comité régional, un vice-président et un secrétaire.

4.2 Le président, ou un vice-président, préside les réunions du Comité régional et assume la responsabilité générale de la mise en œuvre des décisions du Comité régional.

4.3 Le président est responsable des communications entre le Comité régional et le Directeur général de l'UICN, ou le responsable du secrétariat de l'UICN désigné par le Directeur général pour assurer la liaison avec le Comité régional, et transmet les communications du Directeur général de l'UICN aux membres du Comité régional, comme prévu à l'article 68 du Règlement de l'UICN.

4.4 Le vice-président enregistre les procès-verbaux écrits de toutes les réunions du Comité régional et en transmet une copie à tous les membres de l'UICN dans le pays et au Directeur général de l'UICN. Le vice-président prépare et transmet un rapport annuel du Comité régional au Directeur général de l'UICN dans l'une des langues officielles de l'UICN.

4.5 Le Comité régional peut établir et élire, selon un processus convenu, un comité exécutif chargé de gérer ses affaires entre les réunions du Comité régional.

5. Programme de l'UICN dans les pays d'Afrique du Nord:

5.1 Le Comité régional peut adopter ses propres politiques conformes aux politiques et objectifs de l'UICN et échanger des points de vue sur la conservation au sein du Bureau régional et avec les membres de l'UICN dans la région ou au niveau interrégional.

5.2 Le Comité régional travaillera avec le Secrétariat de l'UICN, les comités nationaux là où ils existent et les commissions pour formuler, coordonner et mettre en œuvre le programme de l'UICN au sein de l'Afrique du Nord. Le Comité régional peut participer à la formulation du programme de l'UICN en Afrique du Nord et accepter un plan de travail écrit concernant la mise en œuvre de ce programme de l'UICN.

5.3 Le Comité régional peut assister ses membres dans la réalisation de leurs droits et obligations, tels qu'énoncés à l'article 12 des Statuts de l'UICN.

5.4 Le Comité régional, conformément aux Lignes directrices de l'UICN, peut utiliser le nom et le logo de l'UICN en conjonction avec le nom du pays et de la région où se trouve le Comité régional (voir Annexe II).

5.5 Une fois reconnu par le Conseil de l'UICN comme le seul comité régional de la région, le Comité régional peut prendre position, annoncer les politiques et publier des déclarations au nom du Comité régional sur des questions relevant uniquement de l'Afrique du Nord, à condition tout Membre de l'UICN en Afrique du Nord a le droit de se dissocier de toute décision du Comité régional et, si nécessaire, le Comité régional indiquera clairement cette dissociation. Ces politiques, positions ou déclarations seront uniquement au nom du Comité régional et n'engageront l'UICN d'aucune obligation financière, juridique ou politique. Le président du Comité régional communique immédiatement ces positions et politiques dès leur adoption par le Comité régional au Directeur général de l'UICN. Si le Directeur général estime que ces positions et politiques sont incompatibles avec les objectifs de l'UICN, le président du Comité régional déploie tous les efforts raisonnables pour résoudre ces problèmes. S'il ne peut résoudre ces problèmes avec le Directeur général, le président peut adresser la question au Conseil de l'UICN.

6. Forums régionaux des membres

6.1 Le Comité régional facilitera, dans la mesure du possible, la participation de ses membres aux réunions des autres Comités régionaux ou forums de Membres de l'UICN pour la région de l'UICN dans laquelle le Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord existe.

7. Congrès mondial de la nature

7.1 Le Comité régional facilitera, dans la mesure du possible, la participation de ses membres au Congrès mondial de la nature.

8. Opérations des comités régionaux

8.1 Lorsque le Comité régional a été officiellement reconnu par le Conseil de l'UICN et que les lois locales le permettent, il peut, dans le cadre d'un accord écrit entre le Comité régional et le Directeur général, établir ses propres opérations à l'appui de la mission et du programme de l'UICN, et peut collecter des fonds pour de telles opérations.

8.2 Lorsqu'il se prépare à exercer ses activités en dehors de sa région, le Comité régional se conforme au Guide opérationnel des comités nationaux et régionaux actifs en dehors de sa région et doit, au préalable, consulter le bureau régional et / ou national de l'UICN du pays concerné ainsi que tout bureau national compétent des comités régionaux ou nationaux concernés, et veiller à ce que toutes les activités proposées soient conformes au programme de l'UICN, y compris tout programme ou plan de travail régional ou national convenu.

8.3 Dans le cadre de l'élaboration des motions visées aux articles 48 à 62 des Règles de procédure du Congrès mondial de la nature de l'UICN, les comités

régionaux et les forums régionaux, lorsqu'ils sont convoqués, sont encouragés à fournir une plate-forme de discussion et de négociation pour les motions émanant de leur pays ou de leur région, en particulier celles qui justifient une discussion au niveau local, national ou régional, afin d'identifier des solutions qui pourraient résoudre les problèmes sous-jacents.

8.4 Le Comité régional est seul responsable des fonds qu'il soulève ainsi que des dettes et obligations juridiques qu'il contracte.

8.5 Le Comité régional fonctionnera à tout moment conformément aux objectifs de l'UICN.

9. Amendements

9.1 La présente Constitution peut être modifiée par un vote affirmatif des deux tiers des membres de l'UICN constituant le Comité régional. Tout membre de l'UICN de l'Afrique du Nord peut proposer un amendement à la présente constitution. Le président du Comité régional transmet la proposition à tous les membres de l'UICN de l'Afrique du Nord et au Directeur général de l'UICN. Trois mois après que le président du Comité régional a diffusé le projet d'amendement, il peut être voté par un vote à bulletin secret de tous les membres du Comité régional. Lorsqu'un amendement change fondamentalement le Comité régional, le président communique également le fait de l'amendement au président de l'UICN et au président du Comité du Conseil de la composition et du développement des circonscriptions, pour la confirmation de la reconnaissance du Comité régional par le Conseil de l'UICN.

COMITES REGIONAUX

OBLIGATIONS ET RESPONSABILITES FINANCIERES

DECLARATION DU COMITE REGIONAL DE L'UICN DE:

L'Afrique du Nord

Conformément aux Critères définis pour la Reconnaissance par le Conseil, incluent dans la Demande Pro Forma et dans l'Accord de License, il est établi par la présente que le Comité régional de **L'Afrique du Nord** sera:

- autonome et autofinancé;
- seul responsable des fonds qu'il recueille;
- seul responsable financièrement de toutes les obligations juridiques qu'il contracte directement avec des tiers ou qui découlent de ses activités;
- légalement et financièrement indépendant de l'UICN - Union mondiale pour la nature.

En conséquence de ce qui précède, le **Comité régional de L'Afrique du Nord**, déclare que:

- aucune obligation ni responsabilité financière ne sera imposée à charge de l'UICN;
- l'UICN ne sera tenue responsable d'aucune obligation financière, juridique ou de toute autre nature à laquelle le Comité régional aura souscrit.

Le **Comité régional de L'Afrique du Nord** et les membres de l'UICN le composant indemniseront complètement l'UICN, si:

- a) l'UICN reçoit une réclamation en raison des activités du Comité régional ou de l'utilisation abusive par ce dernier du nom et du logo de l'UICN; et/ou
- b) il est demandé à l'UICN d'endosser les obligations et responsabilités souscrites par le Comité régional;

L'UICN a le droit de décliner toute responsabilité et de demander réparation pour tout dommage matériel ou moral qui en découle.

Signatures: Membre de la direction autorisé:
BENNIS Abdelhadi, Coordinateur régional

Date: 31/03/2021





COMITES RÉGIONAUX

ACCORD DE LICENCE

CET ACCORD est conclu le 25 jour de Juin 2019 par et entre l'UICN, *Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature*, représentée par le Directeur général de l'UICN, dont le siège est situé au 28, rue Mauverney, Gland CH-1196, Suisse [**concedant de licence**] et Comité régional de l'Afrique de l'Afrique du Nord, représenté par le Coordinateur régional (insérer le titre du représentant du Comité), dont l'adresse est _____
(insérer adresse postale et adresse du bureau) [**titulaire de licence**].

Attendu que le concedant de licence est le détenteur de l'intégralité de la propriété des noms, logo et marques énumérés à l'article 1 ci-dessous, et des intérêts qui s'y rattachent, et

Attendu que le titulaire de licence, reconnu comme Comité subsidiaire par le Conseil de l'UICN, désire utiliser les noms **UICN**, et **Union interrégionale pour la conservation de la nature**, **Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources**, et **Congrès mondial de la nature** en relation avec son nom organisationnel et son logo, en tant que Comité régional de l'UICN de Comité régional de l'UICN de l'Afrique du Nord (région).

En considération des promesses, accords et conditions mutuels énumérés ci-dessous, les parties conviennent par la présente de ce qui suit:

1. Propriété des droits

Le concedant de licence est le détenteur unique et exclusif de tous les droits relatifs à la propriété des noms, logo et marques de **UICN**, et **Union interrégionale pour la conservation de la nature**, **Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources**, et **Congrès mondial de la nature**, ainsi que des intérêts qui s'y rattachent. A l'exception des droits concédés par cet accord, tous les autres droits y relatifs restent expressément réservés au concedant.

2. Octroi de la licence

Le concedant octroie par la présente au titulaire de licence une licence exclusive, non-transférable, incessible, sans droit d'octroi de sous-licences, pour l'utilisation des noms, logo et marques de **UICN**, et **Union interrégionale pour la conservation de la nature**, **Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources**, et **Congrès mondial de la nature**, uniquement en relation avec le nom, le programme et les activités du **Comité régional de l'Afrique du Nord** et uniquement sur le territoire de licence de **l'Afrique du Nord**. Dans ce but seulement, le titulaire est autorisé à apposer lesdits noms, logo et marques sur le papier à en-tête, la documentation, l'emballage, le matériel éducatif, les médias d'information, la publicité, les sites web, et le matériel distribué ou vendu en relation avec les noms, logo et marque sous licence.

3. Clauses et conditions

(A) L'accord entre en vigueur et déploie ses effets à compter du jour de sa signature par le Directeur général de l'UICN, ou de son/sa représentant(s) dûment autorisé(e), et ce pour une durée de temps qui expire à la fin du Congrès mondial de la nature subséquent. Si le titulaire a pleinement respecté toutes les clauses et conditions de cet accord durant cette période de temps, le concedant convient d'accorder au titulaire une prorogation de l'octroi de la licence jusqu'à la fin du Congrès mondial de la nature subséquent, sous réserve de renouvellement de l'accord sur la même base que la durée initiale.



(B) Comme condition de l'octroi de cette licence, le titulaire maintient son statut et ses activités en accord avec les Statuts et le Règlement de l'UICN.

(C) Comme condition de l'octroi de cette licence, les noms, logo et marques sont utilisés uniquement en conjonction avec les mots "Comité national" ou "Comité régional", qui doivent être suivis, respectivement, du nom du pays ou de la région.

(D) Comme condition de l'octroi de cette licence, le titulaire utilise les noms, logo et marques uniquement selon le point 4 ci-dessous "Qualité". Toute révision sera envoyée par le concédant au titulaire à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessus, et deviendra effective dès réception par le titulaire.

4. Qualité

(A) Toute utilisation du logo de l'UICN et des noms **UICN, Union interrégionale pour la conservation de la nature, Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources, et Congrès mondial de la nature**, doit être conforme aux règles édictées par le Secrétariat de l'UICN.

(B) Dès le début de l'utilisation, de la distribution, de la vente ou de la production de tout produit utilisant les noms, logo ou marques sous licence, le titulaire soumet, à ses propres frais, des échantillons des documents ou produits employant les noms sous licence au siège de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources.

(C) Si les normes de qualité énoncées ci-dessus ne sont pas respectées ou maintenues pendant la durée de cet accord, le concédant est en droit de demander au titulaire de licence de cesser immédiatement l'utilisation, la distribution, la fabrication, la vente ou l'exposition des produits que le concédant estime, à sa seule discrétion, ne pas répondre aux dites normes de qualité.

5. Image de marque

(A) Le titulaire de licence reconnaît la valeur de l'image de marque associée aux noms, logo et marques et convient que la propriété et les marques ont acquis une signification secondaire. Le titulaire s'engage, pendant la durée de cet accord ou subséquemment, à ne jamais attaquer les droits du concédant relatifs à ladite propriété ou lesdites marques ou la validité de la licence octroyée par cet accord.

(B) Le titulaire de licence convient que l'usage qu'il fait des noms, logo ou marques est réalisé au bénéfice du concédant et s'engage à ne pas acquérir de droits de propriété ou d'intérêts relatifs aux noms, logo ou marques.

6. Protection des marques et des droits d'auteur et violations

(A) Le concédant peut obtenir, à ses frais, la protection des droits d'auteur et de marque appropriée pour les noms, logo, marques et propriété. Le titulaire de licence s'engage à coopérer avec le concédant pour la protection de ladite propriété ou lesdites marques.

(B) Le titulaire de licence s'engage à ne jamais déposer une demande d'enregistrement de droits d'auteur, de marque ou de toute autre désignation qui puisse porter préjudice à la propriété des noms, logo ou marques du concédant, ni à soumettre de demande à une autorité gouvernementale, quelle qu'elle soit, visant à prendre des mesures pouvant nuire à la détention de la propriété, des intérêts ou des marques.

(C) Le titulaire de licence s'engage à ne jamais utiliser ni autoriser l'utilisation de toute marque, nom commercial, nom ou logo ou toute autre désignation identique ou similaire en couleur aux noms, logo et marques du concédant.

(D) Le titulaire de licence s'engage à aider le concédant à faire respecter les droits et intérêts de ce dernier relatifs à sa propriété et ses marques. Pour toute réclamation ou action en justice, le concédant pourra recourir au conseiller juridique de son choix et sera habilité à recevoir et à retenir toutes sommes accordées à titre de dommages en relation avec lesdites actions en justice.



(E) Dans le cas où le concédant devrait modifier ou changer ses marques, nom commercial, nom ou logo ou toute autre désignation, le titulaire de licence s'engage à apporter les modifications nécessaires à ses publications, marques, nom commercial, nom ou logo.

7. Révocation de l'accord

(A) Le concédant est en droit de révoquer cet accord en tout temps moyennant un préavis écrit de soixante (60) jours pour autant, toutefois, que ladite révocation ne nuise ni ne porte atteinte à ses droits.

(B) Dès révocation de l'accord, le titulaire de licence s'engage à cesser immédiatement l'utilisation, la fabrication, l'exposition ou toute autre présentation des noms, logo ou marques sur tout produit ou sous toute forme, quelle qu'elle soit. Le titulaire convient que tous les droits juridiques et l'image de marque associée aux noms, logo ou marques du concédant restent la propriété de ce dernier et s'engage à ne faire valoir aucune prétention sur ceux-ci. Le titulaire enverra au concédant, ou détruire, tout papier à en-tête, documentation, emballage, matériel éducatif, publicité, médias d'information, sites web et matériels fabriqués pour la distribution ou la vente sur lesquels figurent les noms, logo ou marques du concédant.

8. Indemnisation

Le titulaire de licence défend, indemnise et relève de toute responsabilité le concédant, ses dirigeants, employés et agents pour toute perte et dépense, réclamation, action en justice ou autre obligation découlant de préjudices, de diffamations ou de tout autre dommage infligé à toute personne ou propriété, qui résulte de l'exercice de la licence concédée par cet accord, ou qui lui est relié de quelque façon que ce soit.

9. Exonération

Aucune exonération accordée par le concédant à la suite d'une violation ou d'un manquement à cet accord ne sera considérée comme constituant un précédent autorisant une violation ou un manquement subséquent de nature identique ou similaire.

10. Divisibilité

S'il est établi qu'une disposition de cet accord est inapplicable ou entre en conflit avec le droit de tout pays, la validité des autres dispositions n'en sera pas affectée.

11. Droit applicable

Cet accord est établi conformément au droit suisse et tout litige relatif sera réglé conformément à ce même droit. Le concédant et le titulaire de licence acceptent la juridiction des tribunaux compétents suisses pour toute action en justice relative à cet accord. Ils s'engagent également à recourir à l'arbitrage et à appliquer toute sentence arbitrale.

12. Texte faisant foi

Cet accord est rédigé en deux exemplaires originaux, l'un conservé par l'Union Internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources, à son siège, et l'autre par le Comité régional ou régional. Chaque original signé fait également foi.

13. Arbitrage

Le concédant et le titulaire de licence s'engagent à soumettre tout litige, controverse ou réclamation émanant de cet accord ou y relatif, ou relatif à sa violation, révocation ou invalidité, à une procédure d'arbitrage conformément aux Règles d'arbitrage de la CNUDCI telles qu'en vigueur actuellement, et selon les dispositions suivantes:

(A) Les arbitres seront au nombre de trois, à moins que par accord mutuel, le concédant et le titulaire de licence ne conviennent de ne recourir qu'à un seul arbitre;

(B) Le lieu de l'arbitrage sera le siège de l'UICN, à Gland, en Suisse;

(C) Si le concédant ou le titulaire ne désigne pas son arbitre respectif, ou si les deux arbitres désignés ne parviennent pas à se mettre d'accord sur le choix d'un troisième arbitre, le choix de ce dernier incombe au président en fonction de la Ligue suisse pour la protection de la nature.

(D) La langue utilisée dans la procédure arbitrale est l'anglais. Il incombe au concédant ou au titulaire de licence de fournir, à ses frais, les services d'interprétation nécessaires.

Les Règles d'arbitrage de la CNUDCI (New York, O.N.U., 1977: 32 pages; Numéro de vente de l'O.N.U.: E.77.V.6) sont incorporées par renvoi dans cet accord. Des exemplaires peuvent être obtenus auprès de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le droit commercial interrégional (CNUDCI), B.P. 500, A-1400, Vienne, Autriche, ou auprès de la Section des ventes des Nations Unies.

14. Notifications

Toute notification requise par cet accord est considérée avoir été dûment reçue, dès lors qu'elle a été remise en mains propres ou envoyée à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessus, ou à toute autre adresse que chacune des parties veut indiquer, si besoin est.

15. Totalité de l'accord

Il est stipulé et convenu que cet accord constitue la totalité de l'accord, oral et écrit, entre le concédant et le titulaire de licence et que tout accord ou représentation antérieure concernant l'objet de cet accord, que ce soit par écrit ou par oral, expressément ou implicitement, est abrogé, annulé, nul et non avenue et sans effet.

En foi de ce qui précède, le concédant et le titulaire de licence ont pris acte de cet accord pour être exécuté par leurs représentants dûment autorisés.

Pour l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources

Par: Le Directeur général _____

DATE:

Pour le Comité régional de l'UICN de l'Afrique du Nord

Par: Mr Bennis Abdelhadi, Coordonateur Régional



DATE: 31/03/2021



ACCORD ENTRE

LES MEMBRES DE L'UICN DANS LES PAYS DE L'AFRIQUE DU NORD

Pour la création du

Comité Régional des membres de l'UICN pour l'Afrique du Nord

- **Convaincus**, que la richesse de la Biodiversité de l'Afrique du Nord et ses espèces endémiques connaissent une menace croissante due à l'anthropogène et aux changements climatiques et qu'ils perdent à la fois leurs espèces et les services éco-systémiques qu'ils fournissent ;
- **Considérant** l'importance primordiale de promouvoir les Objectifs du Développement Durable (ODD), la conservation et la valorisation de la Nature dans les pays de l'Afrique du Nord (Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie, Lybie et Egypte);
- **Considérant** les efforts déployés dans ces pays pour assurer la protection de l'environnement, des Zones Clés pour la Biodiversité et la mise en valeur rationnelle de la stratégie nationale de conservation ;
- **Considérant** les recommandations faites lors du Forum Régional de la Conservation en Afrique du Nord organisé au Caire du 4 au 6 octobre 2015 ;
- **Cherchant** le renforcement des outils de communication, de coordination et une forte présence de l'UICN dans cette sous-région,
- **Référant** aux trois conventions environnementales signées durant le Sommet de Rio en 1992 à savoir : CBD, CCC, CLCD ;

Applicant les Statuts et les Règlements de l'UICN (la VIIème Partie des Statuts de l'UICN et la VIème Partie des Règlements de l'UICN).

Les membres de l'UICN de cette sous-région réunis à Monastir du 24 à 26 Juin 2019 ont convenus de créer le **Comité Régional de l'UICN pour l'Afrique du Nord** visant les objectifs suivants :

Article 1 : Renforcer les mécanismes de collaboration entre eux, dans le but de mieux contribuer à la conception, à la mise en œuvre et à l'évaluation du programme global de l'UICN et celui découlant pour l'Afrique du Nord,

Article 2 : Faire circuler, autant que possible, entre les membres de l'UICN, les informations relatives aux sujets du Développement Durable, de la protection de l'Environnement, de la conservation et de la valorisation de la Biodiversité ;

Article 3 : Partager les analyses relatives aux sujets sus mentionnés en termes de bilan des actions entreprises, de diagnostic de la situation actuelle, de mesures pouvant être envisagées pour lever les défis identifiés et de plaidoyer auprès des instances responsables ;

Article 4 : Entreprendre autant que possible des actions communes et travailler ensemble pour mettre en œuvre les mesures envisagées proposées dans le programme de l'UICN en relation avec leurs stratégies nationales respectives ;

Article 5 : Renforcer les mécanismes de travail avec l'UICN et la collaboration entre les membres à travers le Centre de coopération UICN-Med de Malaga, dans tous ses domaines d'activités en Méditerranée, notamment ceux intéressant les pays de l'Afrique du Nord ;

Article 6: Supporter la participation des membres de l'UICN de la région dans les Structures de fonctionnement de l'UICN, notamment au Congrès Mondial de la Conservation (WCC), Le Forum, l'Assemblée Générale, le Conseil, les Commissions et les groupes d'experts ;

Article 7 : Le Comité, dit « **Comité Régional des membres de l'UICN en Afrique du Nord** » ainsi constitué regroupe tous les membres des pays de cette région, afin de veiller à la réalisation

des objectifs cités ci-dessus et dont les membres du Bureau élus sont 5 et leur suppléant, soit deux par pays :

- *Mme Fellous Amina de l'Algérie, assistée par Mme Boussekine Wahida*
- *Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Essaid d 'Egypte, assisté par Mr Mohamed Houssain Abdelmounim*
- *Mr Bennis Abdelhadi du Maroc, assisté par Mme Hamoumi Rhimou*
- *Mr Hatem Belgacem de la Tunisie, assisté par Mme Zeghama Rim*
- *Mr ElKahwagi Brahim de la Libye, assisté par Mr Bourzika salah.*

Chaque coordinateur de pays sera assisté par un suppléant qui peut le remplacer en cas d'empêchement.

Article 8 : La coordination du comité

La coordination du comité sera assurée par un coordinateur parmi les 5 désignés par les membres. Elle sera rotative assurée à tour de rôle par un pays.

Chaque pays désigne un membre candidat à la coordination pendant la période fixée par les membres. Ainsi, la liste indicative des 5 coordinateurs sera arrêtée lors de la première réunion des membres. Cette liste est sujette à modification lors de chaque période selon la vision des membres de chaque pays.

Pour la première période de coordination, les membres désignent par voie d'élection ou de vote le coordinateur du comité. Pour les autres périodes qui suivent, les membres arrêtent le tour de rôle à respecter pays par pays.

Article 9 : Le fonctionnement du Comité reposera sur :

- i/ Les moyens de communication des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information,
- ii/ Les rencontres chaque fois qu'une opportunité se présente dans un pays donné ;
- iii/ Les concertations directe, notamment pour prendre des décisions importantes.

Article 10 : Le comité se réunira une fois tous les 2 ans sur invitation de son coordinateur en marge du Forum Régional et du Congrès Mondial pour la Conservation de l'UICN.

Article 11 : Le Comité se déploiera pour mobiliser les moyens nécessaires à son fonctionnement auprès des pays de la région, des Organisations internationales et méditerranéennes, ainsi que de l'UICN.

Article 12 : Le Comité élaborera un programme annuel d'activités et établira un bilan annuel à diffuser à la fin de chaque mois de janvier et à présenter tous les 2 ans durant la rencontre des membres (FRC et WCC).

For the creation of Regional Committee of IUCN Members for North Africa

-Convinced that the richness of biodiversity in North Africa and its endemic species experiencing a growing threat due to anthropogenic and climate change and lose both their species and ecosystem services that They provide ;

- ♣ Considering the paramount importance of promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), conservation and recovery of nature in the countries of North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt);
- ♣ Considering the efforts made in these countries to ensure the protection of the environment, Key Zones for Biodiversity and the rational development of the national conservation strategy;
- ♣ Considering the recommendations made during the Regional Forum of Conservation in North Africa organized in Cairo from 4th to 6th October 2015;
- ♣ Seeking the strengthening of communication tools, coordination and a strong presence of IUCN in this sub-region,
- ♣ Referring to the three environmental conventions signed during the 1992 Rio Summit namely: CBD, CCC, CLCD;
- ♣ Applying the IUCN Statutes and Regulations (Part VII of the IUCN Statutes and Part VI of the IUCN Regulations).

The IUCN members of this subregion gathered in Monastir from 24 to 26 June 2019 agreed to establish the **IUCN Regional Committee for North Africa** with the following objectives:

Article 1: Strengthen the mechanisms of collaboration between them, with a view to better contributing to the design, implementation and evaluation of the overall IUCN program and that resulting for North Africa,

Article 2: Circulate, as much as possible, between IUCN members, information on topics of sustainable development, environmental protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity;

Article 3: Share the analyzes relating to the aforementioned subjects in terms of the assessment of the actions taken, diagnosis of the current situation, measures that can be envisaged to remove the identified challenges and advocacy with the responsible authorities;

Article 4: Undertake joint actions as much as possible and work together to implement the proposed measures proposed in the IUCN program in relation to their respective national strategies;

Article 5: Strengthen working mechanisms with IUCN and collaboration among members through the IUCN-Med Cooperation Center in Malaga, in all its areas of activity in the Mediterranean, particularly those of interest to the countries of Africa. North;

Article 6: Support the participation of IUCN members of the region in IUCN's Operating Structures, including the World Conservation Congress (WCC), the Forum, the General Assembly, the Council, the Commissions and expert groups;

Article 7: The Committee, known as the "Regional Committee of IUCN Members in North Africa" thus constituted, brings together all the members of the countries of this region, in order to ensure the attainment of the objectives mentioned above and of which the members of the Elected officers are 5 and their alternates, two per country:

- Ms. Fellous Amina from Algeria, assisted by Ms. Boussekine Wahida
- Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Essaid of Egypt, assisted by Mr Mohamed Houssain Abdelmounim
- Mr Bennis Abdelhadi from Morocco, assisted by Mrs Hamoumi Rhimou
- Mr. Hatem Belgacem from Tunisia, assisted by Ms. Zeghama Rim
- Mr ElKahwagi Brahim from Libya, assisted by Mr Bourzika salah.

Each country coordinator will be assisted by a substitute who can replace him in case of impediment.

Article 8: Coordination of the committee

The coordination of the committee will be ensured by a coordinator among the 5 designated by the members. It will be rotationally rotated by a country.

Each country nominates a candidate member for coordination during the period set by the members. Thus, the indicative list of 5 coordinators will be decided at the first meeting of the members. This list is subject to change during each period according to the vision of the members of each country.

For the first coordination period, the members designate by election or vote the coordinator of the committee. For the other periods that follow, the members stop the tour to respect country by country.

Article 9: The functioning of the Committee will be based on:

- i / The means of communication of New Information Technologies,
- ii / Meetings whenever an opportunity arises in a given country;
- iii / Direct consultations, especially to take important decisions.

Article 10: The committee will meet once every 2 years at the invitation of its coordinator on the sidelines of the Regional Forum and the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

Article 11: The Committee will deploy to mobilize the means necessary for its operation among the countries of the region, international and Mediterranean organizations, as well as IUCN.

Article 12: The Committee will develop an annual program of activities and prepare an annual report to be distributed at the end of each January and to be presented every 2 years during the meeting of the members (FRC and WCC).

اتفاق
بين

أعضاء الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة بدول شمال إفريقيا

من أجل تأسيس

اللجنة الجهوية لأعضاء الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة بدول شمال إفريقيا

اقتناعاً، بغنى التنوع البيولوجي لشمال إفريقيا وبأن أصنافه القبيسة معرضة لأخطار متنامية بفعل تدخل الإنسان في الطبيعة وأثر التغيرات المناخية، مما أدى إلى فقدانه في الوقت نفسه للأصناف وخدمات المنظومات البيئية التي يوفرها،

واعتباراً، للأهمية ذات الأولوية لترقية أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وللمحافظة على الطبيعة وتأمينها في دول شمال إفريقيا (المغرب، الجزائر، تونس، ليبيا ومصر)،

واعتباراً للجهود المبذولة داخل هذه البلدان لضمان حماية البيئة، والمناطق الأساس للتنوع البيولوجي والاستثمار العقلاني للإستراتيجية الوطنية للمحافظة،

واستناداً، على التوصيات التي صدرت عن المنتدى الجهوي لدول شمال إفريقيا، المنعقد في القاهرة من 4 إلى 6 أكتوبر 2015،

وسعيًا، وراء تعزيز أدوات التواصل والتنسيق ومن أجل حضور قوي في الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة في هذه الجهة-الفرعية،

واعتماداً على مواد الاتفاقيات البيئية الثلاثةوقعة في قمة ريو 1992: اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، اتفاقية الإطار للأمم المتحدة بشأن تغير المناخ واتفاقية محاربة التصحر،

وتطبيقاً، لمقتضيات القانون الأساسي وقوانين الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة (الفصل VII من القانون الأساسي للاتحاد الدولي لصون والفصل VI من قوانين الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة)،

فإن أعضاء الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة، لهذه الجهة الفرعية المجتمعين بالمنستير من 24 إلى 26 يونيو 2019، اتفقوا على تأسيس اللجنة الجهوية للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة لدول شمال إفريقيا، الذي يرمي إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية:

المادة 1: تعزيز مبادرات التعاون فيما بينهم، من أجل مساهمة أفضل في تصور وتنفيذ وتقييم البرنامج الشامل للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة والبرنامج المتفرع عنه والخاص بشمال أفريقيا،

المادة 2: العمل على ترويج -ما أمكن ذلك- بين أعضائه للمعلومات ذات العلاقة بقضايا التنمية المستدامة، حماية البيئة والمحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي وتأمينه،

المادة 3: تقاسم التحليلات ذات الصلة بالموضوعات المذكورة أعلاه، كحصيلة وعمليات منجزة، تشخيص الوضعية الحالية والإجراءات الممكنة اتخاذها للتصدي للتحديات التي تم رصدها والدعوة وحشد التأييد لها لدى الهيئات المسؤولة،

المادة 4: الحرص ما أمكن ذلك، على القيام بأنشطة مشتركة والعمل جميعا لتنفيذ الإجراءات المتضمنة والمقترحة ضمن برنامج الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة في علاقة مع الاستراتيجيات الوطنية المماثلة،

القادة 5: تعزيز ميكانيزمات العمل مع الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة والتعاون بين أعضائه مع مركز التعاون للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة للبحر المتوسط بمالقة، في كل مجالات أنشطته بمنطقة المتوسط، وخاصة تلك التي تهتم دول شمال إفريقيا،

المادة 6: دعم مشاركة أعضاء الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة للجهة في بنيات تسيير الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة، ولا سيما في المؤتمر العالمي للطبيعة، الجمعية العامة، المجلس، اللجان ومجموعات الخبراء،

المادة 7: اللجنة، والمقصود بها: "اللجنة الجهوية لأعضاء الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة بشمال إفريقيا"، كما تم تشكيلها، تتكون من أعضاء الدول بهذه المنطقة، بغية الحرص على إنجاز الأهداف المشار إليها أعلاه، إذ أن عدد أعضاء المكتب المنتخب خمسة (5)، أي واحدا عن كل دولة :

- السيدة فلوس أمينة من الجزائر يساعدها، السيدة بوسكين وحيدة،
 - السيد محمد محمود السيد من مصر، يساعده السيد محمد حسين عبد المنعم،
 - السيد بنيس عبد الهادي من المغرب، يساعده السيدة حمومي رحيمو،
 - السيد أرفزف هشام من تونس، يساعده السيدة زخامة ريم،
 - السيد القهواجي إبراهيم من ليبيا، يساعده السيد بورزيقة صالح.
- إذ أن منسق كل دولة يساعده (ها) نائب له (لها) والذي يمكنه أن يعوضه بالنيابة في حالة حدوث مانع يحول جون حضوره.

المادة 8: تنسيق أعمال اللجنة

يتم تنسيق أعمال اللجنة بواسطة منسق من بين الخمسة أعضاء الذين تم تعيينهم من لدن الأعضاء والممثلين لكل دولة. ويخضع التنسيق لمبدأ التناوب الدوري من دولة إلى أخرى.

إذ تعين كل دولة مرشحا لها لمهمة التنسيق خلال الفترة المحددة من لدن الأعضاء. وسيتم تحديد لائحة المنسقين خلال أول اجتماع للأعضاء، وهي لائحة خاضعة للتعديل خلال كل فترة وفق ما يراه الأعضاء في كل دولة.

فخلال الفترة الأولى من التنسيق، يعين الأعضاء إما بواسطة الانتخاب أو التصويت منسقا للجنة. وبالنسبة للفترات الأخرى، يعتمد الأعضاء على مبدأ التناوب الدوري الذي ينبغي احترامه من لدن كل الدول.

المادة 9: يركز تسيير أشغال اللجنة على:

(أ) وسائل التواصل باستعمال تكنولوجيات الإعلام الحديثة،

(ب) اللقاءات كلما كانت الفرصة سانحة بالنسبة لدولة ما،

(ج) المشاورات المباشرة، وخاصة إذا تعلق الأمر باتخاذ قرارات هامة.

- المادة 10:** تجمع اللجنة مرة كل سنتين بدعوة من منسقها في بلده وعلى هامش المندييات الجهوية لشمال إفريقيا للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة،
- المادة 11:** تعمل اللجنة جاهدة على تعبئة الموارد المالية الضرورية لتسيير اشغالها لدى دول الجهة، المنظمات الدولية والمتوسطة، بما في ذلك الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة.
- المادة 12:** تضع اللجنة برنامجا سنويا لأنشطتها وتنجز حصيلة سنوية لأعمالها، تنشر في نهاية شهر يناير وتعرضه كل سنتين خلال لقاءات الدول الأعضاء (المنتدى الجهوي للمحافظة والمؤتمر العالمي للطبيعة).



IUCN Council 2021-25

Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

(2nd Meeting)

Virtual meeting, Thursday 21 April 2022 from 13:00 to 15:35 UTC/GMT

GCC OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

No	Agenda Item	For information / discussion / decision
1	Approval of the Agenda	The Committee approved the agenda without modification or addition.
2	Presentation on Membership category of Subnational governments	Secretariat gave a brief presentation on the application process for the membership category of subnational governments.
3	Report of the Council Working Group on membership dues	<p>GCC thanked Maud Lelièvre and the Working Group on membership dues for their work, and noted that more time would be needed to make a precise recommendation on membership dues. GCC requested that the Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the table under section 2 of the Report to include the most recent figures of Members who have paid their dues; and • Submit the updated Report to Council. <p>GCC recommends to Council to consider carefully the different options. It also recommends that the FAC review the report due to the possible financial implications.</p>
4	Applications for IUCN membership	<p>The GCC reviewed 14 membership applications (13 that were filed by 31 December, received no objections from IUCN Members and fulfil the requirements of the IUCN Statutes and Regulations; and the application deferred from the GCC1 meeting in February) and recommends that Council:</p> <p>APPROVES the admission of 13 Members; and</p> <p>DEFERS the application from Arab Women Water Energy Environment Network Association until the Secretariat seeks additional information on its governance.</p> <p>(Annex 1 - List of organisations/institutions recommended for admission)</p> <p>GCC agreed to reformulate the question on the Sustainable use policy on the membership application to ensure more detailed and concrete answers from applicants. Imen Meliane and GCC, with Secretariat support, will work on a draft.</p> <p>GCC reinforced the importance of consulting the respective Regional Councillors for membership applications in advance of the GCC meetings to seek information and follow the due diligence process.</p>
5	Applications for change of membership category and notifications of name changes of IUCN Members	<p>The Committee reviewed the requests for change of membership category from twelve current IUCN Members and recommends that Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROVES the request from twelve IUCN Members to change their membership category (Annex 2); and • TAKES NOTE of the name changes of eight current IUCN Members (Annex 2)
6	Recognition of the: a) Interregional Committee for West and East Europe, North and Central Asia incl. appointment of a representative of Council on the committee; b) The North African Regional Committee	<p>GCC recommends that the IUCN Council:</p> <p>RECOGNISES the Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia RECOMMENDS to the Interregional Committee to amend Article 3.2 of its By-laws; and RECOGNISES the North Africa Regional Committee.</p>
7	GCC's input to the Council discussion on Priorities / Objectives of the Council 2022-25	<p>GCC agreed to form a working group on the discussion on Council Priorities and Objectives. The Group is composed by Imen Meliane, Christina Voigt, John Smaranda and Sixto Incháustegui, and will compile by email the GCC's members' inputs to the discussion by Monday 2 May.</p>

		Committee members were asked to provide input by COB on Monday 25 April.
8	Calendar of GCC meetings 2022	GCC Agreed to ask the Secretariat to circulate the dates by e-mail to Committee members who will take a decision immediately after Council in May 2022.
9	Report to Council	It was agreed that GCC reports should be presented in the format of decisions and action items. No detailed minutes are needed given that each meeting is recorded and can be referred to as necessary. No other items to be tabled with Council.
Council participants:		Regrets & Proxies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vivek Menon, Chair - Maud Lelièvre, Vice-Chair - Shaikha Salem Al Dhaheri (proxy to Maud after 1h) - Ana Di Pangracio (left after 1h) - Sixto Incháusteguí - Keping Ma - Imen Meliane - John Smaranda - Gloria Ujor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramiro Batzin Chojj – proxy to Imen Meliane - Christina Voigt – proxy to Imen Meliane - Carl Amirgulashvili – proxy to John Smaranda
		Secretariat:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grethel Aguilar, Deputy Director General - Sandrine Friedli Cela, IUCN Legal Adviser - Sabrina Nick - Louise Imbsen - Sarah Over - Fleurange Bieri

Report of the Council Working Group on Membership Dues

During the virtual part of the 107th Council meeting held on February 2022, the Council requested the Bureau to set up a working group (WG) to work with the Secretariat to enable Council to fully understand the membership dues issues. Two clear mandates of this group were agreed as follows:

1. Study the issues with regard to the recent increase of membership dues resulting from [2021 Congress Decision 152](#) adopting the IUCN Membership Dues Guide (hereafter referred to as “the Dues Guide”), taking into account the discussion during the February meeting of the 107th Council, paying particular attention to how Members’ budgets were computed, cases where Members’ dues increased by more than 100%, and how the Secretariat communicates with Members on such issues, and propose options to resolve them.
2. Study a) the dues for venue-based organisations and government agencies and b) Members facing difficult financial situations and not being able to pay their dues, and propose options to resolve them, in time to enable Council to submit proposals for approval by IUCN Members by electronic vote before the next Congress as requested by [2021 Congress Decision 152](#).

This report is to respond to the first mandate of this working group, to be submitted to the Council by 20 April 2022.

This report is structured in three chapters:

1. Background and a brief summary of the voting procedure that led to the new dues guide
2. The analysis of the impacts of the new dues guide and the situation on current complaints from members
3. Possible options and recommendations from the WG.

General principles on membership dues in the Statutes

Art 20 (f) of IUCN’s Statutes -It is one of the functions of the IUCN World Conservation Congress to determine the dues of Members of IUCN.

Regulation 22: Dues for Members in Category A shall be established by the World Conservation Congress and be calculated for the period until the next World Congress on the basis of the latest available percentage assessed for States concerned in the budget of the United Nations.

Regulation 23: “Dues for Members in Categories B, C and D shall be established by the World Congress on the proposal of the Council”.

Rights and obligations of Members: Article 12 (c) of IUCN’s Statutes Members shall have the obligation inter alia: ... (iii) to pay membership dues as prescribed in the Regulations; and (iv) to provide to IUCN such information as is required for the calculation of their dues.

IUCN Membership Dues Guide is adopted by IUCN World Conservation Congress pursuant to article 20 of IUCN’s Statutes (The current IUCN Membership Dues guide was exceptionally adopted by e-vote prior to Congress in view of the postponement of the Congress due to the COVID-19 Pandemic)

1. Background and a brief summary of the voting procedure that led to the new dues guide

Historical former council (2016-2021)

During the 94th Council meeting in April 2018, the Governance and Constituency Committee and the Finance and Audit Committee decided to establish a joint Task Force to consider various issues related to membership dues. The Task Force was established in October 2018, and the TOR of the Membership Dues Task Force included “a reassessment of the basis for determining the membership dues of Members in category B and C”.

The Task Force analysed the problems with the dues scale at that time, proposed alternatives and tested the new model using a sample of 400 members. The Task Force concluded with three key recommendations and developed a new dues scale. The three key recommendations were:

- Move from using operating expenditure to total expenditure as the basis for determining the level of dues;
- Introduce a lower dues group for Members with low levels of total expenditure (below USD 100,000);
- Use the same basis of assessment for Members in category C, Indigenous Peoples 'Organizations, as for Members in category B, National and International non-governmental organisations.

With these recommendations, a new scale was developed (see Annex 1 for more details on the new scale and the methodology). During Membership consultation two issues were raised:

- A suggestion to exclude on-granted funds from total expenditure: This was not accepted by the Task Force.
- Use the average of more than one year total expenditure: This was accepted by the Task Force and subsequently an average of the last three years of total expenditure was used by the Secretariat to determine the membership dues of each Member.

It was also noted through the 400-sample exercise that if there were no changes in the dues scale and if the re-assessment had been based on the current operating expenditure of Members, it would have resulted in higher increases than applying the new scale. This was because no routine reassessment process had been introduced and as a consequence a Member who joined many years ago could still be paying the same level of dues that was decided when it first joined, even if its operating expenditure had since increased significantly.

Adoption by the members by an e-vote

After a number of consultations and approval by Council, the new Dues Guide was approved by Members through an e-vote in February 2021 (94% Government house, 96% NG house).

Request and reaction of Members following the invoicing of dues in November 2021 (mandate of the new board)

According to the applicability clause of the Dues Guide, the “Membership Dues Guide is applicable for membership dues as from 2022, until a revised Guide is adopted by the next World Conservation Congress

Many members were concerned about the change in the scale. Several Board/Council members asked for a debate and an analysis of the member's demands.

2. The analysis of the impacts of the re-assessment and the new dues guide and the situation on current complaints from members

Applying the new dues guide and re-assessing membership dues based on the most recent financial statements of the last three years resulted in decrease of dues of 344 Members, 179 unchanged, 571 with an increase between 1-39% (average increase of 10%), 91 with an increase between 40-99% (average increase of 67%), 149 with an increase between 100-999% (average increase of 303%), and 35 with an increase over 1000% (average increase of 1166%). The below table summarizes this impact as well as the number of Members that have already paid their dues as of 25 March 2022.

Note: the attached table will be updated before the Council meeting

% of dues increase based on the re-assessment and new Dues guide	Members (invoiced)	Membership who have paid their dues as of 28 April 2022 (Kindly note that this number is constantly increasing)	Percentage of members who paid their dues as of 25 March 2022(%)
Dues decreased	344	220	64
Unchanged	179	84	46.9
1-39% increase	571	261	45.7
40-99% increase	91	57	62.6
100-999% increase	149	73	49
1000%+ increase	35	5	14.3
Sub total	1,369	700	51.1
Special cases (33 WWF paying collective dues)	33	33	100.0
New Members admitted in 2022	19		
	1,421	733	51.6

It was noted that these increases are due to the fact that a systematic re-assessment had never taken place. Many Members had not submitted updated declarations of operating expenditure since joining IUCN (since 1948 for some), resulting in many Members being categorized in a dues group that did not reflect the reality of the organization to-date. This has been changed with the re-assessment and application of the new Dues Guide

After the 2022 invoices were sent to all Members in November 2021, the Secretariat received 105 queries as of 25 March, 2022. Among these, 36 have been resolved, 27 are currently being investigated, and 42 will receive a personalised letter clarifying their cases. For especially high increases, a call between the Secretariat team and the respective Members representatives is recommended.

The WG focused on the 184 members that face a high increase (more than 100% increase). Among this group, 73 Members have already paid, 54 Members contacted the Secretariat, out of which 6

issues were solved, and 48 queries are pending or are in the process of being solved. These numbers are as of 25 March 2022, and are constantly being updated.

The main areas of concern from these enquiries are:

- Why have my organization's dues increased?
- What was the methodology for the changes in dues?
- Would it be possible to re-calculate my organization's dues?
- Indication of withdrawal

The Secretariat is responding to the enquiries one by one.

It should also be noted that some members have requested to change their status to affiliate member in order to avoid a significant increase in membership fees, thus losing their voting rights.

3. Possible options and recommendations from the WG.

Proposal A: Putting the membership dues guide to a re-vote

The WG considered the possibility of amending the Dues Guide through putting it to a vote of the Members.

As per the Secretariat's analyses, the cost and time for taking this course would include, but not be limited to:

- WG to define new changes with the support from Finance, Legal, Governance and Membership Unit to analyse the appropriateness (vis a vis the changes made by the previous Task Force and approved by the Members), impact and application of any new changes to the model;
- Publish the proposed changes (revised guide) in three languages and communicate to the membership;
- Since this is a change from what was already voted by the Congress (with 95% approval rate) proposed changes would need to be published and consulted and well explained with clear justification as to why Council is putting this to a re-vote when it was voted and approved by a large majority of Members;
- Voting process to take place;
- If approved by Members, implement second dues re-assessment based on changes to the model;
- Implementation of the changes including communications
- Important to note that membership dues changes cannot be retroactively applied as almost half of the Members have already paid and all Members have been invoiced, so this would mean introducing the new scale with effect from 2024 given that the reassessment would need to take place in 2023.

Proposal B: Putting in place general guidelines to resolve issues on a case by case basis, within the scope of the new Dues Guide and without going through a re-vote

The options below are not mutually exclusive, and there will be overlap between them – especially for option *i*. The Working Group considers that in developing the Dues Guidelines these different alternatives may be presented in parallel, or as examples.

i. Apply flexibility to organizations with broader mandates, such as venue-based organisations (i.e. universities, museums, etc.) in applying total expenditure only related explicitly to the mission of IUCN.

The dues of a university could be assessed on the basis of the expenditure of the department or faculty that is actively involved in conservation and sustainability with IUCN. The Secretariat is already making this distinction and adjusting the dues of the universities concerned. For other organisations or institutions such as zoos or museums, distinguishing between the conservation part of the organisation and other activities is not so simple. Accounting practices vary greatly between these organizations, while some are part of larger entities (e.g. municipal or city zoos or botanical gardens). Some zoo associations, however, such as AZA – Association of Zoos and Aquariums (USA), already have guidelines for measuring conservation investment of their members, and represent a case worth studying in more detail. The key decision would be the definition of “conservation investment.”

Finally, two options already being implemented by Members from venue-based organizations are to register as an Affiliate IUCN Member or to register the charity arm of the organization (e.g., a Foundation affiliated with a zoo). Becoming an Affiliate has the drawback of not having a vote or being able to support a motion at Congress, while not all such organizations have the option or the interest of creating a charity arm to join IUCN.

This type of calculation could also be adopted for NGOs that do not have conservation as a priority objective. Example: sports federation (underwater sports, hiking, etc.)

ii. Provide flexibility on payment schedule and articulate to Members facing high increase

Membership dues are payable in advance and payment shall be received by the 1st of January. However, Members have the whole year to pay before they lose any rights. In accordance with article 13 (a) of the statutes *“The rights of a Member in connection with elections, voting and motions shall ipso facto be suspended when the dues of that Member are one year in arrears. If the dues of a Member are two years in arrears, the matter shall be referred to the World Congress which may rescind all the remaining rights of the Member concerned.”*

A Member may therefore delay payment or agree on a payment plan allowing them to pay the dues in several instalments until the year-end, without any penalty or consequences to their Member rights.

During this transition phase, it is proposed as an option to extend to two years this period (excluding certain types of votes to offer a concrete solution while avoiding lack membership withdrawal). A potential deadline could be set for June 2023.

Proposal C: Putting in place general guidelines to resolve issues on a case by case basis, within the scope of the new Dues Guide requiring a re-vote

iii. Fixed fee for venue-based organisations

As a temporary measure until a full working solution is found, apply a fixed fee [of CHF 5030] to venue based organisations, regardless of the organisation's expenditure. This follows a proposal based on work undertaken by the previous Membership Dues Task Force. The amount proposed corresponded to group 7 of previous NGO/IPO dues scale.

During the 97th Council (October 2019) several Council members raised concerns about this option (such as a flat fee for diverse groups like universities, opening the door to other categories of Members asking for the same treatment, value of institutions) and mandated the new Council to look into this issue. As previously mentioned in this report, it is now the task of this WG to study this matter and make recommendations.

v. Define a different form of dues calculation for venue-based organization where cost for infrastructure management for example can be distinguished and not included in the total expenditure for dues calculation.

iv. Allow for payments to be made over several years

Members who were not expecting this increase are unlikely to have budgeted for the amount. Allowing for this year's increase to be included in future payments to spread the cost over the coming two years enabling them to be paid until the end of the following year without taking away the possibility of voting..

v. Increase by stratum

Apply a stepped increase to the dues for Members whose dues group has increased considerably. For example, if a Member has moved from dues group 3 to dues group 8, apply that increase gradually until the next Congress.

2022 – move to group 4 (Move up only 1 group since they were not expecting this increase, they are unlikely to have budgeted)

2023 move to group 6

2024 move to group 8

vi. Place a cap on the dues increase

Limit the increase in dues to [100%]

vi. Focus and accelerate the work of the second mandate of this WG

Accelerating the work of the second mandate of this WG (reference to the previous council working group 2016-2021), which is to “Study a) the dues for venue-based organisations and government

agencies and b) Members facing difficult financial situations and not being able to pay their dues, and propose options to resolve them”, will provide part of the solution as it overlaps with some of the above solutions.

This mandate would also address the issue of bringing in new Members who are in this category (i.e. Zoos) who are currently put off by the high level of dues they would need to pay.

Summary of options and implications

Option	Requires e-vote by Members	Technical implications
Put the Dues Guide to a re-vote	Yes	See Proposal A paragraph above
Apply flexibility to organizations with broader mandates (eg University faculty)	No	1. Request financial statements for relevant faculty; 2. Finance Unit to analyse and determine dues group; 3. Amend and re-send invoice Note that some venue based organizations have already paid
Provide flexibility on payment schedule for this year	No	Determine payment plan Follow-up if plan not adhered to.
Apply a fixed fee to venue based organisations	Yes	1. Methodology for fixed fee to be developed 2. Analyse membership to determine venue-based organisations. 3. Implement the e-vote
Provide flexibility on payment schedule over several years	Yes	1. Finance to agree schedule and send paperwork 2. Follow-up any non-payments 3. Implement the e-vote
Increase by stratum	Yes	1. Develop and agree increase schedule 2. Follow-up 3. Implement the e-vote
Define a different form of due calculation for venue based organizations	Yes	1. Develop and agree on the new methodology 2. Estimate financial scenario 3. Implement the e-vote
Place a cap on the increase (with a limit of member dues increase by 100%)	Yes	1. Agree on the cap 2. Finance/Membership Unit to recalculate dues and analyse the impact. 3. Implement e-vote
Focus on the work of the WG mandate	No – already in the decision	

Proposal D: Proactive communications

The WG recommends that for those Members who have over 100% increase of membership dues to implement a proactive communication. This would include:

For the Secretariat: not only responding to their queries in a timely manner, but also reaching out to those who have not paid with a personalized reminder and offering consultation if needed.

Recommendation: It would be desirable for all members to have a personalised response by early July 2022

Proposal E: Dues for the new membership category “Sub-national Authorities”

At the 2021 Congress in Marseille, Members voted to create a new category for subnational governments in IUCN membership ([WCC 2020 Dec 138](#)). The dues scale for this category was approved through Decision 138 and [WCC 2020 Dec 152](#) (the IUCN Dues Guide) and is the same to the one of the Government agencies with State Members. The Groups are based on the Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations 2019–2021.

Government agencies and Subnational governments – Group A:

Table 3: Government agencies where the State is a Member of IUCN and Subnational governments – Group A

Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,370	3,560	5,440	7,430	8,860	11,890	14,860

Membership dues are expressed in Swiss Francs (CHF) and include an increase corresponding to the average of the 2016 to 2019 Swiss Consumer Price Index (0.35%)².

The membership dues of subnational governments are governed by the scale for “Government agencies where the State is a Member of IUCN”, irrespective of whether the State is a Member or not. For 2021, dues for members in this category, will be based on the above scale.

The WG recommends that a review be carried out in a year's time to consider whether there is a need to revise this scale

Report signed by :
 Maud Lelièvre
 Jon Paul Rodriguez
 Keping Ma
 Ana Di Pangracio
 Rick Bates



**CEESP Steering Committee Additional Members
2021-2025
For Approval by Council**



Monipher Musasa (Malawi), Regional Vice Chair, Africa

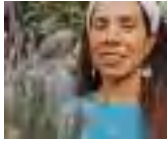
Growing up in a community that lived outside a protected area Monipher has, from a young age, learnt to appreciate the rich biodiversity of her country, Malawi, which led her to pursue a career in conservation. Monipher has considerable experience in conservation policy, having worked for the government of Malawi in its implementation of programmes and initiatives that fulfil its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). She is an experienced coordinator and negotiator, having negotiated for several years on CBD and its protocols for Malawi, and she has extensive knowledge on linking best practices learnt from national level implementation into international policy negotiations. She is currently IFAW's International Policy Advisor, Africa She holds a Master of Philosophy in Conservation Leadership from University of Cambridge in the UK, with special interests in integration of conservation and development, local community property rights to land and natural resources (ownership, control, access and use), ecosystem valuations and economic and social incentives for conservation for the poor and vulnerable sections of society



Swetha Stotra Bhashyam (India), Youth

Swetha is a budding wildlife biologist from India. She is dedicated towards working in both the grass-root and the international policy levels to help conserve biodiversity and wildlife. Her wildlife conservation projects in India have included fighting against illegal encroachments into protected areas, advocating for conserving new habitats for otters, tigers and the critically endangered long-billed vultures. She also conducted one of the first studies on the stump-tailed macaques. Swetha is a member of the steering committee of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and works on policy issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Previously Steering Committee Members Approved by Council



Ameyali Ramos (Mexico), Deputy Chair, CEESP

Ameyali Ramos has been working on social and environmental governance, international policy and human rights issues for over 20 years. Ameyali supports Indigenous peoples and local communities in their advocacy for self-determination, rights and opportunities in international and national policy spaces, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN, and UNFCCC. Ameyali's background in environmental policy (PhD and MSc University of Oxford) and environmental and social governance (BA from University of British Columbia) support her work in influencing global conservation priorities and policies to promote human and environmental well-being. Ameyali is currently Deputy Chair of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), International Policy Coordinator for the ICCA Consortium, and Senior Advisor for the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative (ISFMI). Ameyali is committed to supporting efforts to promote transformative and tangible socio-environmental change grounded in human rights based approaches.



Elise Huffer (Fiji), Regional Vice Chair, Oceania

Elise works as a culture, heritage and development consultant in Fiji and the Pacific Islands. She was formerly the Culture Adviser at the Pacific Community (SPC), for a period of 10 years (2008-2017) providing technical advice on cultural policy, cultural industries and heritage to 22 Pacific Island countries. Prior to joining SPC, Elise was Associate Professor at the University of the South Pacific (USP - a regional university with 12 member States) where she designed and taught the Pacific Studies graduate programme. She is an Adjunct Associate Professor at the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at the USP and the Vice-Chair Oceania of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy. She is a Fiji citizen and has been living in the Pacific Islands region for 35 years.



Michael Painter (USA), Regional Vice Chair, North America

Michael Painter is an ecological anthropologist, with a Ph.D. from the University of Florida. His long-term research interests have focused on the social and economic factors that shape how people use land and natural resources. After completing his Ph.D., Michael worked at the

Institute for Development Anthropology, a private, non-profit research and education institute dedicated to integrating social science perspectives into conservation and development initiatives. He was also a technical advisor to the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks, where he led a team that monitored the impacts of Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). Michael has worked with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) since 1997, except for a two-year period at the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, from 2015-2017. At WCS, Michael played diverse roles, including country director, first in Bolivia, then in Peru, and director of the Amazon program. Upon moving to the US, Michael worked as an associate director of the Latin America and Caribbean program, and director of what was then called the Conservation and Quality of Human Life initiative. In these roles, he focused helping WCS build effective conservation partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and undertook several innovative initiatives with Indigenous organizations, supporting their efforts to strengthen their ability to engage more effectively with government agencies, donors, and private companies. He helped establish the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR) and has represented WCS in CIHR. He was also part of the group that helped set up the WCS Institutional Review Board, a federally registered body responsible for reviewing human subjects research conducted by WCS, to ensure that the organization complies with all U.S. federal and international standards. In 2015, Michael joined the staff of Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, where he was a Program Officer in the Andes Amazon Initiative (AAI), of the Environmental Conservation Program. In this role, he worked with grantees to develop proposals and support the monitoring and implementation of the resulting activities. He also assisted in preparing proposals to the Moore board that secured additional funding for AAI to support the consolidation of protected areas and indigenous lands, and address threats posed by poorly planned and implemented large-scale infrastructure. In 2017, Michael returned to WCS as a senior technical advisor. He serves as a member of WCS's Social Safeguards Management Team and chairs the WCS Institutional Review Board, Michael also provides support to field programs on issues related to human livelihoods and governance.



Maria Moreno de Los Rios (Ecuador/Spain) , Regional Vice Chair, Meso & South America

María Moreno de los Ríos is a Spanish-Ecuadorian environmental biologist with more than 15 years of experience in international development work, with emphasis on socio-environmental and gender issues. She has worked with multi- and bilateral agencies (UNDP, AECID) and leading NGOs in South America. Actually, she is Senior Programme Manager for the LAC Hub in Hivos. Between 2017-2021, María was the Regional Governance and Equity Programme Officer in IUCN-SUR and focal point for the CEESP. She led the Amazon Green List project, where the NRGF was implemented for the first time in LAC and provided close support to the dissemination of the Gender-based violence and environment linkages initiative.

María has been a volunteer in various organizations and networks since she was 14 years old, highlighting the support to the Science Panel for the Amazon, the Core Group of the Network of Women in Conservation of Latin America and the Caribbean, member of the Steering Committee of the Leadership Program for Women in Conservation of Colorado State University, and member of the LAC Women Major Group, among others. María has master's degrees in Ibero-American International Relations and in International Development Cooperation (UPV-HEGOA Institute)



Ritu Dhingra (India), Regional Vice Chair, East and Southern Asia

Ritu Dhingra has over three decades of experience in researches related to environmental law, botany, biodiversity, forests, sustainable development, Indian traditions and environmental conservation. She holds a lawyer license from Bar Council of Delhi. She has written three books as a trilogy on environmental jurisprudence, floral biodiversity and Indian traditions and environmental conservation consecutively. She has authored many papers on environmental law, ecofeminism, forest conservation, smart cities, sustainable development, climate change, climate refugees, environmental defenders, loss of biodiversity, traditional knowledge systems, conservation of biodiversity, green energy, customary laws and environmental conservation, Ritu holds a PHD in Environmental laws from The NorthCap University Gurugram, Haryana, India with topic Sustainable Development and Laws Relating to Bio-Diversity and Forest Conservation: An Analytical Study in Indian Perspective. She also has a Bachelor honours degree in botany from University of Delhi, India, Bachelor's degree in law from university of Delhi, India, Master's degree in law from Kurukshetra University, India, Master's degree in sociology from Meerut University, Meerut, India, Post Graduate diploma in Environmental Law and Policy from National Law University Delhi and WWF Delhi, Post Graduate diploma in Ecology and Environment from IIEE Delhi. She has a certificate in Spanish language from Cervantes, Delhi. She had been a practicing lawyer in the High Court of Delhi and Supreme Court of India. She is an environmental law and policy consultant at a legal firm in Delhi. She has drafted and taught courses on law at few universities in Delhi NCR region. She is also the founder of Envirodelhi an environmental conservation establishment dedicated to promote sustainable living by promoting innovative ideas. She is a member of IUCN five commissions IUCN World Commission on Environmental law(WCEL), Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM). She is also a member of European Environmental Law Forum (EELF).



Luc Bas, (Belgium), Regional Vice Chair, Europe

Luc is the Head of Coordination and Strategy at the European Environment Agency. Until June 2021 he was the European Regional Director for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature(IUCN) managing the largest membership-region of IUCN with over 360 governments and ngo's . He was also representing the Union towards the EU institutions, managing the Brussels Office of 15 Staff and providing leadership to the EU Policy Interventions of IUCN. The Brussels office is also responsible for the Development and implementation of the wider European Program which includes leading work on Nature-based-Solutions and uptake in EU programs and policy, providing IUCN knowledge support including Red List of Species and Green List of Protected Areas. Under his leadership IUCN has also become a key bridge builder between environment and farmers and foresters organisations.

Early in his career, Luc has worked as an Adviser on international sustainable development policies in both the Belgium Federal and Flemish Governments and represented the Government at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the OECD national SD experts panel, the Belgium Federal Council, and at various interregional networks on sustainable development.



Galeo Saintz, South Africa, Chair, Theme on Environmental Peacebuilding

Galeo is an independent conservation, trails and nature-peace advisor. He is founder/co-founder of multiple conservation and trails related initiatives in his home country of South Africa, and Founding Chair of the World Trails Network based in Switzerland, and human-wildlife conflict initiative, the Wild Peace Alliance.

Galeo has orchestrated numerous conservation related expeditions to raise awareness for human-wildlife conflict issues relating to rhino and wolves amongst others. His experience in media includes co-producing the documentary film “Wolf OR-7 Expedition” and overseeing communication channels for multiple NGOs he has helped found. He has coordinated multicounty conferences for trails and consulted in the development of trail standards for Nepal, and shaped the strategic vision for Green Flag Trails International.

His research interest includes the confluence point between nature, peace and economics, conservation funding mechanisms, the confluence between trails and conservation, and trails and technology. He is actively pursuing the development of an international Nature Peace Index. Galeo gives regular public talks and presentations at international congresses. He holds an MSc from Schumacher College, UK.



Jennifer (Jing) Tauli Corpuz (Philippines), Chair, Indigenous People & Environment

Jennifer Tauli Corpuz, from the Kankana-ey Igorot People of Mountain Province in the Philippines, and a lawyer by profession, is the Global Policy and Advocacy Lead for Nia Tero. She is the former coordinator of the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights and Policy Advocacy Program of Tebtebba – Indigenous Peoples’ International Center for Policy Research and Education. She is passionate about developing capacities of the next generation of Indigenous leaders. Jennifer graduated from the UP College of Law and obtained her Master of Laws (Ll.M.) from the Indigenous Peoples’ Law and Policy (IPLP) Program of The University of Arizona at Tucson, Arizona. She was the 2012 Indigenous Intellectual Property Fellow at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and since then has been an active participant in the WIPO IGC negotiations on the protection of traditional knowledge. She was involved as negotiator and expert for the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), representing indigenous peoples, at the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).



Melanie Zurba (Canada), Chair, Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights

Professor Zurba’s (she/her) work focuses on projects that are developed and implemented in collaboration with communities. Professor Zurba has worked collaboratively with Indigenous communities in Canada and abroad on projects focusing on co-management of species and protected areas, shared forest tenure agreements, Clean Environment Commission hearings for water regulation, land use and occupancy mapping studies, food sovereignty, health promotion and wellbeing, and land-based learning and curriculum development. Her work has also contributed to public discussion on what “reconciliation” means in Canada through her work on learning and relationship building through the shared-governance of land. Professor Zurba is also interested in how global policy frameworks affect community participation in the day-to-day management of the environment.



Neil Dawson (UK)Theme on Human Wellbeing & Sustainable Livelihoods

Neil Dawson (Scotland, UK) was a Steering Committee member (2016-2021) for the [IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy \(CEESP\)](#), for which he chairs the theme on Human Wellbeing and Sustainable Livelihoods. Neil is a [research fellow](#) with [The Global Environmental Justice Group](#) at the University of East Anglia (UEA) in the UK and the European School of Political and Social Sciences (ESPOL) in Lille, France. His research uses mixed-method approaches to explore wellbeing and environmental justice among rural populations, particularly poor and marginalised social and ethnic groups, in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and South America. Recently Neil’s work has explored the complexity and potential contribution of Indigenous and local communities’ knowledge systems to the governance of biodiversity conservation, climate change, agriculture and sustainable development. Neil gained a PhD from the School of International Development at UEA in 2013, but before working on the social and political dimensions of conservation held several jobs as an ecologist and nature reserve warden, so has now spent 20 years working in conservation in various roles.



Jacob Park (USA), Theme on Economics and Regenerative Finance

Dr. Park is Associate Professor in Castleton University’s College of Business who specializes in the social and environmental dimensions of innovation, entrepreneurship, and international business, with special expertise/interests in emerging economies in Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Caribbean regions. He serves as the Associate Editor at the Journal of Social Entrepreneurship and on the editorial boards of Business Strategy and the Environment journal and Emerald Emerging Market Case Studies. His co-edited book, *Entrepreneurial, Innovative and Sustainable Ecosystems*, was published by Springer in 2018, while the *Crisis of Global Environmental Governance: Towards a New Political Economy of Sustainability* was published in 2008 by Routledge and *Ecology of the New Economy: Sustainable Transformation of Global Information Technology, Communication, and Electronics Industries* was published in 2002 by Routledge/Greenleaf Publishing.



Emmanuel Nuesiri, (Cameroon), Natural Resource Governance Framework

Dr. Emmanuel Nuesiri is an Associate Lecturer at the African Leadership University (ALU) Mauritius. He holds a bachelors' degree in Environmental Science from the University of Buea, Cameroon; masters in Environment and Development from the University of Cambridge, and a

doctorate in Environmental Governance from the University of Oxford. He has teaching and field research experience from Africa, Europe, and the United States. He has been a resource person and consultant for a number of environmental organizations including Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Luc Hoffmann Institute, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and the UN Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). He has also been a member of IUCN CEESP since 2013, and a member of the NRGF working group since 2015 contributing to the production of the NRGF conceptual papers, the NRGF strategic plans 2016-2020 and 2021-2024, the NRGF-ROAM correspondence analysis, and taking the lead in the design and establishment of the NRGF community of practice, while contributing to the design of the TGER Governance Learning Network and Platform.



Mahnaz Kadhemi (Bahrain), Regional Vice Chair, West Asia

Environmental Citizenship Program, Bahrain Women Association for Human Development

I spent the past 16 years immersed by my passion for preserving our Mother Earth, I had pledged to spend my time enhancing the public awareness of today's critically important environmental issues and strive to educate people to make conscious eco-friendly decisions and lifestyle choices. Among others, my activism is focused on Micro-Plastic pollution and water consumption behavior, in both local, regional and international context.

Although I had spent 36 years in the corporate world (between Corporate Banking and Law), I could not belittle the importance of everyone's foothold and participation into reversing the damage caused by modern society. Such ethos I vow to teach my children and grandchildren - every little conscious gesture matters.

In our initiatives, we are strong believers that the cornerstone to the success of all proposed interventions and solutions is working in alignment with human intrinsic values and our human instinct in believing that the Planet belongs to us all without any barriers



Iben Munck (USA), Executive Officer, CEESP

Iben Munck is the Executive Officer for IUCN's *Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy*, as well as Executive and Communications Manager for Conservation International's *Center for Communities and Conservation*. She holds a Masters Degree in Nonprofit Management and speaks French, German, Danish, and English. She serves on the Advisory Council of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, a wild ocean place near an urban world, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Iben's first career was in tourism, leading land tours in Morocco, Thailand, France, England, Scotland, Costa Rica, and the USA. She then spent four years at sea as an excursion manager on Cunard's cruise ships, observing the often negative environmental, economic, and social impacts of ill-considered development along coastlines, and the frequent damage to local small businesses by large tourism corporations. Decades of travel and living in different cultures and countries provided her with a deep commitment to community empowerment and nature conservation. She changed careers to focus on nature conservation, working in a variety of roles for the International Fund for Animal Welfare, including responding to marine mammal strandings around Cape Cod, cleaning oiled seabirds, and as the organization's Elephant Program Officer, before taking a position with Conservation International. She owns a lodging business on Cape Cod, providing her with a deep understanding of the local tourism-driven economy and allowing her to share her love for the exceptional beauty of Cape Cod with friends and travelers.

Brief on the proposed collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies

1. Key points

- Highest senior management engagement with TotalEnergies (including at Board level) is established which will facilitate IUCN ability to influence the company
- The overarching premise of this engagement is to work with a leading energy major who have already publicly acknowledged impact of their industry, the need for change and who have committed to actions consistent with the ambition of the Paris Agreement to speed their transition to a decarbonised, sustainable energy future.
- The consultation process shows mixed perceptions of the company among the Members.
- Many French Members expressed concerns with a future collaboration based upon concerns that TotalEnergies does not adhere to national regulations, that the company's biodiversity commitments are not robust enough, and some expressed reservations that a collaboration with IUCN would help TotalEnergies to be more ambitious in achieving its net zero carbon commitments.
- Other concerns shared during the consultation could be considered as an argument for stronger collaboration with a view to further accelerating TotalEnergies transition away from fossil fuels towards sustainable energy
- Strategic engagement with TotalEnergies has been discussed with the IUCN Council and the Private Sector Task Force since early 2019
- This engagement is guided by the IUCN [Extractive Sector Operational Framework](#) developed with Council since 2019, and follows IUCN's [Operational Guidelines for Business Engagement](#)
- IUCN French National Committee and French members have been well informed since the start of discussions with TotalEnergies and have exchanged directly with the Secretariat.
- A monitoring system will be put in place and an exit clause allows IUCN to walk away at any point in the relationship.
- IUCN will publically report on progress and keep the right to express its own views and opinions on TotalEnergies activities and new developments.

2. IUCN positioning on Extractives sector (operational framework) & benefits for the institution

The Secretariat drafted the IUCN Extractives Sector Operational Framework in 2019, to bring greater coherence and consistency to IUCN's work with this important sector. The Framework was discussed with the full Council in March 2019, and with the Private Sector Task Force (PSTF) in subsequent Council Meetings. The overarching objectives as laid out in the Framework are to:

1. Drive the sector toward a low carbon economic development model, while highlighting the risks of any negative consequences on people and nature.
2. Reduce negative impacts from extractive activities on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and natural resource dependent livelihoods; and
3. Aim for the highest possible biodiversity net gain related to extractive sector operations, as well as additional conservation benefits derived from improved land and sea management;

As part of the Operational Framework, IUCN's positioning has evolved to include qualifiers associated with working with companies that a) align with the Paris Agreement, and b) have a decarbonisation plan. TotalEnergies meets these threshold benchmarks, and this has been externally validated by the [Transition Pathway Initiative](#).

During the UNFCCC COP 26 much discussion was given to the importance of "radical collaboration" or "radical partnerships" – i.e. recognition that to solve these major challenges we need to work with very

different partners to raise awareness and bring about change. The oil and gas sector will need to be actively involved in the energy transition.

IUCN works with key partners to raise ambition further – and this collaboration helps position us to do so. This will include improving biodiversity management, extending protections to additional areas important for conservation, and raising decarbonisation ambition to align with 1.5C, and we believe we can best achieve this by working directly in collaboration with TotalEnergies. Through this engagement, we also aim to influence the role of the broader energy sector to accelerate the energy transition and reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

More information regarding IUCN’s work with the extractives sector can be found [here](#).

3. Context

IUCN has been in discussions regarding collaboration with TotalEnergies (TE) for the past two years. Initial interest was to support TE in improving their biodiversity management, and expanded to include a concerted effort on accelerating the energy transition and decarbonisation. Such an engagement was considered complementary to IUCN’s existing collaboration with Shell, and as a way to expand impact into other relevant companies in the oil and gas sector.

Exploratory discussions began during the Convention on Biological Diversity COP 14th meeting in Egypt, in November 2018. A small delegation from TE visited IUCN HQ in late February of 2019, followed by IUCN staff (Global Director of NbS, Director of BBP, Climate Change Coordinator, Senior Programme Manager) attended meetings with a range of TotalEnergies staff and leadership in Paris, and separately with the leadership of the IUCN French National Committee, in July 2019. Subsequently a delegation from TE came to IUCN HQ in Feb 2020, meeting with a broad range of IUCN staff, including the Acting Director General. A follow-up virtual meeting was held between IUCN DG and a member of the TE Executive Committee in September 2020.

TE agreed to provide IUCN with funding (~150,000 EUR) to carry out a “Project Design and Socialization Phase” which was initiated early in 2021, with the intent of socializing the collaboration with relevant stakeholders, designing a scope of work, and furthering the necessary due diligence. This phase aimed at defining potential engagement opportunities to further reduce the group’s biodiversity and climate footprint and engaging with key IUCN members to contribute and clarify conditions under which such a relationship can take place and be beneficial over time. Both parties acknowledged that carrying out this phase did not imply moving forward, and either party could opt to not continue.

IUCN Secretariat discussed this approach and progress at multiple times with the Private Sector Task Force of IUCN Council, including in March 2019, October 2019 and February 2020.

4. Consultation of IUCN members in France, Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and India

Overview

The consultation took place between 21 September and 21 October 2021 through an online questionnaire. It was addressed to IUCN Members located in France, where TotalEnergies is headquartered, and Members in countries where the company’s work will have significant impacts in the coming years, including Uganda, Mozambique, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea and India. Additional voluntary responses were received from IUCN members in other geographies (e.g. The Netherlands and Australia) and their contributions were differentiated as such. IUCN Secretariat decided to narrow the scope of its consultation to critical geographies due to limited time and resources. Finally, the IUCN Secretariat has also consulted members already partnering with TotalEnergies on conservation issues. Overall, 50 responses from IUCN members

have been gathered out of the 135 members targeted, representing a ratio of 37% and four voluntary responses from other geographies not targeted by the present consultation¹.

Objectives

The summary report of IUCN member's consultation was aimed at informing the development of the collaboration as well as current negotiations between the two institutions, and to:

- ❖ Capture IUCN Members' views, perceptions and concerns on a potential collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies
- ❖ Convey IUCN Members' main positions and considerations in regards to a potential collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies
- ❖ Understand IUCN Members' arguments, concerns and demands, while identifying areas where there is room for improvement.
- ❖ Suggest actions that could bridge the current gaps of some Members' concerns and demands in regards to the climate, biodiversity and social challenges.
- ❖ Ensure key stakeholders are informed and engaged in a transparent manner that goes beyond IUCN's operational procedures.

Initial Reflections from the consultation (see accompanying draft report)

- While TotalEnergies' aspiration to become a multi-energy company is generally recognized, respondents generally consider that TotalEnergies' lacks robust climate and biodiversity commitments and credible strategies to realistically reach global climate and biodiversity goals.
- Recognition among respondents of misalignment between TotalEnergies' climate and biodiversity strategies.
- Respondents are generally not convinced of TotalEnergies' willingness and ability to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 in line with global climate goals while safeguarding biodiversity and contributing to reduce the company biodiversity footprint.
- French members consider that the company is not on track to meet Paris Agreement goals to keep global warming well below 2°C with best efforts to reach 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels by 2050.
- Most French members have expressed unfavourable opinions or reservations regarding a collaboration with TotalEnergies, and is believed to be highly risky for IUCN's reputation
- Non-French members shared a more diverse set of opinions regarding a proposed collaboration. While some of them negatively perceived TotalEnergies activities developing new oil and gas projects, including in protected areas, some respondents consider that a collaboration could have benefits such as reduction of long term biodiversity impacts and the inclusion of local stakeholders—local authorities, communities, indigenous communities, during and after the lifespan of the project.
- There is a general agreement on the immediate need to deploy renewable energy projects while ensuring that they will contribute to an affordable and inclusive energy transition. In other words, they consider that the economic development needs should not hinder the low carbon transition in developing countries.

5. Proposed IUCN – TotalEnergies Global Agreement Vision and Objectives

Long term Goal: TotalEnergies has reduced its local and global footprint on biodiversity through better management practices and has embarked on a nature-positive track in support of the global biodiversity framework, and has taken ambitious actions on climate change through transitioning to a low carbon

¹ The total responses include 27 responses from the French members (representing ~40% of national Members), 2 Mozambican members (representing 100% of national members), 3 Ugandan members (representing ~20% of national members), 1 response from Papua New Guinea (representing 100% of national members), 2 Tanzanian members (representing 40% of national members), 8 Indian members (representing ~17% of national members), 2 other conservation organisation members, and 5 responses unnamed respondents. Therefore, there is an overrepresentation of French members which led us to divide the respondents into 2 groups: French members and non-French members.

pathway in order to contribute/align to the Paris agreement goal. Together with IUCN they have developed best practices that other energy and extractive companies can embrace to embark on similar pathway

Objective 1: Climate change - Increasing ambition and achievement of TotalEnergies' global low carbon energy transition to ensure alignment with Paris Agreement goals

Outcome 1.1: TotalEnergies took concrete operational decisions and actions at the global level to achieve its short/medium-term emission reduction targets.

Outcome 1.2: TotalEnergies periodically, publicly and verifiably disclosed its concrete actions and results towards their carbon neutrality commitments by 2050 worldwide (including scopes 1+2+3)

Outcome 1.3: TotalEnergies' biodiversity management are aligned with best practices in its new energy models (including wind and solar farms).

Objective 2: Biodiversity management - Reducing TotalEnergies' operation and supply chain impact, while aiming at achieving biodiversity net gain for its operation

Outcome 2.1: TotalEnergies' biodiversity management integrated best practices in its operational framework and applied the mitigation hierarchy to achieve net gain

Outcome 2.2: TotalEnergies reduced its biodiversity risk on supply chain

Outcome 2.3: TotalEnergies contributed to nature positive actions

Outcomes 2.4: Where TotalEnergies has operations with high impacts on biodiversity, TotalEnergies and IUCN have contributed to establish a comprehensive, transparent and appropriately resourced "enabling environment/context", including governance and stakeholder engagement

Objective 3: The energy sector and conservation community - Raising the level of ambition on biodiversity and climate responses among companies from the energy sector towards a just transition to a low carbon economic system while contributing to increase the knowledge within the conservation community

Outcome 3.1: The conservation community and CSOs are aware of the knowledge emerging from the work and experience occurring during the collaboration

Outcome 3.2: Energy companies at regional and global level are engaged in transition pathway

Objective 4: Learning - Enhancing mutual learning and corporate engagement, including corporate policy for biodiversity management.

Outcome 4.1: Knowledge related to biodiversity and climate management are used and applied by TotalEnergies

Outcome 4.2: IUCN improved its internal policy on energy sector and built on partnership learning to increase its expertise

Benchmarking and target / KPI setting

Draft KPIs have been defined for the Goal, Objectives, and Outcomes and are available for review. These will be further refined at onset of the collaboration and monitored and reported upon during the life of the collaboration.

Benchmarks on TotalEnergies' energy transition and biodiversity management will be described at onset and will be monitored and reported on. IUCN may make achievement or maintenance of certain targets and trajectories conditional to continuation of the collaboration.

As per the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI), TotalEnergies has set emissions reduction targets which are ambitious enough to reach net zero by 2050 and to align with TPI's 1.5°C benchmark (see November 24 press release here: <https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/publications/92.pdf?type=Publication>)

6. Budget

The five-year Global Agreement will have a recurring annual budget of approximately EUR 600K. This will be to maintain access and engagement at all relevant levels of IUCN and will serve to plan, provide oversight and risk management, facilitate technical engagement, and monitor, coordinate and communicate a complex global relationship.



V2.

May 16 2022

Separate agreements or new projects will be generated for bodies of work under the umbrella of the Global Agreement. This will likely include on-the-ground interaction in geographies of mutual interest, as well as activities / projects of mutual interest.



TotalEnergies - Risk and Opportunity Screening Summary

Risk and opportunity screening is one of the required IUCN due diligence tools when seeking to collaborate with an actor from the private sector. An initial screening was developed in January 2021 for TotalEnergies and was completed and enriched in Q4 2021 with additional survey and assessments undertaken by the Enterprise and Investment team. Below is a summary of the key findings:

Risks

1. Negative external attention on IUCN-TotalEnergies collaboration affecting IUCN reputation

Collaborating with a transitioning oil and gas supermajor is highly challenging at a time when the climate and biodiversity crisis are deepening. Indeed, the company is regularly subject to accusations from civil society organisations regarding activities negatively impacting the environment and peopleⁱ and its responsibility in human-induced climate changeⁱⁱ. Furthermore, while TotalEnergies has recently committed to reaching Net-Zero by 2050 worldwideⁱⁱⁱ and released a carbon neutrality decarbonisation plan in 2020 and 2021, TotalEnergies has been accused of greenwashing and undermining climate change progress by lobbying against regulations^{iv}. As a result, there is a significant risk that IUCN will receive negative attention from the media and civil society if the institution fails to demonstrate the transformative change such a collaboration can trigger on the companies' activities, strategies and within the oil and gas sector more broadly.

Mitigation action(s): *IUCN has undertaken a 1-year project design and socialisation phase in 2021 where IUCN Membership in critical geographies has been consulted; the collaboration's objectives will be measured against a robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework and reported.*

2. IUCN Members opposed to the collaboration

While IUCN Secretariat believes there are potential benefits to collaborating with an energy major committed to aligning with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C goal by 2050, IUCN recognises differing opinions within the Union. Several members, the majority French but also Ugandan Members, have engaged in lawsuits against the company. These include charges of climate inaction^v, requests for transparency on vigilance measures to prevent risks of human rights, health, and safety arising with the Tilenga and EACOP projects in Uganda and Tanzania^{vi}, and over the use of palm oil in La Mede refinery^{vii}.

Mitigation actions: *IUCN Consultation in targeted locations where TotalEnergies will have significant impacts (Uganda, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Mozambique, India), conservation actors already working with TotalEnergies and France (in Sept-Oct*

2021), (see Consultation presentation). Elements from these concerns have been integrated into the Project Design (e.g, increased transparency and reporting), and also – in some cases – can be opportunities to drive or accelerate change (e.g., TotalEnergies will stop using palm oil as a raw material for biofuels from 2023

3. Concerns that TotalEnergies lacks a credible and robust decarbonisation plan and actions that aligns with a 1.5°C target

In 2020, TotalEnergies committed to becoming Net-Zero by 2050. In May 2021, the company raised its ambitions further during its Annual Shareholder General Assembly by including a scope 3 emissions reduction targets outside of Europe and medium-term targets for 2030. TotalEnergies is one of three oil and gas companies that have set emissions reduction targets aligned with a 1.5°C benchmark by 2050 according to the Transition Pathway Initiative^{viii}. TotalEnergies is still not aligned with short and medium terms emissions reductions aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and does not align with the International Energy Agency's recommendation to stop "new oil and gas projects as of 2022". Risks are mainly focused on TotalEnergies potential failure to achieve a robust and credible enough decarbonisation plan to meet a 1.5°C long term target. Criticism is focused on its climate strategy's lack of transformative changes in TotalEnergies' operations. While the renewable share will increase, it is still considered strongly reliant on fossil fuels (with a projected increase in natural gas and a peak in oil production for 2020-2030) and will rely on technological and natural carbon sinks. This has raised concerns vis-a-vis large-scale natural climate solutions to compensate for abatable emissions reduction^{ix}.

Proposed Mitigation action(s): *Development of strong collaboration objectives relating to climate change aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory; transparent reporting on progress in the energy transition and biodiversity management*

4. TotalEnergies new operations conflict with IUCN resolutions and internal policies affecting the collaboration credibility

IUCN Secretariat closely monitors TotalEnergies issues regarding human rights, social and environmental issues, including in World Heritage



sites and protected areas. Human rights concerns have been addressed regarding TotalEnergies in Myanmar (2005)^x, Argentina (2018^{xi}), and Uganda (2020^{xii}). Concerns were also raised concerning negative impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem health, including oil spills (Nigeria, 2015^{xiii}; France, 1999^{xiv}), extraction in a protected area, (Uganda, 2012)^{xv} and the construction of a transboundary pipeline (Uganda-Tanzania, 2022)^{xvi}. TotalEnergies has since developed or enhanced commitments such as a no-go in UNESCO World Heritage Sites and a no go for oil exploration in the Arctic sea ice areas and strong social, environment and human rights policies. Nonetheless, the Secretariat believes risks still exist and are focused on new global operations conflicting with IUCN resolutions and internal policies.

Potential mitigation actions: *access and advice to Totalenergies top leadership; review and advise the company to make more robust commitments; and if appropriate, as is possible in all of IUCN's agreements with the possibility to activate exit clause to the global agreement (see IUCN Business Engagement Policy^{xvii}).*

Overall - Project Risk Management, including a Registry, Heat Maps, Mitigation and Control Measures, and Risk Owners, will be identified and regularly discussed with IUCN Leadership.

Opportunities

1. Close collaboration with an oil and gas company willing to transition toward a low carbon model

IUCN Secretariat believes the company aspires to shift its current business model and transition to a low carbon model while demonstrating leadership in biodiversity and climate management. Indeed, the company committed to reaching a Net-Zero target worldwide by 2050 together with the society and not exploring nor operating in the Arctic sea (for oil) and in UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites. The company also developed a biodiversity and climate strategy^{xviii}. Further, TotalEnergies has engaged in a transformation of its business and activities since 2015, leading to a major internal reorganisation. While it is clear to the Secretariat that TotalEnergies' climate and biodiversity ambitions need to be raised and challenged, it believes that with the support of IUCN constituency's expert knowledge and guidance, IUCN can accelerate transformative changes within the company, to its suppliers and its competitors. For example, they include mitigating biodiversity risks raised during an oil and gas energy transition; ensuring net gain

throughout the lifespan of projects; reducing impacts on biodiversity in operations and supply chain, among others.

2. Strong sectoral level influence to raise the ambition of oil and gas companies on biodiversity and climate responses

In addition to the 22-year collaboration with Shell, the Secretariat believes and additional global and bilateral collaboration with an oil and gas company will strengthen IUCN approach with the extractives sector. Even though the 2021 Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) assessment reports TotalEnergies as one of only three oil and gas majors with emissions reduction targets ambitious enough to reach net-zero by 2050, 83% of assessed oil and gas companies are still far from being aligned with Paris Agreement benchmarks^{xix}. In this sense, IUCN believes this collaboration will accelerate both the energy transition and biodiversity actions at the sectoral level due to the leading positions and engagement Shell and TotalEnergies have a leading role in sectoral associations such as IPIECA^{xx}, OGC^{xxi} or IOGP^{xxii}. This complements IUCN's Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IPIECA signed in 2021. IUCN sees several opportunities to transfer and promote learnings and improvement emerging from the collaboration as well as allow and foster a dialogue among conservation communities and the oil and gas sector to improve synergies and foster collective actions with the private sector.

3. Direct access to multinational oil and gas company leadership

TotalEnergies is considered one of the seven oil and gas supermajors^{xxiii} and was ranked as the 29th-largest public company in the world in Forbes Global 2000 in 2020^{xxiv}. Furthermore, according to the CDP Carbon Major Report dated 2017, the company was one of the top 100 companies producing carbon, responsible for 0.9% of global emissions from 1998 to 2015. Both global position and significant carbon and biodiversity footprints are strong rationale for actions and collaboration. Current collaboration has been conceived to trigger increased ambitions and action at the company's leadership as well as at the operational level. The scope of the collaboration has identified key activities and projects that will be developed at multiple scales across the company, enabling IUCN to directly impact management decisions. Finally, this collaboration will be a coordinated at a global level. Therefore, it will contain and evolve with several sub-projects at a more regional, local and thematic levels that will be coordinated and aligned with the global agreement's objectives and rationale.



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- ⁱ Open letter to IUCN DG, Laudato Si Movement, 2021 [IUCN should make a public statement and put in place an ad hoc group on the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP oil projects - Laudato Si Movement](#)
- ⁱⁱ Notre Affaire à tous, 2020 [Action en justice contre Total - Notre Affaire à Tous \(notreaffaireatous.org\)](#)
- ⁱⁱⁱ TotalEnergies, 2020 ; TotalEnergies, 2021 <https://totalenergies.com/media/news/total-adopts-new-climate-ambition-get-net-zero-2050> ; [https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/documents/2021-04/ENG Board-of-Directors-Report-on-the-resolutions.pdf](https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/documents/2021-04/ENG_Board-of-Directors-Report-on-the-resolutions.pdf) ; <https://sustainable-performance.totalenergies.com/en/our-challenges/environment-and-climate/climate#targetMetrics>
- ^{iv} Bonneuil et al., 2021; Early warnings and emerging accountability: TotalEnergies' responses to global warming, 1971-2021. [Early warnings and emerging accountability: Total's responses to global warming, 1971–2021 - ScienceDirect](#)
- ^v France 24, 2020 [French cities and NGOs sue oil giant Total over 'climate inaction' \(france24.com\)](#)
- ^{vi} Friends of the Earth, 2019 [Friends of the Earth et al. v. Total - Climate Change Litigation \(climatecasechart.com\)](#)
- ^{vii} France 24, 2019 [Greenpeace blocks Total biorefinery that uses palm oil - France 24](#)
- ^{viii} TPI, 2021 [92.pdf \(transitionpathwayinitiative.org\)](#)
- ^{ix} GreenPeace, 2021 [Greenpeace protest against greenwashing at Total "Energies" - Greenpeace Luxembourg](#)
- ^x Business and Human Right Resource Centre, 2005 [Total Oil settles French lawsuit over forced labour in Burma, will set up £3.5 million humanitarian fund - campaigners vow to keep up pressure for divestment - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre \(business-humanrights.org\)](#)
- ^{xi} GreenPeace, 2017 [Greenpeace investigation reveals Shell, Total, and other oil majors using illegal toxic waste dumps in Patagonia - Greenpeace International](#)
- ^{xii} Ogwang, 2021 [Cut-off and forgotten?: Livelihood disruption, social impacts and food insecurity arising from the East African Crude Oil Pipeline - ScienceDirect](#)
- ^{xiii} Argus, 2021 [Nigeria's Aiteo reports major oil spill in Niger Delta | Argus Media](#)
- ^{xiv} Actu, 2019 [Marée noire de l'Erika : le naufrage du navire, en dates | Le Ploërmelais \(actu.fr\)](#)
- ^{xv} TotalEnergies, 2021 [Tilenga and EACOP: acting transparently \(totalenergies.com\)](#)
- ^{xvi} TotalEnergies, 2021 [Tilenga and EACOP: acting transparently \(totalenergies.com\)](#)
- ^{xvii} IUCN, 2012 [Microsoft Word - IUCN Business Engagement Strategy Final](#)
- ^{xviii} TotalEnergies, 2021 Biodiversity strategy: [VO Total Biodiversité 20200924-BAT \(totalenergies.com\)](#); climate strategy: <https://totalenergies.com/media/news/total-adopts-new-climate-ambition-get-net-zero-2050>
- ^{xix} Transition Pathway Initiative assessment, 2021 [92.pdf \(transitionpathwayinitiative.org\)](#)
- ^{xx} IPIECA, 2022 [The global oil and gas association for advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition | IPIECA](#)
- ^{xxi} OGCI, 2022 [OGCI | Oil & Gas Climate Initiative | A Catalyst for Change](#)
- ^{xxii} IOGP, 2022 [IOGP - The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers - | IOGP](#)
- ^{xxiii} EITI, 2021 [TotalEnergies SE | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative \(eiti.org\)](#)
- ^{xxiv} [About: TotalEnergies \(dbpedia.org\)](#)



Consultation of IUCN Members for the proposed collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies

November 2021

Disclaimer

- This consultation only represents a sample of claims from IUCN Members, located in some geographies that has been selected prior to the start of the consultation, hence does not represent the totality of neither IUCN membership nor the non-state and state stakeholders in the targeted countries.
- Any statements and claims expressed in this survey and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN. IUCN has therefore no responsibility in this process.
- All responses have been sent on a voluntary basis and respondents had limited time to answer (1 month)



Questionnaire overview

Sept, 21 – Oct, 21 2021

Confidential

Questionnaire and response rate

- **Target:** IUCN Members in France, India, Papua New Guinea, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, approximately 10% of IUCN membership
- **Modalities:** online survey, 3 reminders, available for 1 month, in multiple languages
- **50/135 responses** in total [37%] and 4 additional responses
 - 27 in France [~40% of national members]
 - 8 in India [~16% of national members]
 - 1 in Papua New Guinea [100% of national members]
 - 2 in Mozambique [100% of national members]
 - 2 in Tanzania [40% of national members]
 - 3 in Uganda [~20% of national members]
 - 2 conservation organisations working in targeted countries & 5 unnamed answers
- **19** questions selected by IUCN focused on:
 - IUCN Members' views on **TotalEnergies' activities on the environment and communities**
 - The **relationship** between TotalEnergies and conservation stakeholders
 - TotalEnergies and **climate change**
 - TotalEnergies and **biodiversity**
 - **TotalEnergies' relationship with IUCN**

Questionnaire and goals

- ❖ Capture IUCN Members' views, perceptions and concerns on a potential collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies
- ❖ Convey IUCN Members' main positions and considerations in regards to a potential collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies
- ❖ Understand IUCN Members' arguments, concerns and demands, while identifying areas where there is room for improvement.
- ❖ Suggest actions that could bridge the current gaps of some members' concerns and demands in regards to the climate, biodiversity and social challenges.
- ❖ Ensure key stakeholders are informed and engaged in a transparent manner that goes beyond IUCN's operational procedures.

Summary of the main messages

- Acknowledgment of TotalEnergies' commitment to a transition towards a low carbon model.
- However, the company's climate commitments are not robust enough; and, the current strategy to meet these commitments is unclear and insufficient. Critics were mainly focused on:
 - The speed of the energy transition (not aligned with IEA recommendations, IPCC reports).
 - The lack of evidence regarding the achievement of TotalEnergies' Net Zero commitments by 2050 (currently not aligned with the Paris Agreement trajectory, Source: TPI).
- The company's biodiversity commitments are not robust enough; and, there is a need for a global strategy to ensure coordination between the group and local levels. For example:
 - Commitments and strategy need to be monitored consistently over time with a robust framework and set of tools.
 - Recognition that the company's climate and biodiversity strategies should be brought together (e.g. extractive projects in protected areas).
 - Early mitigation measures for biodiversity are required in all projects.
 - Inclusion of local stakeholders throughout the lifespan of projects.
 - Inclusive and equitable transition, especially in developing countries

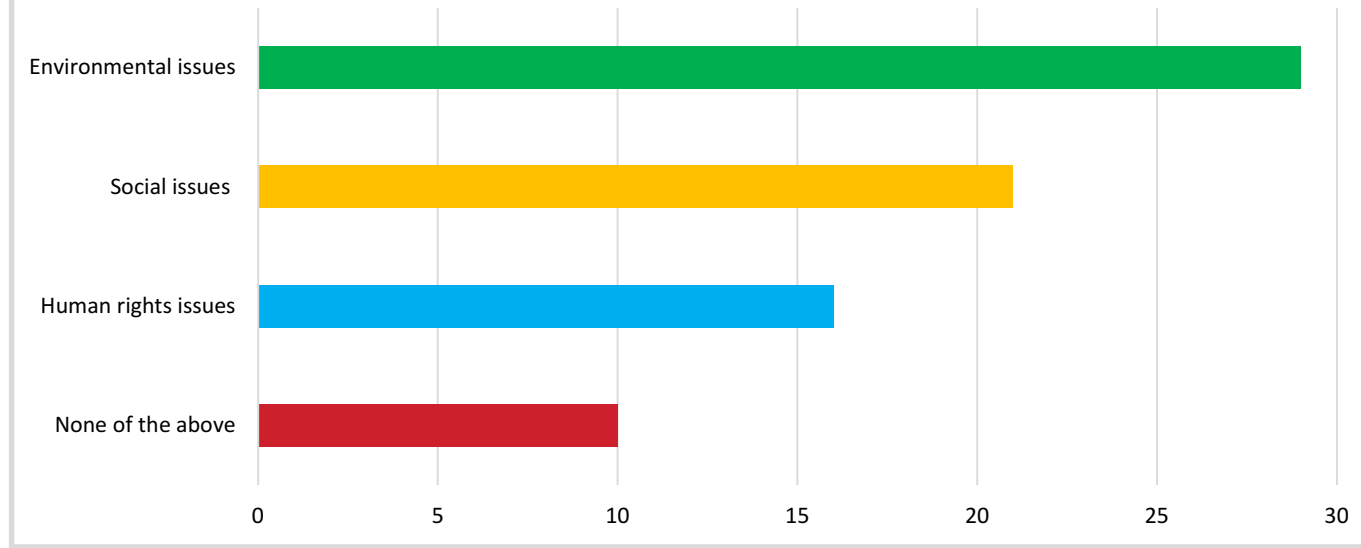


Quantitative results

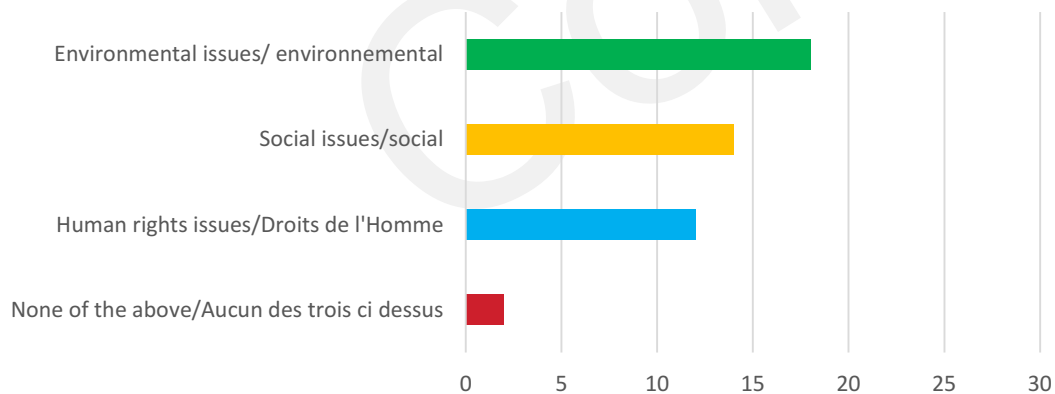
Overview

Confidential

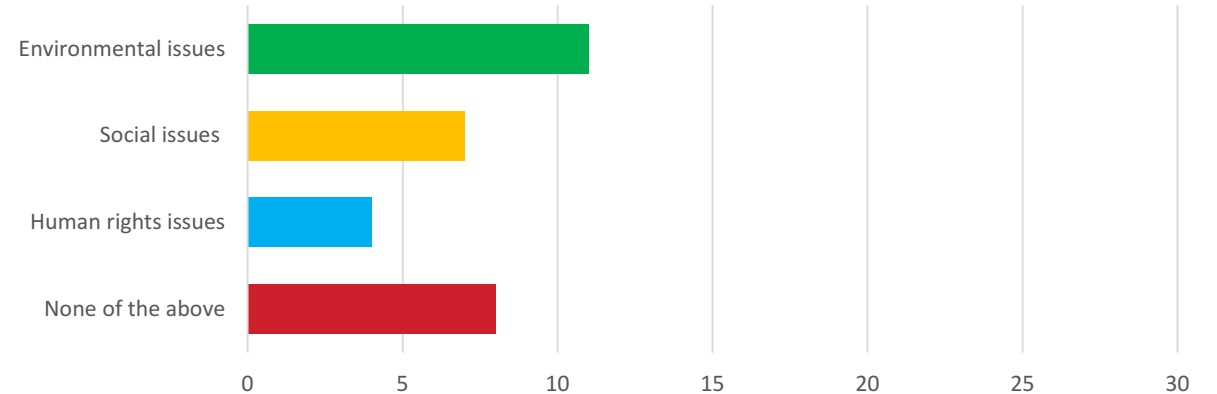
Q3_ Could you identify environmental, social or human rights potential issues where TotalEnergies has been recently involved?



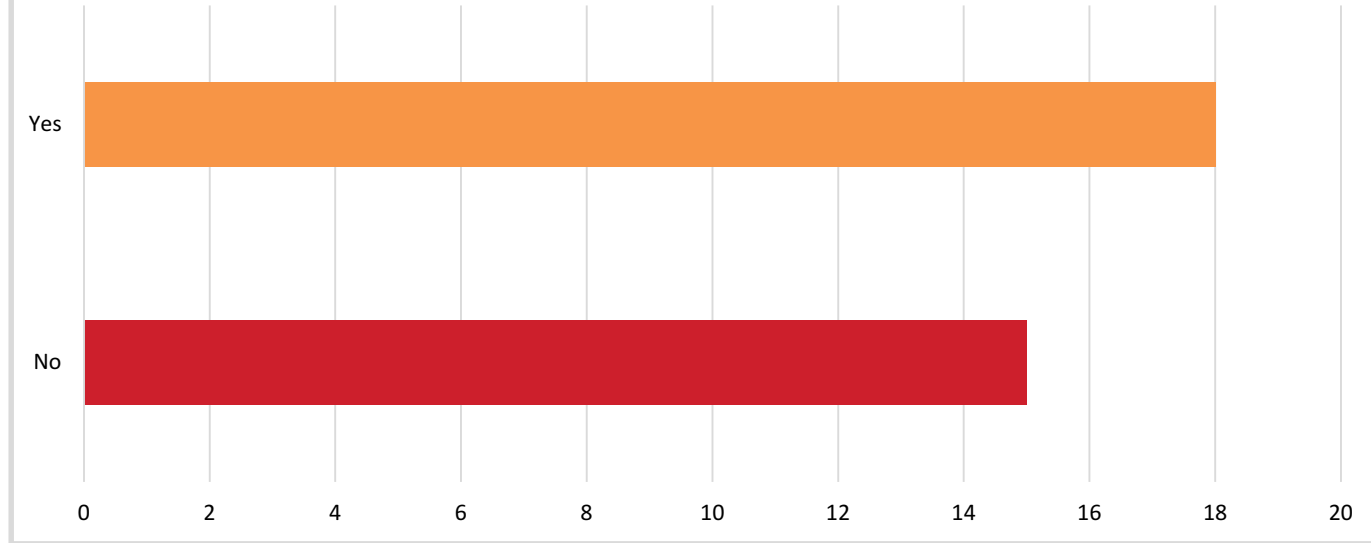
French Members



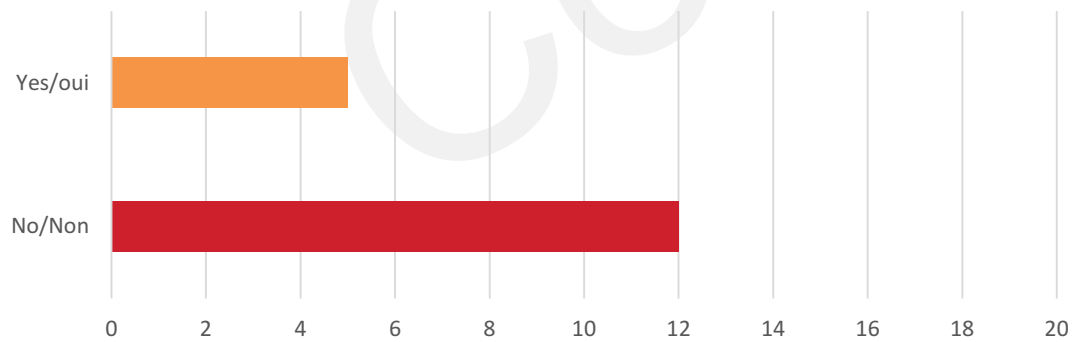
Other members



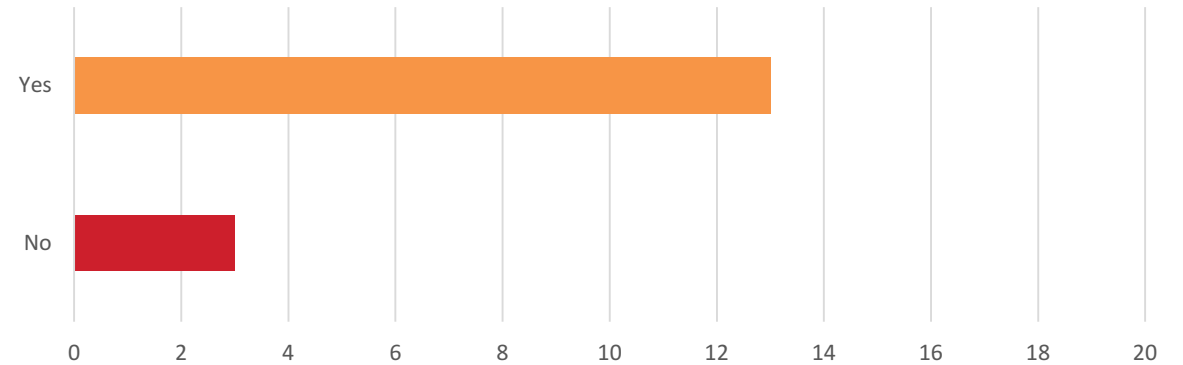
Q4_ Does Totalenergies adheres to national regulations regarding the environment and communities?

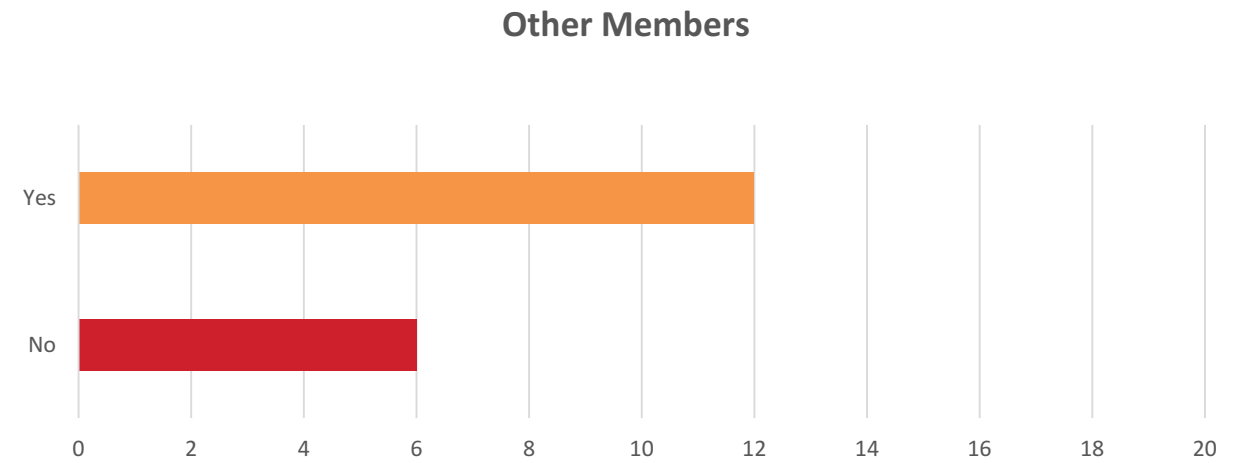
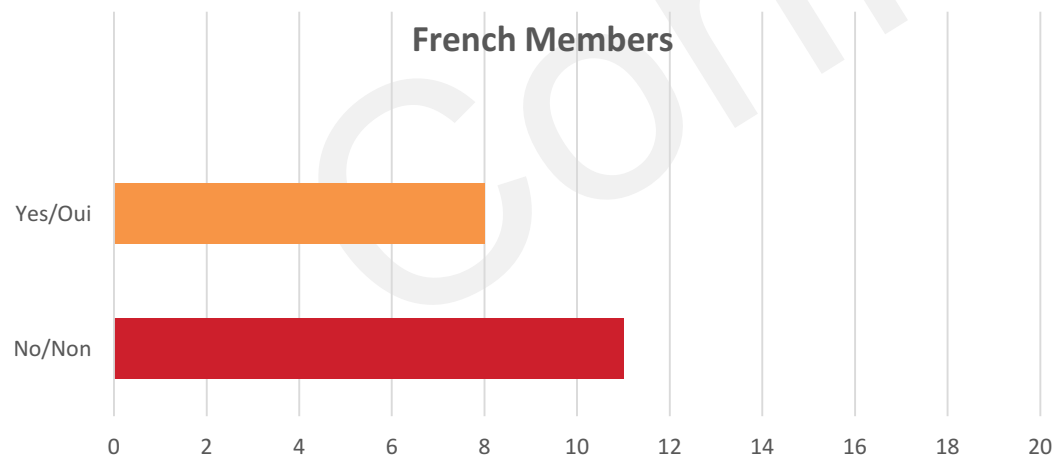
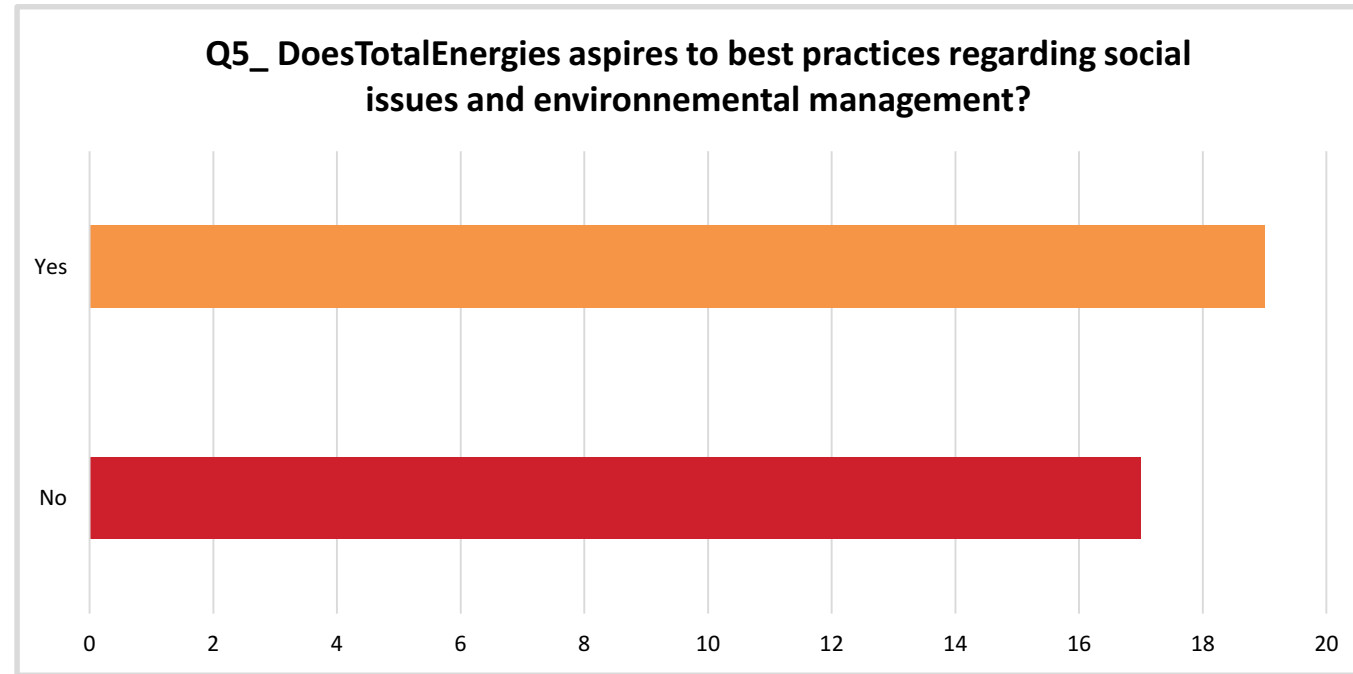


French members

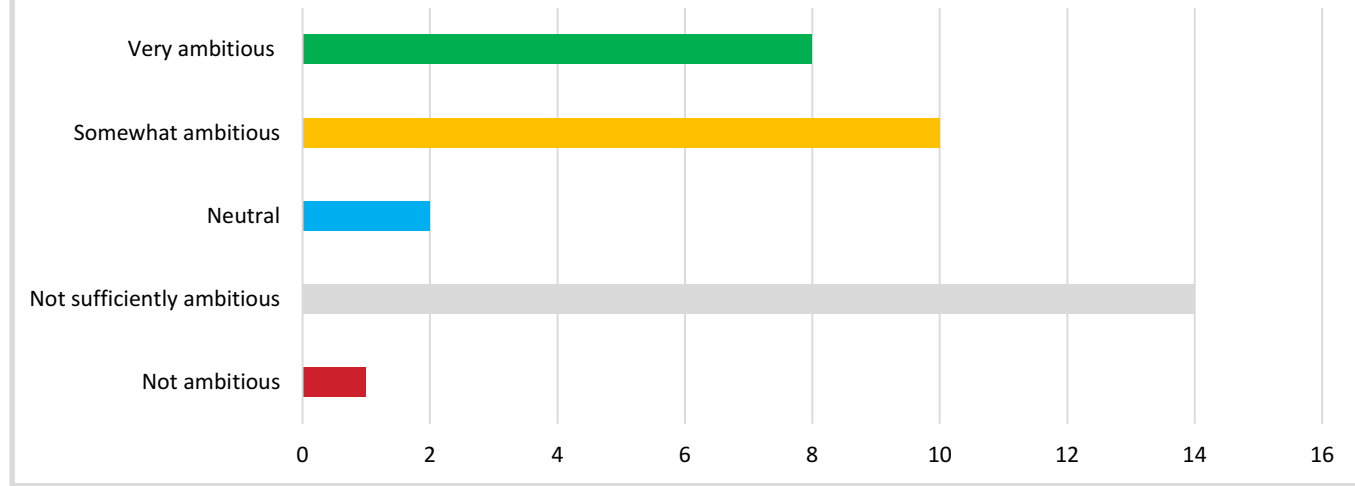


Other members

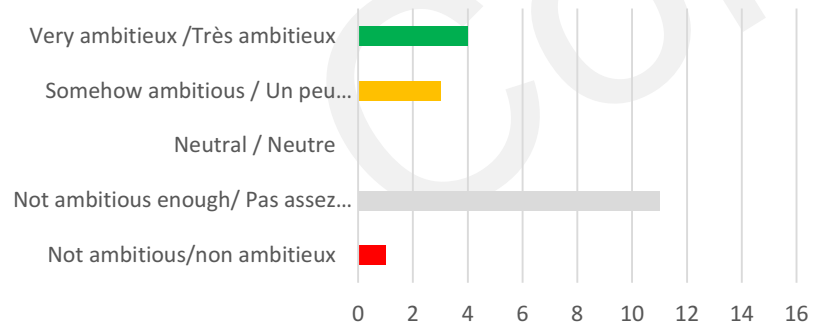




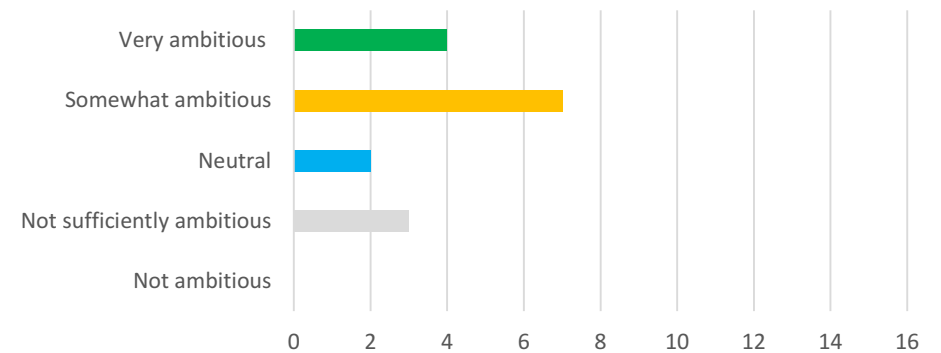
Q9_ how ambitious are the above TotalEnergies' climate commitments vis à vis the Paris Agreement's goals to limit global warming well below 2°C, with best efforts to reach 1.5°C?

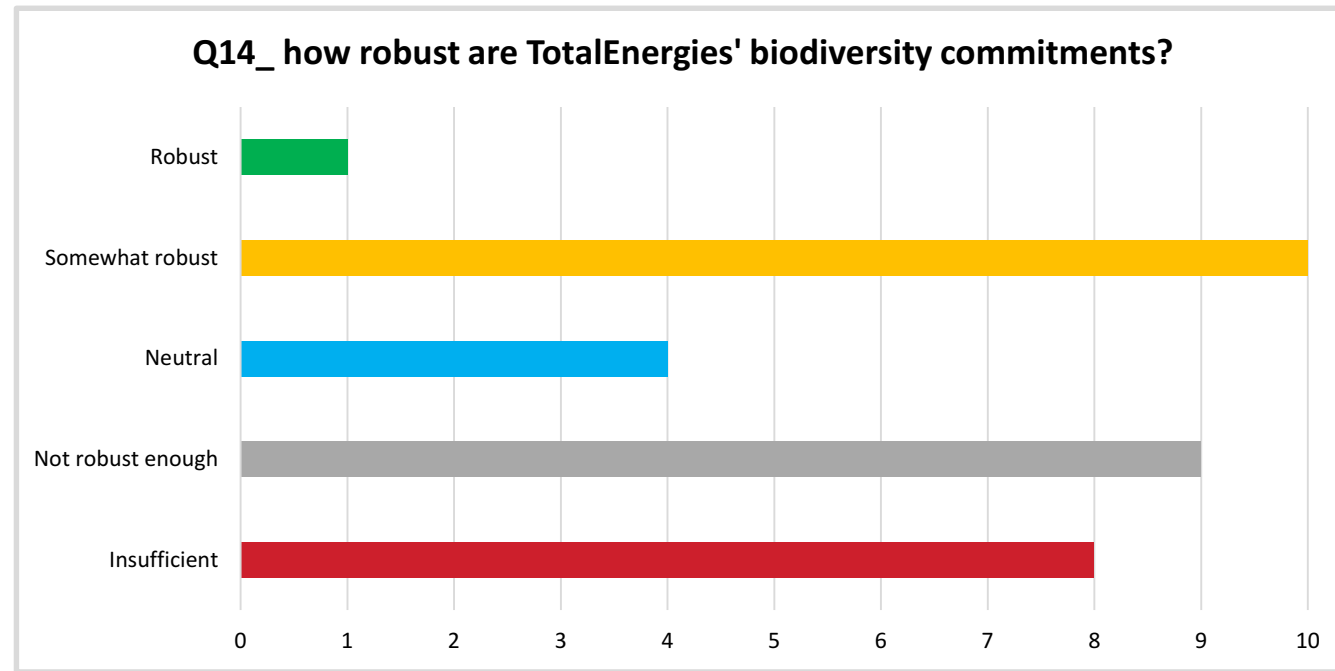


French Members

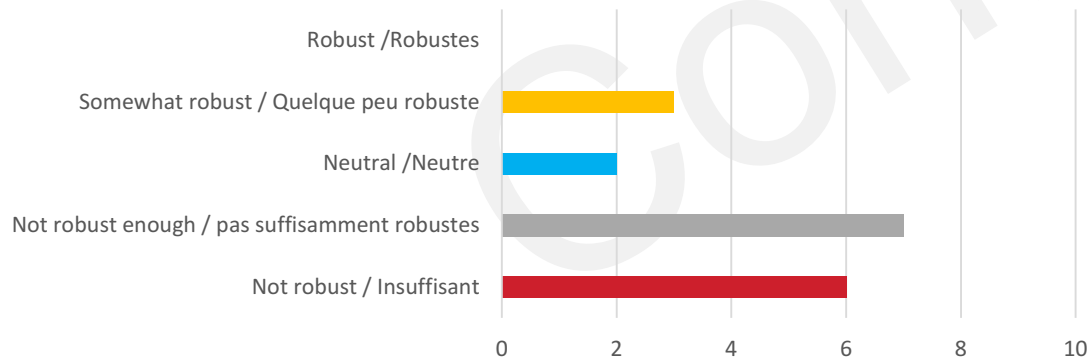


Other Members

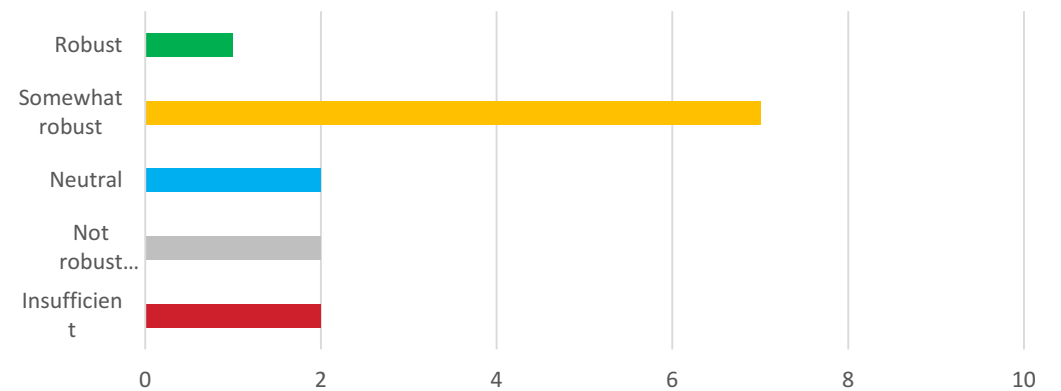




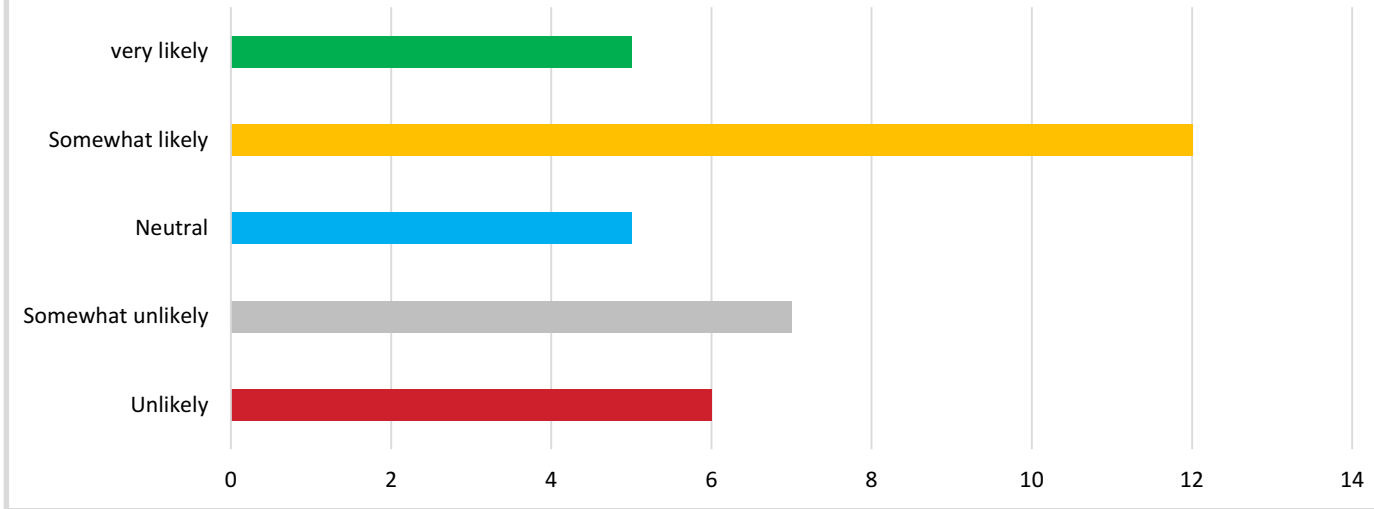
French Members



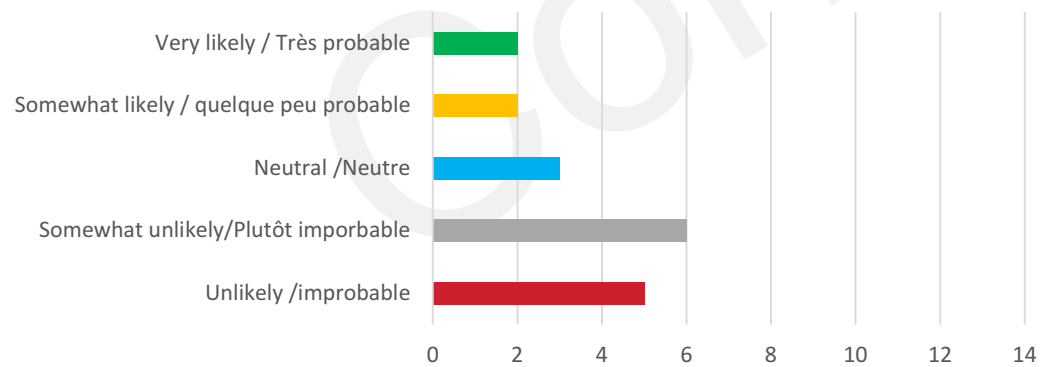
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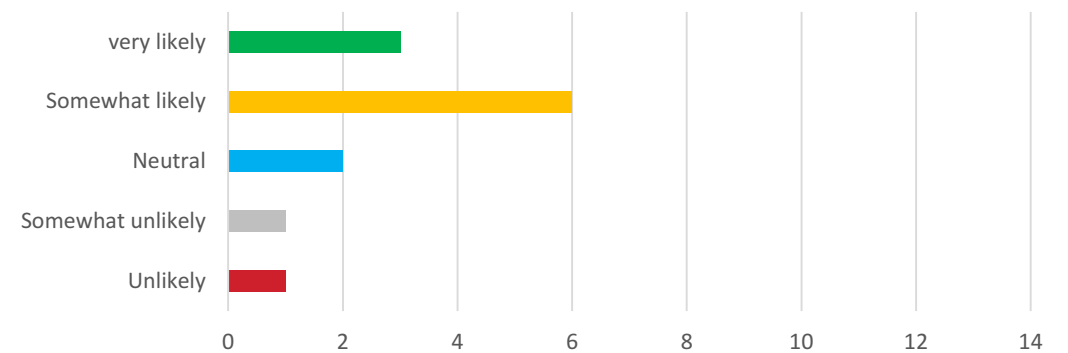
Q12_ To what degree do you think a collaboration with IUCN could help TotalEnergies to be more ambitious in achieving its net zero carbon commitments?

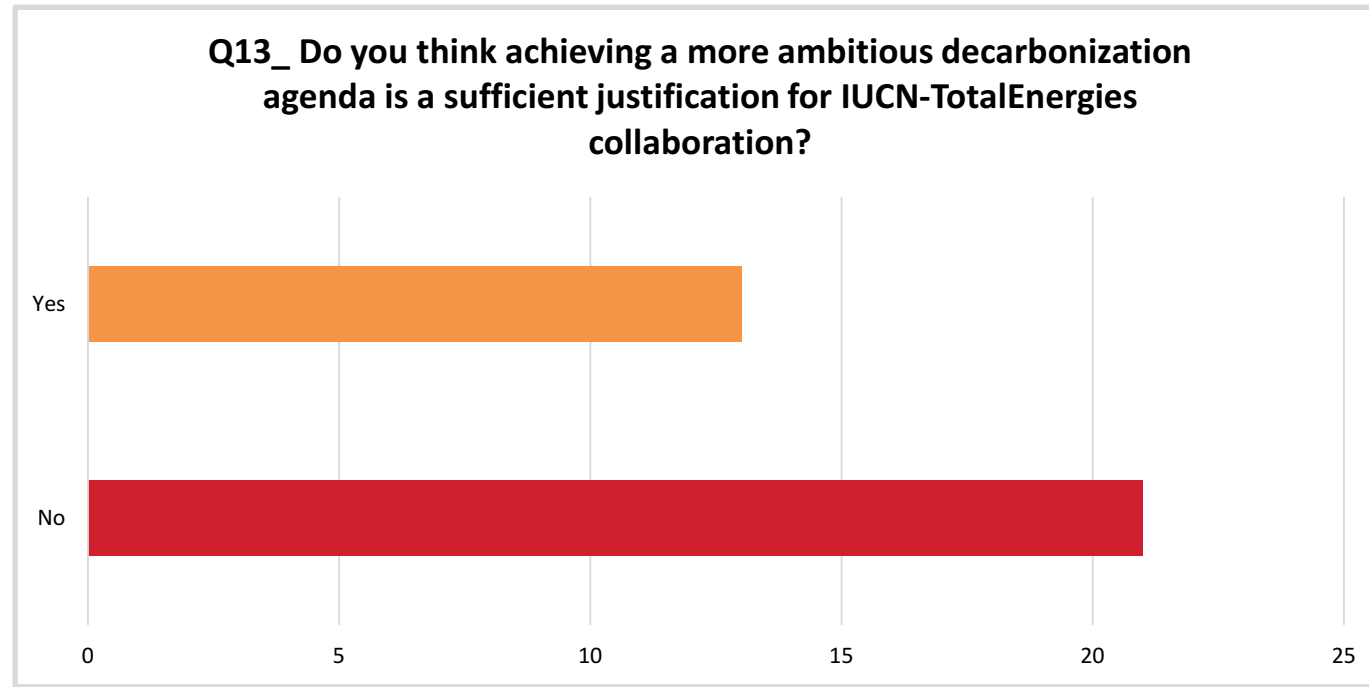


French Members

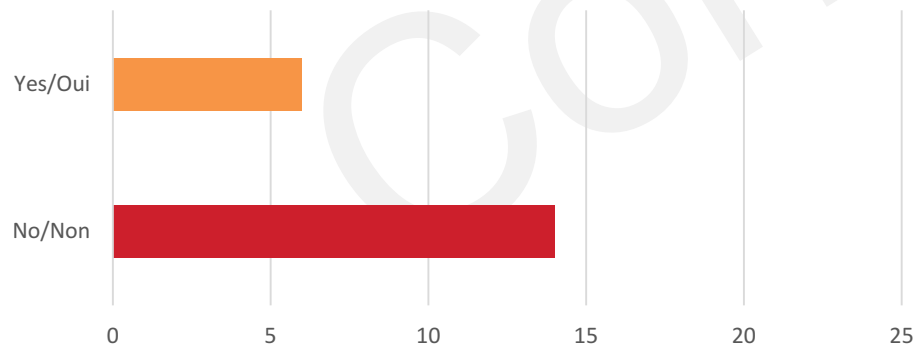


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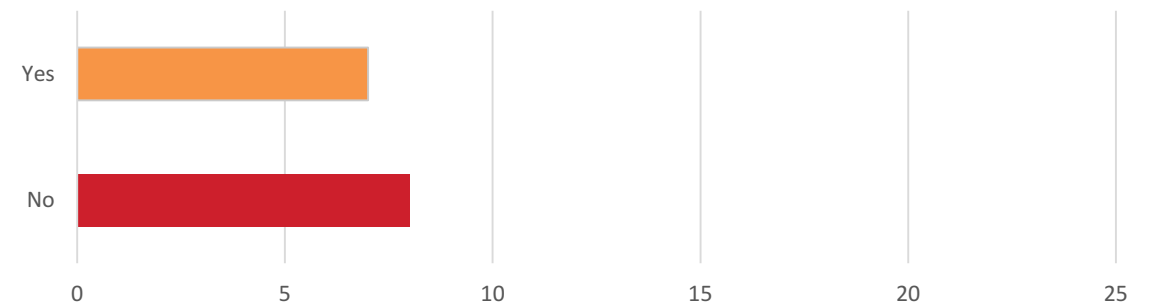




French Members



Other Members





Bridging the gap

Potential opportunities and suggestions

Confidential



Ambition and commitments level

French Members

- Increase the speed of TotalEnergies transition to credibly align with a 1.5°C target by 2050 (**N>8**) and define a more radical shift away from fossil fuels (**N=8**) involving:
- An absolute GHG emissions reduction target aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory by 2050 (see IPCC report, 2021 IEA report, Paris Agreement goals) (**N>6**) (e.g. reduce TE gas and oil production of 25% and 37% by 2030; and 74% and 87% by 2050 respectively (**N=1**))
- Adoption of a hydrocarbon exit strategy (**N=5**) (no new fossil fuels project by 2022 and an exit from current fossil fuel projects)
- Commitment to rapidly increase the investment share in renewables, including in developing countries (**N=3**)
- Setting intermediate targets to reduce the carbon intensity of its products that align with a 1.5°C trajectory (**N=2**)
- A commitment to leave a percentage of their known reserves in the ground (**N=2**)
- A commitment to come back to its shareholders with a more ambitious plan (**N=1**)
- A commitment to update their Duty of Care requirement in their Universal Registration Document with a climate strategy aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory (**N=1**)

Other Members

- Increase the level of climate ambition (**N=4**)
- Disengage from fossil fuels, aligned with international requirements (**N=3**)
- Formulate a commitment not to develop new oil and gas projects (**N=2**), and develop an exit plan (**N=1**)
- Focus on the development of clean energy sources in developing countries (**N=3**)

Implementation and activity level

- Demonstrate tangible evidence and willingness to achieve its Net Zero by 2050 commitments (**N>9**)
- Develop a hydrocarbon exit plan supported by SMART commitments and concrete actions (**N=6**)
- Change the framing of natural gas as it is not a transition energy (**N=4**)
- Modify TotalEnergies current internal scenarios to align with 1.5°C scenarios (**N = 3**)
- Improve communication and awareness on the promotion of renewable energies (**N=1**)
- Close current projects with oil and gas reserves and ensure the fields will not be sold to other oil and gas companies (**N=1**)
- Increase renewables investment in developing countries (**N=1**)
- Accelerate intermittent energy storage (**N=1**)
- A systemic financial contribution to the search for new clean energy production (**N=1**)

- Increase the speed of the energy transition (**N=5**)
- Evidence from TotalEnergies' willingness to transition towards a low carbon model (**N=3**)
- Ensure this transition is inclusive and equitable in developing countries (**N>2**)

Monitoring, reporting and benchmarking

- Review and monitor collaboration every year (**N=2**)
- Improve Scope 3 calculation methodology (**N=2**)
- Need for transparency and accountability (**N=1**)

- Need for transparency and accountability(**N=2**)



Biodiversity

Ambition and commitments level

French Members

- Comply with IUCN resolutions and recommendations (e.g. Res 6.102, 059) **(N=9)**, especially in protected areas (e.g. ban research and extractives activities in IUCN Category I-IV protected areas) **(N=7)****
- Develop stronger biodiversity commitments and be able to demonstrate positive change **(N=8)**
- Define ambitious biodiversity targets in line with international commitments **(N=8)**
- No go areas to be extended (in the Arctic, deep waters, protected area, etc) **(N=6)**
- Develop a commitment on pollution **(N=4)**
- Need for their biodiversity strategy to be strictly aligned with climate boundaries **(N=3)** (e.g., no new oil and gas projects as it will be detrimental for biodiversity)

Other Members

- Define a no go for oil and gas project in protected areas, biodiversity hotspot areas **(N=3)** and indigenous lands **(N=1)**
- Improve current biodiversity targets/commitments, and align them with international best practices and global biodiversity targets, including IUCN resolutions **(N=2)**
- Comply with IFC's Performance Standard 6 on the mitigation hierarchy, biodiversity offsets and net gain (especially in KBAs) **(N=2)**

Implementation and activity level

- Compliance from their development in protected areas with IUCN policies **(N=5)**
- Build a societal model that respects people and indigenous rights **(N=5)**
- Apply the mitigation hierarchy to all projects before conception **(N=4)**
- Assist in the restoration of extraction sites and the establishment of protected areas in sites where the quality of biodiversity justifies it **(N=1)** / Create biodiversity-rich areas after cessation of activities in a site **(N=1)**
- Develop a systemic financial contribution to the scientific biodiversity conservation programmes of NGOs present or nearby current or future projects **(N=1)**
- Focus IUCN and TotalEnergies work in protected natural areas and biodiversity hotspots (e.g., Arctic, PNG) **(N=1)**

- Enhance the nature-positive agenda, while ensuring biodiversity negative impacts are reduced on the ground **(N=1)**
- Formulate additional financial commitments to meet net gain targets **(N=1)**
- Apply the mitigation hierarchy before the start of a project and ensure early mitigation efforts **(N=1)**
- Develop a funding mechanism for biodiversity **(N=1)**
- Significant investment in company staff at HQ working on biodiversity and climate **(N=1)**

Monitoring, reporting and benchmarking

- Share biodiversity data and information at the site level **(N=4)**
- Evaluate and report on the results achieved **(N=2)**
- Define action plans in all operations with available best practices and results **(N=2)**

- Develop robust tools and frameworks on the ground to monitor and track changes **(N=3)**
- Provide transparency **(N=2)**
- Align with IUCN resolutions with a clear monitoring framework **(N=1)**



Scope of a potential collaboration

Ambition and commitments level

French Members

- Not limit this relationship to a bilateral collaboration but work with the sector and involve the states **(N=1)**

Other Members

- Build relationship and cooperate with grassroots organizations, local stakeholders and local authorities **(N=4)**
- Engage with civil society **(N=2)**
- Commitments need to be socialized with affiliates **(N=1)**

Implementation and activity level

- Build a societal model that respects people and indigenous rights **(N=5)**
- Develop scope and methods on staff awareness **(N=4)**
- Accompany the deployment of action at all sites and on an international scale **(N=2)**

- Significant investment in company staff at HQ working on biodiversity and climate **(N=1)**
- Ensure coherence between HQ and on the ground level as well as consistency between global and local policies, targets and strategies **(N=2)**
- Develop social policies to ensure sustainable use of natural resources **(N=1)**

Monitoring, reporting and benchmarking

- Review and monitor collaboration every year **(N=2)**
- Evaluate and report on the results achieved **(N=2)**

- Ensure consistent and long term support in the ground **(N=3)**

Madame Razan AL MUBARAK
Présidente de l'UICN

Monsieur Bruno OBERLE
Directeur Général de l'UICN

Montreuil, le 3 novembre 2021

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Directeur Général,

En tant que Présidente du Comité français de l'UICN, qui a tenu un Conseil d'administration le 21 octobre 2021, je vous adresse une motion adoptée par les membres français de l'UICN, suite à la consultation que nous avons reçue sur la proposition de collaboration entre l'UICN et TotalEnergies.

Au vu des informations collectées, et qui viennent d'être corroborées par l'étude publiée le 20 octobre 2021 dans la revue scientifique *Global Environmental Change*, nous exprimons un avis très défavorable sur une collaboration entre l'UICN et TotalEnergies pour les raisons exprimées dans la motion.

En outre, nous soulignons que cette collaboration constituerait un risque réputationnel très élevé pour l'UICN, le Comité français de l'UICN et les membres en France et dans d'autres pays, et être une source de conflits au sein de l'Union alors que nous devons tous être mobilisés pour la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Congrès mondial de l'UICN, de son nouveau programme, et des prochaines grandes échéances internationales.

Nous pensons que l'UICN doit porter un dialogue exigeant, basé sur des valeurs éthiques et sur la science, avec les entreprises pour qu'elles s'engagent davantage pour la protection de l'environnement, mais considère que les conditions d'une collaboration ne sont pas réunies avec TotalEnergies.

Nous pensons également que, compte tenu de l'importance et de la sensibilité élevées de ce sujet, cette question devrait être inscrite à l'ordre du jour et débattue au Conseil.

Veillez recevoir, Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.



Maud LELIEVRE
Présidente

MOTION DU COMITÉ FRANÇAIS DE L'UICN SUR LA PROPOSITION DE COLLABORATION ENTRE L'UICN ET TOTALENERGIES

Dans le cadre de la consultation lancée par le Secrétariat international de l'UICN le 22 septembre 2021 à propos d'une éventuelle collaboration entre l'UICN et TotalEnergies, le Comité français de l'UICN a réuni les membres français de l'UICN en Conseil d'administration le 21 octobre 2021 pour débattre et prendre position sur ce sujet.

Les informations que nous avons réunies dans le cadre de cette consultation nous amènent à exprimer et souligner les points suivants :

- TotalEnergies n'a pas démontré sa capacité et sa volonté d'opérer les changements nécessaires dans sa stratégie d'entreprise pour répondre aux enjeux sur le climat et la biodiversité ;
- TotalEnergies a été impliqué et reste impliqué dans de nombreux accidents et projets controversés portant atteinte à l'environnement ainsi qu'aux droits sociaux et humains : marée noire de l'Erika, projet pétrolier près du Parc National des Virunga (République Démocratique du Congo), forage près du récif de l'Amazone, déversement de déchets et résidus de forages dans la région de Neuquen (Argentine), mégaprojet gazier en Arctique (Arctic LNG 2), bioraffinerie de la Mède (France), Projet pétrolier EACOP (Ouganda et Tanzanie), projet Tilenga (Ouganda), Projet LNG (Mozambique), incendie du dépôt pétrolier de Buncefield (Royaume-Uni), chantier du gazoduc Yadana et accusation de financement de la junte militaire (Birmanie), utilisation du site gazier LNG comme prison (Yémen)... Récemment six salariés de l'ONG ougandaise AFIEGO (Institut africain pour la gouvernance de l'énergie), membre de l'UICN, ont été arrêtés en raison de leur engagement dans la dénonciation des impacts environnementaux et humains des projets Tilenga et EACOP, alors que quatre rapporteurs spéciaux des Nations Unies avaient déjà alerté le PDG de TotalEnergies en avril 2020 sur le contexte des pressions et intimidations subies par des représentants des communautés locales en Ouganda.
- La responsabilité de TotalEnergies est mise en cause dans plusieurs dossiers pour non-respect de la loi française sur le devoir de vigilance par plusieurs collectivités locales et ONG, dont des membres de l'UICN (actions juridiques en cours)
- Les éléments présentés ci-dessus montrent que TotalEnergies n'aspire pas aux meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale et une récente étude a montré que l'entreprise a œuvré depuis 1971 pour minimiser l'impact de ses activités sur l'environnement, relativiser la réalité du changement climatique et entraver les actions politiques de lutte contre le changement climatique
- Les engagements de TotalEnergies sont principalement réalisés en réponse aux avancées en matière de régulation et législation environnementales
- TotalEnergies ne s'engage pas à arrêter ou diminuer ses activités dans les énergies fossiles d'ici 2030, en prévoyant d'y consacrer plus des trois-quarts de ses investissements annuels

- TotalEnergies ne développera les énergies renouvelables que de façon minoritaire (0,2 % de sa production actuellement, entre 1,1 % et 1,6 % en 2025) ne contribuant pas suffisamment à la transition vers un monde bas carbone
- TotalEnergies ne prévoit pas de respecter la recommandation de l'Agence Internationale de l'Energie qui demande, dans son rapport « Zéro émissions nettes en 2050 » un arrêt immédiat des investissements dans les énergies fossiles et un déploiement immédiat et massif de toutes les technologies énergétiques propres et efficaces disponibles pour atteindre la neutralité carbone en 2050
- La stratégie de TotalEnergies n'est toujours pas alignée avec l'Accord de Paris sur le Climat adopté en 2015 alors que c'est le cas pour d'autres entreprises
- La stratégie de TotalEnergies n'est pas plus ambitieuse que celle de ses concurrents/ L'entreprise ne se démarque donc ni par la qualité de ses actions vis-à-vis du climat ou de la biodiversité ni par ses engagements pour le futur
- L'engagement de TotalEnergies sur la biodiversité est insuffisant et en contradiction complète avec les recommandations de l'UICN, approuvées par l'Assemblée Générale des membres, sur les aires protégées puisque l'entreprise exploite et prévoit d'exploiter des hydrocarbures dans des aires protégées, y compris dans des aires protégées de catégorie I et II

Le Comité français de l'UICN juge plutôt improbable la capacité de l'UICN à influencer sur la stratégie climat et biodiversité de TotalEnergies. L'entreprise dispose déjà de toutes les connaissances et informations nécessaires pour améliorer sa stratégie et n'a pas besoin de l'UICN pour être accompagnée sur sa stratégie climat.

Le Comité français de l'UICN estime également que d'un point de vue éthique, TotalEnergies ne partage pas les valeurs de l'UICN et ne s'engage pas sur les modifications plus profondes nécessaires pour interagir autrement avec la nature. Ces valeurs ne correspondent pas non plus avec celles exprimées par la jeunesse pour la préservation de la planète. L'image environnementale de TotalEnergies est extrêmement dépréciée auprès des acteurs de l'environnement, du grand public et des médias qui l'accusent régulièrement de *greenwashing*.

Aussi, le risque d'atteinte à la réputation de l'UICN et par répercussion sur celle du Comité français de l'UICN et des membres français, est très élevé. Compte tenu du fait que TotalEnergies est un groupe d'envergure mondiale présent dans plus de 130 pays, ces répercussions concerneront aussi d'autres membres de l'UICN, et pas uniquement ceux situés dans des pays où des projets d'extraction sont menés et celui du siège social de TotalEnergies auxquels a été limitée la consultation des membres de l'UICN. Cela pourrait entraîner de nombreuses difficultés, des contestations voire des démissions de certains membres, alors que la priorité de l'UICN doit être la mobilisation de ses membres pour la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Congrès mondial de la nature de Marseille, du nouveau programme de l'UICN et des nouveaux engagements internationaux sur la biodiversité.

Le Comité français de l'UICN rappelle l'intérêt stratégique d'avoir un dialogue exigeant, fondé sur des valeurs éthiques et la science, avec les entreprises pour qu'elles s'engagent davantage pour la protection de l'environnement, mais considère que les conditions d'une collaboration ne sont pas réunies avec TotalEnergies.

En conclusion, le Comité français de l'UICN émet un avis très défavorable pour tout partenariat entre l'UICN et TotalEnergies. En outre il demande à ce que cette proposition soit débattue au sein du Conseil de l'UICN afin que l'organe démocratique élu par les membres de l'UICN prenne une position sur ce sujet sensible.

MOTION OF THE IUCN FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED COLLABORATION BETWEEN IUCN AND TOTALENERGIES

In the context of the consultation launched by the IUCN International Secretariat on 22 September 2021 about a potential collaboration between IUCN and TotalEnergies, the IUCN French National Committee convened a meeting of the governing board of the French Members of IUCN on October 21, 2021 to discuss and take a position on this issue.

The information that we have gathered for the sake of this consultation lead us to express and emphasize the following points:

- TotalEnergies has not demonstrated its ability and willingness to make the necessary changes in its business strategy to address climate and biodiversity issues;
- TotalEnergies has been and continues to be involved in numerous incidents and controversial projects involving environmental, social and human rights abuses: the Erika oil spill, the oil project near the Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo), drilling near the Amazon reef, spills of waste and drilling residues in the Neuquen region (Argentina), Arctic gas megaproject (Arctic LNG 2), La Mède biorefinery (France), EACOP oil project (Uganda and Tanzania), Tilenga project (Uganda), LNG Project (Mozambique), Buncefield oil depot fire (United Kingdom), Yadana pipeline project and accusations of financing the military junta (Burma), use of the LNG site as a prison (Yemen)... Recently, six employees of the Ugandan NGO AFIEGO (African Institute for Energy governance), a member of IUCN, were arrested because of their protests against environmental and human impacts of the Tilenga and EACOP projects, even though four UN special rapporteurs had already alerted the CEO of TotalEnergies in April 2020 regarding the pressure and intimidation of local community representatives in Uganda.
- TotalEnergies is being held responsible in several cases for failure to comply with the French law on due diligence by several local authorities and NGOs, including Members of IUCN (legal proceedings underway)
- The above information shows that TotalEnergies does not aspire to environmental best practices and a recent study showed that the company has worked since 1971 to minimize the impact of its activities on the reality of climate change, and hinder political action to combat climate change;
- TotalEnergies' commitments are mainly made in response to environmental regulation and legislation;
- TotalEnergies is not committed to stopping or reducing its fossil fuel activities by 2030, while planning to devote more than three-quarters of its annual investments
- TotalEnergies will only develop renewable energies to a minority extent (0.2% of its production currently, between 1.1% and 1.6% in 2025), not contributing enough to the transition to a low-carbon world.
- TotalEnergies does not plan to comply with the International Energy Agency's recommendation in its "Zero Net Emissions in 2050", which calls for an immediate halt to investment in fossil fuels and the immediate and massive deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

- TotalEnergies' strategy is still not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement adopted in 2015, whereas this is the case for other companies.
- TotalEnergies' strategy is not more ambitious than the ones from its competitors/ The company does not stand out for the quality of its climate or biodiversity actions or for its commitments for the future
- TotalEnergies' commitment to biodiversity is inadequate and in complete contradiction with the IUCN's recommendations, approved by the General Assembly, on protected areas, since the company operates and plans to operate, exploits and plans to exploit hydrocarbons in protected areas, including category I including in category I and II protected areas.

The IUCN French Committee considers it unlikely that IUCN will be able to influence TotalEnergies' climate and biodiversity strategy. The company already has all the knowledge and information needed to improve its strategy and does not need IUCN to help with its climate strategy.

The IUCN French Committee also believes that from an ethical point of view TotalEnergies does not share IUCN's values and is not committed to the deeper changes needed to interact differently with nature. These values do not correspond to those expressed by young people for the preservation of the planet. TotalEnergies' environmental image is extremely poorly perceived by environmental the general public and the media, who regularly accuse it of greenwashing.

The risk of damage to the reputation of IUCN and, by repercussion, to that of the IUCN French Committee and its French Members, is very high. Given the fact that that TotalEnergies is a global company with operations in more than 130 countries, these repercussions will also impact other IUCN members, not just those in countries where extractive projects are being carried out and the country where TotalEnergies is headquartered to which consultation with IUCN members has been limited. This could lead to many difficulties, challenges and even resignations of certain members, whereas IUCN's priority should be to mobilize its members to implement the recommendations of the World Conservation Congress in Marseille, the new IUCN programme and the program and the new international commitments on biodiversity.

The IUCN French Committee recalls the strategic interest of having a demanding dialogue based on ethical values and science, with companies so that they become more committed to environmental protection, but considers that the conditions for collaboration with Total have not been met.

In conclusion, the IUCN French Committee is very much opposed to any partnership between IUCN and TotalEnergies. In addition, it asks that this proposal be debated within the IUCN Council so that the democratic body elected by IUCN members will take a position on this sensitive issue.

MOCIÓN DEL COMITÉ FRANCÉS DE LA UICN SOBRE LA PROPOSICIÓN DE COLABORACIÓN ENTRE LA UICN Y TOTALÉNERGIES

En el cuadro de la consulta lanzada por la Secretaría internacional de la UICN el 22 de septiembre de 2021 sobre una eventual colaboración entre la UICN y TotalEnergies, el Comité francés de la UICN reunió los miembros franceses de la UICN en Consejo de administración el 21 de octubre de 2021 por debatir y tomar una posición sobre el tema.

Las informaciones que reunimos dentro del cuadro de esta consulta nos llevan a expresar y resaltar los siguientes puntos:

- TotalEnergies no ha demostrado su capacidad y voluntad de operar los cambios necesarios dentro de la estrategia de la empresa por responder a las apuestas sobre el clima y la biodiversidad;
- TotalEnergies ha estado y sigue estando implicada en numerosos accidentes y proyectos controvertidos que afectan al medio ambiente y a los derechos sociales y humanos: Derrame de petróleo del Erika, proyecto petrolero cerca del Parque Nacional de Virunga (República Democrática del Congo), perforación cerca del arrecife del Amazonas, derrame de desechos y residuos de perforación en la región de Neuquén (Argentina), megaproyecto de gas en el Ártico (Arctic LNG 2), biorrefinería La Mède (Francia) Proyecto petrolero EACOP (Uganda y Tanzania), proyecto Tilenga (Uganda), proyecto de gas natural licuado (Mozambique), incendio del depósito de petróleo de Buncefield (Reino Unido), construcción del oleoducto de Yadana y acusaciones de financiación de la junta militar (Birmania), utilización de las instalaciones de gas natural licuado como prisión (Yemen)...
- Recientemente, seis empleados de la ONG ugandesa AFIEGO (Instituto Africano para la Gobernanza de la Energía), miembro de la UICN, fueron arrestados por su participación en la denuncia de los impactos ambientales y humanos de los proyectos Tilenga y EACOP, mientras que cuatro relatores especiales de la ONU ya habían alertado al director general de TotalEnergies en abril de 2020 sobre el contexto de presión e intimidación que sufren los representantes de las comunidades locales en Uganda.
- La responsabilidad de TotalEnergies está siendo demandada en varios casos por incumplimiento de la legislación francesa sobre el deber de vigilancia realizado por varias autoridades locales y ONGs, incluidos miembros de la UICN (acciones legales en curso)
- Las pruebas anteriores demuestran que TotalEnergies no aspira a las mejores prácticas medioambientales incluso si un estudio reciente ha demostrado que la empresa ha trabajado desde 1971 para minimizar el impacto medioambiental de sus actividades, relativizar la realidad del cambio climático y obstaculizar la acción política para combatirlo
- Los compromisos de TotalEnergies responden principalmente a los avances en la normativa y la legislación medioambiental

Traducción de cortesía

- TotalEnergies no se compromete a detener o reducir sus actividades con combustibles fósiles de aquí a 2030, y prevé dedicar más de tres cuartas partes de sus inversiones anuales a este sector
- TotalEnergies sólo desarrollará las energías renovables de forma minoritaria (0,2% de su producción en la actualidad, entre el 1,1% y el 1,6% en 2025), por lo que no contribuirá suficientemente a la transición hacia un mundo bajo en carbono
- TotalEnergies no tiene previsto cumplir con la recomendación de la Agencia Internacional de la Energía que, en su informe "Zero Net Emissions by 2050", reclama el cese inmediato de las inversiones en combustibles fósiles y el despliegue inmediato y masivo de todas las tecnologías energéticas limpias y eficientes, disponibles para lograr la neutralidad del carbono en 2050
- La estrategia de TotalEnergies aún no está alineada con el Acuerdo Climático de París adoptado en 2015, mientras que sí lo están otras empresas
- La estrategia de TotalEnergies no es más ambiciosa que la de sus competidores. La empresa no destaca por la calidad de sus acciones en materia de clima o biodiversidad, ni por sus compromisos del futuro
- El compromiso de TotalEnergies con la biodiversidad es insuficiente y está en total contradicción con las recomendaciones de la UICN, aprobadas por la Asamblea General de miembros, sobre las áreas protegidas, ya que la empresa está operando y planeando operar en áreas protegidas, incluyendo áreas protegidas de categoría I y II

El Comité francés de la UICN considera poco probable que la UICN pueda influir en la estrategia de TotalEnergies en materia de clima y biodiversidad. La empresa ya tiene todo el conocimiento y la información que necesita para mejorar su estrategia y no necesita el apoyo de la UICN en su estrategia climática.

El Comité francés de la UICN también considera que, desde el punto de vista ético, TotalEnergies no comparte los valores de la UICN y no se compromete a realizar los cambios profundos necesarios para interactuar de forma diferente con la naturaleza. Estos valores tampoco corresponden a los expresados por los jóvenes para la conservación del planeta. La imagen medioambiental de TotalEnergies está muy depreciada por las partes interesadas en el medio ambiente, el público en general y los medios de comunicación, que la acusan periódicamente de "lavado verde".

Por lo tanto, el riesgo de daño a la reputación de la UICN y, por repercusión, a la reputación del Comité francés de la UICN y de los miembros franceses, es muy alto. Dado que TotalEnergies es una empresa mundial con operaciones en más de 130 países, estas repercusiones también afectarán a otros miembros de la UICN, no sólo a los de los países donde se llevan a cabo los proyectos extractivos y donde se encuentra la sede de TotalEnergies, a los que se ha limitado la consulta con los miembros de la UICN. Esto podría acarrear muchas dificultades, retos e incluso dimisiones de algunos miembros, mientras que la prioridad de la UICN es movilizar a sus miembros para aplicar las recomendaciones del Congreso Mundial de la Naturaleza de Marsella, el nuevo programa de la UICN y los nuevos compromisos internacionales sobre la biodiversidad.

El Comité francés de la UICN recuerda el interés estratégico de mantener un diálogo exigente, basado en los valores éticos y la ciencia, con las empresas para que se comprometan más con la protección del medio ambiente, pero considera que no se dan las condiciones de colaboración con TotalEnergies.

Traducción de cortesía

En conclusión, el Comité francés de la UICN emite una opinión muy desfavorable para cualquier asociación entre la UICN y TotalEnergies. Además, solicita que esta propuesta se debata en el seno del Consejo de la UICN para que el órgano democrático elegido por los miembros de la UICN pueda tomar una posición sobre esta delicada cuestión.

From: [Paul Wolvekamp](#)
To: [President - IUCN](#); [AL MUBARAK Razan](#); bruno.oberle@iucn.or; [DE WEVER Luc](#)
Cc: [Fiona Dragstra](#); [Danielle Hirsch](#)
Subject: Joint letter to IUCN Council and Secretariat re. proposed IUCN-TotalEnergies partnership
Date: 07 February 2022 14:48:21
Attachments: [220207_joint-letter-IUCN-Council-Secretariat-RE_Partnership_TotalEnergies.pdf](#)

Dear Madame Al Mubarak and Messrs Oberle, De Wever:

We kindly request you to take notice of the attached letter by Dutch members of IUCN to IUCN Council and Secretariat and to share the same with the members of the Council for their upcoming meeting this week.

Thanking you in advance and with kind regards,

Paul Wolvekamp

Both ENDS

Connecting people for change

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International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN)
IUCN President and Council
IUCN Director General
Gland, Switzerland

7 February 2022

Esteemed colleagues at IUCN Council and Secretariat,

As a global society, we are faced with multiple, interrelated tipping points at the same time: the climate emergency, an enormous biodiversity crisis, growing inequalities, exclusion of large parts of our societies from key decision-making processes and failure to respect human rights. How we address these formidable challenges determines our success or failure.

We jointly write this letter as Dutch members of IUCN. It represents our deep concerns with IUCN Secretariat's pursuit for a (renewed) partnership with French oil- and gas giant TotalEnergies. Such a partnership would legitimize TotalEnergies recent and ongoing investments in oil and gas that have an enormous negative impact on the rich biodiversity of the areas, as well as on local people living there.

We base our input specifically on two cases which for us show all too well why a partnership with TotalEnergies and IUCN undermines respect for people and planet.

TotalEnergies and Mozambique's LNG developments

When Total officially announced their stake in the Mozambican gas fields offshore of the northern province of Cabo Delgado in 2019, it was well aware of the rising insecurity in the region. Even midst ongoing threats and attacks in and around Palma, TotalEnergies continued its work right up until a horrific attack by (allegedly Islamic State-linked militants) on March 24th 2021 shocked Palma, the 'gas hub' in northern Cabo Delgado. "Force majeure" was declared and the French oil giant allegedly suspended its 20 billion USD liquefied natural gas (LNG) project indefinitely. The violence in Cabo Delgado has so far displaced well over 700,000 people.

Violence in Cabo Delgado, resettlement and compensation: Since the involvement of TotalEnergies on the Afungi Peninsula where the LNG plant is being built, there have been serious social problems due to the companies lack of respect for local stakeholders. To give just one example, the resettlement - and compensation process for local people whose land has to be given up, has caused serious conflicts within communities and resulted in many complaints to local authorities. It is important to note here that the lands that are currently occupied by TotalEnergies belonged to local communities. Land and natural resources which are essential for their livelihood and bare survival. To leave these families without access to farming and fishing is a direct violation of their most fundamental human rights, such as the right to food, decent housing, and self-determination. It is unacceptable that such a project which will generate huge profits for foreign companies like TotalEnergies is contributing to impoverishment and oppression of already vulnerable local communities and the destruction of their resource base.

Ecosystem destruction: TotalEnergies is moving ahead with its project, despite its direct impacts associated with the extractive industry, which have already begun to devastate lives and livelihoods, and the most vulnerable local communities are feeling the brunt of the storm. In addition to the direct impact on people's lives, conservationists also cautioned that offshore infrastructure development and

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transfer of gas will seriously jeopardize and effect the coastal zone ecosystem, an unique and fragile habitat of among others the dugong, and coral reefs and mangrove forests that cannot be replaced or 'replanted'.


Many of these impacts and problems were already known even before TotalEnergies's involvement. Earlier damage created by infrastructure development supporting the gas project have never been properly resolved. In fact, this project will be another flagrant case of the resource curse, serving as a catalyst for social, political and economic instability in Mozambique. TotalEnergies has now October 2021 - announced they will resume the project, after declaring *force majeure* and forcing local workers out of a job, with an extra loan of the African Development Bank, and since January 2022, with support from the Rwandan foreign army troops 'protecting' the peninsula.

TotalEnergies and Uganda's oil and gas development



TotalEnergies' CEO made very clear in the 2021 Annual General Meeting of shareholders, how beholden it was to the Ugandan oil development and developing the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). As the CEO mentioned several times, EACOP is extremely good profitability for TotalEnergies. But what he did not mention, is the flipside. TotalEnergies negotiated to the detriment of financial terms with Uganda, and the associated climate, biodiversity and humanitarian harm and risks it brings. As the project develops, these facts come more and more to international light and intense scrutiny.

Human rights violations: What is already clear is that the human rights grievances are growing. The EACOP project and the related Lake Albert oil extraction projects, Tilenga and Kingfisher, have been extensively documented. For example, in the Community Human Rights Impact Assessments by Oxfam and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). As recently as March 2021, FIDH, cautioned that a large proportion of its concerns remain unaddressed and the situation for impacted communities remains dire. The intimidation of community members, harassment of CSOs trying to represent their voices is escalating in 2021, and as this escalates, so will the reputational risk of IUCN associating itself with TotalEnergies escalate.



Ecosystem impacts: Total Energies has claimed that it has restricted the footprint of the Tilenga project within Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) to only 1% of park land and limited the number of "well locations" to ten. However, of the total number of 400 oil wells to be drilled under the Tilenga project, 132 wells will be drilled within MFNP (with an additional 39 potentially added later). These impacts cannot be separated from the construction of the EACOP, without which the Tilenga project cannot proceed.

Climate change and Green-wash: We also see that the chances are very great that with a partnership with IUCN, TotalEnergies will use conservation stakeholders as a way to green-wash its biodiversity impacts. One needs only look at the legacy of oil companies previously- and still active in the Niger Delta to see the tragic impacts of oil and gas development. One needs to be extremely concerned that oil and gas development and EACOP pipeline in Uganda/Tanzania will bring devastation and pollution to forests, wetlands, farmland and water sources.

With the Final Investment Decision being taken on February 1st, 2022¹, the chances that the massive project will go on and displaced over 100.000 people, and pollute water resources, wetlands and nature reserves including the Lake Victoria Basin, is more certain than ever.

Conclusions

¹<https://350.org/totals-eacop-pipeline-gets-another-step-closer-to-going-ahead/>

TotalEnergies is not a front runner in the energy transition and the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss and deserves no legitimization by IUCN. On the contrary, whereas TotalEnergies availed of in-depth know-how about climate change development and risks, it was a key actor in publicly denouncing climate scientific findings and lobbied behind the screens in policy arena's such as the EU to delay policy and fiscal measures to abate climate change as early as the 1970s.² Governments have in this context obviously also a responsibility.

TotalEnergies must commit to stop the planning and construction of new fossil fuel projects and infrastructure immediately, including new oil and gas extraction, production and transmission projects (oil wells, oil pipelines), in line with the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 scenario, for its commitment to support the Paris Agreement to be viewed as credible.

It is not appropriate nor feasible at this stage to work with companies such as TotalEnergies as long as their practices in the field do not change. If we do that, we give the wrong signal to the aggrieved communities and to be partisan in undermining their rights and progress on climate and biodiversity.

As members of IUCN, we strongly advise that IUCN will not pursue this partnership.

With kind regards,



Danielle Hirsch, Director Both ENDS

On behalf of,

Willem Ferwerda, Director CommonLand
Donald Pols, Director FOE-Netherlands
Hans de Iongh, Trustee Stichting Leo
Tjerk Ter Meulen, Artis Zoo
Joel Boele, Black Jaguar Foundation

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Luc.DEWEVER@iucn.org

² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378021001655>
<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-58989374>

From: [Ben Lefetey](#)
To: [President - IUCN](#)
Cc: [Prince Papa](#)
Subject: Letter to the IUCN Council on TotalEnergies Tilenga Eacop
Date: 08 February 2022 09:18:48
Attachments: [IUCN answer to LSM 2021123.pdf](#)
[Response from IUCN to AFIEGO UGA 20210930.pdf](#)
[20210909 letter Tilenga Eacop to IUCN HQ.pdf](#)
[20220208 letter to IUCN Council on TotalEnergies Tilenga Eacop .pdf](#)

Dear Mr. DE WEVER,

In the run-up to the 107th meeting of the IUCN Council (8-10 February 2022), we are respectfully writing to you to send this open-letter to all members of the IUCN Council.

We are seeking IUCN support to help stop the massive Lake Albert oil project in Uganda and Tanzania and safeguard the promise of a sustainable future in the heart of Africa.

Please, find the letter attached and other documents as mentioned in the letter.

Thank you very much and best wishes.

On behalf of Laudato Si' Movement and partners.

[Ben Lefetey](#)

Coordinateur de campagnes - France

[Mouvement Laudato Si'](#)

[Laudato Si' Movement](#) (formerly Global Catholic Climate Movement)



Roma, February 08, 2022

Members of the Council of the
International Union for Conservation
of Nature (IUCN)

IUCN World Headquarters
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland - Switzerland

[Open letter: Request IUCN to take a stand against the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects in Uganda and to reject the TotalEnergies partnership offer](#)

Dear members of the IUCN Council,

On September 9, 2021, at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille, the Laudato Si' Movement (LSM) supported by 41 other NGOs from France, Europe, Africa, Australia and the USA, sent a letter to the IUCN Director General. We asked for IUCN's support to help stop the massive Lake Albert oil project in Uganda and Tanzania and to safeguard the promise of a sustainable future in the heart of Africa.

The Lake Albert oil project, which is located in one of the most sensitive and biodiverse regions in the world, the Albertine region, consists of the Tilenga, Kingfisher and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) oil projects.

The projects' developers are France's TotalEnergies, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC).

Please find the September 9, 2021 letter to IUCN from LSM and our partners attached.

The following day, **the World Conservation Congress adopted the Marseille Manifesto¹, which emphasizes the escalating climate and biodiversity emergencies: "Humanity has reached a tipping point. Our window of opportunity to respond to these interlinked emergencies and share planetary resources equitably is narrowing quickly. Our existing systems do not work. Economic "success" can no longer come at nature's expense. We urgently need systemic reform.**

[...] Fundamental change is again needed if we are to build societies that value, protect, and invest in nature. To invest in nature is to invest in our collective future."

¹ <https://www.iucncongress2020.org/programme/marseille-manifesto>

Speaking to leaders of major corporations, IUCN Director General Dr Bruno Oberle said²: *“To achieve the developmental goals, we need to transform our society, use different products and services, create different types of infrastructure, and invest differently.”* Later, he concluded the Congress as follows³: *“Collectively, IUCN’s Members are sending a powerful message to Glasgow and Kunming: **the time for fundamental change is now,**”.*

Listening to the statements of the IUCN Director General in Marseille and reading the World Congress Manifesto, **we had high hopes that IUCN would take a stand against any oil projects that are against the union’s various resolutions including those that prohibit oil activities in protected areas (Resolution 102 from the 2016 World Conservation Congress).**

Some of these projects include the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects in Uganda and Tanzania. Collectively, these projects pose severe threats to environmental conservation, biodiversity protection and climate change mitigation efforts. The projects are located within some of Uganda and Tanzania’s biggest and most biodiverse national parks, game reserves, forests, lakes, and rivers.

The response to our letter, dated November 23, 2021 (see attachment), shocked us deeply. The letter partly read as follows:

“IUCN is aware that the ongoing developments in the Albertine region are a cause for concern with regard to conservation. IUCN further recognises that the impact is not only linked to biodiversity and climate change, but also affects economic development. We have been in dialogue with the Government of Uganda and have had preliminary discussions with the Government of Tanzania, in addition to other stakeholders, to find approaches to collectively address these issues. IUCN has further offered the application of existing recommendations, and guidance from the scientific knowledge, tools, and experiences to address these issues.”

Two months after the declarations at the Marseille Congress, the conclusion of the letter that is shared hereafter seemed antithetical to the Marseille manifesto: *“IUCN recognises that extractives industries can be significant contributors to the global economy, and this makes them an influential force in shaping how global conservation and development goals are attained.”*

The above statement is at odds with the Marseille Manifesto which states that **“Our existing systems do not work. Economic “success” can no longer come at nature’s expense. We urgently need systemic reform.”** How can IUCN still support oil companies by claiming they are **“significant contributors to the global economy”**? How can an investment in a 1,443-kilometer oil pipeline, the EACOP, that poses serious environmental and social risks to protected areas, water sources, and communities throughout Uganda and Tanzania be the systemic reform we need?

When the urgency and magnitude of the climate and biodiversity crises were the common thread running through the work of the Marseille Congress, why is IUCN seeking to partner with oil companies such as TotalEnergies when the companies’ work will make the climate and biodiversity crisis worse? Why would IUCN go against its own recommendations and resolutions, which very clearly support biodiversity and indigenous rights protection, in order to support oil companies?

Why say that “fundamental change is again needed if we are to build societies that value, protect, and invest in nature” if IUCN itself is too unwilling to implement these changes? IUCN's actions are out of step with its words. IUCN is avoiding confrontation with powerful corporations and government leaders and is remaining silent when its own members are intimidated and their human rights are violated. IUCN is negotiating with these very same governments for miniscule nature conservation gains, while vast

² <https://www.iucn.org/fr/node/34968>

³ <https://www.iucn.org/news/secretariat/202109/iucn-congress-closes-call-a-post-pandemic-recovery-based-nature>

biodiverse regions and indigenous peoples' lives remain at risk. Civil society groups that speak out against the environmental, biodiversity and human rights threats posed by the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects suffer office closures, [arrests](#) and other forms of harassment.

Yes, “To invest in nature is to invest in our collective future” but then why doesn't IUCN take a stand against a US\$10 billion investment in oil extraction and transportation (in 2018, 89% of global CO2 emissions came from the fossil fuel industry) that destroys the climate and threatens tourism and other green economic sectors in Uganda and Tanzania?. This, despite the fact that investing in renewable energy, tourism, small-scale agriculture, fishing and reforestation programs will provide [nearly four million](#) jobs to local communities in Uganda, boost Uganda’s GDP [by 10%](#), and provide a cleaner environment which will benefit the whole world.

What is the value of IUCN, its beautiful words and manifestos, if it doesn’t enforce them?

Twelve years have already passed since IUCN Director General Julia Marton-Lefèvre and IUCN President Ashok Khosla called for a “transition to a clean energy future”.

Following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, they had stated⁴:

*“Low cost and easily accessible oil and gas has given many people choices and freedoms that never existed before. **However, our overdependence on fossil fuels has been costly in terms of contributing to air and water pollution, rampant land-use change, overharvesting of our seas, increasing greenhouse gas emissions and consequent climate change. Our transition to a clean energy future must start now.**”*

*Investment in research and development for clean technology and energy efficiency must be ramped up. Our economies need to shift rapidly to renewable energy sources, and more effectively take into account biodiversity and livelihood impacts. **Weaning our economies off their addiction to fossil fuel energy will not be easy, and it will not happen overnight, but business as usual cannot be an option.**”*

Twelve years later, IUCN is continuing “business as usual”...

Will we have to wait until one of the most sensitive and biodiverse regions in the world, the Albertine Graben in Uganda, is seriously degraded by the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects for IUCN to finally decide to bring its actions into line with its fine declarations? It's not if but when the EACOP project, if built, will wreak havoc on an incredibly biodiverse ecosystem and its inhabitants. The ongoing oil spills in Peru, Ecuador and Thailand demonstrate this once again.

Not only has IUCN refused to take a stand against the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects that pose grave environmental, biodiversity and climate change danger, but the union is even preparing to become a partner with the main perpetrator of one of the most serious threats to East African biodiversity: the TotalEnergies. Indeed, we were astonished to learn from the press⁵ that IUCN has recently sent a partnership proposal with the oil company to its members.

How can an international union in charge of nature conservation consider a partnership with a company denounced for its oil and gas projects on all continents? A company that would tap 132 oil wells in Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda, degrade 500 square kilometers of habitat for African elephants and Eastern Chimpanzees in East Africa and clear 1,950 km² of IUCN Category IV protected areas and key biodiversity areas! A company whose lack of ambition in its climate strategy is regularly denounced both by NGOs and by its own shareholders as was seen in 2020 and 2021.

⁴ [IUCN Statement on the Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill, 7 June 2010](#)

⁵ POLITICO Paris Influence, [Total et la biodiversité, 28 September 2021](#).

As members of the IUCN Council, we must alert you to the risks of discrediting IUCN if it continues to endorse TotalEnergies' and if the union fails to take a stand against oil exploitation including in protected areas. It will be even worse if, twelve years after IUCN's call to "turn our economies away from their dependence on fossil fuels", IUCN becomes complicit in TotalEnergies' greenwashing by accepting its partnership offer.

In the run-up to the 107th meeting of the IUCN Council (8-10 February 2022), we again make our request to IUCN to take a stand against the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects and safeguard the promise of a sustainable future in the heart of Africa. We call on IUCN to:

1. Adopt and publicly declare as soon as possible an IUCN position publicly opposing the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects and in support of biodiversity protection in Uganda and Tanzania.
2. Engage with the governments of Uganda and of Tanzania to promote a biodiversity protection policy, to replace the current destructive policy.
3. Create an ad hoc working group to follow through on the above.
4. Invite the [Stop EACOP coalition](#) representatives to brief the ad hoc group on an ongoing basis.
5. Reject any partnership with TotalEnergies or any other fossil fuel company.

As members of the new IUCN Council elected through 2025, we are counting on you to rise to the climate and biodiversity emergencies.

While the declarations of the World Conservation Congress have inspired hope and action for environmental and climate justice in many communities, we are counting on you to make the "fundamental changes needed", starting with IUCN's attitude towards projects that seriously threaten nature conservation.

In prayer and solidarity,

Tomas Insua
Executive Director
Laudato Si' Movement

Endorsement By:

GreenFaith (International)
Avaaz (International)
Global Witness (International)
350.org (International)

Sierra Club (USA)
Friends of the Earth US (USA)
Rainforest Action Network (USA)
Oil Change International (USA)
Empower Venture Partners (USA)
Earth Action, Inc. (USA)
Pueblo Action Alliance (USA)
Climate Action Campaign of the Humboldt Unitarian Universalist Fellowship (USA)

Natural Justice (Africa)
Refuelling Africa (Africa)

Extinction Rebellion (United Kingdom)
Anti-Oppression Circle (United Kingdom)

Gallifrey Foundation (Switzerland)

Centre for Climate Safety (Australia)

Urgewald (Germany)
Rainforest Rescue/Rettet den Regenwald (Germany)

CCFD-Terre Solidaire (France)
Chrétien Unis pour la Terre (France)

Save Virunga (The Netherlands)
Both ENDS (The Netherlands)
BankTrack (The Netherlands)

Kishoka Youth Organization (Kenya)
Jamaa Resource Initiatives (Kenya)
DeCOALonize (Kenya)
Amnesty International (Kenya)

Youth for Green Communities-YGC (Uganda)
Tasha Research Institute Africa (Uganda)
Women for Green Economy Movement Uganda-WoGEM (Uganda)
Fridays for Future Uganda (Uganda)
Community Transformation Foundation Network-COTFONE (Uganda)
Africa Institute for Energy Governance-AFIEGO (Uganda)
Centre for Citizens Conserving Environment& Management-CECIC (Uganda)

The Green Net (South Africa)
The RiseUp Movement (South Africa)
Timberwatch (South Africa)
Siyaphambili primary fishing coop (South Africa)
Labour Community Media Forum (South Africa)
Just Share (South Africa)
Helderberg Ocean Awareness Movement (South Africa)
Extinction Rebellion (South Africa)
Climate Justice Action GP (South Africa)

Tanzagreen Initiative (Tanzania)

Strong roots CONGO (DRC)
Synergie de Jeunes pour le Développement et la Défense de Droits Humains-SJDDH (DRC)
UFAREP (DRC)
Union des groupements agricoles organisés-UGAO (DRC)
Solidarité pour la Réflexion et Appui au Développement Communautaires-SORADEC (DRC)
Société Civile Environnementale et Agro-Rurale du Congo-SOCEARUCO (DRC)
Réseau des organisations pour la conservation et la protection de l'environnement-REOCOPE (DRC)
Réinsertion sociale et appui au développement communautaire-RSADC (DRC)

Programme nourriture d'abord-PNA (DRC)
Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du peuple Pygmée au Kivu-PIDP (DRC)
Programme d'actions pour le développement intégré-PADI (DRC)
MAIDENI (DRC)
Environnement Sain et Durable pour Tous (DRC)
Ligue pour la paix, les droits de l'homme et la justice-LIPADHOJ (DRC)
Institut supérieur de développement rural de Bunia-ISDR Bunia (DRC)
JUSTICIA Asbl (DRC)
Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement-IDPE (DRC)
Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix-IFDP (DRC)
Green Révolution Initiatives-GRI (DRC)
Forum des Engagés pour le Développement Durable-FORED (DRC)
Fondation des aigles pour l'encadrement des vulnérables-FAEVU (DRC)
FOCODER (DRC)
Fleuves d'eau vive qui coulent aux autres-FLEVICA (DRC)
Femme en action pour le développement multisectoriel-FADEM (DRC)
Grande action pour le développement-GAD (DRC)
Collectif des paysans de l'Ituri pour le développement intégral-CPIDI (DRC)
FDAPID (DRC)
Coopérative des Apiculteurs et Vendeurs du Miel au Kivu-C.A.V.M.K/COOP-CA (DRC)
Congo Basin Conservation Society-CBCS (DRC)
Agriculture et construction pour le développement-ACOD (DRC)
Centre de Recherche pour l'Environnement et le Droit de l'Homme-CREDDHO (DRC)
Alerte Congolais pour l'Environnement et le Droit de l'Homme-ACEDH (DRC)
Association pour la conservation et la protection des écosystèmes des lacs et l'agriculture durable-
ACOPELAD (DRC)
Association des mamans anti-bwaki-AMAB (DRC)
BEIE (DRC)



Marseille, September 09, 2021

Dr Bruno Oberle
Director general

IUCN World Headquarters
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland - Switzerland

[Open letter : IUCN should make a public statement and put in place an ad hoc group on the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP oil projects](#)

Dear Dr Oberle,

We are respectfully writing to you to call your attention to a grave situation that requires urgent action in order to avoid further preventable damage to our Common Home. We are seeking your support to help stop the massive [Lake Albert oil project](#) in Uganda and Tanzania and safeguard the promise of a sustainable future in the heart of Africa.

The Lake Albert project is located in the ecosensitive and biodiverse Albertine Rift in Uganda. It consists of the upstream Tilenga and Kingfisher oil projects as well as the planned East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). The project is being developed by France's TotalEnergies, China's China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) as well as the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments. We hope that you can help us avoid the preventable ecological tragedy posed by the Lake Albert oil project (Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP) and ensure that the wellbeing of our brothers and sisters takes precedence over profits.

At this moment, humanity is at a crossroads. Our actions or inaction today will have lasting effects for centuries to come. United in solidarity with the most vulnerable, we Catholics and other people of faith in solidarity with secular international and local organisations and overall civil society observing the arbitrariness of TotalEnergies and its partners, especially in a year when the UN dedicated the next decade for ecosystem restoration, we implore you to take urgent action in line with the science for all of Creation.

Faith-based organisations across the world have worked together this year to initiate [the Healthy Planet, Healthy People Petition](#) so that the political leaders participating in COP26 in Glasgow take action for all of Creation. This comes against the background of the two environmental crises that we are facing on earth: biodiversity loss and climate change. In the past five years, the Catholic community has been very active in reversing the financial flows from the fossil fuel industry by divestment from fossil fuels and reinvestment into new clean energy and technologies that don't harm the environment. In the past years, 254 Catholic institutions divested from fossil fuels.

It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred. According to the recently-released [IPCC report](#), as humanity, we risk climate change spiralling out of control. Ending investment in fossil fuels and fossil fuel infrastructure is absolutely critical to help us avoid further massive losses and damages in the nearest future.

Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the mid-century under all emissions scenarios considered. Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions occur soon. Importantly, the goals of the historic Paris Climate Agreement are still within reach. We need to act boldly and ambitiously together and make no more biodiversity loss achievable.

Scientific reports and research state that **a third of oil reserves, half of gas reserves and over 80% of current coal reserves need to remain in the ground in order to avoid catastrophic climate change.** The report of the International Energy Agency (IEA) “Net Zero by 2050 Roadmap” released this year in May stated that **no new investments in fossil fuels should be made further; there also should not be any new oil and gas fields approved for development and no new coal mines or mine extensions are required.** The recent IPCC report alarmingly tells us that we have about one decade left to dramatically decrease our carbon pollution if we want to avoid tragic and irreversible climate change and less than five years to put up the energy infrastructure to facilitate the transition to green energy that would help forestall that.

Put plainly, **there has never been a worse time to develop the Lake Albert oil project (Tilenga/Kingfisher) and to build the world’s largest heated crude oil pipeline, the EACOP,** so that we can burn up to 1.7 billion barrels of oil and generate over 34.3 million extra tons of carbon emissions each year. **The world simply cannot afford another massive oil project like the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP one.**

ABOUT THE EACOP

The EACOP is a proposed 1,443-kilometer pipeline that will transport oil from Hoima in Uganda to the port of Tanga in Tanzania. If completed, it will be the longest heated crude oil pipeline in the world. Extraction of 1.7 billion barrels is threatening to take place at two oil fields: the Kingfisher field, operated by CNOOC Ltd, and the Tilenga field, operated by TotalEnergies. The EACOP, which is slated to be operationalised in 2025, is expected to transport 216,000 barrels of oil per day at peak production.

Both the extraction sites and the EACOP pose serious and severe environmental and social risks to protected wildlife areas, water sources and communities throughout Uganda and Tanzania.

EACOP/TILENGA RISKS

Extraction at the Tilenga oil fields in the Albertine Graben will directly impact Murchison Falls National Park, posing a serious threat to biodiversity and rare and endangered species (see red list species impacted attached). Moreover, [important tributaries](#) of the Nile flow nearby.

Further, according to [WWF and CSCO Uganda](#), more than 500 square kilometers of habitat for African elephants and Eastern Chimpanzees—species considered endangered by IUCN, and which have already disappeared in several African countries— will be severely degraded by the construction of the EACOP. Approximately 1,950 km² of IUCN Category IV protected areas and key biodiversity areas combined will be cleared for the pipeline.

[Commenting on the EACOP project](#), world-renowned environmentalist, author and 350.org Co-founder Bill McKibben said, “The proposed route looks almost as if it were drawn to endanger as many animals as possible.”

It is notable that nearly a third of the pipeline would also traverse through the Lake Victoria basin, Africa's largest lake and a source of the Nile. This has put the lake at risk of oil pollution [The danger of oil leaks into the lake is increased by the risk of earthquakes](#). The pipeline will also cross more than 200 rivers and thousands of farms before reaching the Indian Ocean — where its version of the Exxon Valdez disaster would pour crude oil into some of Africa's most biodiverse mangroves and coral reefs.

Needless to say, the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects' environmental, biodiversity, climate change and social risks have raised serious concern. This massive concern about the project by international panelists and personalities is not unfounded; local groups and communities have also expressed their concerns regarding the impact the project will have on their lives, speaking up despite promises of compensation and employment.

Though the Lake Albert project including the EACOP is still under development, human rights violations against communities, particularly from resettlement, [have already been documented](#). So has intimidation and repression against local activists. [More than 100,000 people](#) have been affected by the compulsory land acquisition for the Tilenga and EACOP projects. The people wait for years before receiving their compensation, leading to human rights violations.

For instance, the EACOP-affected households have waited for their compensation since 2018/2019 and they are yet to be paid to date. This is not only against Ugandan laws, but international best practices as well. When payment of compensation to communities is delayed, the payment often loses value. In practice communities are then often unable to acquire new assets (land) of equivalent value.

Moreover, the use of cut-off dates through which the Lake Albert oil-affected communities are stopped from using their land for key economic purposes such as growing perennial food and cash crops has negative impacts. For instance, the Tilenga/EACOP oil-affected households have suffered food insecurity and loss of family incomes due to the practice of stopping them from fully and productively using their land before compensation. Moreover, with reduced incomes, families are unable to take their children to school, with girls being most affected.

As such, the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects are facing significant local community and civil society resistance. Notably, a coalition of over 40 international and local civil society organizations called [STOP-EACOP](#) has been formed to elevate the local communities' concerns and put a stop to the EACOP and its twin upstream Tilenga and Kingfisher oil projects that stand to be climate change catalysts.

Despite Total's claims of its "commitment to implement action plans designed to produce a net positive impact on biodiversity in the development of these projects" as well bring development to local communities, the series of events that have unfolded so far show that this project is unsustainable both for people and the environment.

[The Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects expose starkly the problem of climate injustice and inequity.](#)

As Pope Francis states in the Laudato Si' Encyclical, *"this inequity affects not only individuals but entire countries; it compels us to consider an ethics of international relations. A true "ecological debt" exists, particularly between the global north and south, connected to commercial imbalances with effects on the environment, and the disproportionate use of natural resources by certain countries over long periods of time. [...] We note that often the businesses which operate this way are multinationals. They do here what they would never do in developed countries or the so-called first world. Generally, after ceasing their activity and withdrawing, they leave behind great human and environmental liabilities such as unemployment, abandoned towns, the depletion of natural reserves, deforestation, the impoverishment of agriculture and local stock breeding, open pits, riven hills, polluted rivers and a handful of social works which are no longer sustainable"*.

Not only will the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects devastate communities, endanger wildlife and further heat the planet, it is also economically reckless (for the region, the world, and investors). The projects are not compatible with a future where the world has redirected its investments into renewable energy.

As [it has been established](#) that the burning of fossil fuels is a major contributor to global warming (in 2018, 89% of global CO2 emissions came from the fossil fuels industry), **it is our responsibility to transition to renewable sources of energy as quickly as possible. Investing in new fossil fuel supply infrastructure like Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP means betting on the world not reaching the Paris agreement goal.** We simply cannot support new fossil fuel projects and still expect to mitigate climate change.

A CALL TO INVEST IN GREEN ALTERNATIVES

It is estimated that **the world spends less than \$90 billion a year on conservation and nature protection. In comparison, governments spend more than \$5 trillion every year on subsidies for fossil fuels.** In Uganda's case, tourism contributes 7.7% of the country's GDP but accounts for less than 1% of the annual budget. This, despite the fact that investing in renewable energy, tourism, small-scale agriculture, fishing and reforestation programs will provide [nearly four million](#) jobs to local communities, boost Uganda's GDP [by 10%](#), and provide a cleaner environment which will benefit the whole world.

We need deeper investment in the great potential of the tourism and other green economic sectors, which are currently threatened by the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP projects. Investment in tourism and other green economic sectors could expand Uganda's economy in a sustainable and inclusive manner. This could bring significant environmental, economic and social benefits in return to all.

OUR DEMANDS TO THE IUCN

As a movement united in solidarity for our common home, we come to you, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to *Unite with us for Life and Livelihoods*. We call on you to help send a strong message to say that we must act on the recommendations of the IPCC and the IEA, and that countries of the Global South must not be pushed into investments that do not serve their people.

The new corporate colonialism of extracting as much profit as possible – while externalizing the human and ecological costs – must end. **The disappearance of biodiversity and encroachment of critical ecosystems such as IUCN designated areas cannot go unnoticed anymore. It is time for IUCN to take a bold stand.**

We call on you to help stop the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP project and safeguard the promise of a sustainable future in the heart of Africa. To this end, we ask you to:

1. Adopt and publicly declare as soon as possible an IUCN position to oppose the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP project and in support of biodiversity protection in Uganda and Tanzania.
2. Engage with the governments of Uganda and of Tanzania to promote a biodiversity protection policy, to replace the current destructive policy.
3. Create an ad hoc working group to follow through on the above.
4. Invite the [Stop EACOP coalition](#) representatives to brief the ad hoc group on an ongoing basis.

We sincerely hope that IUCN will help usher in "a new era of environmentally sound economic development" where social and ecological justice reigns supreme; where the wellbeing of our brothers and sisters and our common home takes precedence over profits.

Together we can co-create a unique precedent where nature is over profit. This can inspire many frontline communities to seek and find environmental and climate justice globally and internationally.

In prayer and solidarity,

Tomas Insua
Executive director
Laudato Si' Movement

Endorsement By:

- Bank Track (Netherlands)
- Save Virunga (Netherlands)
- Innovation Pour le Développement et la protection de l'Environnement (DRC)
- Community Transformation Foundation Network (Uganda)
- Urgewald (Germany)
- Corporate Europe Observatory (Belgium)
- deCOALonize (Kenya)
- Friends of Lake Turkana (Kenya)
- Rainforest Rescue/Rettet Den Regenwald (Germany)
- Association For Conservation of Bugoma Forest (ACBF)- (Uganda)
- Just Share (South Africa)
- Green Climate Campaign Africa (Uganda)
- Environment Governance Institute (Uganda)
- Africa Institute of Energy Governance-AFIEGO (Uganda)
- CCFD-Terre Solidaire (France)
- Forum des Engagés pour le Développement Durable-FORED (DRC)
- Forum Global des Chercheurs des Alternatives-FGCA (DRC)
- Justus Plus-JP (DRC)
- Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement-IDPE (DRC)
- Association des Filles Mères-AFM (DRC)
- Organisation de la santé pour le développement-OSD (DRC)
- Mamans pour la Lutte contre les Traumatismes-ALAMUT (DRC)
- Bureau de Développement Communautaire-BDC (DRC)
- Association Coopérative Vie Future-ACOOVF (DRC)

- Action Humanitaire pour le Développement Durable-AHDD (DRC)
- Charity Distressed Children-CDC (DRC)
- World Peace Protection-WPP (DRC)
- Fondation de l'Est des jeunes entrepreneurs du Congo-FEJEC (DRC)
- Fédération des Comités des Pêcheurs Individuels du Lac Edouard-FECOPEILE (DRC)
- Fédération des comités de pêcheurs du lac Albert-FECOPEL (DRC)
- Leave It In the Ground (Germany)
- Price Of Oil (Swaziland)
- Price Of Oil (USA)
- Women For Green Economy Movement-WoGEM (Uganda)
- Milieudefensie-Friends of the Earth (Netherlands)
- Strong Roots Congo (DRC)
- Andy Gheorghiu Consulting
- SJDDH (DRC)
- SORADEC (DRC)
- Eco Action Families (UK)
- The Australia Institute (Australia)

Annex

Murchison Falls National Park's red list species impacted:

Scientific name	Common name	Year	Class name	Red List status
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded vulture	2016	AVES	Critically endangered
<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	Rüppel's vulture	2016	AVES	Critically endangered
<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	White headed vulture	2015	AVES	Critically endangered
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed vulture	2016	AVES	Critically endangered
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Chimpanzee	2016	MAMMALIA	Endangered
<i>Ptilopachus nahani</i>	Nahan's partridge	2004	AVES	Endangered
<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Lappet-faced vulture	2016	AVES	Endangered
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe eagle	1999	AVES	Endangered
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey-crowned crane	2013	AVES	Endangered
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Grey parrot	2012	AVES	Endangered
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar pond heron	2010	AVES	Endangered
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Hippo	2008	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African elephant	1996	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Panthera leo</i>	Lion	2016	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Giraffe	2016	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	2016	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Caracal aurata</i>	African golden cat	2015	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	White-bellied pangolin	2014	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	Temminck's pangolin	2014	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	Giant ground pangolin	2014	MAMMALIA	Vulnerable
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial eagle	2013	AVES	Vulnerable
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	2006	AVES	Vulnerable
<i>Calamonastides gracilirostris</i>	Papyrus yellow warbler	2016	AVES	Vulnerable
<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill	2014	AVES	Vulnerable



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Mr Tomas Insua
Executive Director
Laudato Si' Movement

23 November 2021

Subject: Tilenga, Kingfisher, and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) oil projects

Dear Mr Insua,

We thank the Laudato Si' Movement for the letter of 9 September 2021, and appreciate your dedication to conservation in relation to the Tilenga/Kingfisher/EACOP oil projects.

IUCN is aware that the ongoing developments in the Albertine region are a cause for concern with regard to conservation. IUCN further recognises that the impact is not only linked to biodiversity and climate change, but also affects economic development. We have been in dialogue with the Government of Uganda and have had preliminary discussions with the Government of Tanzania, in addition to other stakeholders, to find approaches to collectively address these issues.

IUCN has further offered the application of existing recommendations, and guidance from the scientific knowledge, tools, and experiences to address these issues. Through this collaboration, we acknowledge the growing interests by both Governments, and we also encourage the work of civil society to help safeguard nature, climate and economic development.

Earlier this year, Mr Dickens Kamugisha, Chief Executive Officer of Africa Center for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), wrote to IUCN on a similar subject. We understand that AFIEGO is also a co-signatory to your 9 September letter. In our response of 30 September 2021 to Mr Kamugisha, we detailed the various efforts put in place by the Government of Uganda in relation to the Tilenga, Kingfisher and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) oil projects. We trust that Mr Kamugisha will share those details with you.

IUCN recognises that extractives industries can be significant contributors to the global economy, and this makes them an influential force in shaping how global conservation and development goals are attained. Based on these considerations, the Secretariat has developed the IUCN Extractives Sector Operational Framework, which guides the Secretariat's engagement on these issues. For further information on this, please visit our [website](#).

IUCN commits to furthering dialogue with the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and will continue collaborating with IUCN Members, Commissions, and wider stakeholders on this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Oberle', written over a horizontal line.

Dr Bruno Oberle
Director General



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Mr Dickens Kamugisha
Chief Executive Officer
Africa Center for Energy
Governance (AFIEGO)
P. O. Box 34913
Kampala
Uganda

30 September 2021

Subject: SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA TO IMPLEMENT THE 2016 WCC RECOMMENDATION-102 TO SAFEGUARD PROTECTED AREAS FROM EXTRACTIVES

Dear Mr Kamugisha,

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Secretariat extends its compliments to the African Center for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) and we appreciate the great collaboration as our Member.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16 August 2021 requesting the Secretariat to use all the available opportunities to advise the Government of Uganda, which is also an IUCN Member, to stop the conduct of oil and gas activities in protected and other critical conservation areas in the country.

I would like to further re-affirm IUCN's commitment towards supporting its Members to implement existing resolutions and recommendations. IUCN is aware that the ongoing developments in the Albertine may impede the necessary conservation action that the country aspires to achieve. IUCN further recognises that the impact is not only linked to biodiversity and climate change, but also affects economic development. We have been in dialogue with the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders to find approaches to collectively address these issues. IUCN has further offered the application of existing recommendations, and guidance from the scientific knowledge, tools, as well as experiences to address these issues. Through this collaboration, we acknowledge the great effort the Government has made, and also join you to take further action in ensuring we safeguard nature, climate and economic development. Below are some of the updates that we are aware of, on efforts put in place by the Government in this regard:

- a. Amending the Wildlife Act (2019) to integrate provisions for due diligence and compliance to environmental standards while undertaking industrial activities in protected areas;
- b. Review processes to address the inconsistencies with regard to the mapping of the Ramsar sites and other important biodiversity areas;
- c. Setting up committees to guide oversight and ensure implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessments
- d. Deliberating engagements with project affected persons, with a particular focus on local communities and vulnerable groups

Building on these efforts, and the recognition for more practical action, we commit to continue our dialogue with the Government of Uganda, specifically the Ministry of Water and Environment, which is the host and chair of the IUCN Uganda National Committee. We will bring this issue to the attention of the Committee for further discussion and guidance. IUCN will also continue to play a facilitating role in raising awareness about these issues, and working with our Members to encourage compliance with the resolution, and up-take of the key recommendations for action.

IUCN recognises that extractives industries -- such as oil and gas, mining and construction materials -- are significant contributors to the global economy, and this makes them an influential force in shaping how global conservation and development goals are attained. Based on these considerations, the Secretariat has developed the IUCN Extractives Sector Operational Framework, which guides the Secretariat's engagement on these issues. For further information on this, please visit our [website](#).

We look forward to working with AFIEGO and relevant stakeholders on this issue of utmost importance.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Oberle', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Dr Bruno Oberle
Director General



ECOTRUST

The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda

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April 29 2022

Al Mubarak Razan
IUCN President

Dear Dr. Razan

RE: Support to IUCN's Participation in Stakeholder Engagement for Oil & Gas Developments in Uganda

With reference to the above, I write in support of IUCN's role in bringing together stakeholders to work with the government of Uganda to ensure that the discovery of oil and gas in Uganda is not detrimental to the ecological integrity and tourism potential of the Albertine Rift and its diverse protected areas.

Uganda is in the middle of oil and gas exploitation, with no prior experience and thus no sufficient understanding on how best to mitigate risks and any adverse effects. While the country has made significant efforts in preparing for the exploration, including the development of some standards, there is need to strengthen these standards aligning them with the various internationally agreed ones. Although organizations such as WCS have documented a diversity of ways in which the potential impacts can be offset, there is still need for other complementary studies such as detailed biodiversity assessments to further concretize the options.

We believe that there is need to bring together multiple stakeholders and that as a membership – based organization, IUCN is well – suited to play the unique role of being able to bring both government, civil society and private sector. It is upon this background therefore that we call upon IUCN to seize the opportunity and provide leadership to the environmental concerns around Uganda's oil and gas exploration.

Yours truly,



Pauline Nantongo Kalunda

ECOTRUST Executive Director & Vice Chairperson Uganda National Committee of IUCN

Building Partnerships for Conservation

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND
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KAMPALA - UGANDA

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote Ref. No. R074/158/158/01

18th May, 2022

The IUCN President,
GLAND - SWITZERLAND

Dear Madam,

**SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
ENGAGEMENT IN OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENTS IN UGANDA**

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) opened office in Uganda in 1991 as an agency to support country efforts towards Conservation and Natural Resources Management. Since then, IUCN has been part of the country processes and initiatives that promote environmental sustainability including supporting development and implementation of conservation related policies, strategies, programs, projects, and capacity building of relevant institutions.

The IUCN has mobilized partners and supported establishment of a partnership platform composed of government ministries, departments and agencies, NGOs and private sector representatives all intended to promote sustainable management of environment and natural resources.

Uganda is currently exploring and developing its oil and gas resources led by government, the private sector and other development partners, with significant progress in development of policy and enabling environment, as well as infrastructure development and securing initial financing for the developments.

In this regard, the government of Uganda will appreciate the technical support from IUCN given its convening strength and vast knowledge on biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management and stakeholder engagement. We believe that IUCN support will go a long way in strengthening stakeholder engagement and capacity, and environmental standards required for the mitigation of risks associated with oil and gas exploration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mugabi Stephen David'.

Mugabi Stephen David
FOR: PERMANENT SECRETARY

CC: Country Representative - IUCN Uganda



Ms. Razan Al Mubarak
The President,
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
Cham, Switzerland.
president@iucn.org

18th/May/2022

Dear Madam,

RE: REQUEST TO REJECT PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN IUCN AND TOTALENERGIES

INTRODUCTION

Please accept warm greetings from the undersigned Ugandan civil society groups that are IUCN members and their allies. We thank you for the good work that you are doing in steering IUCN. We commit to continue working with you to promote IUCN's mandate and objectives.

In this regard, we have received information showing that at the ongoing IUCN council session, council members will be reviewing TotalEnergies' request to partner with IUCN. The council members will decide whether this partnership request is accepted or rejected.

As Ugandan IUCN members and our allies, we are concerned about the planned partnership. With our partners, we have severally written to the IUCN Director General indicating our concerns over TotalEnergies' human rights violations in Uganda and the immense risks that the company has put biodiversity, including IUCN-listed endangered species, at. Attached are the letters that we and our partners wrote to IUCN on August 16, 2021, September 9, 2021 and February 8, 2022.

We also wish to note that due to TotalEnergies' oil projects in the ecologically sensitive and biodiverse Albertine Graben in Uganda, civic space in the country has reduced.

So much repression by the Ugandan state has occurred, so much so that well-meaning Ugandan communities, civil society and IUCN members are afraid to speak out against TotalEnergies' oil projects in Uganda. Threats, intimidation, arrests and detentions are perpetrated by the Ugandan state against those that speak out against TotalEnergies' oil projects. This was especially seen when six staff from Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), an IUCN member, were arrested.

Despite the repression that we face, we are writing to you today requesting that you and the IUCN Council members vote against partnering with TotalEnergies. If this is not done, the company will


Razan Al Mubarak

be given an opportunity to greenwash its activities with UCN's blessing, while biodiversity suffers.

Below, we discuss our concerns in relation to the Lake Albert oil project in Uganda, consisting of the Tilenga, Kingfisher and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) oil projects. TotalEnergies is one of the Joint Venture partners under the Lake Albert oil project.

CONCERNS

- (a) **Biodiverse national park:** TotalEnergies is the developer of the Tilenga project in Uganda and main shareholder in the EACOP project, which will be located in Uganda and Tanzania. The environmental footprint of these projects is big. For instance, of the 400 oil wells under the Tilenga project, 180 are found within Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP). TotalEnergies' activities in the park have put biodiversity and livelihoods at risk. MFNP is one of Uganda's oldest, largest and most visited parks. It is also one of the most biodiverse and is home to 2,700 elephants, 15,800 buffalo, 1,950 Rothschild's giraffes and more than 150,000 kobs, according to information from the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).

While TotalEnergies says that it has limited its activities to only 1% of the park, which equates to 38.4 sq.km of the park, the companies' activities will still gravely affect biodiversity. For instance, the clearance of vegetation in the affected parts of the park will negatively impact endangered species such as elephants and other biodiversity.

- (b) **Limiting activities is not enough:** The above is perhaps best demonstrated by a study that was undertaken by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) during the oil exploration phase. The study showed that "oil and gas exploration caused land cover change, which in turn influenced the distribution of wild animals. Population mean of wild animals in the oil exploration sites was significantly lower than undisturbed sites within the national park". Another study by WCS also showed that during the oil exploration phase, elephants mostly moved away from the sites where oil exploration activities were ongoing. The above is precursor of the impacts that biodiversity is likely to face for over 20 to 25 years as TotalEnergies extracts oil from MFNP.

- (c) **Elephants raiding community gardens:** Moreover, the impact of TotalEnergies' activities in MFNP won't be confined to the 1% of the park that the company says it will use. The polluting and habitat loss/disturbance effect of the company's activities will be felt beyond the project site, and even by communities neighbouring MFNP. Already, oil exploitation activities in the park have had negative impacts on biodiversity and community livelihoods. During the public hearing on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report on the Tilenga project in November 2018, communities in Nwoya district, which neighbours MFNP in Uganda, reported that since oil exploration activities started in the park, elephants have increasingly raided communities' gardens. To date, the elephants continue to destroy communities' gardens. It is also notable that in six

months in 2021 alone, elephants and other animals destroyed over 3,000 acres of food crops in Nwoya district!

- (d) **Human-wildlife conflicts:** In addition, due to oil pressures in the ecologically sensitive and biodiverse Albertine Graben in Uganda, habitats for chimpanzees such as Bagonja forest are under destruction. The habitat loss has led to increased human-wildlife conflicts with chimpanzees attacking and killing children, whereafter communities have also carried out retaliatory attacks. This has put biodiversity conservation at risk. The ESIAs reports aimed at supporting TotalEnergies to avoid or minimise its project impacts have not been helpful. Communities' livelihoods continue to be destroyed while animals are also killed, despite the ESIAs' existence. It is notable that several experts have noted that the Tilenga and EACOP ESIAs report were inadequate and not fit for purpose.
- (e) **Ramsar wetlands:** In addition to the Tilenga project, TotalEnergies is implementing the EACOP project in Uganda and Tanzania. The pipeline is set to be constructed through national parks, game reserves, forests, Ramsar wetlands, lakes, rivers, marine ecosystems at the Indian Ocean in Tanzania and others. Observers have speculated that in a bid to minimise the project costs, the project proponents designed the pipeline route to cut through state-protected areas that the project proponents don't have to pay compensation for. Per the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the EACOP will pass through nearly 2,000 sq. km of protected areas, a quarter of which are habitats for endangered species such as chimpanzees and the African elephant.
- (f) **Human rights violations:** TotalEnergies and its partners have also perpetrated human rights abuses against the persons from whom the company is acquiring land for the Tilenga and EACOP projects. Currently, under the leadership of TotalEnergies, the project developers are acquiring approximately 5,172 hectares of land from over 13,292 project-affected households (PAHs) in Uganda and Tanzania for the EACOP project in Uganda and Tanzania. The PAHs were stopped from using their land to grow perennial food and cash crops since 2018 and 2019. The restrictions continue to date and have resulted in food insecurity, income loss, school drop-outs especially amongst girls and others. Moreover, the project is being implemented through coercive means. PAHs are denied the opportunity to give informed consent during the land acquisition and those with grievances are either arrested or threatened with court action when they seek the project developers' intervention.
- (g) **Failure to respect rule of law:** Since 2019 to date, many groups from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and France have filed court cases challenging the oil activities of TotalEnergies and the governments of Uganda and Tanzania. Unfortunately, the above actors have continued with the said oil activities. This may foil the oil cases and defeat their purposes. We believe that TotalEnergies has a duty to respect rule of law by respecting court processes. The court cases are challenging the ESIAs certificate of approval that was issued by Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to TotalEnergies in

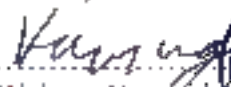
2019. Another case that was filed in 2020 at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) is asking court to stop the project to avoid the dangers the project poses to biodiversity and communities. Another case that was filed in France in 2019 is questioning the adequacy of TotalEnergies' due diligence plans to prevent the human rights violations and environmental impacts of TotalEnergies' projects in Uganda. All these cases are being affected by judicial delays.

(h) Other impacts such as repressed civic space have also been seen.

CONCLUSION

Due to the above concerns, we are calling on IUCN not to partner with TotalEnergies. The partnership will not support conservation. Instead, it will support TotalEnergies to wreck the climate and biodiversity while saying that the company has IUCN's support. It will also create a bad precedent showing that the IUCN faintly supports risky projects such as oil activities carried out in critical ecosystems such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, national parks and game reserves, forests, human settlements and others.

Thank you,


Dickens Karugisho
CEO-AFIEGO



Signed by:

1. Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) -Ugandan IUCN member
2. Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) -Ugandan IUCN member
3. National Association for Professional Environmentalists -Ugandan IUCN member
4. Youth for Green Communities (YGC) -Uganda
5. African Initiative on Food Security and Environment (AIFE) -Uganda
6. Tasha Research Institute Africa -Uganda
7. Oil and Gas Residents' Human Rights Association (ORGHRA) -Uganda
8. East African Crude Oil Pipeline Host Communities (EACOPHC) -Uganda
9. Oil Refinery Residents Association (ORRA) -Uganda
10. Women for Green Economy Movement Uganda (WoGEM) -Uganda
11. South Western Institute for Policy and Advocacy (SOWIPA) -Uganda
12. Strategic Response on Environmental Conservation (STREC) -Uganda



Discussion on the risks and opportunities of a potential engagement with TotalEnergies

Council meeting – 19.05.2022



Overview for the collaboration

The overarching aim is to work with a leading oil and gas major in transition who have acknowledged the impact of its industry, the need for change and who have committed to actions towards Paris-Agreement trajectory. While IUCN Secretariat believes efforts are still insufficient, the collaboration will aim to steer and accelerate TotalEnergies' ambitions vis-à-vis climate and biodiversity to reach our global goals.

- **5-year** global framework agreement
- **Operational and Site-specific** projects developed on a case-by-case basis
- Additional **Thematic and Strategic activities** developed at multiple levels (from TTE Board to technical level)



Context and Process

- This engagement with TotalEnergies is guided by the **IUCN Extractive Sector Operational Framework** developed with Council since 2019, and follow **IUCN’s Operational Guidelines for Business engagement**.
- TotalEnergies provided resources to IUCN to carry out a “Project Design and Socialization Phase” in 2021, with the intent of socializing the collaboration with relevant stakeholders, designing a scope of work, and furthering the necessary due diligence.
- A consultation of IUCN Members in key geographies was led (in France, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea and India)

Vision and high-level objectives

Long term vision: TotalEnergies has reduced its local and global footprint on biodiversity through better management practices and has embarked on a nature-positive track as a contribution towards the Global Biodiversity Framework, and has taken ambitious actions on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in order to get to net zero by 2050, together with the society. Together with IUCN they have developed best practices that other energy and extractive companies can embrace to embark on a similar pathway.

- **Objective 1: Climate change** - Robust progress on TotalEnergies' path towards its global ambition to get to net zero by 2050, together with society
- **Objective 2: Biodiversity management** - Reducing TotalEnergies' operation and supply chain impact on biodiversity, while seeking biodiversity net gain for its projects
- **Objective 3: The energy sector and conservation community** - Raising the level of ambition on biodiversity and climate responses among companies from the energy sector while contributing to increase the knowledge within the conservation community
- **Objective 4: Learning** - Enhancing mutual learning and corporate engagement, including corporate policy for biodiversity management



Select draft KPIs

Climate change

- TotalEnergies' carbon intensity indicator / baseline 2015: 100% / target 2030: -20% vs 2015
- Quantity of GHG emission (scope 1+2 on operated activities) Baseline 2015: 46 MtCO₂eq / Target 2030: 30 MtCO₂eq
- Number of recommendations developed by IUCN adopted by TotalEnergies
- Percentage of renewable energy projects that meet best practices (e.g IUCN Guidelines, 2021...). Baseline TBD / Target TBD

Biodiversity management

- TotalEnergies Biodiversity footprint / Baseline: 2020 / TARGET: TBD
- Number of TotalEnergies key biodiversity sensitivity projects that require net gain that are reviewed by IUCN / Baseline 0 / Target:
- Percentage of recommendations issued by the IUCN task force adopted
- Number of nature positive initiatives implemented by TotalEnergies / Baseline 0 / Target TBD
- # of new or improved policies, strategies, or plans to promote and implement biodiversity management contributed to by country
Baseline 0 / Target TBD

The energy sector and conservation community

- Number of IUCN members participating in event hosted by IUCN and TotalEnergies Baseline 0 / Target TBD
- Number of energy companies informed on results from the collaboration Baseline TBD / Target TBD

Learning

- Number of changes in TotalEnergies' policies, strategies or plans informed by knowledge generated Baseline 0 / Target TBD
- Number of changes in IUCN policies, strategies or plans informed by knowledge generated Baseline 0 / Target TBD

Risks & Opportunities identified

Risks	Mitigation actions
1. Negative external attention on IUCN-TotalEnergies collaboration affecting IUCN reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>IUCN has undertaken a 1-year project design and socialisation phase in 2021</i> <i>Robust Monitoring and Evaluation framework and reported.</i>
2. IUCN Members opposed to the collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>IUCN consultation in targeted countries</i> <i>Integration of some elements from these concerns into the Project Design (e.g. transparency and reporting)</i>
3. Concerns that TotalEnergies lacks a credible and robust decarbonisation plan and actions that aligns with a 1.5°C trajectory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development of strong collaboration objectives relating to climate change with aligned with a Paris Agreement trajectory</i> <i>Transparent reporting</i>
4. TTEs new operations conflict with IUCN Resolutions and internal policies affecting credibility of the collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Access and advice to TotalEnergies top leadership</i> <i>Advise the company in making more robust commitments</i> <i>If appropriate, and is possible in all of IUCN's agreements with the private sector, activate exit clause to the agreement</i>

Risks & Opportunities identified

Opportunities	Rationale
1. Close collaboration with an oil and gas company willing to transition toward a low carbon model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Commitment to ‘net zero by 2050 together with society’</i> • <i>No-Go in UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites and in the Arctic (no oil and gas exploration/operation)</i> • <i>Space to raise and challenge the company</i>
2. Strong sectoral level influence to raise the ambition of oil and gas companies on biodiversity and climate responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A long engagement with Shell</i> • <i>Shell and TotalEnergies have leading roles in sectoral associations (IPIECA, OGCI, or IOGP).</i> • <i>IUCN has an MoU with IPIECA (signed in 2021)</i>
3. Direct access to multinational oil and gas company leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Historically one of the seven oil and gas supermajors</i> • <i>Responsible for 0.9% of global emissions from 1998 to 2015 (CDP, 2017)</i> • <i>Activities developed at multiple scales across the company</i>

From: [LELIEVRE Maud](#)
To: [+IUCN Councillors 2021-2025](#)
Subject: total energie
Date: 19 May 2022 14:15:30
Attachments: [TotalEnergies-company-briefing-March-2022.pdf](#)
[2203_RF_Analysis-of-TotalEnergies-2022-Climate-Plan.pdf](#)

My dear colleagues,

Please find attached an additional element for our exchange today.

Best regards,

Maud



TOTALENERGIES SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE PROGRES REPORT: INCOMPLETE TARGETS AND MISALIGNED AMBITION

Executive summary:

On March 24th, TotalEnergies released its 2022 “Sustainability and Climate Progress Report”, that will be subject to an advisory vote from shareholders at the General Meeting on May 25th. While TotalEnergies announced additional commitments on climate, none aims to significantly reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The major remains far from aligned with a 1.5°C pathway.

Ahead of TotalEnergies’ 2022 announcements, the strategy and operations of the French oil and gas were already incompatible with a 1.5°C pathway. Its short-term strategic choices (+20% oil & gas production between 2016 and 2024, first developer of new oil & gas field among European majors, >75% of near-term CAPEX dedicated to oil & gas) led it to overshoot its carbon budget to 2050 as soon as 2035, with 32% of emissions emitted in excess in 2050 compared to what would be required to keep global warming at +1.5°C.

Neither the progress on existing targets, nor the new commitments made in TotalEnergies’ 2022 Sustainability and Climate Report are sufficient to get back on track:

- **Decarbonization targets are still focused on long-term GHG reductions and improperly address short-term (2025 and 2030) group-level Scope 3 emissions.** TotalEnergies maintains and amplifies its strategy of carving out ad-hoc perimeters (Scope 3 in Europe only, Scope 3 on oil products only, methane, etc.) to make new commitments that look ambitious on paper but have no material impact on overall emissions. Those incomplete and unambitious targets include unrealistic hypotheses on carbon offsets and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS).
- **Under this “climate plan”, TotalEnergies’ emissions will decrease by a mere 5.8% to 6.7% between 2015 and 2030.** This contrasts sharply with the imperative of halving global emissions by 2030 required to stay on a 1.5°C pathway. Compared to 2021 emissions (including the impact of COVID), the major could even increase its emissions by 0.5% per year and still meet its target.
- **TotalEnergies’ fossil-first capital allocation strategy remains unchanged.** While windfall profits from record-high commodity prices could have been a major opportunity for a massive investment effort in renewables, the company still plans to allocate more than 70% of its CAPEX to fossil fuels until 2030.

- **TotalEnergies’ analysis of the IEA’s Net Zero scenario dangerously transfers the responsibility to curb emissions to its customers.** The French major accepts the “normative” role of this scenario but contests its short-term implications on supply (no new oil & gas projects) and condition its carbon neutrality to a change in consumption patterns (“together with society”). Hence, TotalEnergies does not position itself as a climate leader, but merely as a follower – or at best a shy supporter – of the natural evolution of the demand for fossil fuels.

Reclaim Finance calls on shareholders to oppose this flawed climate plan and to demand comprehensive, detailed, and ambitious climate targets. This briefing presents a critical analysis of TotalEnergies’ sustainability report. It underlines the most problematic points that investors must raise in their dialogue with TotalEnergies and use to motivate a vote against the management-sponsored resolution at the 2022 AGM.

Contacts: Guillaume Pottier, Stewardship Campaigner, guillaume@reclaimfinance.org, +33 (0)7 50 89 05 49 and Henri Her, Energy Analyst, henri@reclaimfinance.org, +33 (0)6 03 33 26 96

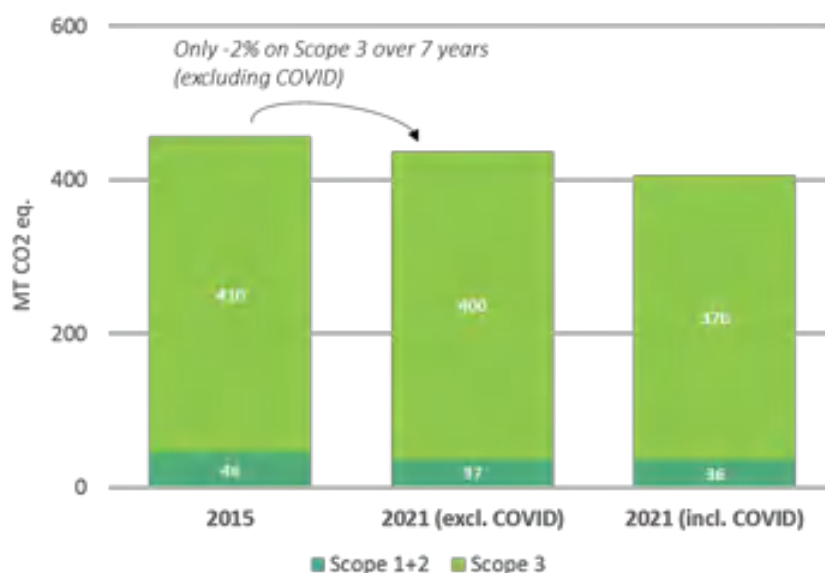
1. Starting point: TotalEnergies’ 2021 (insufficient) climate ambition and (lack of) progress so far

TotalEnergie’s 2022 Sustainability and Climate Report builds on the climate ambition and targets it presented at its 2021 AGM. Thus, it is important to recall **i)** that this ambition was incomplete and incompatible with a 1.5°C pathway; **ii)** that its implementation over 2015 – 2021 did not lead to any material reduction in TotalEnergies’ GHG emissions.

On the one hand, the targets set in TotalEnergies’ 2021 climate ambition were not sufficient to limit global warming to 1.5°C¹. Even under the conservative assumption², this “climate ambition” led the company to emit at least 31.8% GHG in excess compared to its 1.5°C-compatible carbon budget. Indeed, its short-term strategic choices (+20% oil & gas production between 2016 and 2024, first developer of new oil & gas field among European majors, >75% of near-term CAPEX dedicated to oil & gas) led it to overshoot its carbon budget to 2050 as soon as 2035 (see Box n°1 below). The limitations of TotalEnergies’ plan have been recognized by 34 investors, through a public statement issued ahead of the 2021 AGM³.

On the other hand, excluding the impact of COVID, TotalEnergies did not manage to substantially decrease its emissions from 2015 to 2021 (see Figure 1). Across all scopes, the company emitted 456 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2015 and 437 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2021, representing a mere -4% decrease over 7 years. The decrease on Scope 3 emissions was even more modest, only -2% over the same period. This is worrying since Scope 3 emissions represent the overwhelming majority of the company’s emissions (90% in 2015) and constitute the most crucial lever to achieve its long-term climate goal (carbon neutrality in 2050).

Figure 1: Change in GHG emissions, 2015 - 2021



Source: TotalEnergies, Sustainability and Climate Progress Report, p. 45

¹ For a detailed analysis, see: <https://reclaimfinance.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/TotalEnergies-company-briefing-March-2022.pdf>

² Namely, **i)** TotalEnergies does reach its emissions targets by 2050, and **ii)** it reduces its production in line with the IEA’s Net Zero-based 1.5°C scenario

³ [IGCC](https://www.igcc.org/), 2021

2. New decarbonization targets: Limited scope with no material impact on global emissions.

Compared to its 2021 climate plan, TotalEnergies' 2022 announcement contains several new commitments: **i)** a phased target for reducing methane emissions (50% from 2020 levels by 2025 and 80% from 2020 levels by 2030), to move towards net zero methane; **ii)** an objective to reduce GHG emissions related to sales of petroleum products (Scope 3 oil) by 30% from in 2030, compared to 2015 levels. **All other targets remain unchanged** (see Fig. 2 for a summary table), even some additional details are provided regarding the operationalization of the company's commitment to reduce its global scope 3 emissions in 2030 below 2015 levels (<400 Mt CO₂ eq.). It is worth noting that **TotalEnergies still has no target for 2025 regarding absolute Scope 3 emissions**: 2020-2030 is the critical decade that will make or break the Paris Agreement, but the French major does not offer any intermediary targets and intermediary milestones to ensure that its distant targets will translate into real, short-term action.

Figure 2: Summary of GHG reduction targets

Scope	Target	New commitment?
Scope 1+2, absolute, 2015 baseline	-15% in 2025, -40% in 2030	No
Scope 1+2+3, absolute, 2015 baseline	Lower in 2030	No*
Scope 1+2+3, carbon intensity of sold energy products, 2015 baseline	-20% in 2030	No
Scope 1+2+3, absolute, 2015 baseline, only in Europe	-30% in 2030	No
Scope 1+2+3, absolute, only on the sale of oil products	-30% in 2030	Yes
Scope 1+2, absolute, 2020 baseline, only on methane	-50% in 2025, -80% in 2030	Yes

* Even if this is partially quantified in the new plan (<400 Mt CO₂ eq.) but TotalEnergies explicitly mention this is not a new target (p. 45 of the report)

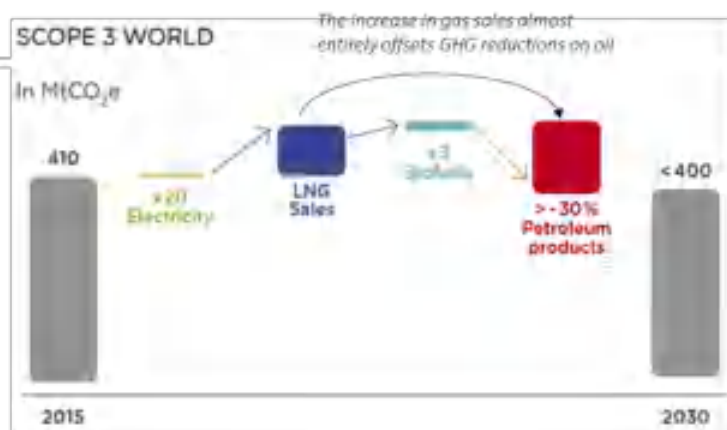
Red = limited perimeters

Source: TotalEnergies, Sustainability and Climate Progress Report, p. 45

TotalEnergies pursues its strategy of announcing micro-commitments on limited perimeters to avoid taking ambitious steps on the overall reduction of emissions across all scopes:

- At a first glance, the company's new -30% target on Scope 3 oil seems ambitious. This objective is less impressive than it sounds since TotalEnergie's plans to ramp-up fossil gas production will cancel out its efforts on oil. Over the 2015-2021 period, the decrease in oil emissions was almost matched the increase in gas emissions (which almost doubled over the period, see Fig. 3). The same is set to happen from 2015 to 2030: TotalEnergies plans to increase its LNG sales by 362% while its oil production will only decrease by 42%. In addition, TotalEnergies' oil production is set to increase until 2025 and remain high until 2030 (1.4 Mb/day). Reducing emissions from oil therefore does not significantly reduce the group's total emissions.
- TotalEnergies announces an ambitious target to reduce its methane emissions by 80% between 2021 and 2030, consistent with the IEA recommendations and European targets. However, this effort should be put into perspective because methane emissions linked to operations and equities represent less than 1% of the company's total emissions.

Figure 3: Changes in emissions from various energy sources



Source: TotalEnergies, Sustainability and Climate Progress Report, p. 39

The same rebalancing trick with no material impact over global emissions also concerns emissions by geography. Reduced Scope 3 emissions in Europe are met with an almost identical increase in the emissions produced in the rest of the world⁴. This underlines that TotalEnergies plans to decarbonize only where the decarbonization becomes a mandatory or quasi-mandatory step, through increased regulation and oversight.

All in all, for all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, **TotalEnergies' emissions will decrease by a mere 5.8% to 6.7% over a 15-year period (2015 – 2030)**. This contrasts sharply with the imperative of halving global emissions by 2030 in order to stay on a 1.5°C pathway. On an annualized basis, the French company's decarbonization effort appears even more anecdotal: -0.5% per annum from 2015 to 2030 and -0.3% p.a. from 2021 onwards (excluding the impact of COVID). **Accounting for the impact of COVID, TotalEnergies could even increase its absolute emissions by 0.5% each year and still meet its unambitious targets (from 406 Mt CO₂ to 425 Mt CO₂).**

Why is TPI considering that TotalEnergies is aligned on 1.5°C and why investors should not take it for granted.

In its Sustainability and Climate Report, TotalEnergies' CEO claims that "the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) announced that TotalEnergies is one of three oil and gas firms that have set emissions reduction targets that are ambitious enough to reach net zero by 2050 and to align with TPI's 1.5°C benchmark". Indeed, TPI does consider that the company's carbon intensity is predicted to converge with a 1.5°C pathway in 2047.

However, this finding must be met with extreme caution as TotalEnergies' communication around it is misleading and TPI's analysis suffers from several methodological limitations:

- TPI declares a company aligned as soon as the carbon intensity of the company falls below the carbon intensity level allowed by the IEA scenario that same year. As opposed to stock-based methodologies, TPI's approach, centered only on carbon intensity, does not consider excess GHG emissions and fossil production stocks built up by Total between today and 2047.

⁴ Cf. p. 39 of TotalEnergies' report.

- TPI’s own analysis shows that TotalEnergies projects to reach net zero carbon intensity only by 2047. Until 2047, TPI’s data clearly indicate that carbon intensity levels remain high. This is part of the reason why TotalEnergies cannot be deemed “aligned” in our methodology.

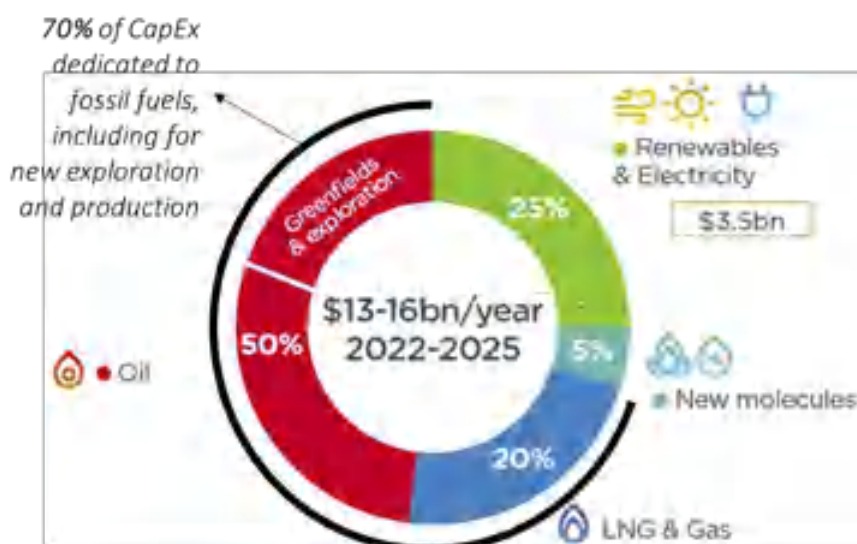
See our full analysis of TPI’s assessment [here](#).

Finally, it is worth noting that **TotalEnergies increases the share of Carbon Capture and Storage and offsetting in its climate plan**. By 2030, the major plans to capture 10 Mt p.a. via technological solutions and 5 Mt via “nature-based” solutions. The company also plans to develop CCS for its gas power plants. By 2050, TotalEnergies’ CCS would reach 110 Mt per year, the equivalent of 25% of its current CO₂ emission (447 Mt in 2020 and 2021). This massive volume of negative emissions also relies on highly criticized “avoided emissions”: between 25 and 50 Mt of the total amount of carbon captured by 2050 would be used to produce new fuel that will release as much carbon into the atmosphere but is nonetheless considered as offset by TotalEnergies.

3. A fossil-first capital allocation strategy

Compared to 2021, TotalEnergies’ investment strategy remains unchanged. 70% of capital expenditures remain focused on oil & gas (see Fig. 4), of which 20% dedicated to exploration and investments in new projects, in clear contradiction with the IEA’s Net Zero scenario findings that no new oil & gas projects are needed to stay on a 1.5°C pathway.

Figure 4: Breakdown of capital expenditure from 2022 to 2050



Source: TotalEnergies, Sustainability and Climate Progress Report, p. 24

Consequently, the 2030 energy mix does not improve and will rely at 80% on fossil sources (50% gas and 30% oil). The company keeps massively investing in gas. It will increase gas production by 50% by 2030 from 2015 levels and plans to double gas sales between 2019 and 2030. TotalEnergies also plans to increase “low carbon” LNG production by 22% by 2025. Gas will also play an important role in TotalEnergies’ electricity production – gas-fired power plants are described as being an integral part

of the transition to clean energies – as well as hydrogen production. The company stresses that gas will contribute to one third of the projected reduction in carbon intensity by 2030. However, this does not mean TotalEnergies is moving away from fossil fuels and aligning with 1.5°C.

Beyond CapEx, the overall capital allocation strategy and the breakdown between investment, shareholder return (dividends, share buybacks), and the balance sheet remain unchanged. Despite windfall profits derived from sky-high commodity prices, TotalEnergies does not plan to expand its investment in renewables. This directly contradicts the company’s narrative that cash flows from fossil fuels are vital to invest in renewables. As a matter of fact, share buybacks stand to be the winners of the current energy landscape, with TotalEnergies planning to dedicate 40% of surplus cashflows above \$60/b to buybacks (with current prices being well above \$100/b).

EACOP/Tilenga: Investing against climate, biodiversity, and human rights.

TotalEnergies’ East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) through Uganda and Tanzania is the perfect illustration of the French major’s misguided and unsustainable investment strategy. While the company dedicates two pages of its 2022 Sustainability and Climate Report to extol this project’s (and the related Tilenga production project in Uganda) “net positive” impact on the economy, jobs, and biodiversity, EACOP raise red flags on all sustainability- and climate-related issues.

- On **climate**, the project is fundamentally incompatible with a 1.5°C scenario. It reached a final investment decision in 2022, which means that EACOP/Tilenga is a new production and transport project and does not fit in IEA’s Net Zero Scenario. EACOP/Tilenga will result in 34 million extra tons of carbon emissions each year (> 1,5x the cumulated reductions in GHG emissions from operations planned by TotalEnergies from 2015 to 2030).
- As regards **biodiversity**, the pipeline will disturb nearly 2,000 sq. km² of protected wildlife habitats, including multiple reserves critical to the preservation of vulnerable species such as the Eastern Chimpanzee and African Elephant.
- The **human rights** situation is even more worrying in the short-term. Over 100,000 people will lose the land they rely on for farming and animal raising, and many will be forcibly removed from their homes. Compensation payments have suffered considerable delays and farming limitations imposed on households (requiring them to only grow seasonal crops – have already decreased their income and standard of living).

Finally, **the project raises significant legal and reputational risks for both the firm and its shareholders.** Legal action is ongoing both in France and Uganda and pressure from civil society is mounting ahead of TotalEnergies’ AGM⁵.

To follow suit on 18 banks’ and insurers’ commitment not to provide financial services to EACOP, **investors must step up and challenge this project** using all available means (private letters, public statements, written questions at the AGM, vote against TotalEnergie’s climate resolution or against other items, etc.).

See a full analysis of EACOP’s impact on the StopEACOP [website](#).

⁵ In March 2022, a delegation of Ugandan activists has toured France, Switzerland and Italy and raised awareness about the projects disastrous impact among a variety of high-level stakeholders (Elysée and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pope Francis, UN Human Rights Commission and Special Rapporteurs, etc.).

4. Using IEA's Net Zero Scenario as a fig leaf for inaction

TotalEnergies downplays its capacity and responsibility to reduce emissions. The major acknowledges the “normative” role of the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario but refuses to draw the concrete, short-term strategic and operational lessons implied by the NZE, particularly when it comes to stopping the development of new fossil fuel production projects. This is an especially problematic issue for shareholders since **i)** it departs from the investor consensus that engagement efforts on climate must be based on a 1.5°C-compatible pathway⁶; **ii)** it underlines a fundamental inconsistency between the firm's long-term pledge (carbon neutrality in 2050) and its short-term vision. Indeed, TotalEnergies currently ranks among the 10 biggest oil and gas developers worldwide according to the Global Oil and Gas Exit List⁷ but has not demonstrated willingness to give up on any of those developments.

By stressing that the IEA scenario does not reflect current and business as usual levels of oil and gas demand. Total also makes clear that its carbon neutrality target by 2050 will be achieved “together with society”, **deflecting responsibility on consumers.** Hence, TotalEnergies does not position itself as a climate leader, but as a passive observer of the evolution of the demand for fossil fuels.

TotalEnergies is hiding behind the current context of rising energy prices to justify its continued production of oil and gas not aligned with the NZE. However, a drop in oil and gas production would not necessarily result in higher prices if fossil production were replaced by green alternatives and/or if activities that reduce energy demand are developed. **TotalEnergies' claim that the current level of investment in fossil fuels is already lower than the NZE over the 2022-2030 period is also misleading.** Before the COVID crisis triggered a significant drop in investment in 2020/2021, the level of investment in the oil and gas upstream in 2019 was still 30% (\$110bn) higher than the NZE forecast for 2022-2030.

TotalEnergies' concrete integration of science-based climate scenarios in its climate plan is problematic:

- Assumptions from climate scenarios are not systematically and transparently integrated in the company's investment decisions and accounting. It is stated that “*the Company uses an oil price trajectory that converges in 2040 with the price in the IEA's SDS scenario (\$50/b) and that converges after 2040 with the price retained for 2050 in the IEA's NZE scenario (\$25/b)*” and that gas price “*stabilize between now and 2025 and until 2040 at lower levels than today and converge with the IEA's NZE scenario in 2050*” but TotalEnergies does not provide granular price curves nor systematic explanations regarding how its assumptions (on CCS, offsets, production, etc.) are science-based, let alone aligned with the NZE.
- Even if the French major “agrees [with the NZE] on the endpoint”, its 2050 targeted energy mix is far from being aligned with this scenario. In 2050, its fossil fuel production and sales are 6 percentage points higher than the NZE's. Conversely, its production of decarbonized electricity is 9 percentage point lower.

⁶ Cf. for example the Climate Action 100+ benchmark, which is directly based on the NZE.

⁷ <https://gogel.org/>

5. Implications for shareholders

TotalEnergies' disappointing Sustainability and Climate report has **three implications for investors** committed to credible and effective shareholder engagement:

- 1) **Voting against the management-sponsored resolution asking to approve TotalEnergie's Sustainability and Climate Report at the 2022 AGM.** This report lacks in both form (no short-term – 2025 – GHG reduction target in absolute terms and across all scopes, very few information for the same scope on 2030, many imprecisions regarding other key criteria such as offsets, CCS, CAPEX, and climate hypotheses, etc.) and substance (marginal new announcements on limited scopes, no increased ambition on existing targets). Investors have expressed concerns over the shortcomings of TotalEnergie's plan last year, but most of them approved it anyway to encourage the company to consult them on its climate strategy. This is no longer admissible in 2022: investors must not vote to reward a "positive signal", they should base their decision on the actual content and level of ambition of TotalEnergie's plan, which is clearly insufficient and does not match its claim to reach carbon neutrality in 2050.
- 2) **Supporting shareholder resolutions, especially the ones aimed at establishing a complete and credible consultation of shareholders on a complete and detailed climate plan (Say on Climate).** TotalEnergies' recent Sustainability and Climate Report reinforces the need to ask for a detailed and rigorous climate plan built on a comprehensive list of criteria and targets. In place of TotalEnergies' green communication and its profusion of misleading targets based on complex and limited scopes, investors should require transparent information about : **i)** short- (2025) and medium-term (2030) GHG reduction targets in both absolute and intensity terms; **ii)** detailed information about short- and medium-term capital expenditure plans; **iii)** granular data about the use of offsets and CCS to achieve each GHG reduction target; **iv)** transparent explanations about the underlying climate scenario and assumption used by the company to set its targets. Despite having improved the coverage and granularity of the information and targets it discloses, TotalEnergies still falls very short of complying with the items described. **Some investors are planning to propose a shareholder resolution at TotalEnergies' May 25th AGM to address these gaps: all investors seriously committed to engaging TotalEnergies should consider co-filing this resolution and supporting it with their votes.**
- 3) **Initiating targeted engagement and vote-based escalation strategies on key climate-related topics, especially on oil and gas expansion.** Say on Climate votes are not – and must not become – the only form of engagement towards fossil fuel companies. One crucial short-term issue is oil & gas expansion: TotalEnergies is the first developer of new projects among its European peers and each new sanctioned project widens the gap between its 2050 pledge and its actual pathway. Therefore, investors must urgently include in their engagement strategy a demand for companies to commit to stop developing new oil and gas projects and make this their priority ask for fossil fuel companies.

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IS TOTALENERGIES ON TRACK FOR 1.5°C?

**Reality check for financial
institutions**

IS TOTAL ENERGIES ON TRACK FOR 1.5°C?

Reality check for financial institutions

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TotalEnergies is often presented as “best in class” among its peers. However, based on our calculations using the company’s own carbon intensity projections, the French oil and gas giant is not on track to meet the 1.5°C climate goal. The company may have committed to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050, but is not planning or committed to the deep greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions cuts required to stabilize global warming below 1.5°C. Even under the conservative assumption that TotalEnergies does reach its emissions targets by 2050 and reduces its production in line with the IEA’s Net Zero-based 1.5°C scenario (referred to as the 1.5°C scenario in this briefing),¹ the company will have emitted at least 31.8% more GHG than what is authorized under a 1.5°C compatible carbon budget. Given TotalEnergies will increase production levels until at least 2024, it will be overshooting its share of the remaining carbon budget to limit global warming to 1.5°C as soon as 2035. The overshoot will happen even earlier if Total increases production until 2030 as announced.

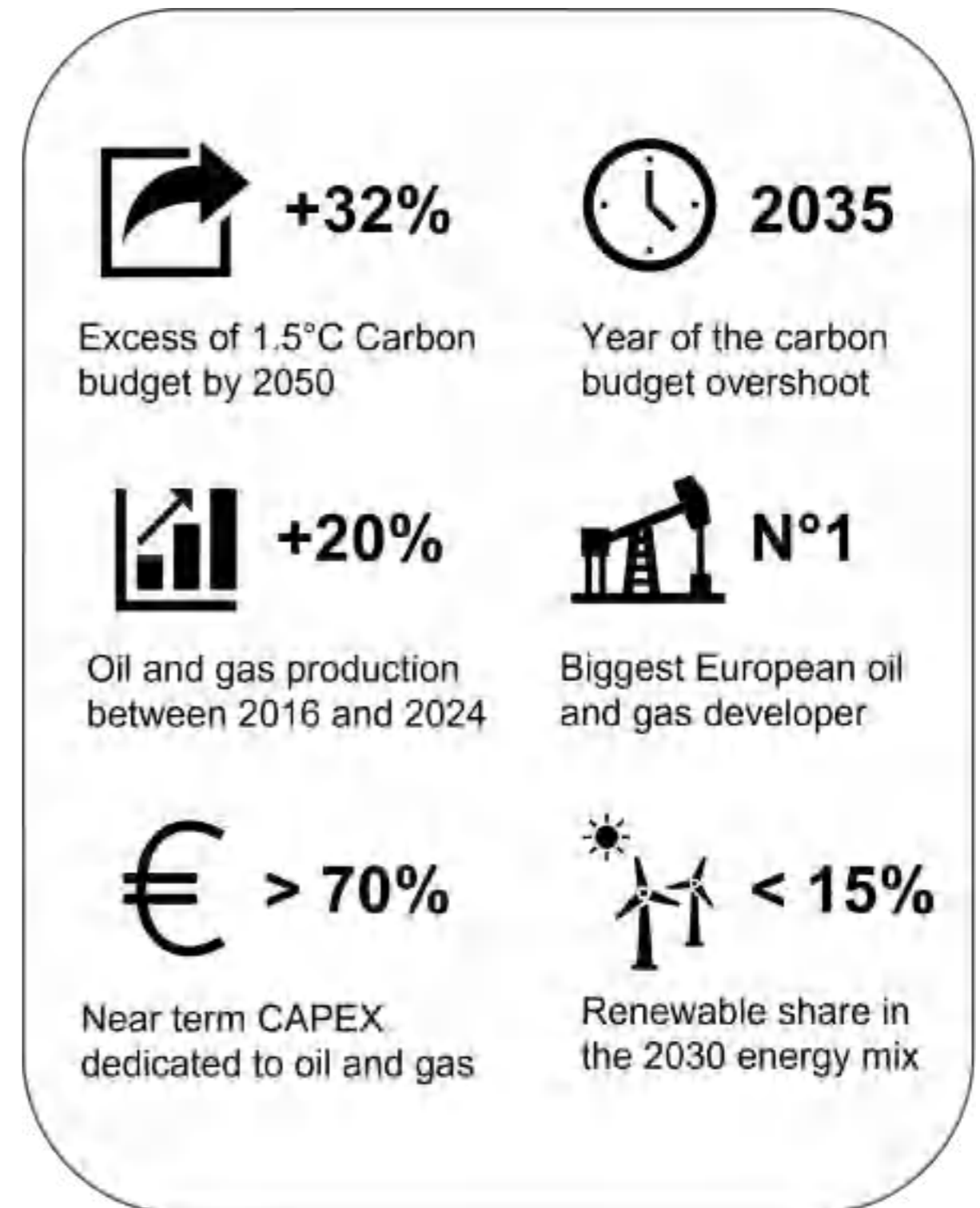
Why? Because the pathway to net zero matters much more than the final destination and TotalEnergies’s short term plans are incompatible with efforts to stay below 1.5°C. Despite efforts to showcase a pro-renewable energy and diversification strategy, the investment strategy will remain oil and gas intensive. TotalEnergies is the top European oil and gas developer according to the Global Oil and Gas Exit List (GOGEL) and the 7th largest globally. In 2030, TotalEnergies’ investment strategy and energy mix will still be very focused on oil and gas, further jeopardizing the fossil fuel decline and any longer term climate ambitions.

Our methodology

This briefing analyzes to what extent the company is aligned with a 1.5°C reference scenario. This scenario was computed by the Transition Pathway Initiative, based on the IEA Net Zero Scenario and on a IPCC scenario, to provide pathways for greenhouse gasses emissions and energy production.

A company is considered aligned if its cumulative GHG emissions fit within the 1.5°C carbon budget. To make these calculations, we considered its “climate” ambitions and targets, to calculate a conservative estimate of its cumulative GHG emissions. We also look at other indicators indicating the direction the company is taking: near term oil and gas production trend, CAPEX trends and energy mix forecasted in 2030, and reliance on offsets. To find out more about our methodology, please look at [our methodology](#).

KEY FINDINGS



1. TOTALENERGIES' DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY WILL EXCEED ITS 1.5°C CARBON BUDGET

a. Emission levels will remain too high for too long

In 2020, TotalEnergies pledged to “achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 for its global business, together with society”, aiming for net zero worldwide on both operated activities (scope 1 and 2) and indirect emissions (scope 3).² Although the company fails to provide strong and holistic intermediary emission targets, this goal has been reasserted at its 2022 Capital Market Day.³ **However, committing to distant carbon neutrality targets is not enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C.** In fact, TotalEnergies' CEO made it very clear in February 2022 that the company was aiming for a 2°C world, not 1.5°C. This in itself should raise concerns for financial institutions that have committed to stabilizing global warming below 1.5°C.⁴ Our analysis shows that TotalEnergies' short-to-medium term strategic and operational orientations (looking at indicators such as GHG emissions and CAPEX allocation) are not consistent with keeping its emissions within a 1.5°C-compatible range by 2050 and therefore put the climate at risk.

Although TotalEnergies has pledged to reduce its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 15% by 2025 and its average carbon intensity of sold energy products⁵ by 20% by 2030 (see table 1 in the annex), these targets will not stop the company's absolute emissions from increasing quickly in the short term.

TotalEnergies' carbon intensity hardly decreases before 2025 and decreases very

slowly until 2035. According to the company's own projections and our calculations, between 2021 and 2035, **TotalEnergies' carbon intensity is on average 30.4% higher than the maximum carbon intensity levels allowed by the 1.5°C reference scenario** (see graph 1).

In other words, **each unit of energy the company will produce until 2035 (and beyond) will consistently emit too much GHG.** Given that oil and gas production levels will also remain high, TotalEnergies will keep releasing high levels of GHG emissions. For TotalEnergies to align with a 1.5°C decarbonization pathway, its absolute emission levels must decrease.⁶ **For absolute emissions to decrease, fossil fuel production must decrease.** Currently, none of Total's projections commit to reducing hydrocarbon production levels (see part 2 of this briefing).

b. TotalEnergies will exceed its 1.5°C carbon budget by 2035

Given that TotalEnergies does not plan to reduce carbon intensity fast enough, but does plan to increase its oil and gas production, its absolute emissions are growing quickly. **By 2050, our analysis shows that TotalEnergies will exceed its 1.5°C carbon budget by at least 31.8%** (see graph n°2).

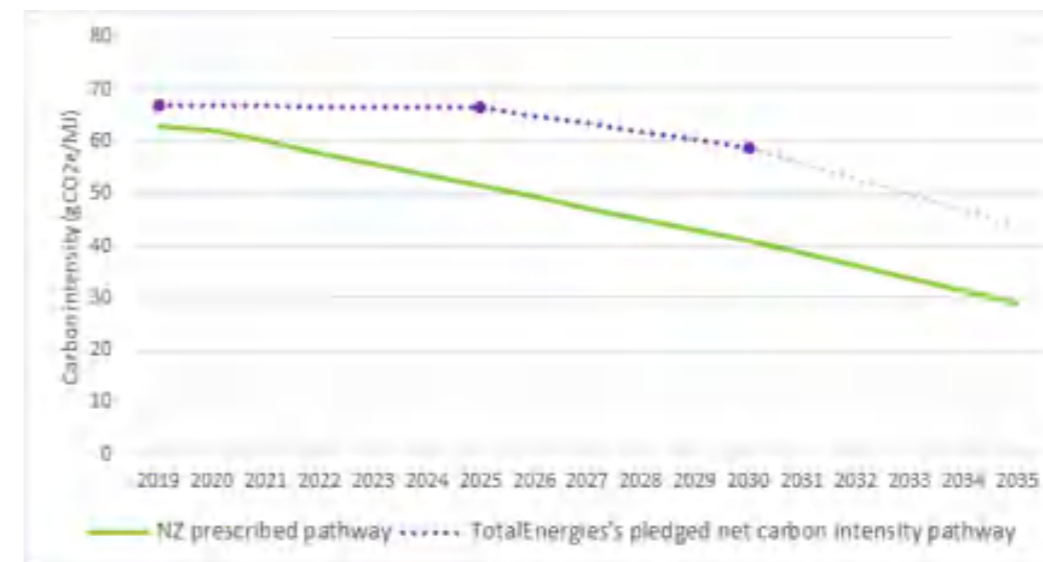
This carbon budget overshoot could keep increasing. Production levels will rise until 2024 as it is developing new oil and gas assets,

and could keep rising in the medium-term as TotalEnergies has discovered reserves that have not yet entered the field evaluation or development stage, and is investing in further exploration of undiscovered reserves (see chapter 2).

Given TotalEnergies will increase production levels until 2024, **the major will overshoot its**

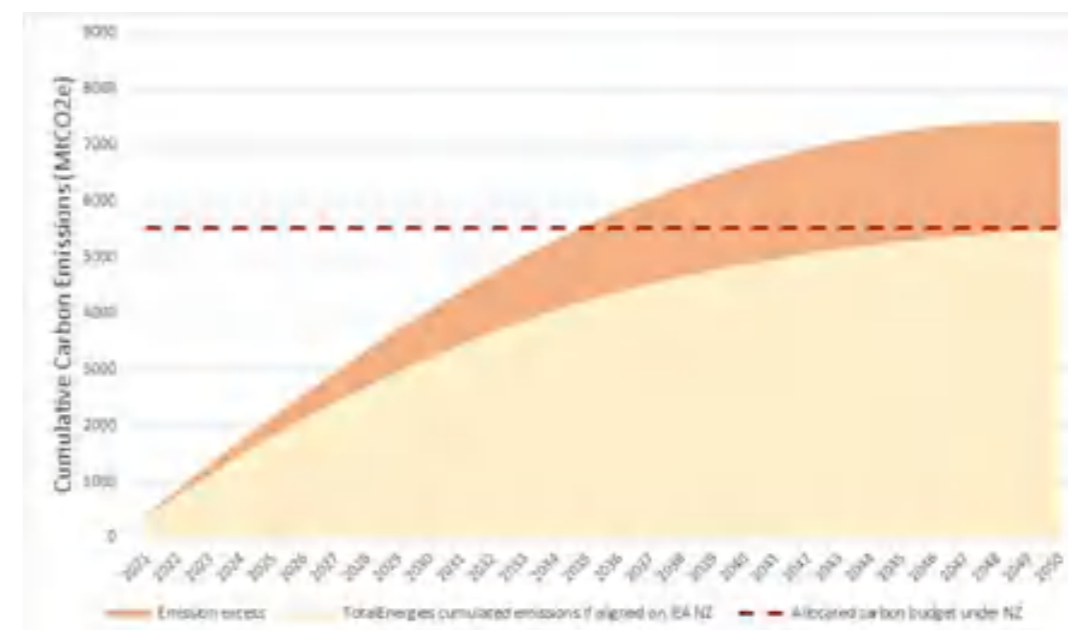
allocated carbon budget as early as 2035. This will happen even earlier if the major increases production until 2030 as announced, instead of aligning on the 1.5°C reference scenario.⁷ Based on TotalEnergies' own carbon intensity projections, Reclaim Finance calculations indicate that 73.4% of Total's carbon budget would be consumed as early as 2030.

Graph N°1. TotalEnergies' short and mid term decarbonization pathway



Source: Reclaim Finance based on TotalEnergies' forecasted carbon intensity pathway, based on the company reported emissions, carbon intensity and decarbonization targets.⁸ "Net Zero prescribed pathway" based on TPI's work on IEA Net Zero scenario and an IPCC scenario (see methodology).

Graph N°2. TotalEnergies' 1.5°C carbon budget overshoot



Source: Reclaim Finance based on a) production forecasts using company data and the 1.5°C reference scenario's demand projections b) the 1.5°C reference scenario carbon intensity pathway c) the company's pledged carbon intensity pathway.

c. Unsustainable reliance on offsets

The company plans to offset 15 MtCO₂e per annum from 2030: a third of that capacity would be Nature-based solution (NBS), and the rest would come from Carbone Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS). According to our calculations based on the company's projections, offsets will cover 13.4% of absolute emission

reductions required to meet Total's 2030 targets.⁹

By 2050, TotalEnergies aims to rely even more on such technologies and use them to meet 18.6% of the absolute emissions reduction required to meet its 2050 targets. Practically, the company will need to both grow a forest of more than 2 millions acres,¹⁰ and open 34 to 67 new CCUS centers¹¹ (bearing in mind that there are only 28 CCUS centers across the planet for the time being).

TPI's data shows that TotalEnergies is not aligned with the net zero carbon budget

In November 2021, TPI updated its energy sector benchmark,⁸ stating that among other companies, TotalEnergies is "aligned with 1.5°C" on the ground that the company's carbon intensity is predicted to converge with the scenario's pathway in 2047. However, this conclusion is misleading. TPI declares a company aligned as soon as the carbon intensity of the company falls below the carbon intensity level allowed by the IEA scenario that same year. TPI's approach, centered only on carbon intensity, does not take into account excess GHG emissions and fossil production stocks built up by Total between today and 2047.

On the contrary, our stock-based method (based on carbon budgets), considers the cumulative GHG emissions piling up each year as a result of annual fossil production. If both carbon intensity and oil and gas production remain high, then GHG emissions increase quickly and fall short of the remaining carbon budget to stay below 1.5°C. For a company to be deemed "aligned" (in the short, mid or long-term), its absolute emissions must fall within the carbon budget allocated by the IEA 1.5°C reference scenario in that same time frame (short, mid or long term).

TPI's own analysis shows that TotalEnergies projects to reach net zero carbon intensity only by 2047. Until 2047, TPI's data clearly indicate that carbon intensity levels remain high. This is part of the reason why TotalEnergies cannot be deemed "aligned" in our methodology.⁹

"Carbon neutral LNG" - A dangerous marketing claim?

TotalEnergies claims to sell "carbon-neutral" liquefied natural gas (LNG) cargoes, whose emissions have supposedly been offset or "avoided". However, most of these emissions were not canceled out. Studies have shown that tree plantations and supposed forest protection projects often have much lower carbon benefits than claimed and can negatively impact local communities. Furthermore studies have shown that the carbon offsets market is rife with fraud, flawed methodologies, opacity and conflicts of interest. As a result the great majority of offsets generated since the late 1990s — around 85% of the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism's offsets — do not represent emission reductions or removals. The use of offsets justifies selling more fossil fuels, ultimately leading to more emissions.



“ No new oil and gas fields are required beyond those already approved for development. ”

IEA, WEO 2021

2. TOTALENERGIES' INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION STRATEGY IS OIL AND GAS-DRIVEN

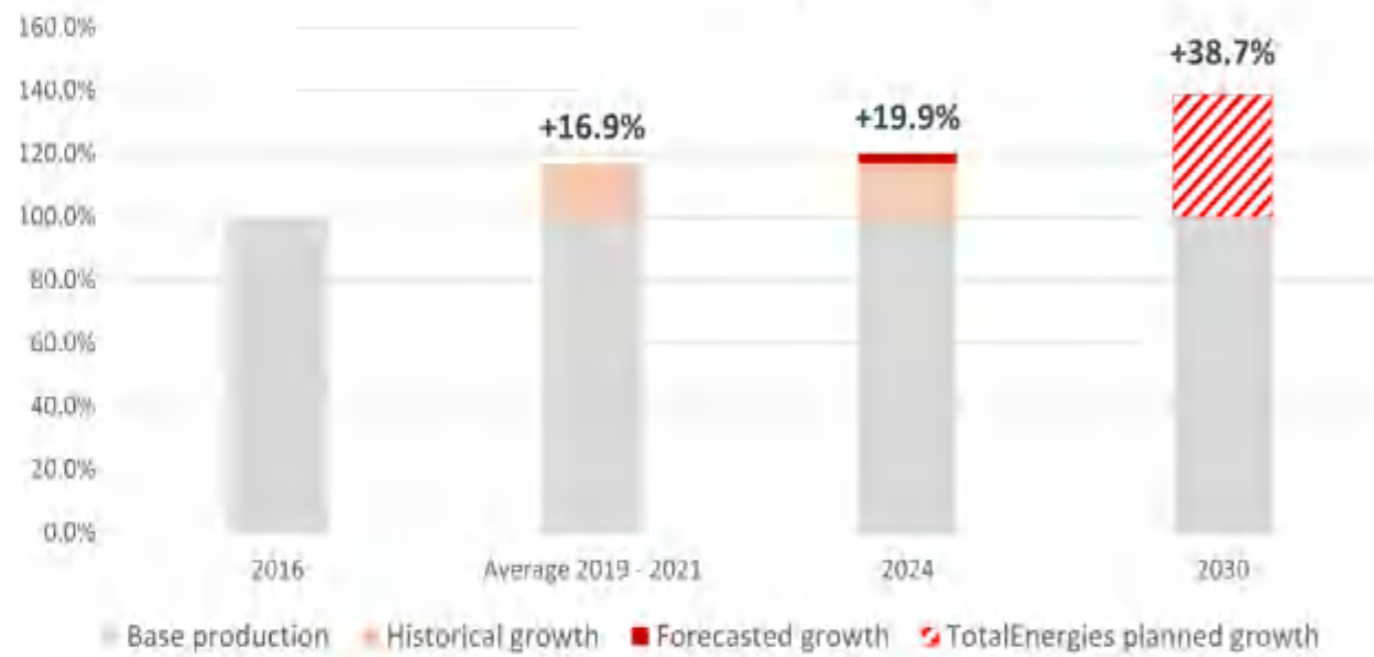
a. Total still plans to increase oil and gas production

Reducing oil and gas production is a crucial part of any credible decarbonization pathway and is required to achieve deep emission cuts. Both the UN Production gap report and the 2021 World Energy Outlook Net Zero scenario entail a decline in fossil fuel production during

this decade.¹⁴ According to Carbon Tracker models,¹⁵ to align with the IEA's Net Zero scenario, **oil and gas companies will need to drastically cut down on hydrocarbon production: by at least 38% by 2030 in the case of TotalEnergies.**

Yet, TotalEnergies is currently not demonstrating efforts to reduce production in line with what climate science requires.

Graph N°3. TotalEnergies' expected and potential production growth from 2016 to 2030



Source: Reclaim Finance calculations based on Rystad Energy UCube

Quite the opposite:

- Recent oil and gas production levels¹⁶ have grown by 16.9%¹⁷ since 2016, after the Paris agreement was signed. TotalEnergies is currently developing new oil and gas fields which will lead to an increase in production of 2.6%¹⁸ by 2024¹⁹ compared with recent levels²⁰ (overall, a 19.9% growth since 2016).
- Beyond 2024, Total's oil and gas production levels will depend on whether or not Total develops more oil and gas assets (see next section). According to TotalEnergies'

own data, our calculations show the company's oil and gas production is due to increase by 18.4% by 2030 compared with 2020. This amounts to an increase of 38.7% since 2016.

TotalEnergies defined its decarbonization targets against its 2015 levels (see table 1). It is therefore unclear how the major aims to reach them: since that year, it increased its production by 20.8%, and aims to keep on this track with fossil fuel production plans leading to a 43.3% growth by 2030.

Why increasing gas production is toxic for the climate

TotalEnergies aims for oil production to peak in this decade but is essentially switching from one fossil fuel to another. Our calculations reveal that **fossil gas production is due to increase by 35.5% by 2030 compared with 2019 levels**, mainly driven by the development of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) capacity. Gas production results in methane leaks in the atmosphere at different stages (eg. venting during extraction and evaporation during transportation of LNG by boat).

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a warming potential 85 times that of CO₂ over 20 years. According to the IPCC, methane emissions have nearly tripled since pre-industrial times and are increasingly responsible for rising temperatures. The IEA net zero roadmap is also adamant that there is no room for both new oil and new gas fields in the 1.5°C carbon budget.

b. Total is the top oil and gas developer among the European majors

While TotalEnergies's 2021 strategy aims to lock in 100 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, it's still overshadowed by the major's ongoing efforts to expand fossil fuel operations across the world.

- In 2020, the company's resources under production amounted to 18,744 mmboe,²¹ the equivalent of 20 years of production (at its recent level).
- According to the Global Oil and Gas Exit List, TotalEnergies is the top European

expansionist and ranks 7th globally. Currently, there are more than 4,306 mmboe²² worth of assets being developed, which will allow Total to quickly add the equivalent of 5 years of production to its production portfolio.

- TotalEnergies also has 9,599 mmboe²³ of discovered hydrocarbon reserves that have not yet entered the field evaluation or development stage.
- TotalEnergies is also still involved in exploration, looking for further undiscovered oil and gas reserves to extract. From 2019 to 2021, TotalEnergies spent, on average, \$837 million²⁴ per year on exploration.

TotalEnergies is increasingly tapping into unconventional oil and gas reserves. According to the Global Oil and Gas Exit List, more than a quarter of the oil and gas reserves currently being developed by TotalEnergies will come from the Arctic, ultradeep water and fracking which all entail heightened risks for communities, biodiversity and the climate. In the Arctic, Total Energies' production level is due to increase by 28% this decade.²⁵ TotalEnergies is also a partner in the Arctic-

LNG 2 terminal project in the Russian Arctic which will double LNG capacity in the Arctic.

c. Total's investments will remain heavily focused on fossil fuels

TotalEnergies may be massively investing in renewables; a quick look at the CAPEX allocation

demonstrates that the major's investment strategy is still focused on fossil fuels.

By 2025, the company aims to dedicate 25% of its annual CAPEX²⁷ to the Electricity and Renewable business line. Although this is an increase from 2020 levels (15.4%), it means that around 70% or more²⁸ of its CAPEX will still be going to oil and gas in 2025.

As a result of this investment strategy, Total's energy mix in 2030 will still be fossil fuel-heavy: 15 % of the energy will be produced by the "renewable and electricity" activity (which also includes fossil gas turbines). In other words,

in 2030, assuming the company meets its targets, TotalEnergies will be producing five to six times more fossil fuels than renewables.²⁹ In an interview, Total's CEO confirmed that in 2035 oil and gas will still be "Total's core business".³⁰

The company argues that it is in the process of "diversifying" its energy mix. However, for the time being, TotalEnergies' diversification strategy is adding renewable energy capacity on top of its oil and gas production, instead of replacing it. As long as Total maintains high levels of fossil fuel productions, it will not achieve the deep emission cuts - 50% by 2030 - required to keep climate change in check.

Tilenga and EACOP- a project affecting livelihoods and ecosystems across East Africa

Despite calls from civil society and many financial institutions refusing to support the project, TotalEnergies' board recently approved the Final Investment Decision for 10 billion USD to develop the 1,445 km-long East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) connecting two oilfields across Uganda and Tanzania. The company claims that the project has been designed to minimize its environmental impact and will benefit the local communities. However, tens of thousands of people are being displaced in the process and 14,000 will lose their land. During the production phase, the pipeline will carry up to 216,000 barrels of crude oil per day and could emit up to 33 million tons of CO2 per year according to the Swedish Environmental Research Institute, representing more than 30 times the annual emissions of Uganda and Tanzania together. Friends of the Earth France, alongside other organizations, has filed a legal suit against Total²⁶ in France for not complying with its duty of care obligations.

Does Total really need oil and gas cash flow to fund its renewable energy investments?

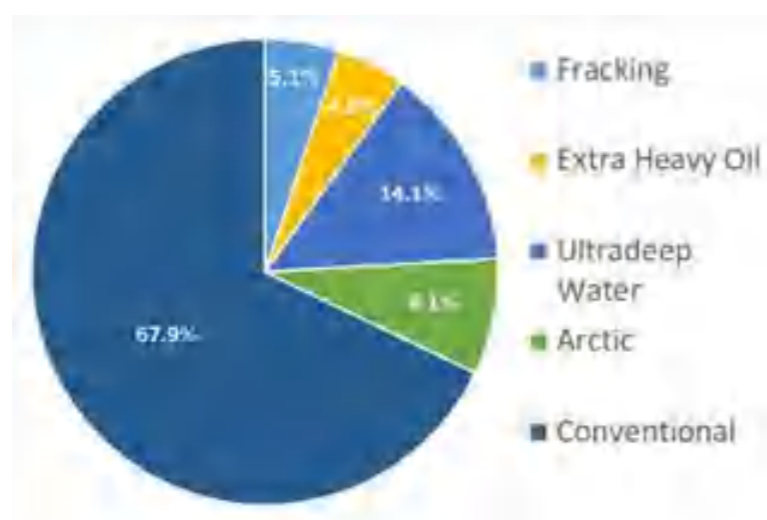
This argument is increasingly being used by oil & gas majors to advocate for sustained fossil fuel production.³¹ While cash flows and investments are indeed fungible and fossil revenues can partially be used to power "green investment", the picture is much more complex and nuanced: it cannot be assumed that renewable energy investments could not be sustained without fossil revenues.

First of all, there is no systematic correlation between fossil cash flows and green investment. In 2021, TotalEnergies' cash flows from exploration and production steadily increased (from \$3.8 to 4.9 billion) while the net investments in its Integrated gas and renewables Business Unit declined from \$2.6 bn to -\$302 million.

Secondly, the majors' argument only holds if they pursue an aggressive investment strategy and reinject most of their revenues in (green) investment. However, the numbers don't add up. TotalEnergies is not planning to spend the lion's share of its cash flow on renewable energy investments: out of the 20 to 30 billion of cash flow that TotalEnergies expects to generate each year from 2022 to 2025, only \$3.3 to \$3.7 billion will be spent on CAPEX and less than 25% of the CAPEX will be dedicated to renewables.³² The rest of the cashflow will essentially be allocated to dividends and share buybacks.

Finally, some investors consider that having fossil-based revenues is not a condition but an obstacle to increased green investments, since the cost of capital for renewable energy projects is now much lower than for new fossil assets. For example, New York-based hedge fund Third Point has recently acquired \$750 million of Shell stock and advocated for the company to separate its oil & gas activities from its initiatives in renewable energies, arguing that legacy business in the former prevented aggressive investment in the latter.³³

Graph n°4. TotalEnergies' short term expansion plan



Source: Urgewald analysis based on data from Rystad Energy

Table 1. TotalEnergies' pledged mitigation targets³⁴

Base year	Target year	Reduction target ³⁵	Net target	Geographical scope	Emission scope	Emission type ³⁶
2020	2025	-50%	No	World	1 & 2, methane emissions under operational control	Absolute
2015	2025	-15%	No	World	1 & 2, operational control	Absolute
2020	2025	-80%	No	World	1 & 2, methane emissions under operational control	Absolute
2015	2030	-20%	Yes	World	1 & 2 & 3, carbon intensity of sold energy products	Intensity
2015	2030	-40%	Yes	World	1 & 2, operational control	Absolute
2015	2030	-30%	No	World	3, final use of sold oil energy products	Absolute
2015	2030	-2%	No	World	3, final use of sold energy products	Absolute
2015	2030	-30%	No	Europe	1 & 2 & 3	Absolute
2015	2050	-100%	Yes	World	1 & 2, operational control	-
2015	2050	-100%	Yes	World	3, final use of sold products	-
2015	2050	-100%	Yes	Europe	1 & 2 & 3	-

REFERENCES

1. In this briefing, we analyze companies alignment against a 1.5°C reference scenario computed by the Transition Pathway Initiative. The latter based its work on the IEA Net Zero Scenario and on a IPCC scenario, to provide pathways for greenhouse gas emissions and energy production. See our methodology for more information. All following mentions of "1.5°C reference scenario" refer to this output from the TPI.
2. TotalEnergies, [Getting to Net Zero, 2020](#) ; TotalEnergies, [Sustainability Climate 2022 Progress Report, 2022](#)
3. TotalEnergies, [Strategy and Outlook, 2021](#)
4. TotalEnergies, [Climate: a conversation with Pouyanné, 2017](#)
5. To simplify, the "carbon intensity of sold energy products" of the company is referred to by "carbon intensity" of the company in the rest of this briefing.
6. To analyze whether or not a company's decarbonization pathway is aligned with the 1.5°C carbon budget, it's critical to look at two indicators simultaneously: the carbon intensity pathway and the production pathway. Any company aligning on the emissions pathway but producing too much - or the other way around - will end up emitting too much GHG. The overarching goal being for absolute emissions to decrease, we hence look at the carbon intensity and production pathway of the company and compare it to the benchmark described by the 1.5°C reference scenario.
7. This is a conservative hypothesis: due to lack of reliable data regarding TotalEnergies' production plans, we make the assumption that the company's production levels will decrease in accordance with the IEA Net Zero demand projections. However, nothing in TotalEnergies' current plans confirms this direction. In fact, we estimate that TotalEnergies' hydrocarbon production will have increased by 2030 (see chapter 2). Reported climate data are sourced from <https://services.totalenergies.fr/system/files/atoms/files/document-enregistrement-universel-2020.pdf>
8. This calculation was done using the volume of offsets projected by TotalEnergies in its 2020 annual report and the "Climate roadmap in action"
9. See our methodology for calculation details
10. According to current CCUS centers' offsetting capacities, on average 1.5MtCO₂e/y. Carbon Tracker Initiative, [Oil companies should hedge their bets on CCUS and offsetting, 2021](#)
11. TotalEnergies, [Total Delivers its First Carbon Neutral LNG Cargo, 2021](#)
12. Bloomberg, [The Fictitious World of 'Carbon Neutral' Fossil Fuel, 2021](#). Most of the offset market does not even remove carbon from the atmosphere. Renewable energy generation and preventing deforestation accounted for 66% respectively of all offsets used by December 2020).
13. According to the [2021 Production Gap report](#), global oil and gas production must fall by 4% and 3% respectively each year by 2030. According to the [2021 World Energy Outlook](#), global oil and gas demand will fall by 20% and 10% respectively by 2030.
14. Carbon Tracker Initiative, [Adapt to Survive: Why oil companies must plan for net zero and avoid stranded assets, 2021](#)
15. To establish "recent production levels" and avoid a "covid effect", we calculated an average annual production level based on 2019, 2020 and 2021 production data.
16. Based on Rystad Energy UCube data collected by Reclaim Finance.
17. Based on Rystad Energy UCube data collected by Reclaim Finance.
18. Data on production levels is very reliable until 2024 and takes into account the production profile of reserves under production as well as oil and gas fields currently under evaluation or development. After 2024, the production levels will depend on the company's plans that have not yet been made public.
19. To establish "recent production levels" and avoid a "covid effect", we calculated an average annual production level based on 2019, 2020 and 2021 production data.
20. Data collected by Reclaim Finance on Rystad UCube Energy database.
21. Urgewald analysis based on data from Rystad Energy.
22. Data collected by Reclaim Finance on Rystad UCube Energy database.
23. Data collected by Reclaim Finance on Rystad UCube Energy database.
24. See [Global Oil and Gas Exit List, 2021](#).
25. Analysis by Reclaim Finance in 2021 using data collected on the Rystad UCube Energy database. See full report: [Drill, Baby, Drill](#)
26. Les Amis de la Terre, [Total, rendez-vous au tribunal](#)
27. Source : TotalEnergies, [Strategy and Outlook, 2021](#)
28. This number is likely an underestimate. Given that TotalEnergies does not disclose investments in renewable energy alone, but in renewable and electricity, this includes gas power plants. The group currently owns [8 combined cycle gas turbine \(CCGT\) plants](#). This capacity of 3.5 GW is due to reach 5 GW by 2025 according to Total's strategy outlook. This means that in effect, less than 25% of the CAPEX will be allocated to renewables.
29. In a recent interview in French newspaper Les Echos, CEO Pouyanné made this argument [Patrick Pouyanné \(PDG\) : « TotalEnergies ne fait pas de greenwashing ! »](#)
30. TotalEnergies, [Climate: a conversation with Pouyanné, 2017](#)
31. TotalEnergies, [Avis de convocation - Assemblée Générale Mixte, 2021](#)
32. p. 70 & 71 of TotalEnergies' 2021 [Strategy Outlook](#)
33. The New York Times, [Activist Investor Third Point Calls for Breakup of Shell, 2021](#)
34. According to Reclaim Finance calculations, based on TotalEnergies' hydrocarbons and primary energy-equivalent renewable production plans. Refer to the methodology and datasheet for further details.
35. A net target is a target the company aims to achieve using offsets.
36. Targets can apply either to the absolute emissions (absolute amount of GHG emissions) or to the intensity of emissions (amount of GHG emissions per unit of energy produced)

Credits

Ecoflight | AdobeStock

IS TOTALENERGIES ON TRACK FOR 1.5°C? Reality check for financial institutions

Reclaim Finance is an NGO affiliated with Friends of the Earth France. It was founded in 2020 and is 100% dedicated to issues linking finance with social and climate justice. In the context of the climate emergency and biodiversity losses, one of Reclaim Finance's priorities is to accelerate the decarbonization of financial flows. Reclaim Finance exposes the climate impacts of some financial actors, denounces the most harmful practices and puts its expertise at the service of public authorities and financial stakeholders who desire to bend existing practices to ecological imperatives.

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Subject: Attn IUCN Council: request re TotalEnergies agreement
Date: 19 May 2022 14:19:10
Attachments: [Ethics Specialist Group IUCN WCEL IUCN-TotalEnergies request 17May2022.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Dear President and Councilors,

Please see the attached request from the Ethics Specialist Group, IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law regarding the TotalEnergies agreement. WCEL Chair Christina Voigt offered to present it during Council, but it was just brought to our attention that she has to leave before the agenda item. Thank you so much for your time and consideration, we remain at your disposal.

Kind regards,

Katy, Chair, IUCN WCEL ESG

Cristiane Derani, Deputy Chair, IUCN WCEL ESG

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Highlight: October 20, 2021 interview with CNN Chile on climate ethics, via [YouTube](#)

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ResearchGate, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kathryn_Gwiazdon

Publications

Editorial Advisory Board, Series: Public Health and Health Policy Ethics (Springer Nature) – please contact me for publication inquiries (2022-2024)

Recent, A Crisis of Identity: the UN Sustainable Development Goals within an Unsustainable Law and Governance Framework in "[Ecological Limits of Development: Living with the Sustainable Development Goals](#)" (Routledge Nov 2021)

Forthcoming, ed., *The Routledge Handbook on Applied Climate Ethics* (Routledge 2022);

Forthcoming, ed., *The Law and Politics of Ecological Integrity* (Springer 2022)

CEEL is an NGO member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

To: IUCN Council, attn President Razan Al Mubarak, Regional Councilors, and Commission Chairs
From: Kathryn Gwiazdon, Chair, and Cristiane Derani, Deputy Chair, Ethics Specialist Group, IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law
Direct Contact: kathryngwiazdon@environmentalethicsandlaw.org; +1-219-921-4142 (WhatsApp available)
cristiane.derani@ufsc.br; +55-48-9648-2188 (WhatsApp available)
Date: 17 May 2022
Re: Proposed IUCN Agreement with TotalEnergies

Dear Councilors,

It has come to our attention that IUCN is in the final stages of approving a partnership agreement with TotalEnergies. As Chair and Deputy Chair of the Ethics Specialist Group (ESG) of the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law, **we would like to respectfully request that this agreement be placed on hold until the following Council meeting so that a formal review can take place by the ESG of the procedural and substantive considerations of this proposed agreement, pursuant to IUCN Res 004 (2012).**

The ESG is concerned about the transparency of the process and also the substantive implications of the agreement with the mission, members, and Resolutions of IUCN. We note that this proposal is considered “complementary to IUCN’s existing collaboration with Shell,” and would like to remind Council of the 2008 IUCN World Conservation Congress in which membership voiced strong opposition to the agreement with Shell, in procedure and substance, and its impacts on the identity and integrity of IUCN. We are concerned that without proper transparency and information-sharing, this agreement would lead to a similar response by membership for the next Congress, as these growing relationships with the oil and gas industry, in particular, could appear in direct contravention to IUCN’s mission, membership, and Resolutions.

Therefore, through Res 004 (2012), Establishment of the Ethics Mechanism, we respectfully request the following:

1. The proposed agreement with Total Energies be placed on hold until the following Council meeting so that the ESG can review the agreement through its Ethics Mechanism (EM) and create an EM Report.
2. The EM Report will be made available to the Council one-month prior to the following Council meeting.
3. The President, Regional Councilors, and Commission Chairs will share the EM Report with their corresponding constituencies.
4. The Ethics Mechanism will review the strategic engagement of the proposed agreement, beginning early 2019, and the agreement itself, with a focus on the procedural and substantive considerations:
 - 4.1. Procedural considerations:
 - 4.1.1. Transparency – the parties and process
 - 4.1.2. Potential or apparent conflicts of interest of guiding and/or voting members to the agreement
 - 4.2. Substantive considerations:
 - 4.2.1. The agreement as it relates to the mission of IUCN, and its underlying ethical principles and values
 - 4.2.2. The agreement as it relates to the Resolutions of IUCN, particularly the Earth Charter (Res 3.022, 2004) and the Biosphere Ethics Initiative (Res 3.020, 2004; IUCN Council Decisions C/74/18 and C/75 on the Biosphere Ethics Initiative, 2010; Res 004, 2012)
 - 4.2.3. The potential benefits to IUCN of this relationship
 - 4.2.4. The potential harms to IUCN of this relationship

The Ethics Mechanism is similar to an Environmental Impact Assessment, a procedural requirement on acts that could potentially harm our organization or our purpose. We understand that regardless of the recommendations of the final EM Report, the Council will make its rightful decision, but believe that this EM Report would be a crucial step in ensuring and strengthening the integrity of the Union, and that if any issues arise with membership response to this agreement, the Council will be able to show that all procedural and substantive implications of the agreement have been properly reviewed. In other words, the Ethics Mechanism will not only strengthen the Union, but also the final decision on the agreement.

Please contact us directly at the information listed above for any questions or concerns and thank you for considering our request.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY CALENDAR 2022

*Policy events of strategic relevance for IUCN

January

17 – 21 | Davos, Switzerland (*POSTPONED with some remaining sessions online*)

World Economic Forum Annual Meeting

Instead of the WEF Annual Meeting in Davos that was supposed to take place under the theme Working Together, Restoring Trust, an online series of “State of the World” session will be held. This online event aims to bring global leaders “to focus on shaping solutions to the world’s most pressing challenges”.

February

9-11 | Brest, France

One Ocean Summit

This Summit will bring together scientists, economic and regional stakeholders, as well as the United Nations. The aim of this summit is to develop a framework agreement for the protection of the high seas. It will also be a good opportunity to convene before the UN Ocean Conference that will take place in July in Portugal.

14 – 25 | Electronic session

55th Session of the IPCC (IPCC 55) and WGII AR6 Approval Plenary (WGII-12)

The 55th session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 55) will take place in conjunction with the Working Group II (WGII) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Approval Plenary (WGII-12). This session is expected to focus on the approval of the WG II contribution to the AR6, which assesses climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/calendar/>

28 – 2 March | Nairobi, Kenya

UNEA 5.2 *

This will be resumed in-person/online session of UNEA-5. The overall theme is: 'Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals'.

IUCN contact: internationalpolicycentre@iucn.org

<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea5>

28 – 3 March | UAE

Middle East and North Africa Climate Week

The first-ever Middle East and North Africa Regional Climate Week provides a platform for governments, cities, private sector leaders, financial institutions and civil society to discuss opportunities to build forward from the pandemic by identifying opportunities to enhance climate action. The event will bring together key stakeholders to take the pulse of climate action in the region, explore climate challenges and opportunities and showcase ambitious solutions.

<https://unfccc.int/MENA-CW2022>

March

3 – 4 | Nairobi, Kenya

Special Session at UNEA5– UNEP@50 *

The special session of the UNEA-5 will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme.

<https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea5>

7-18 | New York, United States

4th session of the Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (IGC-4) *

This session of the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction will continue negotiations and discussions on the elements and text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

IUCN contact: marineprogrammehq@iucn.org;

<https://www.un.org/bbnj/>

13 – 29 | Geneva, Switzerland

Resumed meetings of the CBD SBSTTA24, SBI3 and OEWG-3*

The physical meeting of the resumed sessions of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) scientific and implementation bodies, and the working group tasked with developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, have been rescheduled. These meetings will provide recommendations and inputs to COP15 and to the process of development and adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

IUCN contact: cbd.contact@iucn.org

<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022>

14 – 16 | Labuan Bajo, Indonesia

2nd Asia International Water Week

The 2nd Asia International Water Week (AIWW) will be held on 14-16 March 2022 at the Meruorah Komodo in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia. Participants will address critical water issues in Asia and share tangible and innovative technologies and solutions to tackle water challenges to achieve sustainable development in the region with 'Clean, Sufficient and Sustainable Water for all' which is the theme of the 2nd AIWW. As a platform that bridges Asia and the world, the outcomes of the 2nd AIWW are expected to be delivered at the 9th World Water Forum to raise awareness on the Asian water issues and seek global cooperation to implement practical solutions to resolve Asian water issues efficiently and effectively.

[AWC \(asiawatercouncil.org\)](http://AWC.asiawatercouncil.org)

21 – 1 April | Electronic Session

56th session of the IPCC (IPCC 56) and WGIII AR6 Approval Plenary (WGIII-14)

The 56th session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 56) will take place in conjunction with the Working Group III (WGIII) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Approval Plenary (WGIII-14). This session is expected to focus on the approval of the WG III contribution to the AR6, which assesses the mitigation of climate change.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/calendar/>

22 – 27 | Dakar, Senegal

Ninth World Water Forum

The 9th World Water Forum is the first of its kind in sub-Saharan Africa. The event will focus on the theme, 'Water Security for Peace and Development,' and will consider four priorities: water security and sanitation; cooperation; rural development; and means tools. Organized by the World Water Council, the Forums aim to enhance dialogue of the decision-making process

on water at the global level, seeking to achieve the rational and sustainable use of this resource.

<https://www.worldwatercouncil.org/en/dakar-2022>

April

13 – 14 | Palau

Our Ocean Conference

The seventh Our Ocean Conference will draw partners globally to identify solutions to sustainably manage marine resources, increase the ocean's resilience to climate change and safeguard its health for generations to come. The six areas of focus at the conference will include climate change, marine pollution, marine protected areas, sustainable fisheries, sustainable blue economy, and maritime security.

<https://ourocean2022.pw/>

18 – 24 | Washington D.C, Unites States

2022 Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/meetings/splash/about>

25 – 28 | New York, United States (hybrid)

UN Financing for Development Forum

The 2021 ECOSOC FfD Forum will provide an inclusive platform to advance an action-oriented dialogue on the solutions on financing the COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development on the path to 2030. It will be geared to build momentum for urgent global action to tackle challenges to the achievement of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda across all its seven action areas in the context of COVID-19 and beyond.

[2022 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development | Financing for Sustainable Development Office \(un.org\)](https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/2022-ecosoc-forum-on-financing-for-development.html)

May

2 – 6 | Seoul, Republic of Korea

XV World Forestry Congress

The XV World Forestry Congress aims to provide an opportunity for the global forestry community to consider the state and future of world forestry, particularly in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, while striving to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It will be held on the theme, "Building a Green, Healthy and Resilient Future with Forests."

<https://wfc2021korea.org/index.html>

5 – 6 | New York, United States

UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum) 2022

The seventh annual UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) will take place during the 2022 session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is expected to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise.

<https://undocs.org/en/E/2021/L.34>

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/events/2022/multi-stakeholder-forum-science-technology-and-innovation-sustainable-development-goals>

9 – 20 | Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

UNCCD COP 15*

The fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP 15) was originally expected to take place in the final quarter of 2021. Due to the global pandemic, the Bureau decided to reschedule it to take place in 2022.

IUCN contact: bora.masumbuko@iucn.org

<https://www.unccd.int/convention/conference-parties-cop>

23 – 28 | Bali, Indonesia

Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) *

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main global forum to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

IUCN contact: veronica.ruiz@iucn.org

<https://www.undrr.org/event/seventh-session-global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-gp2022>

22 – 26 | Davos, Switzerland

World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting 2022 will embody the World Economic Forum's philosophy of collaborative, multistakeholder impact, providing a unique collaborative environment in which to reconnect, share insights, gain fresh perspectives, and build problem-solving communities and initiatives. Against a backdrop of deepening global frictions and fractures, it will be the starting point for a new era of global responsibility and cooperation.

IUCN contact: gerard.bos@iucn.org

<https://www.weforum.org/events/world-economic-forum-annual-meeting-2022>

24 – 29 | Kota Kinabalu

2nd Asia Parks Congress

The Congress will bring together leaders and decision-makers from government, civil society, indigenous peoples, business, and academia from Asia and around the world. The conference's theme will be "Parks for Nature and People," emphasizing the relationship between nature and society. It will be a landmark event, which will help set the agenda for protected areas in Asia for the next ten years and it will discuss the implications of the new Global Biodiversity Framework for the region.

IUCN contact: dindo.campilan@iucn.org

<https://2nd-asia-parks-congress.sabahparks.org.my/>

June

2 – 3 | Stockholm, Sweden

Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all *

The meeting will commemorate the 50 years since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which made the environment a pressing global issue for the first time. The aims of the meeting include to: accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in the context of the Decade of Action; promote sustainable recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic; and help redefine humankind's relationship with nature and create conditions for prosperity within planetary boundaries. The meeting will comprise an opening segment, four plenary meetings and three leadership dialogues, and a closing segment.

IUCN contact: Sabrina.nick@iucn.org

<https://www.government.se/government-policy/stockholm50/>

<https://www.stockholm50.global/>

6 – 16 | Bonn, Germany

First sessional period of Subsidiary Bodies to the UNFCCC*

IUCN contact: Sandeep.sengupta@iucn.org

<https://unfccc.int/SB56#:~:text=UNFCCC%20Sites%20and%20platforms&text=The%2056th%20session%20of%20the,May%20to%205%20June%202022>.

21-26 | Nairobi, Kenya

Fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG-4) *

OEWG-4 will continue negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and on digital sequence information on genetic resources, building on the work of its third meeting, and the intersessional work of the informal advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, and drawing upon relevant intersessional work to produce the final draft of the framework for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

IUCN contact: cbd.contact@iucn.org

<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG2020-04>

26 – 28 | Schloss Elmau (Bavarian Alps), Germany

2022 G7 Summit

<https://www.g7germany.de/g7-en>

27 – 1 July | Lisbon, Portugal

High-Level UN Conference to Support the Implementation of SDG 14 (Second UN Ocean Conference) *

The Ocean Conference, co-hosted by the Governments of Kenya and Portugal. The formal name of the Conference is the “2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.

IUCN contact: marineprogrammehq@iucn.org

<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022>

July

3 – 9 | Bonn, Germany

Ninth Session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-9) *

The ninth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-9) will consider the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, and the methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services. IPBES-9 will be preceded by regional consultations and a Stakeholder Day on 2 July 2022.

IUCN contact: thomas.brooks@iucn.org and laure.denos@iucn.org

<https://ipbes.net/events/ipbes-9>

<https://ipbes.net/events/ipbes-9-stakeholder-day>

<https://ipbes.net/notification/save-the-date/ipbes-9>

5 – 15 | New York, United States

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2022 *

The 2022 session of the HLPF will be the 10th session of the HLPF will hold in-depth reviews of five SDGs: 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 14 (life below water), 15 (life on land), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals).

IUCN contact: David.oconnor@iucn.org

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

18 – 23 | Kigali, Rwanda

IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) *

The IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) is the first ever continent-wide gathering of African leaders, citizens, and interest groups to discuss the role of protected areas in conserving nature, safeguarding Africa's iconic wildlife, delivering vital life-supporting ecosystem services, promoting sustainable development while conserving Africa's cultural heritage and traditions.

IUCN contact: Luther.anukur@iucn.org

<https://apacongress.africa/>

September

13 – 27 | New York, United States

77th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 77) *

The first day of the high-level General Debate will be Tuesday, 20 September 2022.

IUCN contact: David.oconnor@iucn.org (IUCN UN Observer)

19 – 24 | New Delhi, India

Ninth Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

The ninth session of the Governing Body (GB 9) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) will address items on general policy and implementation of the Treaty and the MLS, and administrative and budgetary matters.

<http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en/>

26 – 30 | Geneva, Switzerland

57th session of the IPCC (IPCC 57)

Approval session for the Synthesis Report

<https://www.ipcc.ch/calendar/>

October

14 – 21 | Portorož, Slovenia

68th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC68)

An integral part of the Convention is its legally binding 'Schedule.' The Schedule sets out specific measures that the IWC has collectively decided are necessary in order to regulate whaling and conserve whale stocks. These measures include catch limits (which may be zero as it the case for commercial whaling) by species and area, designating specified areas as whale sanctuaries, protection of calves and females accompanied by calves, and restrictions on hunting methods.

<https://iwc.int/iwc68>

14 – 16 | Washington D.C., United States

2022 World Bank Group/International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings

24 – 4 November | Hobart, Australia

41st Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR-41)

<https://www.ccamlr.org/en/organisation>

November

7 – 18 | Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 27) *

IUCN contact: Sandeep.sengupta@iucn.org

<https://sdg.iisd.org/events/2021-un-climate-change-conference-unfccc-cop-27/>

14 – 25 | Panama City, Panama

19th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP19) *

IUCN contact: richard.jenkins@iucn.org

<https://cites.org/eng/cop19>

15-16 | Bali, Indonesia

2022 Bali G20 Summit *

Indonesia will focus on three main pillars for its G20 2022 Presidency namely: Global Health Architecture, Sustainable Energy Transition, and Digital Transformation.

IUCN contact: internationalPolicyCentre@iucn.org

[G20 Presidency of Indonesia – G20 Presidency of Indonesia](#)

21-29 | Wuhan, China

Ramsar COP14*

IUCN contact: james.dalton@iucn.org

<https://www.ramsar.org/event/14th-meeting-of-the-conference-of-the-contracting-parties>

EVENTS WITH DATES TO BE CONFIRMED

(DATES TBC - August 2022) | New York, USA

5th Session of the Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (IGC-5)

IUCN Contact: ocean@iucn.org

<https://www.un.org/bbnj/>

(DATES TBC) | Kunming, China *

UN Biodiversity Conference (CBD COP 15) (Part 2)

CBD COP 15 will review the achievement and delivery of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It is also anticipated that the final decision on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be taken, together with decisions on related topics including capacity building and resource mobilization.

IUCN contact: cbd.contact@iucn.org

<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2021-2022>

(DATES TBC) | Kazan, Russia

45th Session of the World Heritage Committee

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/45COM/>

(DATES TBC - Second half of 2022) | Location TBC

Initiation of the Plastic Pollution Treaty

After the adoption of the UNEA Resolution titled: “End plastic pollution: Towards an internationally legally binding instrument” UNEP’s Executive Director will convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee, commencing its work during the second half of 2022.

[https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/38522/k2200647 - unep-ea-5-l-23-rev-1 - advance.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/38522/k2200647_-_unep-ea-5-l-23-rev-1_-_advance.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

From: [LELIEVRE Maud](#)
To: [+IUCN Councillors 2021-2025](#); [AL MUBARAK Razan](#)
Cc: [OBERLE Bruno](#)
Subject: IUCN / Ukraine
Date: 07 March 2022 11:45:21
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[IUCN motion ukraine \(1\).docx](#)

Dear Razan, dear Councillors,

I wish to share with you the political position that we have adopted in France (across all member categories).

It was with much sadness that I, as an elected councillor in Paris, spent all day Sunday welcoming refugees arriving here in Paris, who were for the most part women and young children.

As a council member and pacifist, I suggest that we take a collective position or that the President take such a position in our name. The majority of international organisations have taken a position, and I don't believe it can wait until May's council meeting.

The IUCN was born out of the wounds of war; the IUCN was born so that the conservation of nature contributes to world peace : we must now, more than ever, have a common ethic with shared values and principals of action.

Best regards,

Dr Maud LELIEVRE

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Maud.lelievre@uicn.fr

259 – 261 rue de Paris 93100 Montreuil (France)



IUCN French Committee motion on the attack of Ukraine

Following the outbreak of war in Ukraine, the IUCN French Committee wishes to emphasise the following points:

- At the end of the Second World War, the IUCN was created in the recognition that the protection of nature contributes to world peace;
- The future of the protection of the biosphere - our future, the object of the IUCN's mission - depends on one world acting together in peace;
- The Ukrainian State is the victim of an unacceptable attack by the State of the Russian Federation;
- The war waged by the Russian government in Ukrainian sovereign territory has grave consequences for civilian populations, the victims of the bombardments, as well as for the state of the environment in Ukraine, on land and at sea, through pollution and destruction of habitats;
- This war is happening in a strongly industrialised nation with numerous chemical and metallurgical factories as well as nuclear energy plants, including the former site of Tchernobyl. The consequences of an attack against one of these implantations could cause long-lasting pollution for a part of the European continent.

In the face of these observations, in order to call for the instantaneous end of the war, the IUCN French Committee:

- Asks member States of the IUCN to support the immediate suspension of the right to participation of the Russian Federation's government from all IUCN structures;
- Calls upon the IUCN to reconsider the invitation for the Russian Federation to host the World Parks Congress in 2024;
- Reaffirms its unconditional support to Ukrainian environmental organisations, as well as all Ukrainian experts that participate to the work of the IUCN;
- Reaffirms its support to Russian civil society, particularly its environmental associations and scientists who are engaged in the conservation of nature and peace;
- Calls upon European states to ensure the welcome and protection and of all Ukrainians fleeing conflict zones.

We only have one Earth, in which the destiny of humans and other living creatures are all linked: solidarity that is respectful of all life is the only option. As a part of the IUCN, an organisation born in order to ensure the contribution of nature conservation contributes to world peace, the IUCN French Committee condemns today, more than ever, all wars threatening the destruction of nature and human life.



Motion du Comité français de l'UICN sur l'agression de l'Ukraine

Suite au déclenchement de la guerre en Ukraine, le Comité français de l'UICN tient à exprimer et souligner les points suivants :

- Au sortir de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature fut créée en reconnaissant que la protection de la nature contribue à la paix dans le monde ;
- L'avenir et la protection de la biosphère – notre avenir, objet de la mission de l'UICN, dépend de l'action solidaire des peuples et d'un monde en paix ;
- L'Etat ukrainien est victime d'une agression intolérable par l'Etat de la Fédération de Russie ;
- La guerre menée par le gouvernement russe en territoire souverain ukrainien a des conséquences terribles pour les populations civiles, victimes de bombardements, et aura aussi des conséquences majeures sur l'état de l'environnement ukrainien, terrestre et marin, par sa destruction et sa pollution ;
- Cette guerre se déroule dans un pays fortement industrialisé avec de nombreuses usines chimiques, métallurgiques et centres de production d'énergie nucléaire dont l'ancien site de Tchernobyl. Les conséquences d'une attaque contre l'une de ces installations sont susceptibles de polluer durablement une partie du continent européen.

Face à ce constat et en demandant instamment la fin immédiate de la guerre, le Comité français de l'UICN :

- Demande aux Etats membres de l'UICN de soutenir la suspension immédiate des droits de participation du gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie de toutes les instances de l'UICN ;
- Appelle l'UICN à reconsidérer l'invitation de la Fédération de Russie à accueillir en 2024 le Congrès mondial des parcs sur son territoire ;
- Réaffirme son soutien inconditionnel aux organisations de protection de l'environnement ukrainiennes ainsi qu'à l'ensemble des experts ukrainiens participant aux travaux de l'UICN ;
- Réaffirme son soutien à la société civile russe, et particulièrement à ses associations de protection de l'environnement et ses scientifiques, engagés pour faire progresser la conservation de la nature et la paix ;
- Appelle les États européens à accueillir et assurer une protection effective de l'ensemble des ukrainiens fuyant les zones de conflits.

Nous n'avons qu'une seule Terre, les humains et les autres êtres vivants ont leurs destins liés : la solidarité, dans le respect de toute vie, est la seule option. L'UICN étant née pour que la conservation de la nature contribue à la paix mondiale, le Comité français de l'UICN condamne aujourd'hui plus fortement que jamais toutes guerres destructrices de la nature et des humains.

Extract from www.iucn.org

IUCN Statement on Ukraine

■ 16 Feb 2022

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is gravely concerned by the military conflict currently taking place in Ukraine and deplores the human deaths and suffering that this is causing.



IUCN Statement

Our thoughts are with all those who have been affected, especially the people of Ukraine and in particular IUCN's Ukraine-based Member organization and Commission experts.

The crisis in Ukraine is also a stark reminder that other armed conflicts and humanitarian crises are still ongoing around the world, with profound humanitarian and environmental consequences. IUCN condemns all acts of violence and stands in solidarity with people affected by conflict everywhere. It further reiterates its unrelenting commitment to working together for a just world that values and conserves nature.

4 April 2022

Dear President Al Mubarak, Council members, and Director General Oberle,

Thank you for your leadership of the world's most important conservation organization. It is a privilege to be associated with IUCN in which all voices are heard and respected. In that context, the following is a statement from the Executive Committee of the IUCN National Committee for the USA.

The consequences of the invasion of Ukraine (a sovereign nation) by the Russian Federation continues unabated and is resulting in a humanitarian and environmental catastrophe with major international implications. We note, in that context, the recent statement by IUCN on the "military conflict" in Ukraine and find it lacking in several important respects.

First, it fails to name the aggressor in this conflict, but instead mentions only Ukraine and refers to a "military conflict," a term that could be used to describe an internal civil war. The IUCN statement has effectively sanitized the invasion and its impacts to people and environment.

Second, as noted by a motion forwarded by the French National Committee (attached), and as is well-known in the history of IUCN, the Union was born from the ashes of war. Those who have been involved with IUCN for a long time will recall the Amman Clause that was developed and unanimously approved at the Amman World Conservation Congress in 2000 (see attached) which specifically refers to environmental law and armed conflict. It was acknowledged, from the very beginning, that peace among peoples and peace with the earth are inseparable. It was this ethic that made IUCN such a well-respected voice and platform for the dignity of people and nature. This ethic has been abdicated.

Third, a large number of Members and several National and Regional Committees are dismayed by the "conflict," desperate for strong leadership from IUCN, and sorely disappointed by the weak statement belatedly released by IUCN on 16 March 2022. That release was a simple posting on the IUCN website with no communication to or engagement with the IUCN membership.

On 11 March 2022, I forwarded to you a statement on behalf of the Executive Committee of the US National Committee which approved unanimously the motion put forward by the French National Committee. Like the French, we have yet to receive any acknowledgement of its receipt. Currently, 48 US Members (list attached) have registered their support of the French motion.

Members are increasingly disturbed by the situation in Ukraine with its much broader international impacts. We now not only request due consideration of the actions requested in the French motion, but that a more forceful statement from the Union, one that is strong, passionate, compassionate, and meaningful be issued forthwith.

We would all do well to remember that the leadership of IUCN serves at the pleasure of, and on behalf of, the members, not in spite of them. We dare say that many members are displeased.

We all know that the world is in turmoil (pandemic, climate crisis, biodiversity loss, war). All the more reason that IUCN assume the higher ground of international visibility and standing and speak with a voice of authority.

With all best wishes,

Christopher P. Dunn, PhD (Chair, Executive Committee, US National Committee)

Attached:

1. Motion on the Russian Federation's Invasion of Ukraine, French National Committee
2. *Amman Clause on Environmental Law and Armed Conflict* (approved at 2000 IUCN World Conservation Congress, Amman)
3. US National Committee Members in support of French National Committee motion



For the attention of the Director General and Deputy Directors General, the IUCN President and Vice-Presidents

8th April 2022

Dear Dr Oberle, Madam President and Councillor and Secretariat colleagues,

IUCN Mission to Ukraine

The conflict in Ukraine is a significant development which has been addressed by the Steering Committee of the new IUCN Interregional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia. As you know, IUCN has one Member organisation (Environment, People, Law (EPL)) and 17 Commission members in Ukraine, and the two Co-Chairs have written a letter of concern and support to them on the 9th March.

On 30th March, we facilitated a zoom call with the Director of Development at EPL together with the Regional Directors at the Regional Offices in Belgrade and Brussels, in an attempt to explore opportunities to mobilise IUCN Members to provide practical assistance to colleagues in Ukraine.

It was proposed that IUCN support a mission to Ukraine at an appropriate time, comprising experts from the relevant IUCN Commissions and Member organisations, to provide a country-wide assessment of Ukraine's environmental damages. It was considered that a coordinated, independent, collaborative effort by IUCN would provide credibility to such a scoping report. This assessment should be promptly followed by a rehabilitation action plan and its implementation.

The preparation of the assessment, its implementation and the formulation of a rehabilitation action plan would need to be undertaken in close cooperation with the international donor community, IUCN Members and Commissions in order to secure the financing of the entire programme from its beginning.

We suggest three phases:

1. Adoption of the initiative of an environmental damage assessment by IUCN. This can be done through the Secretariat and/or through Council. This should include the identification of an entity within IUCN which will carry the initiative forward.
2. The formulation of a Terms of Reference (TOR) for the assessment. This should be done relatively quickly, engaging the expertise in the IUCN network.
3. Implementation in two sub-phases:
 - 3.1 A scoping exercise assessment, starting soon after adopting the initiative and TOR, which could be based on satellite images and information from other reliable sources. A physical mission to Ukraine will only be possible when the war has ended.
 - 3.2 An expert-led field mission to Ukraine when it is safe to do so. This may take considerably more time to realise than the previous steps.

It was agreed that representations should be made as a matter of urgency to the IUCN Secretariat, Bureau and Council to this request.

The ICENCA Steering Committee supports this initiative, so please accept this letter as that urgent representation and we look forward to your reply and suggestions for next steps.

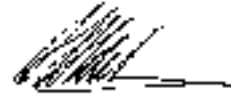
Kind regards,



Tamas Marghescu
ICENCA Co-Chair



Chris Mahon
ICENCA Co-Chair



Hans de longh
ICENCA Vice-Co Chair

Overview of statements made by international organisations regarding the war in Ukraine

Summary:

While IUCN does not stand alone among international organisations and associations in not explicitly condemning Russia's actions and/or taking steps against Russian constituents, it finds itself among a minority, especially if we exclude humanitarian organisations, whose mission requires them to remain neutral in order to be able to serve people in need.

Humanitarian / health organisations: focus on humanitarian law & helping those in need, avoiding condemnation

Humanitarian organizations who have a direct mission requirement to access areas and people affected by war have been most careful in their statements (avoiding language such as “aggression”, “invasion” and in some cases “war”). This includes the [ICRC](#), and [IFRC](#), who both called for help to be directed to civilians and for parties to adhere to humanitarian law, and the [World Health Organization](#), who said it was “deeply concerned for the health of the people of Ukraine in the escalating crisis.” The [UNHCR](#) also expressed concern from a humanitarian point of view, as did the International Hospital Federation ([IHF](#)).

[Médecins Sans Frontières](#) stands out among comparable organisations in explicitly referring to Russian aggression.

UN: Condemnation from SG and GA, from agencies

On 24 Feb, [Antonio Guterres called the military operation](#) in Ukraine “wrong” and “unacceptable” and called on President Putin to recall Russian troops. [On 22 March](#), he added that “Continuing the war in Ukraine is morally unacceptable, politically indefensible and militarily nonsensical”.

The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding that Russia immediately end its military operations and suspended Russia from the Human Rights Council.

Most other UN organisations and agencies were relatively tacit in their statements and focused on possible impacts on their area of work, e.g. [WTO](#), who one week after the invasion referred to the situation as a “tragedy” and expressed concern “about the trade implications of the conflict”. [WIPO](#) said it was “shocked and heartbroken” over the situation. ITU did not issue a statement, but its DG [tweeted](#) that he was “concerned with what is happening in Ukraine” and “saddened by the loss of civilian life and suffering”. The FAO did not issue a statement, but an appeal for donations to combat hunger in connection with the crisis in Ukraine. WMO was among other UN organizations that did not issue any statements.

One of the few UN agencies to condemn the invasion explicitly was the International Labour Organization (ILO), which has a tripartite structure (members include governments as well as employer and labour organizations). [ILO called the war](#) an “unprovoked and unjustifiable attack by the Russian Federation against Ukraine conducted without regard to international law.” By contrast, the International Maritime Organization ([IMO](#)), another UN agency with state and non-state membership, did not issue a condemnation, but called for hostilities to cease immediately and expressed concern “about the spill over effects of the military action in Ukraine on global shipping.”

The UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights condemned the war and Russia's aggression.

Other IGOs, associations, NGOs: majority issue strong condemnations

Member state IGOs outside of the UN system (e.g. [EFTA](#), [OECD](#), [OSCE](#)) have all referred to the situation as an act of aggression / war, and have explicitly condemned Russia for its role (mostly through their governing bodies, as did [CERN](#)). Most of them also made reference to impacts on their specific area of focus. The [Council of Europe](#) condemned the Russian invasion and

suspended Russian representation from the Committee of Ministers. The [IMF and World Bank issued a joint statement](#) expressing shock and sadness, but not condemning the war. However, the IMF chairperson later explicitly referred to “Russia’s attack” on Ukraine at [a conference](#).

The International Atomic Energy Association ([IAEA](#)) did not refer to the situation as war (or as an aggression) and did not condemn any involved parties. Instead, it focused only on its mission and expressed alarm / provided frequent updates regarding the nuclear facilities at Chernobyl.

Other international organizations / associations with mixed membership including the private and public sector (e.g. the [WEF](#), [IATA](#)) have also condemned the invasion, as did the International Council of Museums ([ICOM](#)), the European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations ([ENEMO](#)), the European University Association ([EUA](#)), which also suspended Russian members after they had issued a pro-war statement. The [International Union of Railways](#) expressed solidarity with Ukraine, without condemning Russia explicitly – but they did suspend Russian and Belarusian members temporarily.

Environmental sector

Several of IUCN's NGO members (e.g. [WWF](#), [Birdlife](#), [Association of Zoos and Aquaria](#)) have condemned the war and expressed concern over its environmental impacts, as have other environmental organisations such [Friends of the Earth international](#). [TRAFFIC](#) called for an end to hostilities, but did not issue a condemnation.

Other large NGO members such as WCS or CI did not issue any statements, and neither did UNEP.

Sporting associations

The [IOC](#), [FIFA](#) and [UEFA](#) among other sporting bodies have all condemned Russia's aggression and have excluded Russian athletes from competition (with some delays in the case of FIFA). Meanwhile, the [IIHF](#) (ice hockey federation) condemned the use of military force, but did not name a specific country as responsible. It also suspended Russia and Belarus from competition.

Corporates:

Many [global companies have explicitly condemned Russia's aggression](#), closed operations in Russia, etc. Among them Apple, Disney, Ikea, Coca Cola, BP, Shell, Unilever; but the list is long.

Recommendations:

While IUCN's statement is not as strong as those of many peers, it is not an outlier. Yet, rather than making comparisons with other organisations, it would be preferable to try to reflect the values and desires of the IUCN Membership. Clearly, this is a major challenge for an organisation as large and diverse as IUCN.

Recommendation 1: Do nothing. The current statement is ambiguous, but very likely reflects the lack consensus across IUCN on this issue. It would be difficult if not impossible to arrive at a new statement that expresses a stronger view.

Recommendation 2: Issue a second statement focused on the plight of civilians. Since IUCN released its statement, Russia has greatly boosted its targeting of civilians including of refugees seeking to flee violence. This is a clear violation of international law. While Russia has denied allegations and these are yet to be proven by a court of law, any organisation standing with Russia's repudiation puts its credibility at serious risk. This option would help satisfy the parts of IUCN calling for a more prominent voice on this issue and address what appear to be serious war crimes. However, with little new information on the environmental consequences of the war, the new statement would take on a purely human aspect.

IUCN Council Calendar 2022-25 (red = proposed)

107 th Meeting Gland	108 th Meeting Abu Dhabi	109 th Meeting Gland	110 th Meeting	111 th Meeting Gland	112 th Meeting	113 th Meeting Gland	114 th Meeting Congress venue
8-10 Feb & 18-19 May 2022	w/c 28 Nov 2022	w/c 22 May 2023	w/c 27 Nov 2023	w/c 13 May 2024	w/c 4 Nov 2024	(subject to date of Congress)	(subject to date of Congress)
	FAC, GCC & PPC ¹ : w/c 31 Oct 2022	w/c 24 Apr 2023	w/c 30 Oct 2023	w/c 15 Apr 2024	w/c 7 Oct 2024	TBC	TBC
Key topics: - Council's strategic objectives / priorities 2022-25 - DEC-147 Strategic Vision/ Plan: process - DEC-148: establish Advisory Group revision of Statutes - Implementation 2021 Congress Resolutions ² : process - Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus CBD & UNFCCC) - 2022 Work Plan and Budget	- Implementation plan Council's Response to External Review of IUCN's Governance 2019: discussion - Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus CBD) - DEC-148 report Advisory Group: approve Council proposals for consultation of IUCN Members (possibly incl. learning from 2021 Congress and DEC-145) - 2023 Work Plan and Budget - Date and venue of the next Congress	- Implementation plan Council's Response to External Review of IUCN's Governance 2019: approval - DEC-147 Strategic Vision/ Plan: discussion - Draft revised membership value proposition - Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus UNFCCC) - DEC-148: Council proposals for submission to online vote 2 nd half 2023	- DEC-147 Strategic Vision/ Plan: discussion - Strategic directions for the development of the IUCN Programme 2025-29 - 2024 Work Plan and Budget	- DEC-147 Strategic Vision/ Plan: approval final draft - Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus UNFCCC) - IUCN Programme 2025-29: draft for consultation of IUCN Members - Council motions on conservation policy: draft for consultation	- Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus CBD) - 2025 Work Plan and Budget	- Update on IUCN's positioning re key international policy debates (focus UNFCCC) - IUCN Programme and Financial Plan 2025-29: approval final draft - Final approval of draft amendments to Statutes/Rules - Council's nominations for President, Treasurer, and Commission Chairs	

Luc De Wever 02.02.2022 rev

¹ Standing committees meet in time to allow their recommendations to reach Council at the latest two weeks before the Council meeting.

² Standing agenda item of each Council meeting