# IUCN Data Protection Policy

IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 999 0000
Fax: +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

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| Date approved | 25 May 2018 |
| Approved by | Director General |
| Applicable to | As defined in section 2 “Applicability of the Policy” |
| Purpose | The aim of this Policy is to communicate the general principles and guidelines applicable to the protection of Personal Data. |
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| Distribution | Made available to all Council members, Commission members, Secretariat staff, volunteers and seconded individuals, available on the Union Portal. |
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Document History

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For further information, contact:
dataprotection@iucn.org

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## Definitions

**Anonymisation** means the process of modifying data sets, making it permanently impossible to identify individuals.

**Data Breach** means a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss or alteration of – or to the unauthorized disclosure of, or access to – Personal Data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

**Data Controller** means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the Processing of Personal Data.

**Data Processor** means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the Data Controller.

**Data Subject(s)** means a natural person (i.e. an individual) who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to Personal Data.

**Data Transfer** mean any act that makes Personal Data accessible, whether on paper, via electronic means or the internet, or any other method to any Third Party not linked in a way or another to IUCN.

**International Organisation(s)** means an organisation and its subordinate bodies governed by public international law, or any other body which is set up by, or on the basis of, an agreement between two or more countries.

**Personal Data** means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. This may include an identifier such as a name or audio-visual materials, an identification number, location data or an online identifier; it may also mean information that is linked specifically to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of a Data Subject. The term also includes data identifying or capable of identifying human remains.

**Processing** means any operation or set of operations – by automated and other means – that is performed upon Personal Data or sets of Personal Data, such as collecting, recording, organizing, structuring, storing, adapting or altering, retrieving, consulting, using, disclosing by transmitting, disseminating or otherwise making available, aligning or combining, or erasing.

**Recipient** means Third Party, public authority, agency or other body – that is, someone or something other than the Data Subject or IUCN – to which the Personal Data is disclosed.

**Sensitive Personal Data** means specific Personal Data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and genetic Data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

**Third Country** means any other country or jurisdiction outside of Switzerland.

**Third Party** means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or body other than the Data Subject or IUCN.

# 1. Introduction

IUCN is committed to safeguarding and protecting Personal Data of private individuals. IUCN is aware of the risks involved, and of the importance of having appropriate data protection standards in place.

In the scope of its mission, which consists of influencing, encouraging and assisting 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, IUCN needs to gather and use certain information about individuals. These can include IUCN Members, Council and Commission members, donors, suppliers, business contacts, visitors to IUCN building, employees and other people the organization has a relationship with or may need to contact.

Safeguarding the Personal Data of all these persons is an essential aspect of protecting people's lives, integrity and dignity. The Processing of Personal Data touches all areas of IUCN's activity, whether operational or administrative.

This Policy describes the principles to be followed when Processing Personal Data. It also describes how these principles should be implemented and what needs to be done in case of a Data Transfer and Personal Data Breach event in order to comply with reporting requirements.

The aim of this Policy is to a) comply with national and international data protection laws and regulations, b) protect the rights of data subjects c) protect IUCN from the risks of Data Breach, and d) protect IUCN from undesired legal sanctions which may include hefty fines.

Defined terms appear in Capital letters throughout this Policy and are defined in the **Definitions section**.

# 2. Applicability of the Policy

This Policy applies to Personal Data processed by IUCN. It applies to: staff members of the IUCN Secretariat (including hosted staff, individuals seconded by other organizations and volunteers) regardless of location and office type, Council and Commission members, other IUCN stakeholders, anyone Processing Personal Data under the name of IUCN or using the IUCN logo or anyone using IT tools or systems provided by the IUCN Secretariat, collectively referred to as "IUCN Personal Data Users".

Further, it also applies to IUCN as a Data Controller or Data Processor with respect to Personal Data relating to Data Subjects.

This Policy comprises the internationally accepted data protection principles without replacing the existing national laws. It supplements the national data protection laws. The relevant national law will take precedence in the event that it conflicts with this Policy or it has stricter mandatory requirements than this Policy. In particular, the reporting requirements for data Processing under applicable national laws must be observed. The content of this Policy must also be observed in the absence of corresponding national legislation.

# 3. Principles of data processing

## 3.1 Legitimate and fair Processing

IUCN processes Personal Data in a lawful and fair manner in relation to the Data Subject. IUCN only processes Personal Data with respect to this Policy and applicable laws. In order to do so IUCN ensures that a legal basis of Processing Personal Data exists such as the following:

3.1.1 Consent of the Data Subject

IUCN ensures that consent is obtained from the Data Subject prior to Processing Personal Data. This consent is obtained in writing or electronically for the purposes of documentation and is valid only if given voluntarily. If, for any reason, the consent of the Data Subject is not given before Processing Personal Data, it should be secured in writing as soon as possible after the beginning of the Processing. IUCN takes particular care in Processing Sensitive Personal Data and will only do so with prior written consent of the Data Subject.

3.1.2 Legitimate Interest of the IUCN

IUCN may process Personal Data without express consent if it is necessary to enforce a legitimate interest of IUCN or a Third Party provided that interest is not overridden by the interests and rights of the individual. At IUCN, legitimate interest exists where there is a relevant and appropriate relationship between IUCN and the Data Subject such as where the data subject is a Council member, Commission member, IUCN Staff members etc.

3.1.3 Contractual obligation

IUCN may process Personal Data in order to enforce a contract entered into with the Data Subject or to comply with a contractual obligation.

3.1.4 Compliance with a legal obligation

In other cases, the Processing of Personal Data may be necessary to comply with applicable law.

3.1.5 Public interest

IUCN may process Personal Data for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in IUCN.

## 3.2 Transparency

IUCN processes Personal Data in a transparent manner.

Communications with the Data Subject must be in clear and plain language, easily accessible and easy to understand. IUCN Personal Data Users must provide the Data Subject with sufficient information about the data Processing when Personal Data is obtained. The minimum information to be provided is included in **section 4.1 Right to receive information**.

IUCN Personal Data Users Processing Personal Data will decide how this information is to be communicated after taking into account security measures and the urgency of Processing.

### 3.3 Restriction to a specific purpose

When collecting Personal Data, IUCN Personal Data Users determine the specific purpose(s) for which data is processed, and only process it for those purposes. All Personal Data collected should be clearly documented including the purpose for collection.

### 3.4 Adequate and relevant data

The Personal Data handled by IUCN must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purpose for which it is processed. This means that IUCN Personal Data Users should not process Personal Data unless it is necessary to process it in order to achieve the purpose for which it was obtained.

### 3.5 Accuracy

IUCN Personal Data Users must ensure that Personal Data kept on file is correct and kept up to date. Inaccurate or incomplete Personal Data should be rectified or deleted. The exception to this principle would be the case when a legitimate interest exists to retain Personal Data. Historical data, accurate at the time of collection can be kept for as long as it is required to be kept. Once historical data is no longer necessary it should be deleted.

### 3.6 Integrity and confidentiality

IUCN Personal Data Users must treat Personal Data in a confidential manner. They must ensure that Personal Data is securely stored with suitable organisational and technical measures to prevent unauthorized or illegal Processing.

### 3.7 Retention, destruction and archiving of data

IUCN keeps Personal Data for as long as it is necessary to perform its activities and as is required by applicable law. Personal Data not useful for IUCN should be deleted unless national legislation requires it to be retained for a certain period of time. IUCN will also delete Personal Data if the Data Subject withdraws his or her consent for Processing unless another legal basis of Processing the Personal Data exists which prevents IUCN from deleting the Personal Data.

IUCN may store Personal Data for archiving purposes for a determined period compatible with applicable laws.

## 4. Rights of the Data Subjects

IUCN respects rights conferred to Data Subjects to ensure protection of Personal Data. These rights include:

### 4.1 Right to receive information

At a minimum, IUCN Personal Data Users must provide the Data Subject with the following information when Personal Data is obtained:

- ✓ whether IUCN is the Data Controller;
- ✓ the purpose of Data Processing;
- ✓ third-parties to whom the data might be transmitted;
- ✓ the existence of this present Policy;

- ✓ the focal point for questions/concerns or complaints.

This information should be communicated to the Data Subject even in cases where the Personal Data was not obtained directly from the Data Subject.

### 4.2 Right to access

The Data Subject may request which Personal Data relating to him or her has been collected and stored, how the Personal Data was collected, and for what purpose. Requests from the Data Subject wishing to verify what Personal Data is held by IUCN must be submitted in writing using the online form located at [https://portals.iucn.org/dataprotection/requestform].

Disclosure of Personal Data should not be automatic. IUCN Personal Data Users must consider all the circumstances surrounding the request for access and any restrictions to access that may be applicable. Access to Personal Data will only be given to the Data Subject if his or her identity can be verified.

### 4.3 Right to rectification

If Personal Data is incorrect or incomplete, the Data Subject can request that it be corrected or supplemented. This will only be considered if the identity of the Data Subject can be verified. Upon verification of the allegation, IUCN will make the necessary change(s). In certain circumstances historical data may need to be kept in accordance with **section 3.5 Accuracy**.

### 4.4 Right to erasure – "Right to be forgotten"

The Data Subject may request his or her Personal Data to be deleted if the Processing of such Personal Data has no legal basis, or if the legal basis has ceased to apply. The same applies if the purpose behind the Data Processing has lapsed or has ceased to be applicable for other reasons.

However, the right to erasure does not apply, and Personal Data will continue to be retained:

- ✓ for the implementation of the Mission of IUCN;
- ✓ if it serves a public interest;
- ✓ for historical, statistical and scientific purposes; or
- ✓ for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims;
- ✓ for other legitimate interests (legal and financial).

### 4.5 Right to Personal Data portability

The Data Subject has the right to receive his or her Personal Data in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format and has the right to transfer such Personal Data to another Data Controller provided the Processing was based on consent or was necessary for the performance of a contract and was carried out by automated means.

Where technically feasible the Data Subject may request IUCN to transfer his or her Personal Data to another Data Controller.

### 4.6 Right to object

The Data Subject may object at any time, on compelling legitimate grounds relating to their particular situation, to the Processing of Personal Data concerning them. Such objection will be accepted if the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Data Subject in question outweigh

IUCN's legitimate interests, or the public interest.

An objection to Personal Data Processing does not apply if a legal, contractual or financial provision requires the Personal Data to be processed.

### 4.7. Right to restriction of processing

The Data Subject has the right to restrict the Processing of his or her personal data where there exists a particular reason for the restriction. This means that the Data Subject can limit the way that an organisation uses his or her Personal Data. This may be because:

- ✓ the accuracy of the Personal Data is contested by the Data Subject;
- ✓ the Processing is unlawful and the Data Subject opposes the erasure of the Personal Data and requests the restriction of their use instead;
- ✓ IUCN no longer needs the Personal Data for the purposes of the Processing, but the Personal Data is required by the Data Subject for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims;
- ✓ the Data Subject has objected to the Processing pending the verification whether the legitimate grounds of IUCN override those of the Data Subject.

### 4.8. Automated individual decision-making, including profiling

The Data Subject has the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.

## 5. IUCN commitments

### 5.1 Responsibility/Accountability

5.1.1 It is the responsibility of IUCN Personal Data Users to ensure that Personal Data processed for or on behalf of IUCN, is in compliance with this Policy.

5.1.2 It is the responsibility of IUCN Personal Data Users to ensure that Data Subjects:

- ✓ understand that IUCN is bound by this IUCN Data Protection Policy to protect Personal Data of Data Subjects participating in IUCN work;
- ✓ consent to their Personal Data being processed in the context of IUCN work;
- ✓ agree that their Personal Data could be transferred to countries with laws that may not provide adequate level of protection as in their country or Switzerland (where IUCN is headquartered); and
- ✓ are informed that they can contact IUCN using the online form located at [https://portals.iucn.org/dataprotection/requestform] to ask any questions they may have regarding their Personal Data.

5.1.3 IUCN Personal Data Users will ensure that Third Parties they allow to process Personal Data:

- ✓ agree to use the Personal Data they access only in the context of IUCN work;
- ✓ comply with this Policy and applicable laws. This is so even when the IUCN Personal Data Users provide access to Personal Data to people within their network, Third Party or through social media, other online groups, chatrooms or bulletin boards etc.

- ✓ understand that they remain bound by these obligations with regard to Personal Data/work undertaken while they were part of IUCN even after their contribution to IUCN work ends.

### 5.2 IUCN Portals and tools

IUCN Personal Data Users may have access to Personal Data in IUCN Portals. IUCN Personal Data Users undertake to use Personal Data exclusively for IUCN work and will ensure that Personal Data under their responsibility is kept up-to-date, in the IUCN portal and any other IT tool in which IUCN Personal Data User is required to enter Personal Data.

Use of the IUCN Union Portal is governed by a separate data policy available at [https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/union_portal_data_policy_en.pdf].

To the extent possible, IUCN Personal Data Users are required to use IT tools provided by IUCN Secretariat (such as the shared drives, Constituents Relationship Management ("CRM"), Human Resources Management System ("HRMS"), Commission System ("CS"), Union Portal etc.) as they comply with the requirements of this Policy.

### 5.3 Arrangements with our partners (including consultants)

In particular, when IUCN collaborates with another entity in Processing Personal Data, IUCN Personal Data Users should ensure that the responsibilities of all the parties concerned as described in this Policy or applicable law are outlined very clearly and set out in a contract or other legally binding arrangement.

### 5.4 Data protection by design and by default

In particular, while designing a database and drafting procedures for collecting Personal Data, the principles of data Processing and the rights of Data Subjects stipulated in the present Policy must be taken into account and incorporated to the greatest extent possible.

### 5.5 Data security and storage

IUCN Personal Data Users should process Personal Data in a manner that ensures an appropriate degree of security. This includes prevention of unauthorized access to or use of Personal Data and the equipment used for data Processing. This relates in particular to access rights to databases, physical security, computer security and network security, the duty of discretion and the conduct of all IUCN Personal Data Users who have access to Personal Data.

IUCN Personal Data Users undertake to store electronic equipment and Personal Data safely. IUCN has implemented technical measures to ensure that Personal Data stored electronically (such as on shared drives, Union Portal, CRM, HRMS, CS etc.) is protected from unauthorised access, accidental deletion and malicious hacking attempts. To the extent possible, Personal Data should be stored on those systems and IUCN Personal Data Users should avoid keeping Personal Data on personal devices (such as laptops, tablets, smart phones, USB Drives, DVDs etc.) and should protect by strong passwords access to any system used. In cases where IUCN Personal Data Users are using external tools not provided by IUCN Secretariat to process Personal Data, they undertake to ensure that appropriate technical and organisational measures to protect Personal Data are implemented prior to processing it and should formally document such use and keep the documentation available for auditing purposes.

When Personal Data is stored physically or when Personal Data usually stored electronically

has been printed it should be kept in a physically secure place where unauthorized people cannot see it (e.g. in a locked drawer or filing cabinet). Papers and printouts containing Personal Data should not be left where unauthorized people could access them (e.g. on a printer) and should be shredded and disposed of securely when no longer required.

In any case, when retention of Personal Data is no longer necessary, all records should be securely destroyed or anonymised. Anonymisation of Personal Data is allowed if it is necessary to IUCN's Mission.

### 5.6 Newsletters

It is the responsibility of IUCN Personal Data Users in charge of newsletters to ensure that express consent is obtained from the Data Subjects and recorded.

Where the Data Subject has not given his or her express consent to receive newsletters, his or her Personal Data should be disabled.

### 5.7 End of relationship with IUCN

Individuals whose mandate, employment relationship or any other type of relationship with IUCN has ended, undertake to destroy any Personal Data in their possession which this Policy applies to and will certify its destruction in writing (if required). For IUCN's staff this will be done in accordance with Human Resources instructions.

### 5.8 Forms, CVs, and other supporting documents

Application forms, CVs and supporting documents should not be printed, shared by email or kept on local drives. Copies temporarily downloaded on the local drives should be deleted (e.g. by clearing the internet browser cache and/or deleting from the "Download" directory or equivalent). Where an email is received for an unsolicited application, the potential applicant shall be advised to use the appropriate system to submit his or her application (such as the HRMS for staff applications or the CS for Commission Member applications) and the email (together with its attachments) shall be deleted.

### 5.9 Data Breaches

Any Personal Data breach leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss or alteration of – or to the unauthorized disclosure of, or access to – Personal Data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed must always be reported using the online form located at [https://portals.iucn.org/dataprotection/requestform]. In the event of a Data Breach, the Director General will ensure there is an appropriate response which means:

5.2.1 Establishing a team to investigate the Data Breach, and develop remedial plan.

5.2.2 Informing the persons affected of the Data Breach without undue delay according to international or local regulations.

5.2.3 Informing the relevant local authorities according to international or local Regulations.

### 5.10 No commercial use of Personal Data

IUCN does not make commercial use of Personal Data.

### 5.11 Data Transfer

5.11.1 External Data Transfer

IUCN ensures that Personal Data is only transferred to jurisdictions or International Organisations that ensure adequate level of protection. Should it be necessary to transfer Personal Data to a Third Country or an International Organisation that does not provide adequate level of protection, IUCN will ensure that it maintains appropriate safeguards such as entering into appropriate contractual clauses in order to safeguard Personal Data.

When transferring Personal Data to a Third Party, IUCN Personal Data Users must ensure that:

- ✓ the Recipient will apply a protection level equivalent to or higher than this Policy;
- ✓ appropriate safeguards are put in place where a Third Country or an International Organisation does not provide adequate level of protection;
- ✓ Processing by the Recipient is restricted to the purpose authorized by IUCN and;
- ✓ Data Transfer is compatible with the reasonable expectations of the Data Subject.

5.11.2 Data Transfer within IUCN systems

For the sake of clarification, Data Transfer within IUCN systems carried out between IUCN Personal Data Users in different IUCN Secretariat's Offices or between different components of IUCN are permitted and do not necessitate a written agreement provided the principles set out in this Policy are respected.

### 5.12 Documentation of Processing

In order to demonstrate compliance with this Policy, IUCN maintains records on the categories of Processing activities within its remit. IUCN Personal Data Users not using IT tools and systems provided by the IUCN Secretariat should formally document such use and keep the documentation available for auditing purposes.

# 6 Implementation

### 6.1 Effective implementation

Effective implementation of these rules is crucial to ensure that individuals are able to benefit from the protection afforded by them.

It is the responsibility of all IUCN and IUCN Personal Data Users to ensure implementation of the above principles.

### 6.2 Authorized Processing

Personal Data Processing should be in accordance with the purposes authorized by IUCN in the course of executing professional duties.

IUCN Personal Data Users must not use IUCN Personal Data for private or commercial purposes or disclose it to unauthorized persons.

### 6.3 Reporting of non-compliance

Allegations of non-compliance with this Policy should be reported using the online form located at [https://portals.iucn.org/dataprotection/requestform].

### 6.4 Consultation and means of communication

IUCN staff may consult with their line managers and/or the GDPR Working Group as applicable if unsure of any aspects of this Policy.

IUCN Commission members may contact the Commissions Support Unit with any questions they may have.

Council members may address their questions to governancesupport@iucn.org.

Personal Data requests from Data Subjects (e.g. for access, rectification or deletion of data) should be submitted using the online form located at [https://portals.iucn.org/dataprotection/requestform]. Any Personal Data requests received via email or in hard copy should be forwarded to dataprotection@iucn.org. A response email will be sent to the Data Subject with a link to the online form asking the Data Subject to complete and submit it.

IUCN Secretariat will ensure practical communication and training from time to time.

## 7 Modification of the Policy

This Policy may be updated from time to time. Any modifications to this Policy must be in writing and approved by the Director General.

# IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
# 67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)
# 28 March 2019

## Update on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) implementation

Origin: Legal Adviser

**Action requested:**
The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the update on actions being taken to ensure compliance with the GDPR and the enclosed IUCN Data Protection Policy adopted by the Director General on 20 March 2019.

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to RECOMMEND to Council that the Performance Commitment Form be revised to include an express commitment to comply with the Policy

## Summary

This presentation provides an update on the actions taken to ensure compliance with GDPR.

# Agenda

1. GDPR Scope

2. Why is IUCN concerned?

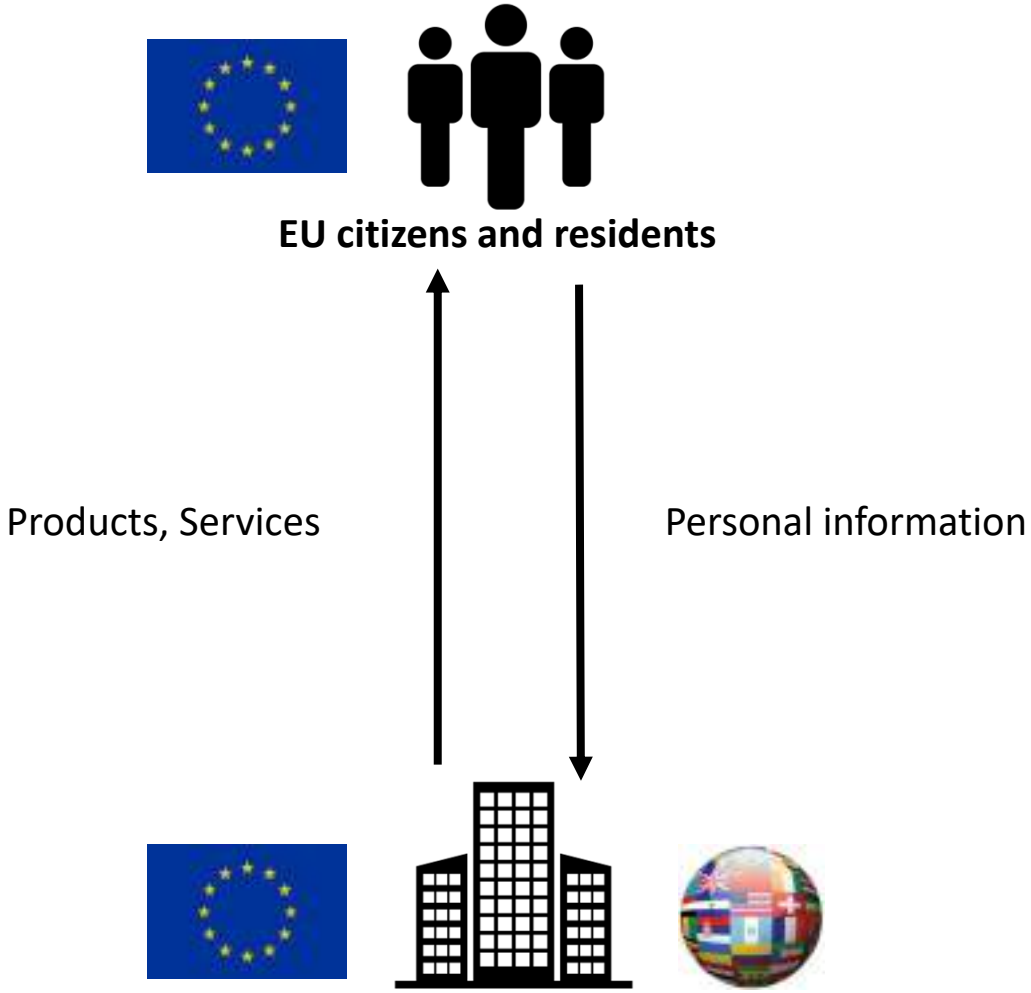
3. Who in IUCN is concerned?

4. Why is it important for IUCN to comply?

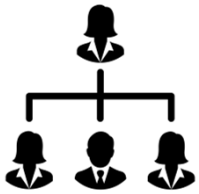
5. IUCN Measures on the Implementation of GDPR
    - Secretariat
    - Commissions
    - Council

# 1. GDPR Scope




EU citizens and residents
Products, Services
Personal information
IUCN
(EU and rest of world)

# 2. Why is IUCN concerned?



**Secretariat staff**
*1'000*

**Donors**
*3'000*

**Constituents***
*28'000*

**WCC participants**
*10'000*

**Media**
*2'500*

**Newsletter subscribers**
*29'000*

TOTAL
***73'000 people***

*Council members, Commission members, IUCN Members

# 3. Who in IUCN is concerned?

- **All IUCN Secretariat's offices:**

  The same policies and standards applied worldwide
- **Commissions:** use of IUCN systems and tools; collect personal data for management of membership; day to day work (newsletters, events, social media, online groups, etc.)
- **Council:** use of IUCN systems and tools; exchange of information including personal data, collection of personal data (e.g. nominations and election process)
- Likely National and Regional Committees also collect personal data and may fall under the scope of the GDPR

# 4. Why is it important for IUCN to comply?

- It is required by the law (GDPR and Swiss law)
- Other countries are adopting GDPR principles
- It is simply good practice to ensure that IUCN is accountable and processes personal data in a responsible manner
- Opportunity to centralize systems and data processes within IUCN
- Reputation
- Avoid financial risk of non-compliance
- Protect IUCN from potential legal claims

# 5. IUCN Measures: Secretariat

**Since April 2018 IUCN has:**

- ✓ Issued an IUCN Data Protection Policy for Secretariat Staff (May 2018)
- ✓ Issued internal information and guidance for Staff
- ✓ Issued Guidelines for IUCN Secretariat Staff issuing newsletters
- ✓ Implemented an online form and internal workflows to answer data subject requests
- ✓ Inventoried all personal data collected and processed by IUCN Secretariat's global systems and the reasons why collection is made
- ✓ Issued HR Personal Data Notice
- ✓ Updated www.iucn.org Privacy Policy
- ✓ Updated contract templates
- ✓ Conducted a CRM clean up
- ✓ Issued online training module + quiz for Staff (in English, French and Spanish)
- ✓ Implemented a check box in the Human Resources Management System where Staff have to confirm that they have read and abide by the Policy

Yet to be finalized: An external facing privacy policy

# 5. IUCN Measures: Commissions

- ✓ Training for Commission Chairs held in Feb 2019
- ✓ The DG has adopted a global IUCN Data Protection Policy on 20 March 2019 which also applies to Commissions
- ✓ To ensure it is well understood: **Do's and Don'ts** will address practical aspects that concern Commissions' work
- ✓ To record compliance: A check box will be included in the new Commission System ("CS") where Commission Members have to confirm that they have read and abide by the Policy
- ✓ To ensure compliance: Chairs commit to
  - ✓ promote and implement the Policy
  - ✓ communicate in the various groups to raise awareness
  - ✓ promote the use of IUCN portal and tools
- ✓ **All persons collecting or using personal data in their work are responsible for protecting those data**

# 5. IUCN Measures: Council



- The DG adopted a global IUCN Data Protection Policy on 20 March 2019 which also applies to Council members
- To ensure that it is well understood: **Do's and Don'ts** will address practical aspects that concern Council members' work; training proposed if desired
- To record compliance: proposal to introduce a change to the Performance Commitment Form to reinforce Council member Commitment. The form can be worked on at a later date with the GCC and adopted by the Bureau before the October 2019 meeting.
- To ensure compliance: Council members will confirm their commitment to abide by the Policy by signing the new Performance Commitment Form

# Questions

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 28-31 March 2019**

67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)

*Agenda Item FAC67/6*

# *Annual review of IUCN risk appetite statement*

Origin: Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management Unit

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to REVIEW the updated Risk Appetite Statement and make a recommendation to Council on its approval.

# IUCN RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

Approved by the IUCN Council at its 96th meeting (April 2019), Decision xxx

**Overall Risk Appetite Statement (Preamble)**

Risk appetite is an expression of the type and amount of risk that IUCN is prepared to take. It promotes consistent, 'risk-informed' decision-making aligned with strategic aims and also supports robust corporate governance by setting clear risk-taking boundaries. IUCN works on the principle of subsidiarity[1] which is demonstrated through adherence to centrally issued and institution-wide policies, reinforced through a carefully crafted Delegation of Authority and operationalized through effective leadership at all levels of the organization. IUCN recognizes that risk appetite is a statement of aspiration (where we want to be) while risk tolerance is a statement of fact (where we currently are). Hence, it is also important to have good understanding of IUCN's risk tolerance within our specified categories of risks. IUCN's risk appetite represents a conscious assessment of potential and actual environmental obstacles as we collectively pursue and accomplish our strategic objectives.

**Strategic Risks**

In keeping with our Mission Statement, IUCN's strategic planning process aims to ensure that finances and operations are sustainable and adequately support and develop our programmatic objectives. The risk management process is supported by the principle that the Leadership Team must focus upon those risks capable of undermining the long-term viability of the Union or doing harm to our reputation. As part of the IUCN risk appetite framework, the Council reviews target risk appetite levels and reflects on whether decision-making behavior over the past year have aligned with these targets. The Leadership Team will annually review and confirm that behavior over the past year remain relevant and aligned with a ***moderate*** risk appetite.

**Financial Risks**

IUCN must remain financially sustainable to continue to serve its purpose and achieve its vision and mission. Acceptance of some risk is often necessary to capture and capitalize upon opportunities when they emerge however, we must also meticulously mitigate the potential of financial risk by ensuring that our collective efforts and activities are efficient, properly aligned, adhere to IUCN's values and consistent with internationally accepted standards. IUCN has a ***low to moderate*** risk appetite for incurring financial deficits across its operations worldwide. IUCN has a ***moderate*** risk appetite for exploring new avenues to diversify revenue streams through partnerships with non-traditional partners and donors.

**Operational Risks**

IUCN must have comprehensive operational systems and practices that support the achievement of its strategic objectives. IUCN implements its strategic objectives through a diverse and large global and regional programme and project portfolio. The Union applies programme and project management

[1] Subsidiarity is an organizing principle that matters ought to be handled by the smallest, lowest or least centralized competent authority. (Oxford English Dictionary).

standards rigorously and has a ***moderate to high*** risk appetite for accepting difficult projects if aligned with our strengths and strategic priorities. IUCN places importance on a culture of equality, diversity, dignity and respect, as well as the health, safety and development of staff. IUCN has a ***low*** risk appetite for deviation from its standards.

<inserted text> IUCN has **zero** tolerance for actions that put employees in positions of unnecessary risk of physical harm when and where reasonable alternatives exist. IUCN has **moderate** risk appetite for undertaking mission-critical field visits in high security risk countries and areas when coordinated and approved in accordance with IUCN's International Safety and Security Principles and Guidelines and with IUCN's Travel Policy and Procedures. IUCN will exercise its duty of care by making staff aware of travel related risks, by preparing staff to face a risk and by responding quickly in case of incident.

**Compliance Risks**

IUCN will comply with relevant statutory and policy requirements in all locations where we operate. We will achieve this through strong institutional governance and management which will shape the Union's culture for compliance, ethical conduct and living our values. We have ***zero appetite*** for misconduct, fraud, harassment or discrimination and non-compliance behavior that undermines the integrity of IUCN.

**Reputational Risks**

IUCN will avoid actions that could negatively impact our brand image, as we have a ***low risk*** appetite for reputational risk. As such, IUCN's business practices and policies are designed to ensure the Union's reputation is safeguarded at all times. IUCN will strive to communicate clearly, timely and with the highest degree of transparency to ensure our key stakeholders are appropriately and expeditiously informed.

**External Risks**

IUCN works in a dynamically evolving external environment context with rapidly changing geopolitical, socio- economic and technological setting. IUCN must maintain the capacity to effectively adapt its programs and work structures to efficiently and timely respond to changes in the external environment where we operate. The Union has a ***low to moderate*** appetite for external risk. IUCN will proactively manage external risks through sound policy decisions, purposeful actions and demand-oriented programmes which are culturally, geographically and socio-economically relevant to the operational environment. IUCN will be flexible and exercise discretion including using the precautionary principle in responding to political, legislative, social, economic and technological changes. IUCN will periodically conduct horizon scanning to identify any latent and emergent risks.

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**
**67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee**
**28-29 March 2019**

# Review of the 2018 financial statements

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

**Action requested:**
The Finance and Audit Committee is asked to review the 2018 audited financial statements, noting that a teleconference of the FAC will be scheduled following completion of the audit.

## Background

1. In accordance with the statutes (46.g), Council (or Bureau acting on behalf of Council) is required to approve the audited financial statements, though final approval rests with Congress (20.d)

2. The Financial Statements have not yet been audited and therefore are presented for review only at this meeting.

3. The audit is scheduled to start on 25th March and to be completed by the end of April.

4. Following completion of the audit a teleconference of the FAC will be scheduled to discuss the report of the auditors and to make a recommendation to Bureau on the approval of the financial statements.

5. This items includes the following documents:
   - This overview
   - Review of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018
   - Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

## Issues and Considerations

6. The preliminary result for the year is a deficit of CHF 0.9m. This is before transfers to designated reserves of CHF 0.6m. After taking into account these transfers, the net result for the year is a deficit of CHF 1.5m compared to a breakeven budget.

7. A full analysis of the result is included in the following paper: *Review of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018*.

# Review of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (Unaudited)

## 1) Unrestricted (Core) income and expenditure

The below table summarises IUCN core income and expenditure for 2018 compared to the 2018 Council approved budget and actual results for 2017.

| | Core Income & Expenditure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHF m | 2018 Actual | 2018 Budget | 2018 Variance | | 2017 Actual |
| | | | | | |
| Membership dues | 12.8 | 12.0 | 0.8 | | 11.7 |
| Framework income | 11.2 | 11.3 | (0.1) | | 12.5 |
| Other income | 6.5 | 6.3 | 0.2 | | 5.7 |
| **Total income** | **30.5** | **29.6** | **0.9** | | **30.0** |
| | | | | | |
| Cost recovery from projects | 36.2 | 40.1 | (3.9) | | 37.4 |
| | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | (65.6) | (68.3) | 2.7 | | (65.0) |
| Exceptional costs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | (0.5) |
| | | | | | |
| **Operating surplus** | **1.1** | **1.4** | **(0.3)** | | **1.9** |
| | | | | | |
| Other income and expenditure | (2.0) | (1.1) | (0.9) | | (0.8) |
| | | | | | |
| **Net surplus / (deficit)** | **(0.9)** | **0.3** | **(1.2)** | | **1.1** |
| | | | | | |
| Transfer to designated reserves | (0.6) | (0.3) | (0.3) | | (1.2) |
| | | | | | |
| **Result after reserve adjustments** | **(1.5)** | **0.0** | **(1.5)** | | **(0.1)** |

### a) Overall result

A net <u>deficit</u> of CHF 0.9m was realised. This compares to a budgeted surplus of CHF 0.3m.

After taking into account transfers to designated reserves (see e) below for details) the year-end result is a deficit of CHF 1.5m vs. a breakeven budget.

**Major variances:**

<u>Positive impact:</u>

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership dues above budget: | CHF 0.8m. |
| Operating expenditure below budget | CHF 2.7m |

<u>Negative impact:</u>

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost recovery below budget | CHF 3.9m |
| Other income and expenditure above budget | CHF 0.9m |

The overall deficit of CHF 1.5m can be attributed to the following items:

1. Loss on investments of CHF 0.4m. These are unrealised losses - CHF 0.3m has reversed in the first 2 months of 2019.
2. Project expenditure being 24% below budget. This impacts the ability of IUCN to recover institutional costs and overheads through the project portfolio. Consequenty a higher proportion of these costs compared to budget had to be borne by unrestricted funds.
3. CHF 0.6m in write offs related to the Regional Office for West Asia plus additional expenditure of CHF 0.2m on reorgansiational measures.

**b) Income**

Total unrestricted income was CHF 30.5m vs. a budget of CHF 29.6m.

Membership dues

| CHF m | 2018 Actual | 2018 Budget | 2018 Variance | 2017 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Membership dues invoiced | 12.8 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 11.7 |
| Provision / write offs | (0.1) | (0.6) | 0.5 | (0.3) |
| **Net membership dues** | **12.7** | **11.4** | **1.3** | **11.4** |

Invoiced Membership dues were CHF 12.8m vs. a budget of CHF 12.0m, a significant increase compared to 2017. This increase is primarily a result of the invoicing of Members previously rescinded. Once a Members has been rescinded they are no longer invoiced. However, in the event that a Member pays their outstanding dues within the one year grace period, they are subsequently invoiced for the years following the year of rescission.

Provisions and write offs were low in 2018 at CHF 0.1m compared to a budget of CHF 0.6m. This is a net figure made up of provisions released (in respect of Members who paid) and new provisions (Members who fell into arrears)

63 new Members joined in 2018, adding CHF 84,400 in membership income in 2018, calculated on a prorata basis. This will increase to CHF 142,446 in 2019 on the basis of dues for the full year.

Framework income

| Framework partner | 2018 Actual CHF m | 2018 Budget CHF m | 2018 Variance CHF m | 2017 Actual CHF m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Norway | 2.4 | 2.6 | (0.2) | 2.5 |
| Sweden | 4.3 | 4.7 | (0.4) | 4.6 |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 2.2 |
| France | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Republic of Korea | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| MAVA Foundation | 0 | 0.0 | - | 1.0 |
| Finland | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | 0.4 |
| USA | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| | | | | |
| **Total** | **11.2** | **11.3** | **(0.1)** | **12.5** |

Total framework income received was CHF 11.2m vs. a budget of 11.3m.

The variances for Sweden and Norway are exchange differences. These are partly offset by gains on hedging instruments recorded under other income and expenditure.

Income from France was significantly higher in 2018 than in 2017 as a result of the timing of allocations under the agreement with the French government.

Although income from the USA was above budget, CHF 0.2m was earmarked for TRAFFIC and treated as pass through funds.

Cost recovery

Cost recovery from projects was CHF 36.2m vs. a budget of CHF 40.1m (see section 2. for further analysis).

### c) Expenditure

Operating expenditure was CHF 65.6m vs a budget of CHF 68.3m, and is broken down as follows:

| | 2018 Actual | | 2017 Actual | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHF m | % | CHF m | % |
| | | | | |
| Staff costs | 52.2 | 80% | 51.5 | 79% |
| Consultants | 1.7 | 3% | 1.6 | 2% |
| Grants to partners | 0.5 | 1% | 0.5 | 1% |
| Travel | 2.9 | 4% | 2.4 | 4% |
| Workshops and conferences | 0.3 | 0% | 0.3 | 0% |
| Publications and printing costs | 0.2 | 0% | 0.3 | 0% |
| Office and general administrative costs | 3.9 | 6% | 3.9 | 6% |
| Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance | 0.9 | 1% | 1.0 | 1% |
| Professional fees or costs | 0.6 | 1% | 0.6 | 1% |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2.5 | 4% | 3.0 | 5% |
| **Total operating expenditure** | **65.6** | **100%** | **65.0** | **100%** |

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

The distribution of expenses is similar to that of 2017. The only significant difference is staff costs which was CHF 0.7m higher than in 2017. Staff costs vary depending on project requirements so this is not unusual.

Staff costs represented 80% of operating costs.

### d) Other income and expenditure

| CHFm | 2018 Actual | 2018 Budget | 2018 Variance | 2017 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Interest income | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Financial charges | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (0.5) |
| Capital gains/(losses) | (0.4) | 0 | (0.4) | 0.3 |
| Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange | (0.5) | (0.3) | (0.2) | 0.3 |
| Net movements in provisions and write-offs | (1.1) | (0.8) | (0.3) | (1.3) |
| | | | | |
| **Total other income and expenditure** | **(2.0)** | **(1.1)** | **(0.9)** | **(0.8)** |

**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 0.3m) and interest received on bank and investment accounts (CHF 0.2m).

### ii. Financial charges

Financial charges include bank charges and interest paid, 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 0.3m – offsets the recognition of the in-kind benefit of the interest free loan).

### iii. Capital gains/(losses)

Capital losses of CHF 0.4m were recorded on IUCN's investment portfolio. With the exception of bonds, which are held to maturity, investments are "marked-to-market". The loss reflects the performance of financial markets in 2018. Market uncertainty increased and there was a significant decline in markets in December 2018. Markets subsequently rebounded in the first 2 months of 2019 and CHF 0.3m of the loss suffered in 2018 has since been reversed.

### iv. Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange

Losses on foreign exchange of CHF 0.5m were realised in 2018 primarily as a result of the fall of the EUR against the CHF during the year (a decline of 3.8%).

### v. Net movements in provisions and write-offs

Net movements in provisions and write-offs of CHF 1.1m comprises:

- Provision for Membership dues: CHF 0.1m
- Provision for projects in deficit and other losses: CHF 1.0m

CHF 0.6m of this provision relates to the Regional Office for West Asia.

## e) Transfers to designated reserves

The following transfers to designated reserves are proposed:

Congress 2020, Regional Conservations Fora, External Review: CHF 0.4m

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balances on Commission Operating Funds: | | CHF 0.2m |
| | **Total** | **CHF 0.6m** |

These amounts represent allocations made in the 2018 approved budget but not spent in 2018.The amounts are therefore carried forward to be spent in either 2019 or 2020.

## 2) Project income and expenditure

### a) Overall result

The below table summarises IUCN restricted income and expenditure for 2018 compared to the Council approved budget.

| | Project Income & Expenditure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CHF m** | **2018 Actual** | **2018 Budget** | **2018 Variance** | | **2017 Actual** |
| | | | | | |
| Project income | 93.1 | 122.7 | (29.6) | | 95.1 |
| Other income | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | | 0.3 |
| **Total income** | **93.5** | **122.7** | **(29.2)** | | **95.4** |
| | | | | | |
| Cost recovery from projects | (36.2) | (40.1) | 3.9 | | (37.4) |
| | | | | | |
| Operating expenditure | (57.7) | (82.6) | 24.9 | | (59.2) |
| | | | | | |
| **Operating surplus** | **(0.4)** | **0.0** | **(0.4)** | | **(1.1)** |
| | | | | | |
| Other income and expenditure | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | 1.1 |
| | | | | | |
| **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 93.5m, slightly below 2017 and significantly below the budget of CHF 122.7m. The budget was over optimistic. Although the project portfolio has grown, many new projects were signed later than foreseen, impacting expenditure levels. There was also an increase in on-granting which added delays.

The table below compares project income, cost recovery and expenditure for 2018 with 2017.

| CHF m | 2018 Actual | % | 2017 Actual | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **Project income** | **93.5** | | **95.4** | |
| | | | | |
| Cost recovery | -36.2 | 39% | (37.4) | 39% |
| Operating expenditure | -57.7 | 62% | (59.2) | 62% |
| Other income / (expenditure) | 0.4 | -1% | 1.1 | -1% |
| **Total project expenditure** | **-93.5** | **100%** | **(95.4)** | **100%** |
| | | | | |
| **Net (deficit) / surplus** | **0.0** | | **0.0** | |

The costs recovery rate for 2018 was similar to that of 2017 (39%).
CHF 20m (2017: CHF 22m) of expenditure was incurred through implementing partners and grantees.

## 3) BALANCE SHEET

### a) Assets

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | CHFm | CHFm |
| **Current assets** | | |
| Cash and short term bank deposits | 47.7 | 48.9 |
| Financial assets | 16.1 | 16.5 |
| Membership dues receivables | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Staff receivables | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Receivables from partner organisations | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Advances to implementing partners | 14.5 | 12.5 |
| Prepayments | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Donor funds receivable | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| Project agreement receivables | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| Framework agreements receivables | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Other account receivables | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| **Total current assets** | **103.4** | **100.6** |
| | | |
| Fixed assets (Net) | 28.8 | 30.4 |
| Intangible assets | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| **Total non-current assets** | **28.9** | **30.7** |
| | | |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **132.4** | **131.4** |

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

Total assets are in line with 2017. *Advances to implementing partners* have increased by CHF 2.0m, reflecting a progressive shift to a "wholesale model". There are no other significant variances.

### b) Liabilities

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | CHFm | CHFm |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Membership dues paid in advance | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| Social charges payable | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Project agreement advances | 62.4 | 57.9 |
| Deferred income | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| New building loan | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous current liabilities | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Advances from hosted organisations | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **80.2** | **76.5** |

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

Current liabilities increased by CHF 3.7m compared to 2017. The main increase is in *Project agreement advances* (CHF 4.5m) which is explained by the overall growth of the project portfolio.

### c) Provisions and non-current liabilities

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | CHFm | CHFm |
| **Provisions** | | |
| Projects in deficit | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Staff leave and repatriation | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Staff termination | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| **Total provisions** | **5.5** | **5.9** |
| | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | |
| Deferred income | 15.7 | 16.4 |
| Loan | 10.9 | 11.1 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **26.6** | **27.5** |

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

The overall level of provisions decreased by CHF 0.4m compared to 2017, primarily as a result of a decrease in the provision for projects in deficit of CHF 0.4m. this reflects the writing off of deficits (project balances) against the provision.

Long term 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 overall reduction of CHF 0.9m is accounted for by payment of the eighth loan instalment of CHF 0.4m and release of CHF 0.5m of deferred income in relation to donated assets in line with the corresponding depreciation of these assets.

The cash value of the loan at the end of 2018 was CHF 16.4m.

### d) Reserves

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| | CHFm | CHFm |
| **Reserves** | | |
| Reserve for statutory meetings | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Other reserves | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Renovation fund reserve | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| **Designated reserves** | **2.6** | **2.0** |
| | | |
| IUCN Fund | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Retained surpluses | 8.0 | 9.5 |
| Currency translation adjustment | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| **Unrestricted reserves** | **17.4** | **19.4** |
| **Total designated and unrestricted** | **20.0** | **21.5** |

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

Designated and unrestricted reserves show an overall decrease of CHF 1.5m. This corresponds to the net deficit of CHF 0.9m plus a decrease of CHF 0.6m on the currency translation adjustment reserve.

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. The main drivers of the adjustment in 2018 are Pakistan (currency depreciation of 20%) and South Africa (currency depreciation of 14%).

**IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources**

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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# IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

| | Notes | 31.12.2018 | 31.12.2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and short term bank deposits | III | 47,656 | 48,935 |
| Financial assets | IV | 16,148 | 16,482 |
| Membership dues receivables (net) | V | 1,972 | 1,646 |
| Staff receivables | VI | 393 | 453 |
| Receivables from partner organisations | VII | 338 | 475 |
| Advances to implementing partners and grantees | VIII | 14,465 | 12,512 |
| Prepayments | | 1,160 | 1,020 |
| Donor funds receivable | | 4,307 | 3,318 |
| Project agreement receivables | IX | 14,686 | 14,073 |
| Framework agreements receivables | X | 712 | 510 |
| Other account receivables | | 1,607 | 1,222 |
| **Total Current assets** | | **103,444** | **100,646** |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Fixed assets (net) | XI | 28,817 | 30,358 |
| Intangible assets (net) | XII | 127 | 369 |
| **Total Non-current assets** | | **28,944** | **30,727** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **132.388** | **131,373** |
| **LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Membership dues paid in advance | | 1,534 | 1,409 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | XIII | 13,841 | 13,907 |
| Social charges payable | | 69 | 354 |
| Project agreement advances | IX | 62,369 | 57,885 |
| Deferred income framework agreements | XVII | 709 | 1,196 |
| Deferred income buildings | XVII | 467 | 463 |
| New building loan | XVIII | 177 | 174 |
| Advances from hosted organisations | XV | 496 | 511 |
| Miscellaneous current liabilities | | 591 | 635 |
| **Total Current liabilities** | | **80,253** | **76,534** |
| **Provisions** | | | |
| Projects in deficit | XVI | 1,802 | 2,171 |
| Staff leave and repatriation | | 1,975 | 2,135 |
| Staff termination | XVI | 1,726 | 1,576 |
| **Total Provisions** | | **5,503** | **5,882** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Long term deferred income | XVII | 15,685 | 16,360 |
| New building loan | XVIII | 10,947 | 11,124 |
| **Total Non-current liabilities** | | **26,632** | **27,484** |
| **Funds and Unrestricted Reserves** | | | |
| Designated reserves | XIX | 2,648 | 849 |
| Unrestricted reserves | XIX | 17,352 | 19,462 |
| **Total Funds and Unrestricted Reserves** | | **20,000** | **21,473** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES** | | **132,388** | **131,373** |

# IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

| | | 2018 | | | 2017 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notes | Secretariat Unrestricted | Project Agreements | Total | Secretariat Unrestricted | Project Agreements | Total |
| **EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME** | | | | | | | |
| Membership dues | | 12,768 | - | 12,768 | 11,735 | - | 11,735 |
| Retention of staff income tax | XX | 1,487 | - | 1,487 | 1,292 | - | 1,292 |
| Agreements income | | 33 | 93,129 | 93,162 | 5 | 95,123 | 95,128 |
| Framework income | XXI | 11,229 | - | 11,229 | 12,578 | - | 12,578 |
| Other operating income | XXII | 5,061 | 324 | 5,385 | 4,450 | 278 | 4,728 |
| **TOTAL EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME** | | **30,578** | **93,453** | **124,031** | **30,060** | **95,401** | **125,461** |
| **INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS** | | | | | | | |
| Cross charges from projects | | 36,078 | (36,078) | - | 36,402 | (36,402) | - |
| Other internal allocations | | 78 | (78) | - | 961 | (961) | - |
| **TOTAL INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS** | | **36,156** | **(36,156)** | **-** | **37,363** | **(37,363)** | **-** |
| **OPERATING EXPENDITURE** | | | | | | | |
| Staff costs | | 52,208 | 6,736 | 58,944 | 52,077 | 6,576 | 58,653 |
| Consultants | | 1,687 | 16,586 | 18,273 | 1,579 | 18,992 | 20,571 |
| Grants to partners | | 484 | 3,271 | 3,755 | 481 | 4,920 | 5,401 |
| Travel | | 2,860 | 12,201 | 15,061 | 2,365 | 12,085 | 14,450 |
| Workshops and conferences | | 269 | 2,099 | 2,368 | 290 | 1,897 | 2,187 |
| Publications and printing costs | | 249 | 2,791 | 3,040 | 299 | 2,303 | 2,602 |
| Office and general administrative costs | | 3,916 | 3,850 | 7,766 | 3,894 | 4,835 | 8,729 |
| Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance | | 909 | 9,170 | 10,079 | 955 | 6,911 | 7,866 |
| Professional fees or costs | | 593 | 955 | 1,548 | 590 | 637 | 1,227 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 2,459 | 6 | 2,465 | 2,959 | 8 | 2,967 |
| **TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE** | | **65,634** | **57,665** | **123,299** | **65,489** | **59,164** | **124,653** |
| **NET OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)** | | **1,100** | **(368)** | **732** | **1,934** | **(1,126)** | **808** |
| **OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE** | | | | | | | |
| Interest income | XVIII | 515 | 8 | 523 | 501 | 6 | 507 |
| Financial charges | XVIII | (542) | (157) | (699) | (538) | (186) | (724) |
| Capital gains (losses) | IV | (408) | - | (408) | 274 | - | 274 |
| Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange | | (504) | (552) | (1,056) | 292 | 718 | 1,010 |
| Exchange differences on revaluation of project balances | XXIII | - | (106) | (106) | - | 573 | 573 |
| Net movements in provision and write-offs | | (1,059) | 1,175 | 116 | (1,331) | 15 | (1,316) |
| **TOTAL OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE** | | **(1,998)** | **368** | **(1,630)** | **(802)** | **1,126** | **324** |
| **NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR** | | **(898)** | **-** | **(898)** | **1,132** | **-** | **1,132** |

# IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Consolidated Funds and Reserve Statement for the Year ended 31 December 2018

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

| | Designated Reserves | | | | | Unrestricted Reserves | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reserve for Statutory Meetings | Other Designated Reserves | Renovation Fund | Total Designated Reserves | Currency Translation Reserve | IUCN Fund | Retained Surpluses | Total Unrestricted Reserves | |
| **Balance as at 1 January 2017** | **-** | **-** | **849** | **849** | **1,329** | **8,621** | **9,512** | **19,462** | **20,311** |
| Net surplus/(deficit) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,132 | **1,132** | **1,132** |
| Foreign exchange adjustment | - | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | **30** | **30** |
| Allocation to renovation fund | - | - | 16 | **16** | - | - | (16) | **(16)** | - |
| Allocation to other designated reserves | - | 671 | - | **671** | - | - | (671) | **(671)** | - |
| Allocation to reserve for statutory meetings | 489 | - | - | **489** | - | - | (489) | **(489)** | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2017** | **489** | **671** | **865** | **2,025** | **1,359** | **8,621** | **9,468** | **19,448** | **21,473** |
| **Balance as at 1 January 2017** | **489** | **671** | **865** | **2,025** | **1,359** | **8,621** | **9,468** | **19,448** | **21,473** |
| Net surplus/(deficit) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | (898) | **(898)** | **(898)** |
| Foreign exchange adjustment | - | - | - | - | (575) | - | - | **(575)** | **(575)** |
| Allocation to renovation fund | - | - | 11 | **11** | - | - | (11) | **(11)** | - |
| Allocation to other designated reserves | - | 269 | - | **269** | - | - | (269) | **(269)** | - |
| Allocation to reserve for statutory meetings | 343 | - | - | **343** | - | - | (343) | **(343)** | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2018** | **832** | **940** | **876** | **2,648** | **784** | **8,621** | **7,947** | **17,352** | **20,000** |

## CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

| | Notes | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operations** | | | |
| **Surplus/(deficit) from operations** | | (898) | 1,132 |
| Effect of exchange rate | XIX | (575) | 30 |
| **Net balance from operations** | | **(1,473)** | **1,162** |
| Depreciation of fixed assets | XI | 2,139 | 2,329 |
| Amortisation and write-down of intangible assets | XII | 354 | 636 |
| Increase / (decrease) in provisions for projects in deficit | XVI | (369) | 676 |
| Increase / (decrease) in staff leave and repatriation liabilities | | (160) | 93 |
| Increase / (decrease) in the provision for staff termination | XVI | 150 | 126 |
| Increase / (decrease) in other provisions | | - | (39) |
| (Increase) / decrease in membership dues receivables (net) | V | (326) | (54) |
| (Increase) / decrease in staff receivables | VI | 59 | 196 |
| (Increase) / decrease in receivables from partner organisations | VII | 137 | (198) |
| (Increase) / decrease in advances to implementing partners | VIII | (1,953) | (4,790) |
| (Increase) / decrease in prepayments | | (140) | (264) |
| (Increase) / decrease in donor funds receivable | | (989) | (525) |
| (Increase) / decrease in project agreement receivables | IX | (613) | 2,227 |
| (Increase) / decrease in framework agreements receivable | X | (202) | (510) |
| (Increase) / decrease in other accounts receivable | | (383) | (256) |
| Increase / (decrease) in membership dues paid in advance | | 125 | (568) |
| Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities | XIII | (66) | 6,314 |
| Increase / (decrease) in social charges payable | | (285) | (254) |
| Increase / (decrease) in project agreement advances | IX | 4,484 | 7,706 |
| Increase / (decrease) in miscellaneous current liabilities | | (41) | 409 |
| Increase / (decrease) in hosted organisations advances | XV | (15) | (80) |
| (Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets | XI | 33 | 25 |
| **Total cash flow from operations** | | **466** | **14,361** |
| **Cash flow from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of fixed assets | XI | (634) | (845) |
| Net movement in financial assets | IV | 334 | (2,477) |
| Purchase of intangible assets | XII | (112) | (30) |
| **Total cash flow from investing activities** | | **(412)** | **(3,352)** |
| **Cash flow from financing activities** | | | |
| Increase / (decrease) in loan | XVIII | (174) | (171) |
| Increase / (decrease) in current deferred income | XVII | (483) | 1,045 |
| Increase / (decrease) in long-term deferred income | XVII | (676) | (725) |
| **Total cash flow from financing activities** | | **(1,333)** | **149** |
| **Net cash inflow for the year** | | **(1,279)** | **11,158** |
| **Cash and short term deposits at the beginning of the year** | III | **48,935** | **37,777** |
| **Cash and short term deposits at the end of the year** | III | **47,656** | **48,935** |

## 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 organizations, 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.

Branches:

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

- Eastern and Southern Africa Region
  - Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (Kenya)
  - Mozambique Country Office
  - Rwanda Project Office
  - South Africa Country Office
  - Tanzania Country Office
  - Uganda Country Office
  - Zimbabwe Country Office
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (Serbia)
- Environmental Law Centre (Germany)
- Mediterranean Office (Spain)
- Oceania Regional Office (Fiji)
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Region
  - Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Regional Office (Costa Rica)
  - El Salvador Project Office
  - Guatemala Project Office
  - Honduras Project Office
  - Mexico Project Office
- South America Region
  - South America Regional Office (Ecuador)
  - Brazil Country Office
- UK Species Programme (United Kingdom)
- Western and Central Africa Region
  - Western and Central Africa Regional Office (Burkina Faso)
  - Burkina Faso Country Office
  - Cameroon Country Office
  - Democratic Republic of Congo Country Office
  - Ghana Project Office
  - Guinea Bissau Country Office
  - Mali Country Office
  - Mauritania Country Office
  - Niger Project Office
- West Asia Regional Office (Jordan)
- Washington, DC Office

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

## 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

### 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 recognized 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.

Framework 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 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.

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 with the exception of Bonds which are recorded at their original purchase price plus accrued interest as the intention is to hold them to maturity.

Gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of financial assets, with the exception of bonds, are recognized 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 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) 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 |

### d) 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.

## 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 5 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.

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 IUCN on behalf of hosted organisations are recorded on the balance sheet as hosted organisation advances.

## 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.

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 | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | 2.022 | 2,294 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 1,677 | 2,633 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 226 | 341 |
| Europe | 1,804 | 1,495 |
| Environmental Law Centre, Bonn | 470 | 378 |
| Headquarters | 34,864 | 32,722 |
| Mediterranean | 760 | 388 |
| Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean | 1,396 | 2,210 |
| Oceania | (17) | 327 |
| South America | 147 | 272 |
| United Kingdom | 440 | 440 |
| United States | 1,203 | 1,896 |
| Western and Central Africa | 1,911 | 3,241 |
| West Asia | 753 | 298 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **47,656** | **48,935** |

## IV. FINANCIAL ASSETS

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds | 11,192 | 10,834 |
| Microfinance | 1,599 | 2,987 |
| Equities | 1,824 | 1,183 |
| Convertibles | 790 | 886 |
| Other Investments | 743 | 592 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **16,148** | **16,482** |

Financial assets are recorded at fair value with the exception of Bonds. Prior to 2018 Bonds were recorded at fair value. The impact of the change in valuation basis is an increase in the asset value as at 31st December 2018 of CHF 47.

At 31 December 2018, an unrealized foreign exchange loss of CHF 29 (2017 – CHF 3 gain) was recognised on the investment portfolio.

During the year, the investment portfolio recorded a capital loss of CHF 408 (2017 - CHF 274 gain).

The Government of Zimbabwe appropriated USD bank accounts of IUCN in 2008. In 2015, treasury bills were issued to IUCN as compensation for the appropriation. The treasury bills have maturity dates to 2019. The treasury bills are recorded at estimated fair value of CHF nil and are included under Bonds.

## V. MEMBERSHIP DUES RECEIVABLE AND PROVISION

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross membership dues receivable | 3,861 | 3,885 |
| Provision for dues in arrears | (1,889) | (2,239) |
| **Net membership dues receivable at 31 December** | **1,972** | **1,646** |

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

| | 2016 and prior | 2017 | 2018 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State member | 406 | 695 | 1,811 | 2,912 |
| Government agencies | 140 | 205 | 321 | 666 |
| Indigenous peoples | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| International NGOs | 1 | 4 | 18 | 23 |
| National NGOs | 41 | 57 | 104 | 202 |
| Affiliates | 10 | 27 | 19 | 56 |
| **Total membership dues receivable** | **598** | **989** | **2,274** | **3,861** |
| Provision for membership dues | (419) | (573) | (897) | (1,889) |
| **Net membership dues receivable** | **179** | **416** | **1,377** | **1,972** |

**Movement in provision for membership dues**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January** | 2,239 | 2,693 |
| Addition to /(release from) provision | 129 | (26) |
| Write off of deficits against provision | (479) | (428) |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **1,889** | **2,239** |

## VI. STAFF RECEIVABLES

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

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Travel advances | 375 | 434 |
| Payroll advances and staff loans | 18 | 19 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **393** | **453** |

## VII. RECEIVABLES FROM PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

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

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **RAMSAR Convention Secretariat** | **338** | **475** |

## 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.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | 156 | 517 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 493 | 408 |
| Europe | 96 | - |
| Headquarters | 10,124 | 9,477 |
| Mediterranean | 31 | 15 |
| Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean | 244 | 274 |
| Oceania | 155 | - |
| South America | 683 | 252 |
| United Kingdom | 172 | 220 |
| United States | 165 | 22 |
| West Asia | 109 | 172 |
| Western and Central Africa | 2,037 | 1,155 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **14,465** | **12,512** |

## IX. 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.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Project agreement receivables | (14,686) | (14,073) |
| Project agreement advances | 62,369 | 57,885 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **47,683** | **43,812** |

## X. 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 2018 there was CHF 712 receivable compared to CHF 510 receivable at 31 December 2017.

## XI. 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, 2016** | **27,178** | **13,775** | **5,053** | **9,856** | **55,862** |
| Additions | - | - | 228 | 617 | **845** |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (1,707) | **(1,707)** |
| **Balance as at 31 December, 2017** | **27,178** | **13,775** | **5,281** | **8,766** | **55,000** |
| Additions | - | - | 53 | 581 | **634** |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (701) | **(701)** |
| **Balance as at 31 December, 2018** | **27,178** | **13,775** | **5,334** | **8,646** | **54,933** |
| | | | | | |
| **Depreciation:** | | | | | |
| **Balance as at 31 December, 2016** | **(9,010)** | **(6,160)** | **(1,127)** | **(7,701)** | **(23,998)** |
| Charge for the year 2017 | (544) | (575) | (278) | (932) | **(2,329)** |
| Disposals | - | - | - | 1,685 | **1,685** |
| **Balance as at 31 December, 2017** | **(9,554)** | **(6,735)** | **(1,405)** | **(6,948)** | **(24,642)** |
| Charge for the year 2018 | (544) | (575) | (302) | (718) | **(2,139)** |
| Disposals | - | - | - | 665 | **665** |
| **Balance as at 31 December, 2018** | **(10,098)** | **(7,310)** | **(1,707)** | **(7,001)** | **(26,116)** |
| | | | | | |
| **Net book value:** | | | | | |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2017** | **17,624** | **7,040** | **3,875** | **1,818** | **30,358** |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2018** | **17,080** | **6,465** | **3,627** | **1,645** | **28,817** |

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

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.

## XII. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

**Movement in Intangible assets**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Purchase value:** | | |
| Balance at 1 January | **4,438** | **4,408** |
| Additions | 112 | 30 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **4,550** | **4,438** |
| | | |
| **Amortisation:** | | |
| Balance as of 1 January | **(4,069)** | **(3,433)** |
| Charge for the year | (354) | (636) |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **(4,423)** | **(4,069)** |
| **Net Book Value at 31 December** | **127** | **369** |

## XIII. 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 13,841 as at 31 December 2018 (2017 – CHF 13,907), CHF 9,472 (2017 - CHF 10,025) is related to Headquarters and the balance to regional and country offices.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts payable and supplier accruals | 5,301 | 6,082 |
| Accruals for implementing partners | 8,540 | 7,825 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **13,841** | **13,907** |

## XIV. PENSION FUND OBLIGATIONS

IUCN operates different pension plans in different countries, each conforming to the legal regulations in the respective country. On 31 December 2018, the liability to the pension schemes amounted to CHF nil (2017 CHF nil).

## XV. HOSTED ORGANISATIONS ADVANCES

Hosted organisation advances represent funds held by IUCN on behalf of hosted organisations.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 511 | 589 |
| Income | 4,168 | 3,736 |
| Expenditure | (4,223) | (3,848) |
| | 456 | 477 |
| Movement on funds held | 33 | 34 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **489** | **511** |

## XVI. 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.

**Movement in project deficit provision**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January** | **2,171** | **1,495** |
| Additions to provision | 1,211 | 1,351 |
| Utilization of provision | (1,580) | (675) |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **1,802** | **2,171** |

| **Region** | **2018** | **2017** |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | 323 | 248 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa Region | 289 | 96 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 16 | 17 |
| Headquarters | 364 | 1,241 |
| Mediterranean | 49 | 79 |
| Oceania | 243 | 363 |
| Western and Central Africa | 152 | 5 |
| West Asia | 366 | 122 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **1,802** | **2,171** |

### 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**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January** | **1,576** | **1,450** |
| Additions to provision | 962 | 913 |
| Utilization of provision | (812) | (787) |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **1,726** | **1,576** |

## XVII. DEFERRED INCOME

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

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred framework agreement income | 709 | 1,196 |
| Donations for construction of HQ building extension | | |
| Donations in cash | 2,753 | 2,855 |
| Donations in kind | 242 | 273 |
| Donation in cash for renovation of original building | 465 | 496 |
| | **3,461** | **3,624** |
| Headquarters original building | 7,431 | 7,708 |
| Interest free government loan | 5,260 | 5,491 |
| **Total** | **16,861** | **18,019** |
| **Current** | | |
| Deferred framework agreement income | 709 | 1,196 |
| Buildings: | | |
| Original building | 339 | 339 |
| Building extension | 128 | 124 |
| **Total buildings** | **467** | **463** |
| **Total current deferred income** | **1,176** | **1,659** |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Original building | 7,092 | 7,400 |
| Building extension | 8,593 | 8,960 |
| **Total long term deferred income** | **15,685** | **16,360** |
| **Total deferred income** | **16,861** | **18,019** |

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 11,124 (2017 - CHF 11, 298) and the outstanding cash value of the loan CHF 16,384 (2017 - CHF 16,789) (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.

## XVIII. NEW BUILDING LOAN

**Headquarters building extension loan**

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Current | 177 | 174 |
| Non-current | 10,947 | 11,124 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **11,124** | **11,298** |

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 11,124 (2017 - CHF 11,298). The outstanding cash value of the loan has been discounted at a rate of 2% (2017 - 2%) which represents the market interest rate for a 10-year loan based on current market conditions. The difference of CHF 5,260 (2017 - CHF 5,491) 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 2% is estimated at CHF 328 (2017 - 2%, CHF 336). This has been recorded in the income and expenditure statement under Interest income to recognize the benefit of the interest free loan and under financial charges to recognize the interest that would have been paid.

## XIX. 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 504 loss (2017 - gain of CHF 292).

Exchange gains and losses on consolidation and translation of ledgers maintained in other currencies to CHF are taken to the currency translation adjustment reserve. The net movement during 2018 was a gain of CHF 575 loss (2017 - gain of CHF 30).

### 2. Designated reserves

**a) Reserve for statutory meetings**

In 2018 CHF 343 (2017 – CHF 489) was allocated to the Reserve for statutory meetings from Retained surpluses to cover future costs for the 2020 Congress (CHF 93) and the Regional Conservation Fora (CHF 250).

**b) Other designated reserves**

In 2018, CHF 269 (2017 – CHF 671) was allocated to Other designated reserves in respect of: the IUCN Commissions - CHF 224 (2017 - CHF 214), External review - CHF 45 (2017 - CHF 75) and systems investments - CHF nil (2017 – CHF 382).

**c) Renovation fund**

A net allocation of CHF 11 (2016 - CHF 16) was made from Retained surpluses to the Renovation fund to cover future renovation costs of the IUCN Headquarters building.

## XX. RETENTION OF STAFF INCOME TAX

Swiss Government tax rebates amounted to CHF 1,487 (2017 – CHF 1,292) 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.

## XXI. 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 430 (2017 - CHF 481).

## XXII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating income of CHF 5,058 (2017 - CHF 4,450) shown under Secretariat unrestricted funds includes overhead and management fees from Ramsar Convention Secretariat of CHF 574 (2017 - CHF 515), rental income of CHF 1,174 (2016 - CHF 960) and recognition of deferred income of donations for the headquarters original building and building extension CHF 468 (2017 - CHF 511). The balance of other operating income is made up of miscellaneous external income received by IUCN both at Headquarters and other offices around the world.

## XXIII. 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.

## XXIV. AUDIT FEE

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

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Consolidated financial statement audit | 171 | 165 |
| Other audits | 37 | 48 |

## XXV. 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 and is a strategic alliance between WWF International and IUCN. 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 (2017 – CHF 1,300). The amount is distributed across the expenditure headings that reflect the nature of the expenses incurred by the Commissions.

During the year and as part of the services IUCN provides to Ramsar, IUCN received funds of CHF 6,730 (2017 – CHF 5,488) and incurred payments of CHF 6,498 (2017 – CHF 5,237) on behalf of Ramsar. At year-end the balance held in trust for Ramsar amounted to CHF 5,196 (2017 – CHF 4,466). 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 574 (2017 – CHF 515) for the services provided to Ramsar and which are included in Other operating income.

During the year IUCN made contributions of CHF 449 to TRAFFIC International (2017 – CHF 446).

During the year IUCN received funds from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – US of USD 437 (CHF 430) and in 2017, USD 791 (CHF 743) was received.

Summary of legally controlled entities:

| Company | Year-end closing | Currency | Capital | Share of capital | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2017 | 2016 |
| The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Registered Trustees, (WASAA Trust Fund, Nairobi) | 31.12 | KES | 235,156 | 100% | 100% |
| UICN, Bureau de Représentation auprès de l'Union Européenne aisbl | 31.12 | EUR | 103 | 100% | 100% |
| Associação UICN | 31.12 | BLR | - | 20% | 20% |
| IUCN UK (A Company Limited by Guarantee) | 31.12 | GBP | 209 | NA | NA |
| IUCN Maldives | 31.12 | USD | - | 100% | 100% |
| IUCN PNG "Mangrove Rehabilitation and Management Project Association | dormant | | | | |

## XXVI. OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2018, IUCN has future minimum office rental commitments amounting to CHF 4,648 (2017 – CHF 6,007) relating to expected rental fees until the end of the lease contract expiring from February 2019 to December 2025.

IUCN has leasing contracts for office equipment and vehicles amounting to CHF 160 (2017 – CHF 205) expiring March 2019 to April 2022.

## XXVII. BANK GUARANTEES

At 31 December 2018, IUCN had bank guarantees totalling Mozambique Metical 2,862 (CHF 46) and Kuwaiti Dinar 19 (CHF 62), total value CHF 108, (2017 – MZN 2,862 – CHF 47) in favour of an IUCN donor. Cash for an equivalent amount is pledged at the corresponding bank.

## ANNEX A – CORE FUNDS UNDER FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS

All amounts in CHF ('000)

| | 2018 Secretariat expenditure | 2018 Framework core allocation | 2017 Secretariat expenditure | 2017 Framework core allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central and West Africa Region | 3,314 | 775 | 3,738 | 789 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa Region | 4,575 | 736 | 4,095 | 739 |
| Asia Region | 7,417 | 1,029 | 7,420 | 998 |
| Meso America and Caribbean | 4,577 | 506 | 4,274 | 480 |
| South America and Brazil | 1,458 | 378 | 1,469 | 383 |
| European Regional Office, Brussels | 986 | - | 844 | - |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office | 378 | - | 396 | - |
| West Asia Region | 1,147 | 384 | 1,030 | 386 |
| Mediterranean Cooperation Centre | 1,430 | - | 1,353 | - |
| Oceania | 1,494 | 347 | 1,623 | 389 |
| Washington DC Office | 998 | - | 1,085 | |
| **Sub Total Regional Components** | **27,774** | **4,155** | **27,327** | **4,164** |
| Director's Office, Biodiversity Conservation Group | 388 | 400 | 377 | 493 |
| Species Programme | 3,197 | 450 | 3,056 | 676 |
| Protected Areas Programme | 1,336 | 350 | 1,570 | 529 |
| World Heritage Programme | 1,122 | 350 | 1,003 | 385 |
| Traffic International | 449 | 249 | 446 | 446 |
| **Sub Total Biodiversity Conservation Group** | **6,492** | **1,799** | **6,452** | **2,529** |
| Director's Office, Nature-based Solutions Group | 434 | 350 | 508 | 440 |
| Ecosystem Management Programme | 1,362 | 348 | 1,321 | 324 |
| Forest & Climate Change Programme | 1,907 | 197 | 2,597 | 321 |
| Marine & Polar Programme | 1,873 | 247 | 1,783 | 424 |
| Water & Food Security Programme | 845 | 200 | 1,049 | 298 |
| Business & Biodiversity Programme | 1,159 | 331 | 1,185 | 338 |
| Governance and Rights Programme | 1,327 | 619 | 1,134 | 532 |
| **Sub Total Nature-based Solutions Group** | **8,907** | **2,292** | **9,577** | **2,677** |
| Director's Office, Programme & Policy Group | 401 | 400 | 414 | 455 |
| Economic Knowledge | 677 | 620 | 504 | 291 |
| Science and Knowledge Unit | 753 | 618 | 894 | 762 |
| Global Policy Unit | 716 | 567 | 641 | 600 |
| Environmental Law Programme | 1,230 | 348 | 1,100 | 413 |
| GEF Coordination Unit | 580 | - | 681 | 607 |
| **Sub Total PPG - Programme & Policy Group** | **4,357** | **2,553** | **4,234** | **3,128** |
| Commission on Education and Communication | 204 | - | 124 | 209 |
| Commission on Ecosystem Management | 145 | - | 179 | 209 |
| World Commission on Environmental Law | 118 | - | 138 | 220 |
| World Commission on Protected Areas | 182 | - | 184 | 218 |
| Species Survival Commission | 221 | - | 246 | 235 |
| Commission on Environment, Economics and Social Policy | 185 | - | 175 | 209 |
| **Sub Total Commissions** | **1,055** | **-** | **1,046** | **1,300** |
| Director's office, Union Development Group | 1,371 | - | 851 | |
| Governance | 631 | - | 636 | |
| **Sub Total Union Development** | **2,002** | **-** | **1,487** | **-** |
| Directorate | 1,284 | 217 | 1,471 | 145 |
| Office of the Legal Adviser | 560 | - | 461 | |
| Oversight Unit | 214 | - | 209 | |
| Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit | 516 | 284 | 531 | 595 |
| Global Communications Unit | 958 | - | 1,130 | |
| Finance Group | 1,628 | - | 1,862 | |
| Global Programme Operations Unit | 1,866 | 235 | 844 | |
| Human Resources Management Group | 895 | - | 1,202 | |
| Strategic Partnerships Unit | 584 | 134 | 569 | |
| General Services Unit | 2,947 | - | 2,997 | |
| Information Systems Group | 3,720 | - | 4,067 | |
| **Sub Total Corporate Support Units** | **15,172** | **870** | **15,343** | **740** |
| | | | | |
| **OVERALL TOTAL** | **65,759** | **11,669** | **65,466** | **14,538** |
| Non-operating expenditure | (125) | | 23 | |
| **Operating expenses as per the Income & Expenditure Statement** | **65,634** | **11,669** | **65,490** | **14,538** |

| **Reconciliation of Framework Income to the Financial Statements** | **2018** | **2017** |
|---|---|---|
| **Overall Total allocations as above** | **11,669** | **14,538** |
| Realised foreign exchange on cash contributions | (1) | 6 |
| Surplus/(Deficit) at year-end transferred to unrestricted reserve | (439) | (1,960) |
| **Total Funding Framework Agreements** | **11,229** | **12,578** |

**ANNEX A – CORE FUNDS UNDER FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS**

All amounts in CHF ('000)

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| **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 | **1,178** | **481** |
| MAVA Fondation pour la Nature – Switzerland | **-** | **1,000** |
| Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (MOE) – Korea | **634** | **500** |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Finland | **419** | **410** |
| Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) – Norway | **2,432** | **2,524** |
| Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) – Sweden | **4,319** | **4,627** |
| Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – Switzerland | **1,500** | **2,200** |
| U.S. Department of State | **747** | **836** |
| **Total Funding Framework Agreements** | **11,229** | **12,578** |

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.

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**

**67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**

**29 March 2019**

# Investment update

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the investment update and to APPROVE the small change to policy on the use of derivatives.

**Summary**


1. Summary of the investment performance and portfolio structure
2. Small change to Policy on the use of derivatives

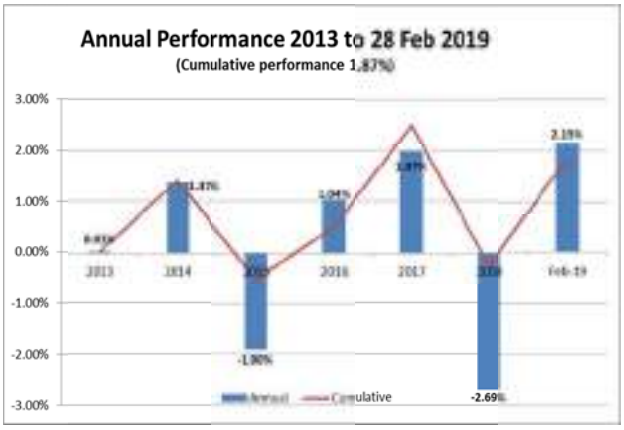

## 1. Summary of the investment performance and portfolio structure

**Performance** - The table below shows the performance of the portfolio from inception to February 2019:

**Portfolio Performance %**

| Year | Annual | Cumulative |
|---|---|---|
| 2013* | 0.03% | 0.03% |
| 2014 | 1.37% | 1.41% |
| 2015 | -1.90% | -0.52% |
| 2016 | 1.04% | 0.51% |
| 2017 | 1.97% | 2.49% |
| 2018 | -2.69% | -0.27% |
| **Year to Date - Feb 2019** | 2.15% | 1.87% |
| **Average/annum to Feb 2019** | 0.36% | |

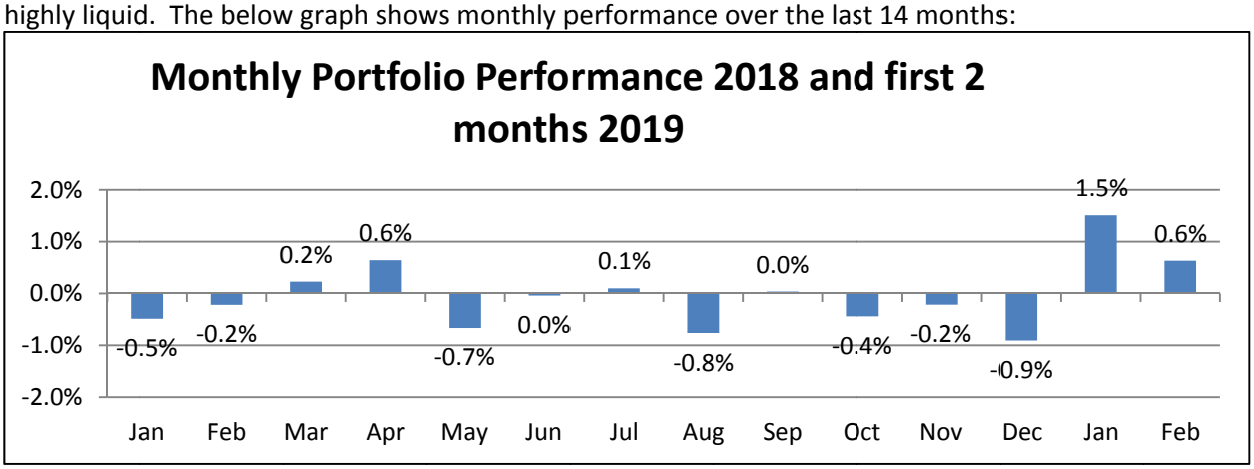
* only from 20.12.13



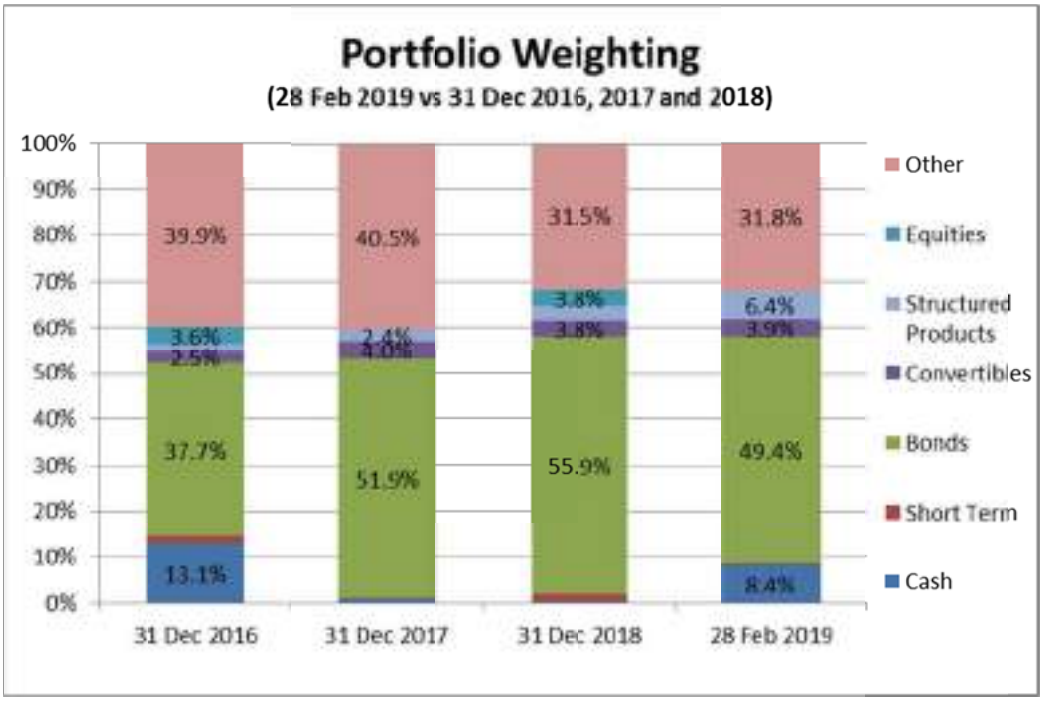

The return for 2018 was negative 2.69% but for the first 2 months of 2019 it has been positive 2.15%. In 2018, nearly all major markets and asset groups dropped in value. This was reflected in even the very defensive IUCN portfolio. In the portfolio, only bonds achieved a nominal gain, but even here, when all Lombard Odier charges are factored in, all asset types made a loss over the year. However, the fund has stayed within the maximum expected loss parameter of 3.3% which was set at the start of the mandate. Markets have since recovered in 2019 and as at end February 2019 the fund has returned to a positive cumulative return of 1.87%. As mentioned in previous reports, bonds are held to maturity, and at that point IUCN receives the full value of the bonds, irrespective of interim fluctuations. In our statutory accounts we have now changed the policy to reflect the fact that bonds are held to maturity and they are no longer "marked to market".

The performance in 2015 was negative due to the impact of the uncoupling of the Swiss franc to the Euro that took place in January 2015. This was an exceptional event which resulted in a rapid appreciation of the Swiss franc against other currencies and hence an exchange loss on assets in non-Swiss franc currencies.

**Volatility** - The overall yield of the fund is low but the portfolio has a low level of risk and volatility and is also highly liquid. The below graph shows monthly performance over the last 14 months:



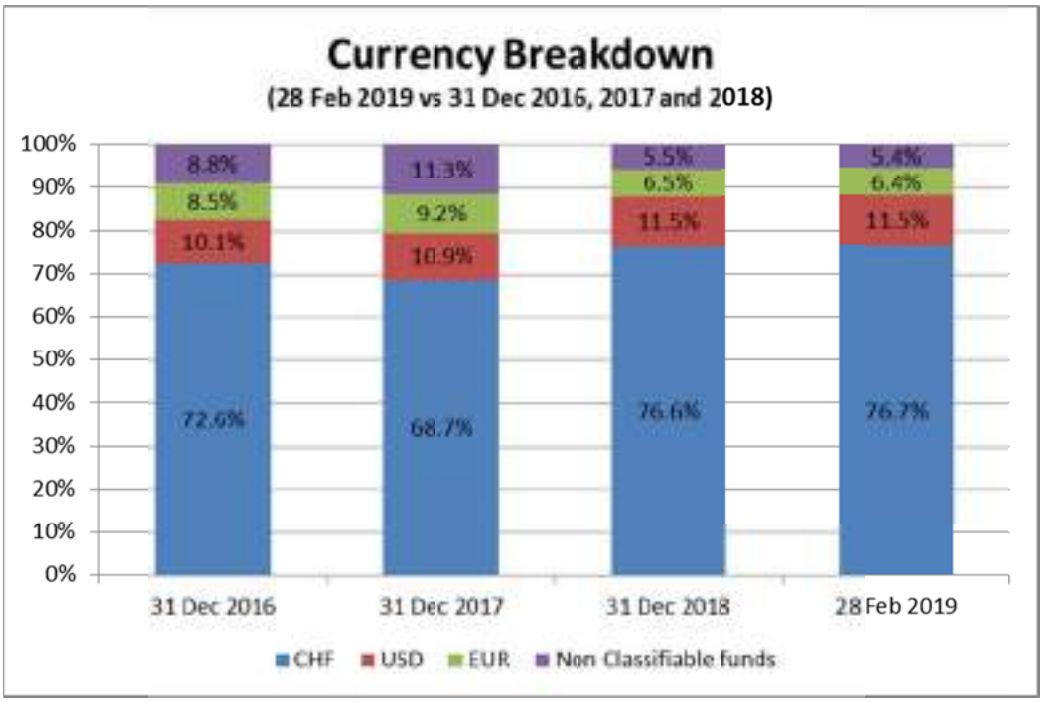
**Portfolio Weighting** - the table below shows portfolio structure by asset class.




Equities were introduced into the portfolio in November 2018. They showed a loss at the end of 2018 but were subsequently sold in 2019 at a small profit. Investment in equities is now through structured products (hence the higher proportion held in this asset type), which reduces the overall investment risk. The higher percentage in cash as at Feb 2019 is based on a tactical decision due to the level of uncertainty in the markets. Of the 32% invested in "Other", 10% is invested in micro-finance funds and 22% in a Lombard Odier risk mitigation fund.

At the meeting of the FAC in October 2018 the FAC agreed to increase the investment in equities to 15%. The current level is 4%.

**Currency** - The following graph shows portfolio structure by asset currency:




The split has remained stable, 76.7% of the portfolio to be invested in Swiss francs; 11.5% in Euro; 6.4% in USD and 5.4% in other currencies. The reduction in "Non Classifiable Funds" from Dec 2017 to Dec 2018 comes from the sale of the "Dual Ret Vision Mic" - microfinance instrument.

**Outlook -** Swiss National Bank interest rates remain negative at -0.75%. Consequently, making a positive return in Swiss francs without taking on significant risk remains a challenge. The overall level of risk and volatility remain low. Although this limits upside potential it also reduces downside risk.

**2. Small change to Policy on the use of derivatives**

UBS requested some minor changes to the Policy on the use of derivatives to be more explicit that contracts other than simple forward contracts might be used. Hence we would like to change the policy to specifically state:

"IUCN only uses Forward or Derivative FX Contracts to hedge currency risk. It will not use Forward FX or Derivative FX contracts for a speculative trading purpose. Derivative FX contracts which allow for the downside currency risk to be protected, whilst still allowing IUCN to benefit from an upside in the currency movement can be considered, as long as the downside risk to IUCN is protected via a well-defined worst-case hedging rate and no leverage is involved."

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**
**67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**
**28-29 March 2019**

# Financial results to end February 2019 and outlook for the year

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the results to end February and outlook for the year.

## 1. Summary of result to end February

Details of the results for the first two months of 2019 are shown in **Annex 1.**

The result as at the end of February is a deficit of CHF 1.3m compared to a breakeven budget.

Although Membership dues are above budget by CHF 1.9m, due to the high level of receipts in the first two months, other income lines are below budget. To date, no Framework income has been received; however, with the exception of amounts due from the US all Framework income is secured.

Both project expenditure and hence cost recovery from projects (income derived from projects to fund operating expenditure) are below budget. Although, project expenditure levels are normally low in the first few months of the year the level of expenditure is a concern and will need to be closely monitored.

The reduction in cost recovery is partly compensated for by a reduction in operating expenditure which was CHF 1.2m below budget.

## 2. Outlook for the year

The outlook for the year is uncertain. Membership dues are likely to be in line or above budget whereas other core income lines (Framework, Patrons of Nature) could be below budget.

The biggest risk relates to project income and expenditure. If budget levels are not achieved, the level of indirect cost recovery will be below budget and this will impact the overall result. A project implementation level of 90% needs to be achieved in order to meet the indirect cost recovery budget. In view of the low level of expenditure in the first 2 months and, noting that only 76% was achieved in 2018, this represents a significant risk.

Some budgetary adjustments will need to be made in Q2.

See **Annex 2** for a detailed risk assessment.

# Annex 1

## Financial results for January-February 2019

20 March 2019

M Davis, Chief Financial Officer

### 1. Summary

The table below shows the financial results for January to February 2019.

| | 2019 Budget Annual | 2019 Budget Jan - Feb | 2019 Actual Jan - Feb | Variance actual vs. period | 2018 Actual Jan - Feb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m |
| Membership dues | 11.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Framework income | 11.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | (1.8) | 0.7 |
| Other unrestricted | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | (0.2) | 0.7 |
| Global Service fee | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.2) | 0.1 |
| **Total core income** | **30.9** | **5.2** | **4.9** | **(0.3)** | **5.5** |
| | | | | | |
| Staff cost recovery | 31.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | (1.2) | 4.6 |
| Indirect cost recovery - Regions | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | (0.6) | 0.5 |
| Indirect cost recovery - HQ | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.2) | 0.1 |
| **Total cost recovery** | **38.5** | **6.5** | **4.5** | **(2.0)** | **5.3** |
| | | | | | |
| **Total secretariat income** | **69.4** | **11.7** | **9.4** | **(2.3)** | **10.7** |
| | | | | | |
| Staff Cost | 54.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | (0.1) | 8.7 |
| Other Expenditure | 15.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | (0.7) | 2.3 |
| Foreign exchange gains and losses | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.3) | (0.4) | |
| **Total expenditure** | **70.5** | **11.8** | **10.6** | **(1.2)** | **11.0** |
| | | | | | |
| **Operating surplus/(deficit)** | **(1.1)** | **(0.1)** | **(1.2)** | **(1.1)** | **(0.3)** |
| | | | | | |
| Transfer to/(release from) designated reserves | (1.1) | (0.1) | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |
| | | | | | |
| **Net surplus/(deficit)** | - | - | **(1.3)** | **(1.3)** | **(0.3)** |
| Project expenditure net of cost recovery | 86.0 | 14.3 | 3.0 | (11.3) | 4.5 |
| | | | | | |
| **Total** | **156.5** | **26.1** | **13.6** | **(12.5)** | **15.5** |

The net result to the end of February was a deficit of CHF 1.3m.

Main variances:

Positive variances:

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership dues above budget | CHF 1.9m |
| Expenditure below budget | CHF 1.2m |

Negative variances:

| | |
|---|---|
| Framework income below budget | (CHF 1.8m) |
| Other unrestricted income below budget | (CHF 0.2m) |
| Global service fee below budget | (CHF 0.2m) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Staff cost recovery below budget | (CHF 1.2m) |
| Indirect cost recovery below budget | (CHF 0.8m) |

## 2. Core income

The graph below shows the progression of core income received compared to budget and the previous year. Core income was CHF 0.3m below budget. Membership dues were above budget, but this was offset by Framework income which was below budget.

### Framework income

| CHF m | Budget | Received |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Norway | 2.6 | - |
| Sweden | 4.4 | - |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | - |
| France | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 0.4 | - |
| Republic of Korea | 0.5 | - |
| United States | 0.6 | - |
| | | |
| **Total Framework income** | **11.3** | **0.1** |

Multi-year agreements have been signed with Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, France, Finland and Korea. Annual allocations are agreed with the US. All amounts are secured for 2019 with the exception of the amount budgeted from the US which is dependent on US budgetary approval. Payment of first instalments are expected from Sweden and Switzerland in March/April and other partners in subsequent months.

## 3. Cost recovery and project expenditure

The graph below shows cost recovery for the period compared to budget and the previous year.

And the following graph shows total project expenditure for the period compared to budget and the previous year.

Project expenditure was 64% below budget and cost recovery 31% below budget respectively. Both are well below budget, and marginally below the previous year.

## 4. Expenditure

Total expenditure for the period was CHF 10.6m, 10% below budget. A significant part of this is explained by foreign exchange gains of CHF 0.3m which have been netted of expenditure.

# Annex 2

# Outlook for the year

### Risk assessment of main budget lines

1. **Membership dues – low risk**

Dues are expected to be in line with, or above, budget. 2019 is the year of the regional conservation fora and 2020 is a Congress year. There is therefore an incentive for Members to be up-to-date with their dues as only Members in good standing can participate in these events. In addition, new Members could join in anticipation of the 2020 Congress.

2. **Framework income – low risk**

All agreements have been signed with the exception of the US (CHF 0.6m). Although the latter is not secured it has been paid in the last 2 years. This provides some comfort, but by no means certainty. There is an exchange risk with agreements that are not denominated in CHF as none of the agreements have been hedged. There is a negative variance of CHF 0.3m based on the difference between budget and current rates.

3. **Other unrestricted income – medium risk**

Included in the budget for other unrestricted income is CHF 0.4m for new Patrons of Nature. The Director General has been key in securing new patrons. The transition to a new Director General adds risk.

4. **Staff cost recovery – low risk**

Staffing levels are generally aligned with project requirements. Therefore, the risk of unfunded project staff is relatively low.

5. **Indirect cost recovery – medium risk**

Overheads/institutional costs are partly funded by cost recovery from the project portfolio. In the event that project expenditure is below budget, indirect cost recovery will be below budget.

6. **Project income and expenditure – medium risk**

IUCNs project portfolio is healthy and has shown steady growth over the last few years. However, in 2018 expenditure levels were 24% below budget, primarily as a result of over-optimism of the start time of new projects and over estimation of expenditure levels in the project initiation phase. Project expenditure levels are expected to be higher than in 2018, but the risk of a significant shortfall compared to budget remains.

## Mitigation action

1. **Project income and expenditure**

Regional and Global programmes will be asked to reforecast expenditure following the close of March books. This will provide a basis for reassessing overhead recovery and any potential shortfall.

2. **Unrestricted income**

On the basis of the current level of risk some budget cuts will be required. These will be defined once the project reforecast exercise has been completed.

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**
**Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee**
**March 2019**
**Update on Resource Mobilization**

Origin: Director General/ Director, Global Strategic Partnerships

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the update on Resource Mobilization.

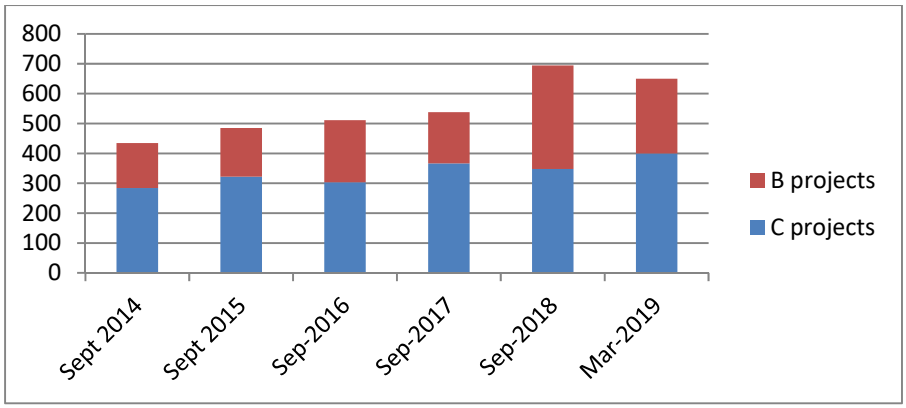
## Introduction

IUCN continues to make great strides in consolidating its income base. The majority of funding (over 70%) is earmarked against the delivery of agreed outcomes or products.

Highlights include:

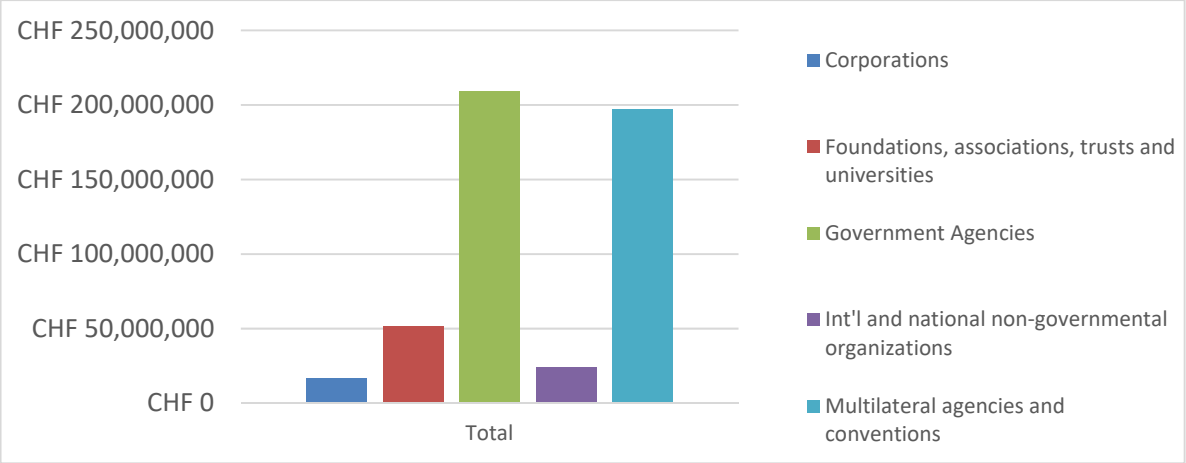
- Growing portfolio valued at CHF400m with projects in development valued at CHF250m (Table 1)
- 6 multi-year Framework Agreements totalling CHF11.3m annually in core secured until 2020
- IUCN's 10 biggest donors represent 62% of the total 2018 project budget
- 200 donors make up 38% of the 2018 project budget
- The European Commission funds over 20% of the total project portfolio
- 70% of IUCN's income in 2018 came from bilateral and multilateral sources
- CHF68m received from OECD DAC countries in 2108
- 2 new Patrons of Nature recruited since October 2018
- CHF34m of new projects signed since October 2018
- Enhanced communications platforms for Framework Partners and IUCN Patrons

**PORTFOLIO VALUE 2019 (Table 1)**




Note: C projects=signed/B projects= pipeline

**ACTIVE PORTFOLIO BY DONOR TYPE 2019 (Table 2)**




# Resource mobilization update

## Major public donors

1. Six multi-year agreements with **Framework Partners** provide stable core income until 2020. The US Voluntary Contribution is negotiated annually and was confirmed in the last quarter of 2018. Strategic engagements with Framework Partners remain a priority, particularly given the shifts in the political landscape and possible impacts on the aid budget of Framework Partners. Sustaining strong relations with Framework Partner countries requires continued and intensified engagements at the political level (in capitals and at country level) as well as at the technical level. Secondment of staff from Framework Partner countries strongly supports this strategy (e.g. France and Korea). New project agreements (CHF5m+ each) were signed or are under negotiations with Norway, Switzerland and France. A Framework Partners' Portal was developed to provide a platform for donors to strengthen exchanges, discuss and share information related to IUCN's work.

2. The **Annual Meeting of Framework Partners** - the main forum for consultation and strategic dialogue with IUCN - was held 5-6 Feb 2019 in Gland and gathered representatives from Finland, France, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the US. Discussions focused on key operational and programmatic issues. Donors expressed strong support for the progress – particularly related to risk management and internal oversight. Invitations were extended to the EC, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands who joined the Framework Partners on the second day to discuss IUCN's thematic work and its relevance to the development agenda. Framework Partners and IUCN donors were grateful to meet with IUCN as a joint group to share experiences around IUCN's work.

3. Two critical exercises involving the Framework Partners will take place over the next 12 months: 1) **IUCN External Review**: commissioned by the Director General and the Framework Partners (contractual obligation) 2) **SDC External Review**: commissioned by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The latter will assess the development relevancy of IUCN's programme and its contribution to sustainable development at global and national level. Both reviews will inform future core funding by the Framework Partners for the period 2021-2024.

4. IUCN's growing project portfolio is strongly supported by **bilateral donors** – the bulk of which is provided by OECD DAC countries – which amounted to CHF68m in 2018. New agreements were signed with Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain and the UK. A new agreement was signed with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to host Junior Professional Officers. Strong engagement and clear links to partner country priorities remains critical to ensure IUCN's strategic positioning.

5. Germany remains IUCN's **largest bilateral donor** with a portfolio value of over CHF70m. A renewed partnership with KfW was agreed for 2019-2021 – with large programmes under discussion. Strong collaboration with BMU, BMZ and GIZ.

6. Income from **multilateral donors** is growing at a fast pace, representing 21% of overall income in 2018 with new agreements signed with Food and Agriculture Organisation, French Global Environment Facility, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, UN Environment, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the UN Refugee Organisation and the World Bank.

7. The **European Commission** remains IUCN's overall largest donors with a portfolio of CHF114m with 30 active projects and programmes - 8 of which were signed during the period Oct 18- Feb 19 (value CHF5.6m). The largest three agreements represent 75% of EC projects and are the result of direct negotiations. Engagement with European Commission staff as well as with Member States remains central to the overall resource mobilization efforts of the Union.

8. Income from multilateral sources is expected to grow significantly over the next few years with increased funding from the **Global Environment Facility** and **Green Climate Fund**. IUCN has secured 12 GEF-funded projects worth USD 39m, with a forecast indicating that the portfolio is expected to reach 19 projects (USD 71m in grants) by end of 2019 link. IUCN is working closely with its Members to develop the portfolio for GEF 7. IUCN's first GCF project was approved by the board in October 2018 – "Improved watershed management in Guatemala" (USD 25m in grants) – with co-funding secured from the Republic of Korea (USD5m). Efforts are underway to finalize and submit the following projects in 2019: Kenya (USD23m), Nepal (USD27m) and Sri-Lanka (USD47m) and Rwanda (USD32m) and Uganda (USD25m) in 2020.

9. Engagement with **regional development banks** remains limited. Over the next 12 months, IUCN will review current or potential collaboration with key regional development banks such as the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development to develop clear and targeted engagement plans.

## Non-OECD DAC donors and BRICS

10. The current level of funding from **non OECD DAC and BRICS** donors remains modest and a great emphasis should be put into diversifying and broadening the donor base through proactive engagement with these countries. To date, only the United Arab Emirates (Environment Abu Dhabi) provides regular support to IUCN's work on species conservation and support to the SSC Chair. EAD was a Framework Partner until 2016. Council's support in building strategic and regular engagement with potential new donor countries (eg Gulf States, China, Brazil, etc.) as well as increasing IUCN's visibility will be key for mobilizing new resources.

## Philanthropy

11. Under the leadership of the Director General, the **Patrons of Nature** initiative is growing at a good rate with two new Patrons recruited over the past five months. During the last quarter of 2018, Patrons hosted a networking dinner in New York and attended the Annual Meeting of Patrons in

Japan – where Patrons made commitments to engage and support the Congress and a number of other initiatives.

12. IUCN has hired a US based consultant to strengthen the development and implementation of an engagement and stewardship strategy for US based Patrons.

13. As a way of strengthening our engagement with **Chinese Philanthropists**, including IUCN's two Chinese Patrons, IUCN signed an MOU with the China Global Philanthropy Institute (CGPI) in November 2018 – to support the development of a major donors' programme in China. However, recent economic setbacks have slowed the strong emerging Chinese philanthropic drive, which has resulted in uncertainties around the commitments from current Patrons.

14. The funding secured from Patrons amounts to an annual contribution of CHF900K. Continued investment in staff and external support will be critical as this programme grows. A Patrons Portal was launched in February to provide a secure and confidential space for Patrons to interact.

15. **Planned Giving** is continuously promoted online and in face to face discussions with individual donors. Discussions are underway with Commission Chairs to reach out to IUCN Commission Members as potential long term supporters.

16. Income from **foundations** in 2018 remained at the same level as in 2017 – e.g. CHF10m representing 8% of IUCN's overall income. Support was received from foundations based in the US, Switzerland, UK, France, Brazil, Sweden, Hong Kong, Japan, Monaco – to support IUCN's work on species conservation, plastics, oceans, disaster risk reduction, restoration, protected areas, synthetic biology. MAVA remains IUCN's largest philanthropic donor with an active portfolio of CHF11.3m supporting work in West Africa, the Mediterranean and the Balkans – a decrease from 2017, reflecting the Foundation's strategy to close by 2020. Noteworthy is MAVA's renewed support to IUCN's World Heritage work through WH Outlook 3.

17. Strategic engagement with **US foundations** will be prioritized moving forward. A high level strategy to strengthen outreach and engagement with a number of US based foundations is particularly timely in view of the 2021-2024 Programme development. This will require investment from IUCN's side.

## Corporates

18. IUCN's engagement with business remains stable but small, representing a mere 3% of IUCN's income – these engagements focus primarily on changing business practices.

19. In 2018, key **business engagements** took place at the global level as well as at field level through IUCN's regional and country offices – eg. Black Mountain Mining, Enel, Nespresso, Renova Foundation, Rio Tinto, Sakhalin Energy, Shell, Marriott Hotels& Tata.

20. Beyond programmatic engagement, IUCN receives **sponsorship and donations** – mostly in support of the Red List (Toyota). Toyota also supported a Business and Biodiversity Platform in Thailand. A new agreement was signed with Balenciaga, a Kering Group brand to support SOS, while Lacoste and IUCN are discussing 2019 activities under the current partnership. These new engagements have provided interesting platforms to increase IUCN's visibility as well as increase awareness around the Red List.

21. With seed funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and funds from the GEF and private sector partners, IUCN is exploring **new blended finance investment models** that will help close the conservation funding gap.

22. From a pure sponsorship perspective and to seek out new partnerships, the **Congress** offers opportunities for reaching out to new corporate donors. A Congress fundraising strategy is under

implementation with a pipeline of prospective donors and sponsors. Meetings have taken place with French counterparts to agree on a joint targeted approach to companies – while ensuring that IUCN's Operational Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement and related tools are applied.

## Conclusion

23. Resource mobilisation remains a shared responsibility. Global programmes, regional and country offices to play a key role in ensuring quality and timely delivery of projects. A healthy and steady growth of the project portfolio demonstrates donors' continued trust and commitment to invest in IUCN.

24. With an increasing competitive and complex aid environment, IUCN must demonstrate continued relevance to the donors' development agendas and be able to make a strong investment case for continued core support to current and potential donors.

25. A key priority moving forward will be to consolidate IUCN's institutional approach and strategy with a number of IUCN's key donors and enhance engagements with other donors as well as with new and emerging donors to identify potential areas to grow core funding and thematic support.

26. During this transition phase, effective resource mobilization will require an active participation of the IUCN Council.

Council document C/96/FAC67/11
15 March 2019

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council**
67th Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee

*Agenda Item FAC67/11*

# 2020 Congress budget

Origin: Union Development Group/Global Director

**Action requested:**
The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the budget update for the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 and the associated risks.

## Background

a) The Congress Unit operates on a 4-year budget which lasts from 2017 until 2020. It covers all estimated costs in that period. The figures are based on itemized cost estimates or quotes where possible and on the experience/ costs incurred for the 2016, 2012 and 2008 Congress for other budget lines. The host country will provide all on-site facilities in accordance with the host country agreement. In addition, IUCN who are not part of the core Congress team will provide in-kind support in the form of staff time estimated at CHF 3m. The projected cash budget for the 2020 Congress is currently estimated at CHF 11.3M including CHF 400k for contingencies. For the in-kind costs, there is no financial risk for IUCN.

Consequently, in the following paragraphs, only the cash budget will be analysed:

b) The following table shows a budget overview for expenditure and income in comparison to the 2016 Congress. The reasons for increases/decreases are included in the notes. It must be noted that the Congress budget does not include costs for additional elements such as the planned summits for Indigenous Peoples, CEOs, and Cities.

**Table 1 Summary budget comparison 2020/2016**

| Expenditure | | 2020 (CHF m) | 2016 (CHF m) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E1 | Sponsored delegates | 2.5 | 2.2 | Higher number of eligible Members assumed |
| E2 | Staff costs | 3.4 | 2.4 | Increases due to additional positions, longer hiring periods and additional costs to ensure labour law compliance. Costs are contained by having several positions in regional offices |
| E3 | Staff travel, IT systems and operational costs | 1.4 | 0.6 | Outsourcing of IT system development (done in-house in 2016), Congress evaluation (no evaluation in 2012), Higher travel costs to bring more staff onsite to comply with French labour law |
| E4 | Communication costs | 0.9 | 0.5 | |
| E5 | Forum costs | 0.4 | 0.5 | Speaker travel covered partially by host country in-kind |
| E6 | Congress Committee and VIP meetings | 0.2 | 0.04 | 1 CPC mtg covered in-kind by Host Country |
| E7 | Exhibit construction | 1.7 | 0.5 | Costs for exhibition construction no longer covered by Host Country |

| Expenditure | | 2020 (CHF m) | 2016 (CHF m) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Costs includes all production and commission costs in case all stands are sold (actual cost will be in line with actual revenue) |
| E8 | Statutory translations | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| E9 | Onsite Communications | 0.3 | 0 | The 300k for onsite communications are covered by a cash contribution from the Host Country |
| E10 | Contingency | 0.4 | 0.4 | |
| | **Total expenditure** | **11.3** | **7.3** | |
| **Income** | | | | |
| | **Secured income** | | | |
| I1 | IUCN core budget | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| I2 | Host country cash | 2.3 | 0.9 | |
| | **Subtotal** | **3.9** | **2.5** | |
| | **Unsecured income** | | | |
| I3 | Registration fees | 2.0 | 2.6 | |
| I4 | Exhibitions small stands | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| I5 | Sponsorship (incl. large scale exhibits) | 5.2 | 1.8 | A minimum of CHF 2.5m needs to be raised. If the remainder is not raised, expenditure will be reduced accordingly. |
| | **Subtotal** | **7.5** | **4.8** | |
| | **Total income** | **11.3** | **7.3** | |

# Risks and opportunities

## Income:

c) **Income:** Out of the CHF 7.5m unsecured income, CHF 2.3m will be covered by registration fees or exhibition fees. This amount is already qualified with a risk factor as per the table below. The remaining fundraising target of CHF 5.2m covers CHF 2.5 of high priority, CHF 2.6m of medium priority and CHF 0.1m of low priority. The budget lines with medium and low priority will only be spent if funding is secured. Compared to 2016 and 2012, the target is higher (CHF 3.5M for 2016 and CHF 4.2M for 2012 respectively) which is due to two main reasons: 1) staffing costs have been increased as there is less flexibility internally to allocate existing staff to the Congress team for a temporary basis, and 2) it was no longer viable to include the cost for the construction of exhibition booths and Pavilions under the Hosting Agreement given that IUCN will be selling these spaces to raise funds. The budget therefore includes CHF 1.5m for the construction of these spaces which is a cost that would only be incurred if IUCN is able to sell these spaces.

d) The budget lines with medium and low priority will only be spent if funding is secured. Compared to 2016 and 2012, the target is higher (CHF 3.5M for 2016 and CHF 4.2M for 2012 respectively) which is due to two main reasons: 1) staffing costs have been increased as there is less flexibility internally to allocate staff to the Congress team for a temporary basis to take on core responsibilities, and 2) it was no longer viable to include the cost for the construction of exhibition booths and Pavilions under the Hosting Agreement given that IUCN will be selling these spaces to raise funds. The budget therefore includes CHF 1.5m for the construction of these spaces which is a cost that would only be incurred if IUCN is able to sell these spaces.

e) **Income projections:** An overview of the income projections is included in the following table. The gross income listed specifies the total income generated by exhibitions. The net come specifies the total income minus the production costs for the stands (see line E7 in Table 1 above). It must be noted that the projected exhibition income is still a moving target as the sales prices per booth need to be finalised with the exhibit sales company. With the below provisional projections, CHF 2.6m are a safe estimate of revenue from medium and large exhibition sales and sponsorships and donations which would therefore cover the all high priority budget items.

| Income type | Avg. revenue realised for 2008-2016 (CHF in m) | Max. gross revenue proj. for 2020 (CHF in m) | Max. net revenue proj. for 2020 (CHF in m) | Risk factor | Amount included in budget forecast gross (CHF in m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registration fees | 1.9 | | 2.6 | 75% | 2.0 |
| Income from exhibition fees small stands | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 60% | 0.3 |
| Income from exhibition fees medium stands | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 40% | 0.7 |
| Income from exhibition fees large stands | 1.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 40% | 1.7 |
| Sponsorships (unrestricted) | 0.3 | | 0.3 | 60% | 0.2 |
| Donations (restricted) cash | 0.8 | | 0.8 | 60% | 0.5 |
| Donations (restricted) in kind | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 60% | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **4.9** | **6.5** | **9.0** | | **4.9** |

f) **Registration fees:** The Congress Preparatory Committee will propose a registration fee grid for adoption to Council. Based on this grid and participant number projections, the projected income from registration fees is at CHF 2.6M, assuming 10% increased participation figures than 2016, which is reasonable, bearing in mind the location. However, there are many factors that will affect this estimate, including general economic climate and the attractiveness of the Congress programme. In order to minimize the financial risk for IUCN, only 75% of the projected income (i.e. CHF 1.95M based on the proposed fee structure) are included in the budget projections for the time being. Registration will be launched in September 2019 but it must be noted that for the 2016 Congress, only about 30% of the participants had registered by the early bird deadline (3 months before the Congress), which is in line with general trends for conference participation. It will therefore be very difficult to have certainty of registration fee income until very late in the Congress cycle (see note on cash flow below).

g) **Exhibition fees (small stands):** the Secretariat has contracted two companies to handle exhibit sales and the construction of the booths. A maximum of 130 small booths of 6m$^2$ can be constructed in the exhibit hall and would be sold to Members as well as companies. Members will have a 15% discount on booth rates. Secretariat is confident to sell 80 small stands at a minimum. Sales for small exhibition booths will start in September 2019.

h) **Exhibition fees (medium and large stands):** Unlike previous Congresses, the Secretariat is for the first time allowing external parties (Members, donors, foundations, companies) to purchase medium and large exhibit

stands for their own use. The previous model to get sponsors to support the IUCN Pavilions provided very limited visibility to exhibitors and was not very successful. For 2020, a new concept for the exhibit hall, with a planned structure around thematic villages with exhibits of different sizes and full ownership of these exhibits by the exhibiting organisation, is envisaged to generate more interest by sponsors and therefore generate income more easily. The final pricing of exhibition still needs to be set together with the exhibit sales company. The Partnerships Coordinator is already proactively sourcing organisations and companies that might be interested in purchasing exhibition booths.

i) **Sponsorships and restricted donations:** The income that would be raised from sponsorship and donations has been projected at 60% of the average from previous Congresses at least. It must be noted that most of the "attractive" budget lines will be provided in-kind by France and that there is also a risk of competition as France is trying to recover EUR 4 million. It should be further noted that IUCN and France have a common agreement to join forces in fundraising under a common strategy in order to ensure that both parties' targets can be successfully met. France has also offered its support in approaching businesses based in France for sponsorship.

j) **Request for support:** The Secretariat welcomes Council's support in this endeavour including suggestions for donors or companies to include on the prospect list as well as support in reaching out to these donors.

## Expenditure

k) **Cash-flow:** Most of the funds required by IUCN are needed to cover staff time, travel (sponsored delegates, Council, staff, consultants), Congress committee meetings, translations as well as communications costs. While the first two years in the Congress cycle are traditionally low in expenditures, the third and fourth year (year before and year of the Congress) have much higher expenditures with a cash flow challenge usually arising in the third year because income from registration, exhibit sales and fundraising only starts to flow in the year before Congress but most is only realized in the last 6-9months before Congress. At this stage, the cash flow that will have to be advanced for 2019 is estimated at CHF 700k, assuming that 10% of registration, exhibition and sponsorship fees will already materialize in 2019.

l) **Exchange rates:** there is a risk for IUCN linked to changes in exchange rates. At this stage, it is expected that about 40% of the cash budget will relate to expenditures in CHF while the rest will relate to expenditures in Euros or other currencies. At this stage, the Host Country cash contribution as well as registration and income from small exhibits is foreseen to be received in Euros. IUCN will try to balance income and expenses in EUR and CHF by soliciting some donations and sponsorships in CHF.

## Other

m) **Labour law:** It must be noted that the fundraising target mentioned above only includes a provision for extra travel costs to bring more staff and some basic admin support but it does not yet include provisions linked to compensations for minimum salary, overtime compensation, and social security contributions. The Secretariat is negotiating with the French Labour law administration to identify the exact obligations, possible exemptions to determine the costs and processes to obtain these (see respective information in the FAC paper discussed at the last meeting).

n) **Taxes:** unlike previous Congresses, the 2020 Congress will not be fully tax exempt by the Host Country. France has granted tax exemption for registration fees but requires IUCN to charge VAT on exhibitions. Whether taxes will apply on sponsorship is not yet 100% clear but based on oral information from the Host Country, IUCN expects that no taxes would apply. Taxes on the exhibitions would particularly affect non-French exhibitors without tax ID numbers (NGOs, foundations) as they will have no means of offsetting the VAT paid. The extra administrative work for handling taxes will be carried out by the company managing exhibition sales.

o) As part of the Host country selection process, the Congress Unit has carried out an **extensive risk assessment** based on a matrix and process which were reviewed and validated by the Head of the

Oversight Unit and which was presented to the FAC at its previous meeting (see respective document here). This risk matrix and related mitigation measures will continue to be updated and any changes will be reported to the FAC at future meetings.

## Follow Up

The Secretariat will constantly update the budget forecast for the 2020 Congress, will share the Congress fundraising strategy and report to the Finance and Audit Committee on the fundraising progress as well as on the further development and mitigation of risks.

# Global Information Systems Update

Finance and Audit Committee – FAC67.12

29 March 2019

Francois Jolles

# ERP Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Financial Core** | |
| • Started the upgrade of the current ERP system<br>• Implemented external audit recommendations<br>• Keep supporting and improving all major Finance activities<br>• Provided all information for GDPR compliance | • Complete upgrade of ERP before September 2019<br>• Keep supporting all major Finance activities<br>• Improve integration between NAV and HRMS |
| **Host-to-Host Electronic Banking** | |
| • HQ and RAMSAR live with UBS | • Extend the use of electronic banking to Ecobank in Africa<br>• Increase the number of Standard Chartered interfaces |
| **Global Reporting/Datawarehouse** | |
| • Extended automatic monthly distribution of cost centre reports and of project expense monitoring reports | • Extend self service capabilities |
| **Programme and Project Portal** | |
| • Requirements for release 2.x completed.<br>• Version 2.0 (new data template) released in Dec 2018 | • Support the change management, address gaps and opportunities<br>• Release 2.1 (project appraisal workflow) version (2Q2019) and 2.2 (reports) version (3Q2019)<br>• Start developing requirements for new version (v3)<br>• Develop requirements for public access and IATI format (International Aid Transparency Initiative) reporting |

# ERP Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Timesheet Management** | |
| • Requirements completed<br>• Decision taken to develop an in-house solution based on our existing systems (NAV, HRMS).<br>• Hired a dedicated project manager to ensure completion of project | • Develop the business analysis document and hire a developer to implement the solution, target: 3Q2019<br>• Plan the Phase 2 including Resource Planning |
| **Procurement Management** | |
| • Improvements defined, scoped and implemented | • Plan further improvements in light of new functionalities offered by the ERP upgrade |
| **Travel and Expense Management** | |
| • Improvements defined, scoped and implemented | • Plan further improvements in light of new functionalities offered by the ERP upgrade |
| **Risk Management System** | |
| | • Select an Enterprise Risk Management solution and implement by 2Q2019 |
| **Electronic Signatures** | |
| • DocuSign tool selected, contract negotiated and signed<br>• Live pilot in place in GPOU and GISG with support from OLA | • Deploy DocuSign globally within our standard processes by end 2019 |

# Union Application Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Commission Management** | |
| • First version just live in March 2019 | • Development of the renewal/invitation process by end 2019<br>• Development of advanced reporting tools<br>• Stronger integration with the new CRM tool<br>• Development of custom processes (WCPA, Inter Commission Groups) |
| **Union Portal** | |
| • GDPR compliance implemented<br>• Development of usage reporting tools | • Migration to Apache application server platform to improve performance by 3Q2019<br>• Development of new user interface with custom landing pages better adapted to specific User groups by 3Q2019 |
| **HRMS** | |
| • GDPR compliance implemented<br>• External audit controls implemented | • Upgrade of system to Coldfusion 2018 and server migration by 2Q2019 |
| **Congress Applications** | |
| • Active support for the development of the 2020 Congress website | • Support the 2020 Congress website development, including transfer of motions, forum and assembly tools developed in-house for WCC 2016<br>• Development of web services for integration with IUCN CRM |

# Union Application Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Electronic Voting** | |
| • Electronic vote by IUCN Members in Europe on European Inter-Regional Committee | • Electronic vote in March 2019 on updated motions process |
| **CRM** | |
| • New CRM system selected and developed<br>• Controls and automation process for GDPR compliance implemented in existing and new tool | • Go live of new CRM system just now in March 2019<br>• Post implementation support<br>• Ensure full integration with Commission Management tool as well as WCC 2020 website. |
| **Geographical Information System** | |
| • Migration of all ESRI users to HQ licensing server completed<br>• Workflow for requesting access to ESRI license developed in Service Portal<br>• Open source alternatives to ESRI identified and being evaluated | • Support Annual Report map design requests<br>• Define and deploy an Open Source alternative to ESRI for low cost requirements by mid-2019 |
| **Corporate Web Site (www.iucn.org)** | |
| • RFP for technical support completed. Partner selected | • Continue technical support for Webmaster<br>• Continue security monitoring, patching, upgrades.<br>• Implementation of a content delivery network to improve speed and security<br>• Support web server migration to improve security |

# Technology & Service Delivery Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Global Wide Area Network (GWAN) & Common Infrastructure Components** | |
| • Solution to manage computer for smaller location designed and tested<br>• Contract with Global Network provider renewed, 20% savings achieved | • Maintain all current GWAN offices to stay up-to-date (security and compliance)<br>• GWAN equipment to new locations (Amman, Dakar)<br>• Implementation of managed Infrastructure solution in ORMACC (Honduras, Guatemala, El salvador, Brasil) |
| **Common Standard End-User Computer** | |
| • Upgraded workstations to Windows 10 and Office 2016 (60% completed)<br>• Global integration of Dropbox Enterprise completed<br>• New Microsoft Enterprise Agreement using new non-profit conditions been negotiated and signed (35% price reduction) | • Complete Windows 10 upgrade to all locations by end of 2019 (Windows 7 out of support by end 2019)<br>• New Antivirus solution Microsoft Defender to be deployed on 100 computers by end 2019<br>• Creation of a new Digital Workplace standard image (based on Microsoft 365 offering), pilot by end 2019<br>• Deploy standard image in small locations in ORMACC |
| **Service Management Tool** | |
| • Workflow for GDPR compliance/requests/tracking in Service Portal. | • Implementation of new version of ServiceNow by 2Q2019<br>• Implementation of Multifactor authentication for the Self Password Reset by 2Q2019 |
| **Data Center** | |
| • New infrastructure setup for upgraded systems (CMMS, CRM, ERP, HRMS) | • Upgrade email system (enable Calendar & Meeting management, better email Management rules) by end 2019<br>• Upgrade of storages systems at HQ and Disaster Recovery site to support the new tools and upgrades by 2Q2019 |

# Organizational Update

| 2018 Achievements | 2019 Plan |
|---|---|
| **Organization** | |
| • Completed the transition in PACO and ESARO to Regional IT Officer based on our standard ToR<br>• Developed standard ToR for contracting local technical on-site support (reducing by 30% local costs) | • Finalize the deployment of Regional IT Officer function in ARO/ORO |
| **Policies** | |
| • Policies developed (Data Protection Policy with OLA) | • Complete the IS Security (Logical and Physical) aligned with External Audit proposed structure<br>• Complete missing policies as per External Audit |
| **Security** | |
| • Global firewall implementation completed, HQ Firewalls upgraded<br>• Upgrade of all anti-virus on PCs and Servers<br>• Intrusion log recording implemented (GDPR compliance) | • Perform an intrusion/penetration test<br>• Implement Artificial Intelligence based tool to analyse faster the Intrusion logs. |
| **Risk** | |
| | • Perform an IT Risk Assessment study<br>• Develop eventual additional mitigation strategies based on the assessment. |
| **Compliance** | |
| • Global Data Privacy Regulations (**GDPR**) compliance<br>• Fixed all points identified in the 2017 external audit report | • Continue to ensure **GDPR** compliance<br>• Fix all points identified in the 2018 external audit report |

# 2019 Priorities

1. Support existing systems “keep the lights on”
2. Stay compliant (External Audit, GDPR, software licensing)
3. Complete the upgrade of all systems (ERP, CRM, HRMS, Infrastructure)
4. Support WCC 2020 requirements
5. Deploy new systems/add functionalities as per business requirements (IS Steering Committee)

# Information Technology Risk Assessment

| IT Risk Classification | Main Risks | Rating | Mitigation actions/comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physical Threats | Theft of equipment | Medium | Physical security protection in all datacenters. End user computers are still prone to theft due to mobility. |
| | Damage from fire or flood | Low | Datacenters well located and protected. Disaster recovery center in place and recovery plan tested annually |
| | Unauthorised physical access to confidential data | Low | Restriction of access to datacenters, log of all accesses. No processing of confidential data officially directly on end user computers |
| Electronic Threats (or Cyber Threats | Business information compromised | Medium | All information protected via passwords and user defined roles. Logs of transactions and procedures for double checks |
| | Virus, malware | High | All servers and mobile computer under control are centrally protected. Still threat with non-standard systems |
| | Fraudulent access | High | Implemented regular change of password. Role based access to data. |
| Technical failures | Computer crash, failure of a component | Medium | Redundancy and Disaster Recovery planning implemented. All critical equipment with double or triple major components. Regular backups. |
| | Software bug, database corruption | Medium | All applications thoroughly tested before production. Regular monitored backups, restores tested regularly |
| Infrastructure failures | Loss of connectivity | Medium | Major locations installed with redundant connectivity lines. Backup connections ready for install in case of major issue (4G connectivity) |
| | Loss of power, air conditioning | Low | Main data centers equipped with UPSes and redundant power grid lines. Double equipment for A/C. |
| Human error | Accidental deletion of data | High | Regular backups, central storage of critical business data. Still not immune to end user faulty usage. |
| | Failure to follow security procedures | High | Regular communication, reminder of rules and procedures, central monitoring of equipment connected to IUCN network. |

# IT Risk Assessment

- Next steps
  - Full study of IUCN IT Risks by external specialist (3Q2019)
  - Proposition of mitigation of the risks / acceptance of some of the risks (to be included in 2020 Budget plan)
  - Alignment of IS Strategy and IS Workplan with Risk Assessment findings
  - Implementation of continuous monitoring of risks (due to new threats or new geopolitical conditions) and mitigation actions

# Draft Terms of Reference of the Governance and Constituency Committee and Finance and Audit Committee Task Force on membership dues

Among the obligations of IUCN Members is to pay its membership dues Art 12 (c) (iii).

Members´ dues are determined by the World Congress [Art. 20(f)]. Regulation 22 specifies how membership dues are established for Members in Category A and Regulation 23 for Members in Categories B, C and D. For these three Categories, dues are established on the proposal made by the IUCN Council.

The IUCN Membership Dues Guide 2017-2020 explains in detail how the dues of each membership Category are calculated. Currently there are 43 different dues groups.

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:

1) Analyse the current membership dues, taking into account the value members receive from their membership and Council's interest in maintaining diverse membership across regions and categories, and prepare a proposal for the 2021-2024 period that includes a financial analysis[1] thereof, to be presented to the 2020 World Conservation Congress. This should include:

   a) a review of the membership dues for membership Category C "Indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs)", as recommended by the Finance and Audit Committee and the Credentials Committee during the 2016 Congress and by Council (Council decision C/92/14) and as requested by the IPO Members of IUCN in their letter to the IUCN President dated 30 July 2018.

   b) the consideration of the pros and cons of establishing a new membership dues group for zoos, aquaria, botanical gardens, museums and universities.

   c) the consideration of the establishment of a lower membership dues group for smaller civil society environmental organizations and the academia sector in light of the request received from the South America Regional Committee on 29 April 2018 and concerns raised by Councillors during the discussions in 92nd and 93rd Councils. Strategies to ensure that this category is not placed under undue stress to retain its membership should be taken into consideration also.

   d) A review of the rationale for a separate membership (dues) category for Government Agencies and the current scale, taking into account the development of the new Membership Strategy[2] and the tendency for State Members to switch to Government Agency membership, and the financial implications thereof.

   e) A review of the rationale for a separate membership (dues) category for Affiliates, taking into account the development of the new Membership Strategy.[2]

   f) *a reassessment of the basis for determining the membership dues of Members in category B and C.*

   g) any other related issues that the working group considers necessary

In accomplishing its mandate, the working group should take into consideration the following:

- membership dues are one of the main sources of IUCN core income and therefore the financial implications of any changes should be considered;
- coherency in the overall dues structure ensuring that any changes do not affect the overall coherency of the framework;
- challenges Members face and their expectations versus what they are paying. These challenges will vary depending on conservation or biodiversity in different regions and their respective value in terms of the overall conservation agenda;
- the new Membership Strategy, which is expected to be endorsed by Council in October 2018 and which will address, amongst others, the target membership for IUCN.

[1] Including systematically evaluating the costs and benefits of widening the membership base in the context of declining framework revenues.
[2] The UDG will provide the final draft Membership Strategy, prepared for the GCC, to the WG by the beginning of September 2018.

Composition of the joint Task Force

1) Three members of the GCC, as nominated at the 94th Council
2) Two-three members of the FAC
3) Two support staff from the Secretariat

Timeline

| | |
|---|---|
| 95th Council, October 2018: | Task Force established |
| February 2019: | Task Force to have their first meeting |
| 96th Council, March 2019 | Task Force to present its first report to GCC/FAC *(report should include how and by when the working group will accomplish the different steps of this TORs to match the proposed timeline)* |
| April-September 2019: | Task Force *to finalise all steps of the TORs* |
| 97th Council, October 2019: | Task Force to present final report to GCC/FAC and Council including recommendations from the 96th meeting. |
| 98th Council, February 2020: | Task Force to present the 2021-2024 Membership Dues Guide and any other proposals to go to Congress for approval |

Background information

At the 88th Council meeting in April 2016, GCC recommended, after in-depth analyses conducted by the Council Dues Task Force with the support of the Secretariat:

1. to maintain the current 11 dues groups for Category A (refer to Council document GCC7/10.1/1 and decision C/85/20 (Annex 10), for more information). GCC further recommended to the Director General to engage in a bilateral way with those States that would be in a lower dues category and explore the possibility of them voluntarily remaining in the current dues group;
2 to provide a period of adjustment (three years period) to government agencies in the event the State withdraws as Member to adjust transition from group A (with State) to group B (without State);
4. to maintain the current calculation of dues, on the basis of the operating expenditure of the organisation (in US dollars), for Members in Category B (the IPO category was not existent at the time; this process is currently applied to this membership category but the 2018-2020 GCC/FAC working group on membership dues may decide to do it otherwise);
5. To re-assess the dues for NGO and INGOs Members every four years (subsequently approved by the 2016 Congress)
6. Develop a clear value proposition for IUCN membership in all categories. (no decision had been made on the IPO category since it had not been approved by Congress but a similar process should be followed for that membership category, unless decided otherwise by the 2018-2020 GCC/FAC working group on membership dues).

- Refer also to: Council document C/93/GCC 2.6 paper on membership dues
- The Finance and Audit Committee, following comments received by the Credentials Committee at the 2016 Congress, highlighted that the implications for State Members of movement between banding on the UN scale of assessment should be taken into consideration.

# Terms of Reference

## FAC Task Force on Financial Planning Post 2020
**Draft 26 March**

### Background

At its 66th meeting in October 2018 the FAC agreed to establish a Task Force on "Financial Planning Post 2020" to work with the Secretariat. The Task Force would make recommendations for short term actions and as a 2nd phase advise on longer term sustainability.

The following members were appointed to the Task Force: Nihal Welikala, Norbert Baerlocher, Rick Bates, Ayman Rabi and Andrew Bignal.

The Task Force will be supported by Secretariat staff.

The Terms of Reference are to be agreed by the Task Force and approved by the FAC.

### IUCN's value proposition

IUCN's finance strategy needs to be informed by a broader IUCN strategy. As an input to the IUCN Membership Strategy, Council approved the following paragraph and statement in reference to IUCN's value and brand to attract and retain Members:

*IUCN provides a global leadership role for nature conservation and sustainable development by:*

- *Engaging its global, unique and diverse membership and reach;*
- *Building and deploying credible and trusted science, knowledge and thought leadership;*
- *Developing and promoting global standards, laws, governance guidance, policies and the networks to share and implement best practice; and*
- *Convening and establishing partnerships for solutions to global challenges.*

*IUCN informs, influences and inspires nature-based solutions to global challenges.*

### Scope of work

The Task Force will undertake the following work

1. Take stock of the current financial situation and financial challenges

With reference to: 2018 results, outlook for 2019, current balance sheet and level of reserves

2. Review progress on the implementation of recommendations from "A Relevant and Stable IUCN" (August 2016)

3. Review financial trends

With reference to: historic income and expenditure levels, income projections, project portfolio evolution, donor priorities and funding modalities

4. Review cost structure and main cost drivers

With reference to organizational structure and operating model

5. Develop short term proposals for ensuring financial sustainability in the period 2019-2020

6. Develop long term proposals for ensuring financial sustainability post 2020

**20th meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee**
**Room Red List B – IUCN Headquarters, Gland, Switzerland**

**Thursday, 28 March 2019 – 09:00-12:30**
**Friday, 29 March 2019 – 09:00-18:00**
**Monday, 1 April – 09:00 – 14:00**

(If links below don't work, please click here to access all GCC documents)
https://portals.iucn.org/union/anglist/groupdocuments/13709/20005

| Time | Agenda Item/Content | Documents |
|---|---|---|
| **Thursday, 28 March**<br><br>09:00 – 11:00<br><br><br><br><br>11:00 - 11:15<br><br>11:15 -12:30 | **1. Governance issues**<br><br>**1.4 External Review of IUCN's Governance** *(see C/94/18 for the ToR)*<br>*Discussion of the external consultant's report with findings and recommendations and preparation of the discussion in Council plenary (agenda item 4.1).*<br><br>BREAK<br><br>**1.1 Improving IUCN's governance including proposed amendments to the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations:**<br>• *Proposals prepared by GCC's working groups and the Commission Chairs, due by March 2019 (decisions C/94/5 and C/95/12)*<br>• *Proposals of the Working Group established pursuant to WCC-2016-Res-003 (Including regional governments in the structure of the Union)* | See C/96/4.1<br><br>C/96/GCC20/1.1 |
| **Friday, 29 March**<br><br>09:00-11:00<br><br><br><br><br>11:00 -11:15<br><br>11:15-11:25<br><br><br><br><br>11:25 – 11:45 | **1.1 Improving IUCN's governance including proposed amendments to the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations:**<br>• *Proposals prepared by GCC's working groups and the Commission Chairs, due by March 2019 (decisions C/94/5 and C/95/12)*<br>• *Proposals of the Working Group established pursuant to WCC-2016-Res-003 (Including regional governments in the structure of the Union)*<br><br>BREAK<br><br>**1.2 Adoption in 2nd reading of amendments to the Regulations** 6<br><br>*Amendments to improve the motions process (decision C/95/11) and regarding the renewal of the membership of the IUCN Commissions (decision C/95/12.3), taking into account the comments from IUCN Members and the results of the e-vote on the amendments to the Rules of Procedure to improve the motions process*<br><br>**1.3 Approval of the criteria for the qualities required for the elected positions, to be attached to the Call for nominations**, including<br>• *"IUCN Council's Guidance for 2016 Election Candidates" and*<br>• *"Eligibility for nomination to Council for members of Council and members of the Secretariat staff".*<br><br>*(Cf. decision C/85/8 Annexes 3, 4 and 5; Council Handbook §12 to §17)* | C/96/GCC20/1.1<br><br>C/96/GCC20/1.2<br><br>C/96/GCC20/1.3rev |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2. <u>Constituency issues</u>** | |
| 11:45-12:15 | **2.2 Update on IUCN membership** | |
| 12:15-14:00 | **LUNCH (incl. presentation on Synthetic Biology – Main room (Optional)** | |
| 14:00 – 15:00 | **2.1 Membership Strategy**<br>**Members' feedback on version 1.0 - Presentation of version 2.0** | C/96/GCC20/2.1 |
| 15:00 – 16:00 | **2.1 Membership applications** [1], including<br>2.1.1 (Annual) update of the membership application review process (C/94/13 Annex 7) | |
| 16:00-16:05 | 2.2 **Changes of Members' name or membership category** [2] | |
| 16:05-16:10 | **2.3 National, Regional and Interregional Committees**<br>*Incl. the recognition of newly established committees and the revision of the by-laws of existing committees, if any applications are received* | C/96/GCC20/2.3 |
| 16:10-16:25 | BREAK | |
| 16:25-17:25 | 2.4 **Regional Conservation Forums (RCF):** update on the RCF to be held in 2019, consideration of the role of Council members during the RCF | C/9/GCC20/2.4 |
| 17:25-17:55 | **2.5 Membership dues**<br>2.5.1 Progress report of the Joint GCC/FAC working group<br>2.5.2 Update on Members whose rights were rescinded by the 2016 Congress and by e-vote in 2018 | |
| | **3. <u>World Conservation Congress</u>** | |
| 17:55 – 18:10 | **3.1 Motions process – approval of the template for the submission of motions and dates for the electronic vote on motions** [Rules 54 (b) x. and 62quinto (a)]<br>*Based on the recommendations of GCC's Task Force to update the motions process* | C/96/GCC20/3.1 |
| 18:10 – 18:25 | **3.2 Approval of guidance for the nomination of candidates for Honorary membership, and the Phillips and Coolidge Medals** | C/96/GCC20/3.2 |
| **Monday, 1 April** | **1.4 (cont.) External Review of IUCN's Governance**<br>*Plan for Council's "management response" to the external review, including the identification/ preparation of any decisions for Council's consideration at the October meeting and for presentation during the Regional Conservation Forums* | |

[1] New applications which have received no objections from the membership have been considered by GCC by email correspondence prior to the Council meeting.
[2] Have been considered by GCC by email correspondence prior to the Council meeting.

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 28-31 March 2019**

20th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee

*Agenda Item GCC20/1.1*

# Areas for improvement of IUCN's governance, incl. amendments to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations

Origin: Secretary to Council

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to consider the proposals made by the Commission Chairs and the working groups established by the GCC on the topics identified in the Table updated by GCC's 18th meeting of 9 January 2019, and to make a recommendation to Council on the proposals resulting from this work.

## Background

During its conference call of 9 January 2019 (GCC's 18th meeting), the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC) organized the preparation of proposals, for consideration by GCC and Council it its 96th meeting, and presented in an updated version of the Table attached hereafter as **Annex 1**.

The topics on which to prepare proposals concern, on the one hand, the issues listed in Council decision C/95/21 (October 2018) and, on the other hand, the areas for improvement of IUCN's governance which had been part of the Table since its first presentation to Council at its 94th meeting (April 2018) but specifically marked for preparation by Council's 96th meeting.

Hereafter follows the list of items to be prepared for consideration by the 20th meeting of the GCC on 28-29 March 2019 and the status of their preparation:

Green means: available for discussion in GCC, with a document annexed hereafter
Yellow means: under preparation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A.1 | Including subnational governments in IUCN (WCC-2016-Res-003) | During its conference call of 11 March 2019, the Working Group reached agreement in principle on a proposal for Council's consideration, which is attached hereafter as **Annex 7** |
| A.3 | Comprehensive gender approach at IUCN | Draft ToR of the proposed GCC TF are attached as **Annex 2** |
| A.4 | Establishment of elected Indigenous Council position | The GCC WG has proposed draft ToR for the Council WG, attached as **Annex 8** |
| B.1 | Modify the term "Regional Councillors" etc. | A summary of all options so far prepared for the GCC task force as presented to the GCC19 call of 20 March 2019 by the Legal Adviser is attached hereafter as **Annex 3** |
| B.3 | Commission membership renewal process | See Council document C/96/GCC20/1.2 prepared for the adoption in 2nd reading the amendments to the Regulations. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B.6.b | The status of Commissions in National and Regional Committees | Feedback from the working group on the background documentation is available in this Union Portal page. A working group's proposal will be presented during the GCC meeting |
| B.5 | Improvements to the motions process | See Council document C/96/GCC20/1.2 prepared for the adoption in 2nd reading the amendments to the Regulations.<br>See Council document C/96/GCC20/3.1 for the proposed amendments to the Statutes |
| B.12 | Possible harmonisation of operational and statutory regions | |
| B.8 | Improving the scientific and professional independence, transparency and integrity | See Council document C/96/GCC20/3.1 for the proposed amendments to the Statutes |
| B.11 | Council access to information it requires to fulfil its functions | To be examined by GCC at the time of the discussion of the External Review of IUCN's governance |
| C.1.a | Procedure to harmonize the intra-Commission nominations process across all Commissions | A draft procedure prepared by the Secretary to Council, revised following GCC at C95, attached as **Annex 4** will be reviewed by the Commission Chairs during their meeting of 27 March 2019 |
| C.1.b | Election procedures and inclusiveness of dependent territories | The proposal prepared by the GCC's working group which received support in Jeju, transcribed as a discussion paper for consultation of IUCN Members, is attached as **Annex 6** |
| C.3 | Clarification of provisions regarding membership admission and rights | A discussion paper prepared by the Union Development Group is attached hereafter as **Annex 5** |

Action required by March 2019 (C96)
COMPLETED
Required action to be considered by GCC

RCF = Regional Conservation Forums May-Sep 2019
UDG = Union Development Group (IUCN Secretariat)

GCC follow-up to Council decision C/94/5
Updated by GCC 9Jan2019
updated by Chair GCC 23Mar2019

# Areas for improvement of IUCN's governance – GCC follow-up to Council decision C/94/5

(Last updated by the GCC at its 18th meeting on 9 January 2019)

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A - Strategic issues** – requiring a proactive approach by designing solutions for mid-to-long-term change in the way IUCN achieves its mission[1] and vision[2] | | | | |
| A.1 Study whether/how **local and regional authorities** can be included in IUCN (implementation of WCC-2016-Res-003) | WCC 2020 decision, possibly including amendments to the Statutes | C96 (Mar 2019): decision based on proposals Wor-king Group WCC-2016-Res-003<br>May-Aug 2019: consulta-tion during RCF<br>C98 (Feb 2020): decision whether to submit to WCC 2020 for adoption | WCC-2016-Res-003<br>GCC report C92 p.2<br>GCC report C93 p.8<br>Decision B/IX (20Sep2018) | GCC recommendation to C96 (Mar 2019) prepared by **Working Group WCC-2016-Res-003** |
| A.2 (previously B.4) Enable Council to appoint **Council global focal persons** as and when required, whether it be in a leadership or (thematic) Programme related role, depending on their ToR | Council amends Regulation 45*bis* | To be approved by Council at 2 consecutive meetings (C94 and C95) | Minutes C92 p.7<br>Document C/95/GCC16/1.3<br>Decision C/94/6 | COMPLETED<br>Decision C/95/14 |
| A.3 Developing a comprehensive gender approach at IUCN | Gender equity is incor-porated in a comprehen-sive manner in the organization, governance and policy of the Union | By C98, Feb 2020 | Draft Minutes B75 p.5: "GCC recom-mends ToR for a Council Working Group" | 1. GCC's TF **(Jennifer, Tamar and Jenny plus Luc)** to prepare its ToR for GCC approval;<br>2. TF develops draft plan for consideration at C97 (Oct 2019); |

[1] The IUCN Programme 2017-20 states the mission of IUCN by reference to Article 2 of the IUCN Statutes: "The objectives of IUCN shall be 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."

[2] The IUCN Programme defines the vision of IUCN as "a just world that values and conserves nature".

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 3. Adoption of the plan at C97 or C98 (Feb 2020);<br>4. Plan for implement-tation presented to 2020 WCC. |
| A.4 Proposal to establish an elected Indigenous Council position | Amendment to the Statutes | Presentation to C98, Feb 2020<br>WCC 2020 | Decision C/95/12.9<br>Draft Minutes C95 p. 11 | - A small WG led by Ramiro, supported by CEESP (Chair or Deputy Chair), with Jenny and Mangal Man, and Secretariat support from Sarah Over to develop ToR for Council WG, for consideration by GCC/ Council at C96<br>- Council WG to develop a proposal for consideration at C98, in view of presenting it to 2020 WCC. |
| **B - Enhanced practices and reforms of IUCN's governance** – short solutions to practical organizational challenges based on experience and the desire to increase effectiveness and efficiency | | | | |
| **Structural issues** | | | | |
| B.1 **Modify the terminology of the Statutes** to make it clear – and avoid any possible confusion - that 1) **"Regional Councillors"** have, in the first place, global responsibilities; 2) the **Chairs of the Commissions** are full members of the Council and 3) Article 62 of the Statutes applies to all Council members. | IUCN membership decision to amend the Statutes | C96 (Mar 2019): Council proposal for membership consultation<br>C98 (Feb 2020): decision whether to submit to WCC 2020 for adoption | Proposal tabled at Council C92 Retreat<br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br>Decision C/95/12.1 | GCC recommendation to C96 prepared by **GCC WG (Mamadou/Masa-hiko) with support Legal Adviser and GCC Chair** |
| B.2 Clarify, modify or develop the **requirements for establishing National, Regional and Interregional Committees (IRC) acknowledging that the** | Clarity regarding the conditions for establishing National, | By 2019: Council clarifies or modifies Council decision C/69/54 | Document C/93/2.7.1.1 | • Secretariat prepares by 1 May 2019 discussion paper for GCC consideration and Bureau ap- |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **establishment of IRC may have political as well as ecological motives.** | Regional and Interregional Committees | (Mar 2008) or amends the Regulations | | proval for the purpose of presenting it to RCF. (***UDG/ Fleurange***)<br>• GCC recommendation to C97 (October 2019) |
| B.3 Revise and make more efficient the **Commissions' membership renewal process** at the beginning of each quadrennium | Possible amendments to the Statutes or Regulations to clarify that Commission membership is renewed every 4 years without the need to "abolish" the Commissions | Council approval of proposal by Oct 2018 | Commission Chairs Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2 Decision C/95/12.3 | GCC recommendation to C96 to adopt amendments to Regulations in 2nd reading taking into account comments from Members (**prepared by the Chairs as required)** |
| B.6 (previously C.2) Clarify issues that have been raised regarding **National and Regional Committees**: e.g.<br>a. The status of International NGO in National/Regional Committees other than the State in which they have their seat | a and b: Legal interpretation; possibly adapt Statutes / Regulations according to interpretation; or modify the law | Council decision by March 2019 on appropriate amendment to Statutes /Regulations | a. Decision C/93/15<br><br>Document C/93/GCC/2.3 | Secretariat sends note to National / Regional Committees to draw their attention to C/93/15 endorsing the interpretation |
| b. The status of Commissions in National and Regional Committees | Idem | b. Any amendments to the Statutes should be approved by Council for the purpose of consulting IUCN Members online and during the RCF in view of deciding at C98 (Feb 2020) whether to submit the proposal(s) to the 2020 Congress for adoption. | b. Decision C/93/18 par 3 and GCC report to C93 p.5<br><br>Legal Adviser's opinion in Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br><br>Decision C/95/12.5 | WG of GCC **(Jenny/Jon Paul/Angela with support UDG/Enrique)** studies options prepared by Legal Adviser and any other options or information it considers appropriate, and makes recommendation GCC at C96 (Mar 2019) |
| **Effective functioning** | | | | |
| B.5 Further **improve the motions process** based on experience / feedback from the 2016 motions process | Amendments to Rules 48 to 73 and relevant other instruments/systems | Council proposal to IUCN Members by Oct 2018 for approval by e- | WCC-2016-Dec-113 and GCC report to C93 p.8-9 | a. C96 (Mar 2019): GCC recommendation to adopt amendments to |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | vote in early 2019 in time to apply to the motions process 2019-20 | Document C/95/GCC16/1.1rev<br><br>Decision C/95/11 | Regulations in 2nd reading following Members' comments;<br>b. C96 (Mar 2019): GCC recommendation whether to modify/maintain/withdraw proposed amendments to Statutes for consultation in RCF, **prepared by GCC TF/Luc**. |
| B.9 Secretariat to maintain and make accessible to Council members an **updated calendar with major events** (co)organized/sponsored by IUCN (HQ and the regions) or to which IUCN contributes (e.g. with speakers), enabling Council members to be informed and consider meaningful participation. | Effective engagement of Council members in the regions | By C95 (October 2018) | Bureau WG<br>Minutes B74 p.2 | COMPLETED<br>Cf. DG's message to Council 20 Jul 2018 with link to Portal |
| B.12 Implications of harmonisation of operational and Statutory Regions to be considered in 2019 | | By October 2019 | Decision C/95/12.8<br>Draft Minutes C95 p. 11: "GCC Working Group to prepare recommendation for Council" | Chair GCC will propose action following consultation with Jan Olov Westerberg. It may require the preparation of a concept note for presentation to C97 (October 2019). |
| **Transparency, independence and integrity** | | | | |
| B.7 Guidance to IUCN's **National, Regional and Interregional Committees** to ensure their transparency, independence and integrity, incl. brand coherence and consistency when they operate outside their territory; effective implementation of the Operational Guidance for National/Regional Committees; and effective Council oversight<br>TENTATIVE WORDING - PENDING CLARIFICATION BY DG AND CHAIR GCC | Modification of Operational Guidance for National/ Regional Committees approved by Council or amendment of Regulation 66*bis* or other actions, as appropriate | Council decision by end 2019, following consultation of National/Regional Committees regarding modifications to the Operational Guidance | Minutes C92 p. 5<br>Minutes B73 p. 4<br>Minutes B74 p. 3 | • Secretariat prepares by 1 May 2019 discussion paper for GCC consideration and Bureau approval for the purpose of presenting it to RCF. (***UDG/ Fleurange***) |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | • GCC recommendation to C97 (October 2019) |
| B.8 **Improving the scientific and professional independence, transparency and integrity** of the work carried out by the Commissions, the Secretariat and Council members and avoid potential conflicts of interest | Certain aspects could be addressed by amending relevant Codes of Conduct, other aspects by amending the Statutes | Any amendment to the Statutes: Council proposal to IUCN Congress 2020, by early 2020 or by April 2019 if information / consultation is required during RCF | Regarding independence of "IUCN's technical role" in the context of the motions process: cf. minutes C91 and C93 (p.4), and document C/93/GCC/3.2.1. See amendment to Statutes included by C95 in the set of proposals for e-discussion of Members Decision C/95/11 | C96 (Mar 2019): GCC recommendation whether to modify/maintain/withdraw proposed amendments to Statutes for consultation in RCF, **prepared by GCC TF/Luc** following Members' comments in e-discussion on motions process |
| **Oversight** | | | | |
| B.10 Clarify Council role in the **appointment by DG of senior positions in the Secretariat** (compliance with the principles established in the Staff Rules). | Update the Staff Rules as required | Council approval of revised Staff Rules by C95 (October 2018) | Input from Council members 2012-16 Report of FAC to C95 p. 12 | COMPLETED<br>Staff Rules approved by Decision C/95/10 |
| B.11 Council to access and receive the information required enabling it to effectively exercise its oversight and strategic direction roles, in all areas including finance, HR and One Programme approach. | The Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework (Annex 2 to the Council Handbook) is adjusted as required | Bureau decision by end 2018 following the discussion in C95 of the interim results of the external review of IUCN's governance | Minutes B73 p. 6<br>Minutes B74 p. 3 | 1. GCC and Council discuss findings and recommendations of external review during C96 (Mar 2019)<br>2. GCC makes recommendation to Bureau following C96 taking into account Council's comments/guidance<br>3. Prepare plan of action by 31May2019 |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **C - Corrections, clarifications, guidelines or procedures required to implement specific provisions of the Statutes, Rules and Regulations** | | | | |
| C.1 Issues related to **election procedures**: e.g.<br>a. Elaboration of detailed procedures to harmonize the nominations process across all Commissions in order to give full effect to Regulation 30*bis* | Council approval of procedures | Procedures, to be effective before the Call for nominations (mid-2019) | Minutes B/69 p.1<br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br>Decision C/95/12.2 | GCC recommendation to Council at C96 (Mar 2019) for approval regarding the procedure **prepared by the Commissions with support UDG/Luc** |
| b. Examine possible solutions to avoid that some constituencies are excluded because IUCN structures the distribution of Regional Councillor seats by regions while it also operates through national structures | Legal interpretation; possibly adapt Statutes / Regulations accordingly or modify the law | C98 (Feb 2020): GCC recommendation whether to make proposal to WCC 2020 incl. possible amendments to Statutes | Correspondence between the Election Officer, the DG, the Chair of the Caribbean Regional Committee and election candidates (prior to 2016 WCC)<br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br>Decision C/95/12.6 | C96 (Mar 2019): GCC recommendation **prepared by GCC WG (Sixto with support Luc and Legal Adviser)** for the purpose of consulting Members during RCF |
| C.2 Clarify Regulation 94 regarding the **procedures for electronic votes** of the IUCN Members based on experience: e.g.<br>a. Specify whether quorum of Article 36 Statutes is achieved when IUCN Members receive the URL;<br>b. Specify whether not responding to a voting question will be regarded as having abstained in the same way as clicking the "abstention" button.<br>c. Clarify whether abstentions are counted as part of the vote | Clarify voting procedures and guidelines; | Council decision by October 2018 (prior to the e-vote on amendments to the Rules regarding the motions process in early 2019) | Rulings by the Legal Adviser on issues raised in the "Guidance note on electronic voting" for votes held in 2015-16<br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2 | COMPLETED<br>a. Decision C/95/12.7<br>b. Taken up by Council proposals on the motions process (B.5 above)<br>c. Idem |
| C.3 Clarify the provisions regarding **membership admission and rights**, such as: | a, b, c and d: Legal interpretation; possibly adapt Statutes / | Council decision by 2019 | a, b, c and d: experience UDG | GCC recommendation to C96 (Mar 2019) **prepared by UDG/Fleurange** |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Inconsistency between Article 12 (a) (iii) (all Members) and Regulation 14 (Members eligible to vote)<br>b. Add a provision in the Statutes to explain the meaning of "Member eligible to vote"<br>c. Should Regulation 26 also apply to State Members?<br>d. Clarify conditions for change of membership category or situations in which legal status of Members change (incl. whether Members becoming (semi) for-profit can remain IUCN Member) | Regulations accordingly or modify the law | | | |
| C.5 (previously B.6) Provide a harmonized **process for filling a vacancy for IUCN Treasurer, Commission Chairs and Regional Councillors** (taking into account decision C/95/13 and B/73/1 – procedure for filling a vacancy for Regional Councillor) | Procedure and / or amendments to the Regulations (incl. notice period for giving resignation) | To be approved by Council by end 2019 (in the case of amendments to the Regulations: approval by Council at 2 consecutive sessions) | Bureau Minutes B/73 p. 2 | GCC recommendation to Council at C97 (Oct 2019) |

**Task Force (CCTF) of the IUCN Council's Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC) to develop a comprehensive gender approach at IUCN**

**DRAFT Terms of Reference** (v.13Feb2019)

(to be approved by GCC)

## Background

1. Following a letter addressed by Jenny Gruenberger and other Council members to the IUCN President on 13 July 2018, the Bureau, at its 75th meeting of 5 October 2018, accepted to include in the Table of areas for improvement of IUCN's governance a new section entitled "A.3 - Developing a comprehensive gender approach at IUCN".

2. In the letter, Council members made the case for "incorporating gender equity in a comprehensive manner in the organization, governance and policy of the Union".

3. Noting that the revised IUCN Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (approved by Council at its 95th meeting in October 2018) was about mainstreaming gender-responsiveness within the IUCN Programme of work, the Bureau suggested that Council consider an approach for the governance of IUCN in a broad sense, beyond the Programme.

## Objective

4. Prepare a plan to incorporate gender equity in a comprehensive manner in the organization, governance and policy of the Union, for consideration of the GCC and Council at its 97th meeting (October 2019) followed by Council's approval at the latest at its 98th meeting (February 2020) for the purpose of presenting it to the 2020 World Conservation Congress for discussion and adoption.

## Functions

5. The plan to be submitted to GCC and Council at its 97th meeting (October 2019) should include:

a) The overall goal for the entire Union to be achieved by a specific date, together with a measurement mechanism enabling to report periodically on progress towards achieving the goal.

b) The targets and measurement mechanism and, as appropriate, the actions required and a timeline to implement them, for all constituent parts of IUCN, with the aim to timely achieve the overall goal.

6. Prepare a concept note including a proposal for the overall goal, for the consideration of the GCC and Council at its 96th meeting (March 2019) in view of presenting the concept to all Regional Conservation Forums (May to September 2019), soliciting the views and input from all constituent parts of IUCN.

7. Consult within IUCN, as required, in view of developing a plan that is ambitious but realistic and achievable.

**Modus Operandi**

8. The members of the TF will implement their work principally via email and conference calls and coordinate any face-to-face meetings with the timing of Council meetings.

9. The TF will be assisted by a Secretariat focal point who will provide administrative and technical support

10. The TF will periodically report to GCC on progress, but at least at each face-to-face meeting of the GCC.

**Duration**

11. The TF is established by the GCC as a task force under Regulation 59 and will in principle terminate its mandate upon Council's approval of the plan, at the latest in February 2020, unless decided otherwise by the GCC.

**Composition**

12. A One Programme approach will be taken into account while establishing the composition of the TF. The principal members of the TF will be drawn from within the GCC and the wider Council. External individuals (from within and outside IUCN) may also be invited to contribute from time to time as ad hoc experts in order to bring in necessary skills and knowledge on specific issues, as needed.

IUCN
Office of the Legal Adviser
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel. +41 22 999 0196
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

# Memo

**To** Task Force of the GCC and IUCN Governance and Constituency Committee
cc
**From** S. Friedli Cela, Legal Adviser
**Date** 20 March 2019
**Subject** Area of improvement B1 – "Regional Councillor" terminology

**Background**

Following a proposal tabled at the Council Retreat during Council Meeting 92 in February 2017 (and subsequent meetings of Council), suggesting a modification of the terminology of the Statutes to make it clear – and avoid any possible confusion – that: 1) "Regional Councillors" have, in the first place, global responsibilities; 2) the Chairs of the Commissions are full members of the Council and 3) Article 62 of the Statutes applies to all Council members, a Task Force, composed of Masahiko Horie and Mamadou Diallo with the support of the Chair of the GCC, Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, and the Legal Adviser, has been considering the matter in meetings, email discussions and telephone conferences. The GCC has also considered some of the options for replacing the term "Regional" in connection with Council.

This paper aims at recording the various options proposed and discussed at various stages of the reflexion and outlining the options that are still open for GCC's consideration regarding the terminology for Regional Councillors and, possibly, a recommendation to Council.

**Options proposed so far**
(with new identification letter for the sake of clarity and grouping under similar type of proposal)

**A) Change the terminology re Regional Councillors throughout the Statutes, Rules of Procedures and Regulations**

Proposal by the Task Force discussed at GCC October 2018. Possible other names:

1. **'Elected Councillors'**

This is the initial suggestion by the Task Force (Working Group).

Rationale: This option responds to the perception that the word "regional" coupled with "Councillor" triggers confusion as to the role of certain Council members.
Implications: Considerable number of amendments to the Statues; risk of confusing with other positions in Council since the President, the Treasurer and the Commission Chairs are also Elected Councillors (i.e. elected members of Council); There would still be a need to clarify article 39 of the Statutes, for example by stating "There should be a total of twenty-eight elected Councillors coming from the different Regions."
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: this option defeats an existing nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions;
Status: There was no consensus during GCC discussions in October 2018: option remains open to be reconsidered in regards of new proposals;
Changes in the Statutes: Necessary amendments of the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations in the **Annex I Changes aiming at replacing the word "Regional" with a different word**

IUCN
Office of the Legal Adviser
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel. +41 22 999 0196
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org



2. **'Councillors as per Article 39'**

Rationale: by mentioning article 39, the definition refers to the specific means of appointment of these Council members (i.e. following nominations and vote by Members);
Implications: There would still be a need to clarify article 39 of the Statutes, for example by stating "There should be a total of twenty-eight Councillors coming from the different Regions."; Thiscould be somewhat cumbersome; it is too long a name to use throughout the Statutes; considerable number of statutory provisions to change;
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: this option is unclear and confusing; it also defeats an existing nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions;
Status: There was no consensus during GCC discussions in October 2018: option remains open to be reconsidered in regards of new proposals;
Changes in the Statutes: not presented.

**3. 'Councillors nominated by the World Conservation Congress'.**
This refers to Article 12 (b) (iii).

Rationale: It refers directly (as opposed to identifying statutory provisions) to the means of appointment of these Council members (i.e. following nominations and vote by Members);
Implications: The term nominated is not proper in this context: it should be "Councillors nominated to the World Conservation Congress" or "Councillors nominated by Members in Category A, B and C"; Risk of confusing with other positions in Council since the President, the Treasurer and the Commission Chairs are also nominated Councillors (i.e. elected members of Council)This could be somewhat cumbersome; it is too long a name to use throughout the Statutes; considerable number of statutory provisions to change;
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: this option is unclear and confusing; it also defeats an existing nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions;
Status: There was no consensus during GCC discussions in October 2018: option remains open to be reconsidered in regards of new proposals;
Changes in the Statutes: not presented

**B) Change the terminology regarding Regional Councillors throughout the Statutes, Rules of Procedures and Regulations by replacing it with "Global Councillors".**

**Commented [CMD1]:** It was proposed later but it is still a variation of A; could be named A (a)

Proposal by GCC in October 2018

Rationale: this clearly identifies that Regional Councillors have global responsibilities (i.e. that they have responsibilities beyond the regional level);
Implications: considerable number of statutory provisions to amend; raises the doubt about the role of the President, Treasurer and Chairs of the Commissions (who actually also have global responsibility); Additionally, requires clarifications as to whether the term "Global Councillor" should also be used for appointed Councillors;
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: This option fails to specify how this group of Council members are nominated and elected in the respect of the regional ratio; for the sake of coherence, adopting this option would call for a reconsideration of the issue raised by Commission Chairs (i.e. the Chairs of the Commissions are full members of the Council and should be named as such). In previous discussions, the Task Force did not see the necessity to make any amendments to statutory or regulatory provisions to address this issue.
Finally, the word "global" may be understood to have a geographical connotation (as in worldwide) which, again, somewhat narrows the role of Council members. Both under the Statutes and under Swiss civil code (to which IUCN is subjected), the role of the Council members (independently of their

category and mode of appointment) is to look after the best general interests of the organisation when performing the specific functions assigned to Council in article 46 of the Statutes.
Status: The issues related to this option were discussed with the Task Force on March 11th 2019 and no consensus was found to pursue this option. It remains to be considered by the GCC;
Changes in the Statutes: not presented

**C (a)) Change Article 38 of the Statutes to further clarify sub-groups of Council members**

Proposal by M. Horie from January 9th 2019

> This proposes a clarification of Article 38 related to the composition of the Council to refer to(a) the President, (b) the Treasurer, (c) the Chairs of the Commissions, and *(d) the Councillors*; and add a new article 38 bis to clearly specify various groups of Councillors, including (i) the Regional Councillors elected pursuant to Article 39; (ii) a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Regional Councillor; and (iii) one additional appointed Councillor, chosen by the Council on the basis of appropriate qualifications, interests and skills.

Rationale: This indeed appears to clarify the various functions within Council and sub-classifications; it safeguards a nomenclature and a differentiation, mainly based on the way the Council members are nominated and elected/appointed, that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions and facilitates referencing of specific categories of Council members (e.g. Regional Councillor). Furthermore, it clarifies the composition of the Council by grouping the existing sub-categories under one single point without suggesting any sort of hierarchy within this category;
Implications: This option has no major implications on other provisions of the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations in that it does not trigger the need to change too many other articles of the statutory instruments. However, it would trigger changes to other documents adopted by Council such as Council's Handbook and Code of Conduct;
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: strictly speaking, the term Councillor is a synonym for the term "member of Council" in the English Oxford dictionary. Although the term Councillors has been used in the Statutes and Regulations for many years as a short version for "Regional Councillors" and "appointed Councillors", setting such term as a proper category and ensuring that it be used only in this newly defined way could prove difficult to implement and may create confusion. Indeed, the new wording of 38 of Statutes would be:
The members of the Council are:
(a) the President;
(b) the Treasurer;
(c) the Chairs of the Commissions;
(d) the Councillors

This means that we would say that the Members of the Council are (d) the members of Council (i.e the Councillors").

If such terminology was adopted, most likely, it would reinforce the issue that was raised with the point B.1 2) of the areas of improvement of IUCN's governance, namely the perception that Chairs of the Commissions may not be "full members of the Council", because they are not called "Councillors" and would not be listed under the new "Councillors' category".

In any case, all categories of Council members listed in the current article 38 of the Statutes are "full Council members" (independently of their designation and mode of appointment) and have to perform

the functions assigned to the Council in article 46 of the Statutes in the best general interests of IUCN.

Status: The issues related to this option were discussed with the Task Force on March 11th 2019 and no consensus was found to pursue this option. It remains to be considered by the GCC
Changes in the Statutes: **Annex II Amend Article 38 and add Article 38 bis**

**C (b)) Change Article 38 similar to proposal C (a) but removing the word "Regional"**

Proposal by M. Horie during the Task Force discussion of March 11th 2019

The same proposal as in D but completely removing the word "Regional" in connection with Councillors

Rationale: addresses the perceived issues related to the role of Council members and avoid leaving the term "Regional Councillor" anywhere in the Statutes or regulations;
Implications: Considerable number of amendments to the Statues; an alternative word would have to be identified so to differentiate this group of Council members and identify them throughout the Statutes;
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: this option would require a fundamental rethinking of the relationships within Council; it defeats an existing nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions and creates more issues than the one that it aims to solve;
Status: to be considered by GCC;
Changes in the Statutes: not presented – too many changes and no alternative word, but changes would be similar to those presented in Annex I.

**D (a)) No change in terminology, but further clarify Article 62 of the Statutes**

Proposal by the Legal Adviser; Discussed at GCC October 2018

Amend Article 62 to indicate that Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and not as representatives of any specific groups or influences. Note that the term representative is understood here as meaning acting on behalf and in the name of a specific group.

Rationale: this directly addresses the perceived issues related to role and safeguards the actual regional-related functions of certain Council members;
Implications: it does not address the perception that the title of Regional Councillor may give the impression that this type of Council members have only regional responsibilities as opposed to global responsibilities. However, this could be solved through indications in e.g. the Council Handbook as to how Council members may introduce themselves (e.g. in presentation or business cards);
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: This safeguards a nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions and enables to expand the clarification also to Commission Chairs; This would however go a step further as
Status: to be considered by GCC;
Changes in the Statutes: Annex III Amend Article 62 to clarify duty of independency of Council members.

**D (b)) No change in current terminology, but further clarify Article 62 of the Statutes**

Proposal by the Legal Adviser; Discussed at GCC October 2018

Similar to the proposal D (a), with an addition to indicate that specific groups may not try to direct Council members. This revision focus on the fact that Council Members should not act upon instructions but shall act independently.

Rationale: this directly addresses the perceived issues related to role and safeguards the actual regional-related functions of certain Council members;
Implications: it does not address the perception that the title of Regional Councillor may give the impression that this type of Council members have only regional responsibilities as opposed to global responsibilities. However, this could be solved through indications in e.g. the Council Handbook as to how Council members may introduce themselves (e.g. in presentation or business cards);
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: This safeguards a nomenclature and differentiation that serves a purpose in the statutory and regulatory provisions and enables to expand the clarification also to Commission Chairs; Moreover, it clearly puts the responsibility also in the Members and Commission members;
Status: to be considered by GCC;
Changes in the Statutes: Annex IV Amend Article 62 to clarify duty of independency of Council members and the responsibility of IUCN Members and Commission members

**E) No change in current terminology Modify Article 59 of the Statutes**

Proposal by the Legal Adviser, 11 February 2019

To stress the role of Council members to be bound to the best interests of IUCN as a whole.

Rationale: this addresses the problem related to the function and role of Council members in the most relevant section of the Statutes.
Implications: it does not address the perception that the title of Regional Councillor may give the impression that this type of Council members have only regional responsibilities as opposed to global responsibilities. However, this could be solved through indications in e.g. the Council Handbook as to how Council members may introduce themselves (e.g. in presentation or business cards);
Opinion of the Legal Adviser: This approach should be well perceived by Members and reinforces the idea that Council Members have to act in the best interest of IUCN (i.e. for the global interest of IUCN and not in the interest of a Region, a Government or a Commission, etc).
Status: to be considered by the GCC;
Changes in the Statutes: Annex V Amend Article 59 to clarify the duty of Council members in connection with the global interest of IUCN

**Conclusion**

As the recapitulation of the pros and cons of the numerous options proposed to change the terminology regarding Regional Councillors and suppress the term “Regional” shows, none of the option analysed is entirely satisfactory. Indeed, in light of IUCN’s structure and governance, namely a membership organisation where Members are organised in Regions, it appears that removing the word “Regional” may bring more issues than it actually solves.

As already expressed in a previous legal opinion on this matter, from a legal stand point, solely changing the terminology to refer to Council members (whether Regional Councillors, Chairs of Commissions or other) is not sufficient to clarify that the role of Council members goes beyond any one geographical (Regional) or thematic (Commission theme) umbrella.

IUCN
Office of the Legal Adviser
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel. +41 22 999 0196
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

# Memo

From a legal stand point, it would be clearer and therefore preferable that the global role and duties of all Council members be prescribed under relevant section of the Statutes entitled “Duties of Members of Council”, specifically Article 59 or 62.

The best solution to address the necessity to make it clear and avoid any confusion that Regional Councillors have a global responsibility, is to amend the Article 59 as proposed hereabove (Option E). The GCC could also envisage to go a step further and also adapt article 62 of the Statutes either in the sense of either of the two Options D presented above .

In any case, I recall that, all the Council members listed under the various categories under article 38 of the Statutes are and can call themselves “Council Members”.

**Annex I changes aiming at replacing the word "Regional" with a different word**

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Rights and Obligations of Members<br>Article 12. of the Statutes<br><br>(b) (iii) to nominate to the World Congress candidates for election as Regional Councillors; | Rights and Obligations of Members<br>Article 12. of the Statutes<br><br>(b) (iii) to nominate to the World Congress candidates for election as Elected Councillors; | Rights and Obligations of Members<br>Article 12. of the Statutes<br><br>(b) (iii) to nominate to the World Congress candidates for election as Elected Councillors; | |
| **2.** | Functions<br>Article 20. of the Statutes<br><br>(h) to elect the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors and Chairs of Commissions; | Functions<br>Article 20. of the Statutes<br><br>(h) to elect the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillors and Chairs of Commissions; | Functions<br>Article 20. of the Statutes<br><br>(h) to elect the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillors and Chairs of Commissions; | |
| **3.** | Elections<br>Article 28. of the Statutes<br><br>The Regional Councillors shall be elected by the World Congress in accordance with Article 39 and the Regulations | Elections<br>Article 28. of the Statutes<br><br>The Elected Councillors shall be elected by the World Congress in accordance with Article 39 and the Regulations | Elections<br>Article 28. of the Statutes<br><br>The Elected Councillors shall be elected by the World Congress in accordance with Article 39 and the Regulations | |
| **4.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council are:<br>(d) the Regional Councillors; | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br>The members of the Council are:<br>(d) the Elected Councillors; | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br>The members of the Council are:<br>(d) the Elected Councillors; | |
| **5.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The members of the Council are:<br>(e) a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Regional Councillor; and | The members of the Council are:<br>(e) a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected  Elected Councillor; and | The members of the Council are:<br>(e) a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Elected Councillor; and | |
| **6.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 39. of the Statutes<br><br>There shall be a total of twenty-eight Regional Councillors. The number of elected Councillors for each Region shall be as follows: four (4) for Africa; four (4) for Meso and South America; three (3) for North America and the Caribbean; five (5) for South and East Asia; three (3) for West Asia; three (3) for Oceania; three (3) from West Europe, and three (3) from East Europe, North and Central Asia | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 39. of the Statutes<br><br>There shall be a total of twenty-eight Elected Councillors. The number of Elected Councillors for each Region shall be as follows: four (4) for Africa; four (4) for Meso and South America; three (3) for North America and the Caribbean; five (5) for South and East Asia; three (3) for West Asia; three (3) for Oceania; three (3) from West Europe, and three (3) from East Europe, North and Central Asia | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 39. of the Statutes<br><br>There shall be a total of twenty-eight Elected Councillors. The number of Elected Councillors for each Region shall be as follows: four (4) for Africa; four (4) for Meso and South America; three (3) for North America and the Caribbean; five (5) for South and East Asia; three (3) for West Asia; three (3) for Oceania; three (3) from West Europe, and three (3) from East Europe, North and Central Asia | |
| **7.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 40. of the Statutes<br><br>Only one Regional Councillor, and only two Chairs of Commissions, shall be from the same State. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 40. of the Statutes<br><br>Only one Elected Councillor, and only two Chairs of Commissions, shall be from the same State. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 40. of the Statutes<br><br>Only one Elected Councillor, and only two Chairs of Commissions, shall be from the same State. | |
| **8.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes | Amending to make "appointed Councillors" plural will enable to provide |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillor shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other Councillors are elected. | The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillors shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other Councillors are elected. | The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillors shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other Councillors are elected. | for the term of both appointed Councillors, i.e. that in Art. 38 (e) and that in Art. 38 (f). |
| **9.** | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 43. of the Statutes<br><br>The Council may fill any vacancies for the President, Treasurer, Councillors and Chairs of Commissions that may occur, for the balance of the term concerned. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 43. of the Statutes<br><br>The Council may fill any vacancies for the President, Treasurer, Councillors (whether Elected or appointed) and Chairs of Commissions that may occur, for the balance of the term concerned. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 43. of the Statutes<br><br>The Council may fill any vacancies for the President, Treasurer, Councillors (whether Elected or appointed) and Chairs of Commissions that may occur, for the balance of the term concerned. | |
| **10.** | The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes<br><br>Regional Councillors and other members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the | The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes<br><br>Elected Councillors and other members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the | The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes<br><br>Elected Councillors and other members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
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| | meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | |
| **11.** | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 80. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where the number of candidates for Regional Councillors is the same or less than the number of vacancies in the Region for which they are nominated, each candidate shall be voted on individually. Should a candidate not receive a simple majority of votes cast by Members eligible to vote in Category A and in Categories B and C combined, the position of the Regional Councillor shall be filled by the new Council. | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 80. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where the number of candidates for Elected Councillors is the same or less than the number of vacancies in the Region for which they are nominated, each candidate shall be voted on individually. Should a candidate not receive a simple majority of votes cast by Members eligible to vote in Category A and in Categories B and C combined, the position of the Elected Councillor for the Region concerned shall be filled by the new Council. | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 80. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where the number of candidates for Elected Councillors is the same or less than the number of vacancies in the Region for which they are nominated, each candidate shall be voted on individually. Should a candidate not receive a simple majority of votes cast by Members eligible to vote in Category A and in Categories B and C combined, the position of the Elected Councillor for the Region concerned shall be filled by the new Council. | Re the amendment "for the Region concerned", the assumption is that, even if the position if filled by the new Council, the regional proportions prescribed in Art. 39 must still be respected.<br><br>QUESTION: will the filling be made through a vote (as in WCC)? Or rather an appointment?<br>If the latter, presumably, because the regional proportions are still respected, all provisions related to "Elected Councillor" still apply (as opposed to the individual being considered as an appointed Councillor). |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12.** | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where there is more than one candidate for the post of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillor or Commission Chair: | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where there is more than one candidate for the post of the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillor or Commission Chair: | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>Where there is more than one candidate for the post of the President, Treasurer, Elected Councillor or Commission Chair: | |
| **13.** | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>(c) where three or more persons are to be elected from among four or more candidates to serve as Regional Councillors for a Region, the vote shall be cast by placing an 'X' against the names of preferred candidates up to the maximum number of the candidates to be elected for that Region. Where more than one candidate is nominated from the same State, only the candidate receiving the greater number of votes may be elected; | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>(c) where three or more persons are to be elected from among four or more candidates to serve as Elected Councillors for a Region, the vote shall be cast by placing an 'X' against the names of preferred candidates up to the maximum number of the candidates to be elected for that Region. Where more than one candidate is nominated from the same State, only the candidate receiving the greater number of votes may be elected; | Nominations and Method of Voting in Elections<br>Rule 81. of the Rules of Procedure<br><br>(c) where three or more persons are to be elected from among four or more candidates to serve as Elected Councillors for a Region, the vote shall be cast by placing an 'X' against the names of preferred candidates up to the maximum number of the candidates to be elected for that Region. Where more than one candidate is nominated from the same State, only the candidate receiving the greater number of votes may be elected; | |
| **14.** | Title in Regulations<br><br>Elections: Regional Councillors | Title in Regulations<br><br>Elections: Elected Councillors | Title in Regulations<br><br>Elections: Elected Councillors | |
| **15.** | Regulation 37.<br><br>At least nine months before each ordinary session of the World | Regulation 37.<br><br>At least nine months before each ordinary session of the World | nine months before each ordinary session of the World Congress the Members in Categories A and B shall be invited by the Director | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
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| | Congress the Members in Categories A and B shall be invited by the Director General to submit to the Election Officer, the names of candidates for election as Regional Councillors. Such invitation shall be accompanied by a list of the Regional Councillors in office, indicating those who are eligible for reelection. | Congress the Members in Categories A and B shall be invited by the Director General to submit to the Election Officer, the names of candidates for election as Elected Councillors. Such invitation shall be accompanied by a list of the Elected Councillors in office, indicating those who are eligible for reelection. | General to submit to the Election Officer, the names of candidates for election as Elected Councillors. Such invitation shall be accompanied by a list of the Elected Councillors in office, indicating those who are eligible for reelection. | |
| **16.** | Regulation 38.<br><br>Nominations for candidates from a Region for election as Regional Councillors shall be made by five Members eligible to vote or ten per cent of all such Members in that Region, whichever is lower, in both cases drawn from more than one State. For the purpose of nomination, an international non-governmental organisation whose constituency covers more than one Region shall be regarded as being located in the Region where its principal office is located. All nominations shall be submitted together with an abbreviated curriculum vitae for each candidate, supplied by that candidate. Each candidate shall declare in writing a willingness to serve if elected. The deadline for | Regulation 38.<br><br>Nominations for candidates from a Region for election as Elected Councillors shall be made by five Members eligible to vote or ten per cent of all such Members in that Region, whichever is lower, in both cases drawn from more than one State. For the purpose of nomination, an international non-governmental organisation whose constituency covers more than one Region shall be regarded as being located in the Region where its principal office is located. All nominations shall be submitted together with an abbreviated curriculum vitae for each candidate, supplied by that candidate. Each candidate shall declare in writing a willingness to serve if elected. The deadline for | Regulation 38.<br><br>Nominations for candidates from a Region for election as Elected Councillors shall be made by five Members eligible to vote or ten per cent of all such Members in that Region, whichever is lower, in both cases drawn from more than one State. For the purpose of nomination, an international non-governmental organisation whose constituency covers more than one Region shall be regarded as being located in the Region where its principal office is located. All nominations shall be submitted together with an abbreviated curriculum vitae for each candidate, supplied by that candidate. Each candidate shall declare in writing a willingness to serve if elected. The deadline for | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
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| | nominations shall be determined on each occasion by the Council. | nominations shall be determined on each occasion by the Council. | nominations shall be determined on each occasion by the Council. | |
| **17.** | Regulation 39.<br><br>Candidates for election as Regional Councillors shall be nationals of a State in the Region concerned, and shall be resident in that Region. | Regulation 39.<br><br>Candidates for election as Elected Councillors for one Region shall be nationals of a State in the Region concerned, and shall be resident in that Region. | Regulation 39.<br><br>Candidates for election as Elected Councillors for one Region shall be nationals of a State in the Region concerned, and shall be resident in that Region. | |
| **18.** | Regulation 40.<br><br>Nominations received from Members within a Region for election as Regional Councillors from that Region shall be communicated via the IUCN intranet as and when they are declared by the Election Officer as meeting the requirements established in the Statutes and the present Regulations. Before taking a definitive decision to reject a nomination, the Election Officer shall allow the individuals whose nomination does not meet the requirements a period of three weeks following the deadline in case they wish to bring evidence that the nomination(s) received were valid at the time of the deadline. Nominations that meet the requirements shall be submitted by the Election Officer | Regulation 40.<br><br>Nominations received from Members within a Region for election as Elected Councillors from that Region shall be communicated via the IUCN intranet as and when they are declared by the Election Officer as meeting the requirements established in the Statutes and the present Regulations. Before taking a definitive decision to reject a nomination, the Election Officer shall allow the individuals whose nomination does not meet the requirements a period of three weeks following the deadline in case they wish to bring evidence that the nomination(s) received were valid at the time of the deadline. Nominations that meet the requirements shall be submitted by the Election Officer | Regulation 40.<br><br>Nominations received from Members within a Region for election as Elected Councillors from that Region shall be communicated via the IUCN intranet as and when they are declared by the Election Officer as meeting the requirements established in the Statutes and the present Regulations. Before taking a definitive decision to reject a nomination, the Election Officer shall allow the individuals whose nomination does not meet the requirements a period of three weeks following the deadline in case they wish to bring evidence that the nomination(s) received were valid at the time of the deadline. Nominations that meet the requirements shall be submitted by the Election Officer | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
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| | with appropriate background information to each ordinary session of the World Congress. The Election Officer shall list the candidates in alphabetical order from a point in the alphabet chosen at random, with an indication of the number of nominations received per candidate. | with appropriate background information to each ordinary session of the World Congress. The Election Officer shall list the candidates in alphabetical order from a point in the alphabet chosen at random, with an indication of the number of nominations received per candidate. | with appropriate background information to each ordinary session of the World Congress. The Election Officer shall list the candidates in alphabetical order from a point in the alphabet chosen at random, with an indication of the number of nominations received per candidate. | |
| **19.** | Appointments and Vacancies<br>Regulation 45<br><br>(b) a Councillor from Switzerland, chosen after consultation with the Swiss authorities, if a Regional Councillor from Switzerland has not been elected; | Appointments and Vacancies<br>Regulation 45<br><br>(b) a Councillor from Switzerland, chosen after consultation with the Swiss authorities, if an Elected Councillor from Switzerland has not been elected; | Appointments and Vacancies<br>Regulation 45<br><br>(b) a Councillor from Switzerland, chosen after consultation with the Swiss authorities, if an Elected Councillor from Switzerland has not been elected; | |
| **20.** | Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of Councillors' self-assessments; | Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of members of Council' self-assessments; | Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of members of Council' self-assessments | The assumption is that the self-assessment concerns all members of Council; the alternative would be to exclude the President, Treasurer and Chairs of the Commissions; for the sake of clarity, the Reg. could then read (revision in yellow highlight) "prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of Councillor's - whether Elected or appointed – self-assessments;" |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **21.** | Functions and Composition of the Bureau<br>Regulation 57.<br><br>(c) The two Vice-Presidents and two Regional Councillors shall serve only through the first half of the term, and for the second half of the term shall be replaced by Councillors from other Regions and the two other Vice-Presidents. | Functions and Composition of the Bureau<br>Regulation 57.<br><br>(c) The two Vice-Presidents and two Elected Councillors shall serve only through the first half of the term, and for the second half of the term shall be replaced by Councillors – whether Elected or appointed - from different Regions than the previous Elected Councillors and the two other Vice-Presidents. | Functions and Composition of the Bureau<br>Regulation 57.<br><br>(c) The two Vice-Presidents and two Elected Councillors shall serve only through the first half of the term, and for the second half of the term shall be replaced by Councillors – whether Elected or appointed - from different Regions than the previous Elected Councillors and the two other Vice-Presidents. | |

**Annex II Amend Article 38 and add Article 38 bis**

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council are:<br>(…)<br>(d) the Regional Councillors;<br>(e) a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Regional Councillor; and<br>(f) one additional appointed Councillor, chosen by the Council on the basis of appropriate qualifications, interests and skills. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council are:<br>(…)<br>(d) the Councillors; | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38. of the Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council are:<br>(…)<br>(d) the Councillors; | |
| | The Council<br>Composition | The Council<br>Composition<br>[New] Article 38 *bis* of the Statutes<br><br>The Councillors as specified under Article 38 (d) consist of the following three categories:<br>The Regional Councillors elected pursuant to Article 39;<br>a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Regional Councillor; and<br>one additional appointed Councillor, chosen by the Council on the basis of appropriate qualifications, interests and skills. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 38 *bis* of the Statutes<br><br>The Councillors as specified under Article 38 (d) consist of the following three categories:<br>The Regional Councillors elected pursuant to Article 39;<br>a Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat, appointed by the Council, provided that one from that State has not been elected Regional Councillor; and<br>one additional appointed Councillor, chosen by the Council on the basis of appropriate qualifications, interests and skills. | Regarding i), Should it read article 28 rather than article 39 because art 28 is specific to the election? On the other hand, art 28 refers to art 39 which means we bounce from one article to another; |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The Council<br>Functions<br>Article 46. of the Statutes<br><br>The functions of the Council shall be inter alia:<br>(…)<br>(n) to select the appointed Councillor; | The Council<br>Functions<br>Article 46. of the Statutes<br><br>The functions of the Council shall be inter alia:<br>(…)<br>(n) to appoint, when appropriate, the Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat or and the additional Councillor(s), consistent with the Regulations[1];<br> | The Council<br>Functions<br>Article 46. of the Statutes<br><br>The functions of the Council shall be inter alia:<br>(…)<br>(n) to appoint, when appropriate, the Councillor from the State in which IUCN has its seat and and the additional Councillor(s), consistent with the Regulations;<br> | Care to include a foot note directing to the relevant provision of the Regulations. |
| | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes<br><br>The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillor shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other Councillors are elected. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes<br><br>The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillors shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other members of Council are elected. | The Council<br>Composition<br>Article 41. of the Statutes<br><br>The terms of office of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors and Chairs of Commissions shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress. The appointed Councillors shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the other members of Council are elected. | Maybe, consider totally changing the approach:<br>"The terms of office of the Councillors appointed or elected by Council shall extend from the date of their appointment, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Congress." |
| | Part VII – The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes | Part VII – The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes | Part VII – The National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora<br>Article 72. of the Statutes | |

[1] See Regulation 45

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regional Councillors and other members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | Members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | Members of the Council resident in a State or Region where such Committees and Regional Fora have been established, shall be invited to participate in the meetings and activities of the corresponding National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. Members of the Commissions resident in such State or Region, may be invited to participate in meetings and activities of the National and Regional Committees and Regional Fora. | |
| | The Council<br>Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(…)<br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(…)<br>(ii) constitute the Nominating Committee for the election of members of the Bureau and of Council Committees and for the appointment of the additional Councillor pursuant to Article 38(f) of the Statutes;<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of Councillors' self-assessments; (iv) assist the President, on request, in the management of Council, including the | The Council<br>Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(…)<br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(…)<br>(ii) constitute the Nominating Committee for the election of members of the Bureau and of Council Committees and for the appointment of the additional Councillor pursuant to Article 38 *bis* (iii) of the Statutes;<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of Council members' self-assessments;<br>(iv) assist the President, on request, in the management of Council, including | The Council<br>Duties of Council Members<br>Regulation 48.<br><br>(…)<br>(c) Consistent with all the duties assigned to them under the Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations of IUCN, the Vice-Presidents shall:<br>(…)<br>(ii) constitute the Nominating Committee for the election of members of the Bureau and of Council Committees and for the appointment of the additional Councillor pursuant to Article 38 *bis* (iii) of the Statutes;<br>(iii) prepare and submit to Council a written synthesis of Council members' self-assessments;<br>(iv) assist the President, on request, in the management of Council, including | |

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | facilitation of resolution of conflicts between Councillors and of questions of ethics, should they arise, and accept any other duties as may be assigned to them from time to time; and (…) | the facilitation of resolution of conflicts between members of Council and of questions of ethics, should they arise, and accept any other duties as may be assigned to them from time to time; and (…) | the facilitation of resolution of conflicts between members of Council and of questions of ethics, should they arise, and accept any other duties as may be assigned to them from time to time; and (…) | |

**Annex III Amend Article 62 to clarify duty of independency of Council members**

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their respective States or organisations. | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their respective (i) governments ,or organisations, (ii) nominating IUCN Members, (iii) States or Regions or (iv) memberships to any Commissions. | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their respective (i) governments ,or organisations, (ii) nominating IUCN Members, (iii) States or Regions or (iv) memberships to any Commissions. | The Legal Adviser's understanding of the term representation in this context is that of "acting on behalf and in the name of". |

**Annex IV Amend Article 62 to clarify duty of independency of Council members and the responsibility of IUCN Members and Commission members**

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and not as representatives of their respective States or organisations. | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and shall not seek or receive instructions from ~~not as representatives of~~ their respective States or organisations, Commissions or Members of their respective Region. | Article 62 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>Members of the Council shall serve IUCN in their personal capacities and shall not seek or receive instructions from their respective States or organisations, Commissions or Members of their respective Region. | This revision focus on the fact that Council Members should not act upon instructions but shall act independently. This revision puts the burden on Members and Commissions not to unduly influence. |

**Annex V Amend Article 59 to clarify the duty of Council members in connection with the global interest of IUCN**

| Amend. # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations | Amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted' | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | Article 59 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council shall have a fundamental obligation to serve IUCN with diligence and integrity. | Article 59 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council shall have a fundamental obligation to serve IUCN with diligence and integrity~~.~~, pursuing the best interest of IUCN. | Article 59 of the IUCN Statutes<br><br>The members of the Council shall have a fundamental obligation to serve IUCN with diligence and integrity, pursuing the best interest of IUCN. | This revision reinforce the idea that Council Members have to act in the best interest of IUCN (i.e. for the global interest of IUCN and not in the interest of a Region, a Government or a Commission, etc) |

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.1 Issues related to **election procedures**: e.g.<br>a. Elaboration of detailed procedures to harmonize the nominations process across all Commissions in order to give full effect to Regulation 30*bis* | Council approval of procedures | Procedures, to be effective before the Call for nominations (May 2019) | Minutes B/69 p.1<br><br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br><br>Decision C/95/12.2 | GCC recommendation to Council at C96 (Mar 2019) for approval regarding the procedure **prepared by the Commissions with support UDG/ Luc** |

## Background

1. The current IUCN Statutes/Regulations provide three parallel "tracks" for proposing names for election as Commission Chair:

A. From IUCN Members directly to the Election Officer
In accordance with Regulations 30 and 37, at the latest 9 months prior to the opening of the Congress, the Director General (DG) distributes the "Call for nominations" to all IUCN Members inviting proposals for IUCN President, Treasurer and Commission Chairs, and nominations for Regional Councillors.

B. From Commission members directly to the Election Officer
As required by Regulation 30, the DG also invites the members of the IUCN Commissions to propose names for the Chair of their respective Commission.

C. From Commission members through the Commissions' ad hoc committees to the Election Officer
In the same "Call for nominations", the DG makes reference to Regulation 30*bis*[1] approved by Council in February 2012, which requires ad hoc committees to be established by the Steering Committee of each Commission in order to propose a list of up to two prioritized candidates.

2. The present note exclusively concerns track C.

3. In November 2015, the Election Officer of the 2016 Congress provided to the Commission Chairs the following guidance for the implementation of Regulation 30*bis* which was then applied for the first time, after having been adopted by Council in 2012:

3.1 Inform the Election Officer of the establishment of the Commission's ad hoc committee and the name of its chair.

3.2 Send the ad hoc committee's list "of up to two prioritized candidates" by electronic message from the Chair of the Commission's ad hoc committee to the Election Officer (nominations@iucn.org) specifying the names of the individuals it proposes for Commission Chair, a statement that they are willing to serve if elected, as well as their curriculum vitae.

3.3 The communication referred to above under 3.2 should also briefly explain the process followed by the ad hoc committee and include the name of the ad hoc committee's contact person from whom the Council's Nominations Committee may request additional information which may help it to avoid duplicating the screening of proposed candidates and to assess the individuals proposed by IUCN Members or individual Commission members (under Regulation 30) according to the same criteria. The Election Officer therefore recommended the ad hoc committees to carefully keep a record of the committee's selection process

[1] Regulation 30*bis*: "With the purpose of identifying qualified candidates in a transparent process, the Steering Committee of each Commission shall form from among its members an ad hoc committee, who are not candidates themselves, and excluding the Chair, and invite Commission members to submit names to be considered for Commission Chair, at least one month prior to the date indicated in Regulations, 30. With prior endorsement by the Steering Committee concerned, a list of up to two prioritized candidates determined through qualification criteria established by the Steering Committee, shall be submitted by the ad hoc committee to Council."

including, as the case may be, documentation provided by all candidates and interview results in order to be able to transmit it to Council's Nominations Committee if and when requested.

3.4 In principle, the ad hoc committee's message with the short list, endorsed by the Steering Committee of the Commission concerned, should reach the Election Officer before the deadline for nominations established by the IUCN Council. However, for the purpose of applying due process and allow the individuals considered but not shortlisted by the ad hoc committee to explore any of the other "two tracks", the Election Officer recommended the ad hoc committees to send him their short list two weeks in advance of the deadline for nominations and to inform the individuals not shortlisted thereof without delay.

4. In response to specific questions raised during the 2015-16 nominations process, the Election Officer ruled as follows, thereby providing additional guidance for the process:

4.1 In response to a request from an ad hoc committee chair whether the Election Officer could share information about names proposed through the other 2 tracks, the Election Officer's answer was negative because the 'three tracks' were to be regarded as separate and so, the Commission's ad hoc committees were not authorized to evaluate proposals submitted by IUCN Members and/or Commission members under Regulation 30 (tracks A and B). Regulation 30*bis* was an additional intra-Commission nomination process whose ad hoc committee could only work with the names proposed by Commission members to the ad hoc committee. Exception could be made for the names of individuals proposed under tracks A and B who explicitly agreed to their names being put forward to the Commission's ad hoc committee.

4.2 In response to a candidate's observation that in order to give a fair chance to all candidates during the elections, they should not be ranked in order of priority as Regulation 30*bis* requires, the Election Officer clarified that the candidates proposed by Council to Congress will only be listed in alphabetical order as provided by Regulation 35.

4.3 In response to the question whether materials provided by the candidates during the selection process (e.g. their response to written interview questions) may be used to promote candidates, the Election Officer advised that this should only be allowed with the consent of the individuals concerned.

4.4 In response to a request for information about the candidates proposed to Council's Nominations Committee, the Election Officer advised that this information was confidential because, as is the case for personnel recruitment processes, candidates may not wish their name to be circulated if they are not selected by Council.

4.5 Following the receipt of a complaint from an individual proposed for Commission Chair but not put forward to Council by the ad hoc committee concerned, that her/his nomination had not been objectively assessed and due process was not followed by the ad hoc committee, the Election Officer transmitted the complaint to the Council's Nominations Committee explaining that it was beyond the scope of his mandate to evaluate the assessment made by ad hoc committees, his mandate being restricted to declaring invalid the nominations not meeting the requirements of form established by the Statutes and Regulations. The communication with the complainant was transmitted through the Election Officer based on his Terms of Reference to "adjudicate on any issues which may arise during the nomination process".

5. On the recommendation of its Nominations Committee, the IUCN Council – at its 88th meeting (April 2016) adopted decision C/88/4 which reads as follows:

The IUCN Council,
*On the recommendation of* its Nominations Committee,
Recommends that, during the next inter-sessional period, Council gives consideration to:

- The elaboration of detailed procedures to harmonize the Commissions nominations process among all Commissions in order to give full effect to Regulation 30*bis*, including the requirement for:

- A Chair to delegate responsibility to convene the Ad Hoc Selections Committee to the Deputy Chair or a member of the Steering Committee;
- An invitation to be sent to all Commission Members six months before the deadline;
- A reminder to be sent by all ad-hoc committees to all Commission Members;
- Clear communication to Commission Members, that nominations sent to Ad Hoc Committees need to be complete with CV and a statement of willingness to serve by the nominee;
- Commissions to amend their respective bylaws to incorporate these improved procedures;
- Information to be provided to all Members about eligibility of, and procedure if Secretariat Staff are nominated for Council;

- Assessing modalities on how a better geographic distribution of candidates for Commission Chairs can be ensured for the next process;
- Any candidates nominated directly by Members outside Commission processes to be thereafter subject to the same criteria as Commission procedures.

### The task

As requested by the previous Council (2012-16) and by the current Council (decision C/94/5), the GCC expects to receive a proposal for a detailed procedure from the Commission Chairs, prepared with the assistance from the Secretariat, in time to be approved by Council before the nominations process for the 2020 elections begins, i.e. by the 96th Council meeting in March 2019.

However, in case the Chairs' proposal requires amendments to the Regulations, which only become effective after approval by 2 consecutive meetings of the Council, the proposal needs to be prepared for the 95th Council meeting in October 2018.

### The Chairs' considerations

The Chairs are of the view that the experience of 2016 summarized above in § 3 and § 4, and taking into account the request of the previous Council (C/88/5) referred to in § 5 above, the procedure proposed in the Appendix hereafter can be implemented within the framework of existing Regulations. No amendments are therefore proposed.

If necessary, further work on the proposed procedure may therefore continue after the 95th Council meeting in view of finalizing the proposal for approval by the 96th Council meeting (March 2019).

During the GCC meeting of 6 October 2018 in Jeju, the Chair of CEC summarized the feedback from the Commission Chairs on the proposed procedure (Appendix) as follows:

a. while it is understood that the Commission Chair should not be part of the *ad hoc* committee, the question is asked whether the Chair should be excluded from the process of establishing the *ad hoc* committee (which was recommended by the Council 2012-16 - cf. paragraph 5 above);
b. the term "a list of up to two prioritized candidates" (Regulation 30*bis*) should not imply a ranking;
~~a.~~c. there is no need for consistent criteria in all Commissions as the qualifications required will be different for each Commission.

**The proposed procedure (Appendix hereafter) presents alternative wording to take into account the above points a. to c. and highlights the questions on which to receive advice from the Chairs which could be incorporated in the procedure. It now also includes the calendar for the nominations process, based on the proposed deadline for nominations (11 December 2019) yet to be approved by Council.**

**Commented [LDW1]:** Does this refer to the assessment methodology referred to in paragraph 7 of the draft procedure (attached) which used to be different for each ad hoc committee?

**Appendix**

## Proposed procedure

*[Note: the procedure could be completed with a concrete timeline for the 2019-20 nominations process as soon as Council will have approved the dates for the 98th Council meeting (2020) and the deadline for submission of nominations.]*

Procedure for the in-Commission selection process of candidates for Commission Chair (Regulation 30*bis*)

1. In due time before the communication required by paragraph 2. hereafter, the Steering Committee of each Commission shall form from among its members an *ad hoc* committee, who are not candidates themselves, and excluding the Commission Chair. [OPTION 1: For the purpose of establishing the ad hoc committee and for any other matter regarding the implementation of the nominations process referred to in Regulation 30*bis*, the Chair of the Commission shall delegate her/his responsibility to the Deputy Chair or a member of the Steering Committee.] [OPTON 2: *remove the entire sentence*]

2. At the latest six months prior to the deadline for nominations established by Council (Regulation 35), the Steering Committee shall inform all Commission members of the establishment of the *ad hoc* committee and the names of its chair and members, and invite the Commission members to submit to the *ad hoc* committee, names to be considered for Chair of the Commission concerned by a date to be determined by the *ad hoc* committee which shall not be later than six weeks prior to the deadline for nominations established by Council. The *ad hoc* committees shall send a reminder to all Commission members one month prior to the deadline for submissions determined by the *ad hoc* committee.

   *Question for the Chairs: shouldn't there be set a deadline for Commission members to submit names which should allow sufficient time for the ad hoc committees to select the candidates they wish to submit to Council via the Election Officer. Four weeks between this deadline and the time they are expected to send their short list to the Election Officer could be adequate. Hence the proposed new sentence in paragraph 2.*

3. The Steering Committee's communication to Commission members shall also contain any specific qualification criteria which the Steering Committee may have adopted for the position of Chair of the Commission concerned in addition to the general criteria for the qualities required for the position of Commission Chairs established by the Council and attached to the Director General's call for nominations. [Such specific criteria shall be communicated to the Director General by each Steering Committee at least one week in advance of the Call for nominations.]

   *Question for the Chairs: to meet the concerns of the Council 2012-16 that, for the purpose of a fair process, all candidates, including those proposed in track A and B, should be assessed on the basis of the same criteria, the Director General's Call for nominations should mention any specific criteria approved by the Steering Committees for their respective Commission that come in addition to the general qualifications approved by Council for all Commission Chair positions. This would require that Steering Committees approve these specific additional criteria well in advance of the Director General's Call for nominations. Hence, the proposed additional sentence in paragraph 3.*

4. Only members of a Commission duly registered as such at IUCN are allowed to submit names for Chair of their own Commission. All names must be submitted together with a written declaration of willingness to serve if elected, signed by the individual concerned, and *curriculum vitae*.

5. Before deliberating on the proposals received, the *ad hoc* committee shall satisfy itself that all submissions meet the requirements of form, i.e. that all proposed names are submitted together with a declaration of willingness to serve if elected, signed by the individual concerned, and their *curriculum vitae*.

6. A proposed individual who is a member of the IUCN staff shall provide evidence to the *ad hoc* committee that s/he has notified the Director General of his/her intention to run for Council office.

**Commented [LDW2]:** As advised by Council decision C/88/4 (April 2016)

**Commented [LDW3]:** As per Chairs' feedback reported by Sean to GCC 6 October 2018

**Commented [LDW4]:** Six months was Council's advice as per decision C/88/4 (April 2016). It means before 11 June 2019. This communication should anyway not come before the Call for nominations is issued, which will include the qualifications required for Commission Chair approved by Council. This year's Call for nominations is planned to be launched in May 2019 before the first RCF is convened.

**Commented [LDW5]:** The plan is to launch the Call for nominations around 15 May 2019.

As a position on the IUCN Council is incompatible with a position in the IUCN Secretariat, the staff member's notification to the Director General will include the resignation from his/her position with the Secretariat, should s/he effectively be nominated by Council, with the effective date of termination of the employment contract to be determined by the Nominations Committee of Council in consultation with the Director General.[2]

7. The *ad hoc* committee shall make a fair and objective assessment determined through qualification criteria established by the Council and, as the case may be, completed by the Steering Committee concerned. It shall make abstraction of information that is unsubstantiated or irrelevant (rumours, hearsay, etc.) or of considerations that may be considered offensive or engage the legal liability of IUCN or of the individuals concerned.

   *[Question for the Chairs: all ad hoc committees adopted their own~~a~~ specific process for selecting nominees based on a range of tools such as questionnaires, interviews, analysis of CVs etc. Should also the ad hoc committees' methodology and tools be harmonized and, if so, how would it look like? This may be the only way to ensure that all nominees (also those coming through the other two tracks A and B) are assessed on the basis of the same criteria and methodology, a requirement emphasized by the previous Council (C/88/4). The harmonization of the assessment methodology could be done in this procedure.]*

8. With prior endorsement by the Steering Committee concerned, a list of up to two prioritized candidates shall be submitted by the *ad hoc* committee to Council through the Election Officer, at the latest two weeks prior to the deadline for nominations referred to in Regulation 35. The *ad hoc* committee chair's communication to the Election Officer shall include a statement of the candidate(s) that they are willing to serve if elected, as well as their *curriculum vitae*. [OPTION 1: The priority ranking by the ad hoc committee only serves the purpose of making a recommendation to Council's Nominations Committee.] [OPTION 2: *remove the entire sentence*] The candidates which Council will ultimately propose to the Congress will be listed in alphabetical order (Regulation 35).

9. The *ad hoc* committee chair's communication to the Election Officer shall also briefly explain the process followed by the *ad hoc* committee including at least:

   a. the name and contact details of the *ad hoc* committee's contact person to whom Council's Nominations Committee may request additional information.
   b. any additional selection criteria established by the Commission's Steering Committee (cf. point 3. above).
   c. the *ad hoc* committee's methodology for assessing / selecting the candidates.

10. The *ad hoc* committee's chair or another member of the *ad hoc* committee which the *ad hoc* committee chair may designate for this purpose, shall keep the complete record of the *ad hoc* committee's selection process and, upon request, share with Council's Nominations Committee any relevant documentation such as documents provided by candidates and / or interview records or results.

11. At the latest two weeks prior to the deadline for nominations, the chair of the *ad hoc* committee shall inform the individuals who appear on the list of up to two prioritized candidates put forward by the ad hoc committee to the Election Officer with the endorsement of the Steering Committee. At the same time, the chair of the *ad hoc* committee shall also inform the individuals considered but not shortlisted by the *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of applying due process and to enable them to explore any of the other "two tracks" to get nominated if they so wish.

12. As in the case of personnel recruitment processes, the members of the *ad hoc* committee and of the Steering Committee shall respect the confidentiality of the process because candidates may not wish their name to be circulated if they are not selected by the Council. Any information about or materials submitted by individuals proposed for Commission Chair may be used only with the consent of, and for the purpose agreed by the individuals concerned.

**Commented [LDW6]:** If this is what Sean referred to in GCC on 6 October 2018, then the answer is "no". Please clarify.

**Commented [LDW7]:** As proposed by Sean in GCC 6 October 2018. However, Regulation 30bis says "up to two prioritized candidates" which has been interpreted to imply a ranking.

[2] Cf. Council decision C/85/8 approving "Eligibility for nomination to Council 2016" and "Council guidance for election candidates 2016".

13. Individuals whose name has been put forward to be considered for Commission Chair and who claim not to be treated in a fair and objective way or in accordance with due process by the *ad hoc* committee, may address their complaints to the Election Officer based on his Terms of Reference to "adjudicate on any issues which may arise during the nomination process". The Election Officer will request the advice of Council's Nominations Committee about the assessment made by the *ad hoc* committee concerned. This mechanism does not constitute an appeals process but is to be considered as part of Council's oversight of the performance of the components of the Union.

14. The present procedure shall be incorporated in the by-laws of each IUCN Commission.

**Calendar for the 2019-20 nomination process**:

| | |
|---|---|
| Before 25 April 2019: | Steering Committees communicate to the Director General any specific criteria for their Commission additional to the qualifications approved by Council for all Commission Chair positions |
| 2 May 2019: | Director General's "Call for nominations" (Regulations 30 and 37) |
| Before 11 June 2019: | Steering Committee forms *ad hoc* committee |
| By 11 June 2019: | Steering Committee informs all Commission members of the establishment of the *ad hoc* committee, and invites Commission members to submit to the *ad hoc* committee names to be considered for Chair of the Commission by a date to be determined by the ad hoc committee |
| At the latest on 29 October 2019: | deadline set by the *ad hoc* committee for Commission members to submit names to be considered for Chair of the Commission |
| By 26 November 2019: | With the endorsement of the Steering Committee, the Chair of the *ad hoc* committee transmits to the Election Officer a list of up to two prioritized candidates<br>Chair of the *ad hoc* committee informs all candidates whether or not they have been selected |
| 11 December 2019: | Deadline for nominations (Regulations 35 and 38) |

**Commented [LDW8]:** Could be 8 May 2019 as Call for nominations is now planned for 15 May instead of 2 May 2019.

**Commented [LDW9]:** Now planned for 15 May 2019 instead of 2 May 2019 because ESARO RCF scheduled for 14 May has been postponed to June.

Version: 20 March 2019

**Discussion paper on governance area for improvement C3 – Provisions regarding membership admissions and rights**

## a) Inconsistency between Article 12 (a) (iii) and Regulation 14

Article 12 (a) (iii): **Members** shall have the right inter alia to express an opinion on application for admission as new Members.

Regulation 14: The Director General shall mail notice of the applications together with the appropriate information on the applicants, to the **Members of IUCN eligible to vote.**

Regulation 15: When a **Member eligible to vote** exercises its right to object to an application, such objection must reach the Director General within four weeks from the Director General's notification referred to in Regulation 14.

Article 12(a) (iii) implies that all Members have the right to express opinions on membership applications, while Regulation 14 & 15 implies that only Members eligible to vote shall be informed of and object to applications.

Currently notice of membership applications are sent to all Members but when objections are received, the Secretariat ensures that only those coming from Members eligible to vote, i.e. from Category A, B or C, in order with the payment of their dues are considered by Council.

For consistency and clarify, it is proposed to adjust Article 12 (a) (iii) of the Statutes:

**Rights and Obligations of Members**
12. (a) Members shall have the right *inter alia*:
(i) to participate in the World Congress;
(ii) to participate as appropriate in National and Regional Committees or in Regional Fora of Members;
~~(iii) to express an opinion on application for admission as new Members;~~
(iii) to be informed regularly about the budget and activities of IUCN;
(iv) to communicate their views to the components of IUCN; and
(v) to receive, on request and for a reasonable fee, copies of IUCN publications and a record of the official meetings of IUCN other than closed meetings.

(b) Members in Categories A, B and C, eligible to vote, shall also have the right:
(i) to propose to the Council candidates for President, Treasurer and Chairs of the Commissions to be elected by the World Congress;
(ii) to nominate candidates directly to the World Congress for election as President;
(iii) to nominate to the World Congress candidates for election as Regional Councillors;
(iv) to submit motions to the World Congress; ~~and~~
(v) to vote in sessions of the World Congress or by mail ballot; and
(vi) to express an opinion on application for admission as new Members.

## b) Membership eligible to vote

The definition of "eligible to vote" sometimes creates confusion by Members and the Secretariat. It is proposed to revise Article 12(b) of the Statutes or add an article to the Statutes or Regulations to clarify and ensure this is well understood.

In addition to being a Member from Category A, B or C, a Member eligible to vote must also have paid its membership dues up to and including the year preceding the decision, to object to application for admission as new Members, vote, submission of motions, etc.

**Commented [CMD1]:** To be precise and consistent, this should read "to object"

**Commented [EL2]:** I would not change this. It is different to express an opinion than objecting. I think all Members can express an opinion (by analogy, all Members have speaking rights at Congress, included Affiliates, provided they are in good standing, but only Members in Categories A, B & C can vote).

Fleurange: yes anyone can express an opinion but it's very rare that Members contact us on an application except if they have an objection, which we ask them to do through Regulations 14-15. Members can express an opinion on anything.. so why do we need to list the applications specifically? Can't we get rid of 12a(iii) in this case?
With regards to Luc's comment below, see also the next item of this paper, which refers to the same Article and in which I'm referring to rights throughout the Statutes because as Luc says there are other rights. I would be tempted to present both options to GCC but let's see what Sandrine says.

Luc: Please check with Sandrine. The most logical in legal terms is to change the exceptions to the general rule and add "membership applications" to "elections, voting and motions" in Article 13 (a). Because Article 12 makes the distinction between right of all members versus rights assigned only to particular categories of Members. Changing 12 (b) in this way creates the impression that these are the only exceptions referred to in 13 (a). Which is not true because 13 (a) is broader: there are other rights in connection with voting etc. that are not covered in 12 (b). Pending Sandrine's review you could present both solutions as options.

**Commented [CMD3R2]:** Agree with Enrique – there is a difference between expressing a view and objecting.
The actual issue arises from Reg 14. It is also consistent with Art 8 (a) which indicates notice is due to Members. This could read that the notice is sent to Members. It would then be inferred that all Members are entitled to be informed and, from Reg. 15, only those Members eligible to vote may have their objections taken into account.

More important: proposing a change in Articles 12 a and b does not sort out the issues related to suspension and expulsion where eligibility to vote is not a requirement to propose suspension/expulsion (Art. 13 c)

Rights of Members in connection with membership:
Volunteer opinion – All
Object to admission – those eligible to vote
Propose suspension/expulsion of cat A(b), B or C – All within same categories

Proposed adjustments to article 12 (b) (or in a footnote):
Members in Categories A, B and C, eligible to vote, i.e. which have paid their dues up to and including the year preceding the one in which the actions related to the rights stated below and throughout the IUCN Statutes, Rules of Procedures and Regulations, are taking effect, shall also have the right: …

**Commented [FGB4]:** Luc: Again, I prefer to amend Article 13 (a) because we are dealing here with the exceptions to Article 12. Article 13 (a) already contains a definition of what we mean by eligible to vote and so, we should dilute it by adding another one in another place. A new 2nd sentence could be added in 13 (a) to read "From this moment, the Member is no longer called eligible to vote". Perhaps check with Sandrine. In the meantime, you could present both solutions as options.

### c) Regulation 26 and Article 14 of the Statutes

**Question: Should Regulation 26 and/or Article 14 of the Statutes also apply to State Members?**

*Article 14: Any former Member of IUCN meeting the qualifications for membership may be readmitted by the Council, in accordance with Regulation 26.*

*Regulation 26: If a former Member, which is deemed to have withdrawn from IUCN, seeks readmission to membership within three years of its withdrawal, all membership dues outstanding shall be paid before the Member is readmitted. Applications for admission three years or more after withdrawal shall be treated in the same way as new applications for membership*

States have the sovereign right to join IUCN and they do so as soon as their adhesion letter and payment of the first year membership dues is processed (Article 6 of the Statutes).

Nothing prevents from our current Statutes that a State be withdrawn with xx outstanding dues and re-joins the next day with a blank slate. Having a clear policy described in our Statutes would cover these risks.

In this context, it is important to consider Nick Robinson's legal opinion from 2000 Congress in Amman (attached as Annex I). This opinion was made 19 years ago but may be given a thought taking into account the current situation IUCN is facing with its State Members.

Proposal for new Article 14 bis and Regulation 26 bis

*Article 14 bis: Any former State Member of IUCN reconfirming its adhesion as per the criteria stated under Article 5 and Regulation 3(a), may re-adhere to IUCN, in accordance with Regulation 26 (or bis).*

*Regulation 26 bis: If a former State Member, which is deemed to have withdrawn from IUCN, reconfirms its adhesion within three years (or xx years) of its withdrawal, all membership dues outstanding shall be paid before the Member re-adheres.*

**Commented [FGB5]:** Luc: We should avoid to refer to specific Regulations in the Statutes because it may limit the Council's ability to change the Regulations. In addition, as the Statutes take the State's sovereignty as a given, then Council can't restrict that sovereignty by changing the Regulations. In other words, as we did in Hawaii with Article 6, we should again go through the amendment of Article 6 of the Statutes in order to be able to add a condition to re-adhesion. I would add to Article 6 something like: "… and, in case of a former State Member adhering within three years of its withdrawal from IUCN, of any outstanding membership dues."

### d) Conditions for change of membership

**Commented [FGB6]:** Luc: It is certainly a valid question which is worth debating in GCC and Council although I think it is something that rather belongs in the membership strategy. It will require reflection on options that fit within IUCN's culture and capacities. Such as e.g. a regular review of membership criteria for all Members. This will require extra staff resources and a reflection on appropriate sanctions. I think you could add these considerations in the paper but it is obviously premature to propose amendments to the Statutes.

What to do when Members' legal situation change and no longer complies with Article 5 of the Statutes and Regulation 5?
Unless the information is not communicated to us, Members will not inform us and may remain Members of IUCN without complying anymore to the statutory requirements.

Examples:
Change from not-for-profit to for-profit status
Board no longer autonomous/independent
No longer autonomous in administration and governance

**Commented [CMD7R6]:** As is now, the burden is on Members to notify the Secretariat of any changes that affect their status as member (i.e. eligibility) or category of membership – Reg 20. Maybe the provision should appear rather under Article 12 c (obligations of the members)

An International NGO that becomes a National NGO

| Areas for improvement | Required outcome | Timeline | Source | Action required |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.1 Issues related to **election procedures**: e.g.<br>a. […]<br>b. Examine possible solutions to avoid that some constituencies are excluded because IUCN structures the distribution of Regional Councillor seats by regions while it also operates through national structures | Legal interpretation; possibly adapt Statutes / Regulations accordingly or modify the law | C98 (Feb 2020): GCC recommendation on whether to make proposal to WCC 2020 incl. possible amendments to Statutes | Correspondence between the Election Officer, the DG, the Chair of the Caribbean Regional Committee and election candidates (prior to 2016 WCC)<br>Document C/95/GGC16/1.2rev2<br><br>Decision C/95/12.6 | C96 (Mar 2019): GCC recommendation **prepared by GCC WG (Sixto with support Luc and Legal Adviser)** for the purpose of consulting Members during RCF |

## Background

At its 95th meeting (October 2018) the IUCN Council noted the progress on GCC's work to examine possible solutions to avoid that some constituencies are excluded because IUCN structures the distribution of Regional Councillor seats by regions while it also operates through parts of regions. The results, which may include amendments to the Statutes, will be presented to Council at its 96th Meeting. With Council's approval, any proposed amendments to the Statutes will be presented to IUCN Members for comment and discussion (online and during the RCF). Council will consider at the latest at its 98th Meeting (February 2020) whether to propose amendments to the Statutes for adoption by the 2020 Congress. (Council decision C/95/12.6)

The GCC meeting at the 95th Council meeting expressed support for the proposed amendments to the Statutes and the Regulations and, in terms of process, preferred the amendments to the Statutes to be tabled and approved at the 2020 Congress in order to apply to the nominations process leading to the elections at the 2024 Congress.

The GCC requested that the GCC working group prepares a document for consultation of the IUCN Members during the RCF and online. The following document is proposed for this purpose.

# Proposal of an IUCN Council motion to amend the IUCN Statutes with the purpose of avoiding that certain constituencies be excluded from full participation in IUCN's governance

## The issue

IUCN structures the distribution of Regional Councillor seats by regions defined in its Statutes while it also operates through parts of regions (e.g. the Caribbean sub-region) and through national structures (States in the sense of Article 5 of the IUCN Statutes).

As a result, certain constituencies may be excluded from being elected and, hence, from participating in IUCN's governance. An example in point was the candidate nominated in 2016 by the IUCN Members from the Caribbean sub-region for election as one of the three Regional Councillors from the statutory region "North America and the Caribbean", a seat which the Members from this sub-region commonly call the "Caribbean Councillor". The candidate being from Puerto Rico, which is not a State in the sense of Article 5 of the IUCN Statutes, the nomination was valid because the candidate was a US citizen.

This issue may have relevance for other territories, in the Caribbean as well as in other parts of the world. The IUCN Members of the Caribbean sub-region therefore expect the IUCN Council to examine possible solutions.

## Proposed solution

Amend Article 40 of the IUCN Statutes as follows:

> Only one Regional Councillor, and only two Chairs of Commissions, shall be from the same State. This does not exclude the election of one additional Regional Councillor from the same State but resident in a dependent territory that is geographically located in a Region, or part of a Region other than that of the State to which it belongs. For the purpose of Article 39, such candidate shall be elected for the Region in which the dependent territory is geographically located.

Such an amendment, if adopted, will require the consequential amendment of the following two provisions of the Regulations:

Regulation 38:

> Nominations for candidates from a Region for election as Regional Councillors shall be made by five Members eligible to vote or ten per cent of all such Members in that Region, whichever is lower, in both cases drawn from more than one State. The same conditions apply to the nominations for candidates referred to in Article 40 of the Statutes who are from a dependent territory that is geographically located in a Region, or part of a Region other than that of the State to which it belongs, provided that they are made by Members from the Region in which the dependent territory is geographically located. For the purpose of nomination, an international non-governmental organisation whose constituency covers more than one Region shall be regarded as being located in the Region where its principal office is located. All nominations shall be submitted together with an abbreviated curriculum vitae for each candidate, supplied by that candidate. Each candidate shall declare in writing a

willingness to serve if elected. The deadline for nominations shall be determined on each occasion by the Council.

Regulation 39:

Candidates for election as Regional Councillors shall be nationals of a State in the Region concerned, and shall be resident in that Region. This means for candidates, who are from a dependent territory that is geographically located in a Region, or part of a Region other than that of the State to which it belongs, that they shall be nationals of the State to which the dependent territory belongs and shall be resident in the Region in which the dependent territory is geographically located.

**Process**

The IUCN Council will present the proposed amendments to the IUCN Members for comments and discussion during the Regional Conservation Forums (May through September 2019) and subsequently, taking into account the feedback from IUCN Members, decide at the latest at its 98th meeting (February 2020) whether to present it to the 2020 Congress for discussion and adoption.

If the 2020 Congress adopts the amendments, they will apply to the nominations process leading to the elections at the 2024 Congress.

# Proposal for a new Category B for Sub-national governments with the IUCN membership

## Background

The Resolution 003 taskforce was established with the objective of *"is through an inclusive engagement process formulate a comprehensive and well considered recommendation for the next Congress on the definition and possible inclusion of local and regional governments in the structure of the Union. The recommendation should be based on a thorough analysis of the needs and effects of inclusion while taking into consideration all previous work that has been done in this regard in IUCN and in accordance with the request provided by the Members' Assembly in WCC-2016-Res-003."*

The Terms of Reference established two key milestones for their work:

Firstly, the group should present options for a definition and possible inclusion of local and regional governments in the structure of the Union to the IUCN Council at its 96th meeting. These options, if approved by Council, will be put forward for consultation with IUCN Members during the Regional Conservation Fora, being held between May and September 2019.

Secondly, the Working Group will present a progress report to Council at its 97th meeting to be held from 17 to 20 October 2019, and a final report with recommendations to the last ordinary meeting of the IUCN Council before Congress, i.e. the Council's 98th meeting scheduled for 8 to 11 February 2020.

During their first meeting, held in November 2018, the group developed a workplan for the following:

a. Developing a clear definition of regional and local governments in the context of Resolution 003, considering the diversity of governance structures globally.
b. Analyse the needs and effects of the inclusion of local and regional governments for IUCN, at a broad level including for the effectiveness of IUCN mandate, finance, governance and programme delivery.
c. Identify and elaborate the best option(s) for possible inclusion of local and regional governments into the structure of the Union while taking into consideration the previous debates/ discussions and good approaches from within the Union.
d. Analyse the effects of the different options of the possible inclusion of local and regional governments on IUCN.
e. Formulate a comprehensive and well considered new recommendation for Council approval.

## Definition

The Working Group discussed a number of options for a workable definition for local and regional governments. Challenges included the fact that local and regional governments mean different things in different States and there were issues around whether such governments were elected or not.

In the absence of an authoritative definition, the working group decided to base themselves on the diversity of concepts and references in UN and MEA in order to adopt a broad, inclusive definition that refers to all levels of subnational government levels below the national level:

*Subnational governments are all levels of government with mandate, authority and legitimacy, below the national level in any given country that is, or can be, a State Member of IUCN.*

This would also make the definition uniform for any given UN member state. Cities and municipalities should therefore also be included.

These governments have a vast range of competencies and powers with regard to regulation, planning and implementation, all of which are key contributors to achieve IUCNs mission of protecting and restoring nature.

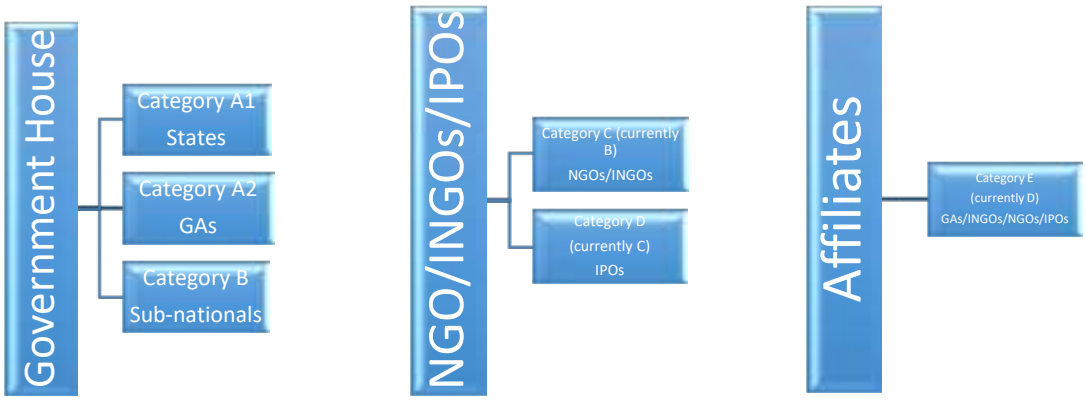
**Voting Category – Option 1**

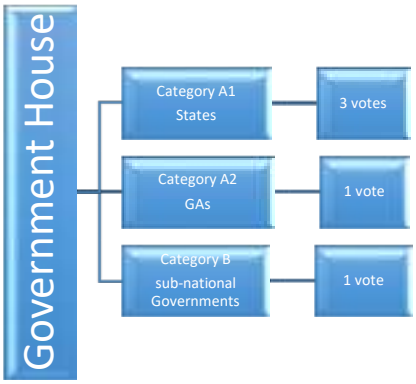
**States – 3 votes, GAs – 1 vote each, Sub-national governments – 1 vote each**

The group considered the proposals that had been presented at the 2012 and the 2016 World Conservation Congresses. The general consensus was that a new category should be created but that it was important to maintain the current balance of voting power that exists between the Government and the NGO/INGO/IPO category.

The Secretariat proposed the following option which was agreed upon by the Working Group.

This proposal would create a new Category for Sub-national Governments within the Government House in a similar way as we currently have for the IPO category C; each category votes separately but for the final result, Category C votes are added to Category B votes. This could be done for Sub-national Governments by adding a new Category B which is situated within the Government House.






Under this proposal, State Members would maintain their 3 votes.

Each GA Members would receive 1 vote.

Each sub-national Government Member would receive 1 vote.

In past discussions, existing Members have been concerned that the creation of a new category would dilute their position. However, if during voting, the ratio of 3:1:1 were maintained, this dilution would not occur. This would be done by using a formula (see example below)

Each category votes separately but the total number of votes are added together to maintain the one house equation that is currently in place. This is similar to the situation that we have under Category B today – the NGOs and IPOs are separate categories but their votes are added together when reporting the voting results.

Example, imagine a situation where IUCN has:

State Members – 84
GA Members – 128
Sub-national Government Members – 356

The voting power of the State members is 84 x 3 (votes) = 252

**Formula**

To maintain the ratio of 3:1:1, the total votes for each of the other two categories must total 84 (1/3 of 252).

Since there are 128 GA Members (Category A2), their total voting power is actually 128 (1 vote each) and with 356 Sub-national government Members (Category B), their total voting power is 356 (1 vote each)

To achieve the ratio balance, the number of Members in each of the other two categories must be divided by 84.

Category A2: 128/84 = 1.5
Category B: 356/84 = 4.2

These two results give us the formulae that needs to be applied to the vote results to achieve the correct weighting. The total voting power, once the formula has been applied, will be 420 (252 + 84 + 84).

To continue our example, a vote is held and the results are as follows:

Category A1 – 252 votes split as follows: Yes – 180, No– 45, abstentions - 27
Category A2 – 128 votes split as follows: Yes – 95, No – 26, abstentions - 7
Category B – 356 votes split as follows: Yes 304, No – 35, abstentions - 17

To maintain the ratio, we have to divide each of the Category A2 results by 1.52 (the formula that was calculated earlier) and each of the Category B results by 4.2

| Category A2 | Votes | Result | Adjusted results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 95 | 62.34375 | 63 |
| No | 26 | 17.0625 | 17 |
| Abstentions | 7 | 4.59375 | 4 |
| **Total** | **128** | **84** | **84** |
| Category B | Votes | Result | Adjusted results |
| Yes | 304 | 71.73033708 | 72 |
| No | 35 | 8.258426966 | 8 |
| Abstentions | 17 | 4.011235955 | 4 |
| **Total** | **356** | **84** | **84** |

In this way, the total vote in each of Categories A2 and B can never total more than 1/3 of those in Category A. The balance of power can therefore be maintained.

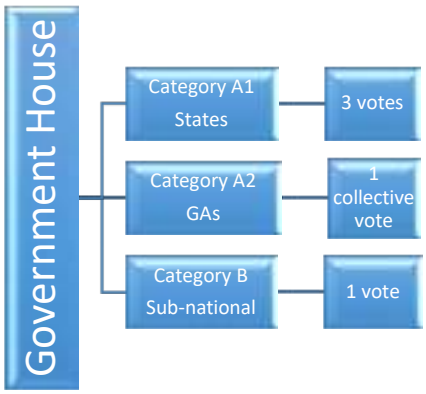
Total house results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 180+63+72 | 315 |
| No | 45+17+8 | 70 |
| Abstentions | 27+4+4 | 35 |
| **Total** | | **420** |

In this way, the total vote in Category A2 or Category B can never total more than 1/3 of those in Category A1. The balance of power can therefore be maintained.

**Voting Category – Option 2**

**State and GA voting remains as it is currently**
**Create new Category B for Sub-national governments with one vote each**




Under this proposal, State Members would maintain their 3 votes (one of which shall be exercised collectively by the GA Members, if any, of that State).

GA Members within a state which is not a State Member shall collectively have 1 vote.

Each sub-national Member would receive 1 vote.

In past discussions, existing Members have been concerned that the creation of a new category would dilute their position. However, if during voting, the ratio of 3:1 were maintained, this dilution would not occur. This would be done by using a formula (see example below)

Each category votes separately but the total number of votes are added together to maintain the one house equation that is currently in place. This is similar to the situation that we have under Category B today – the NGOs and IPOs are separate categories but their votes are added together when reporting the voting results.

Example, imagine a situation where IUCN has:

**State Members** – 84.
**GA Members** – 31. There are 128 GA Members. However, these Members will get a collective vote per Statutory State represented. There are 65 States represented, including 34 States with GAs that have received a State Member collective vote. Therefore there are 31 States represented by GAs with no State with 1 vote each.
**Sub-national Government Members** – 356.

The voting power of the State members is 84 x 3 (votes) = 252. To maintain the ratio of 3:1:1 between Category A(1 and 2) and B, the total votes for each of the other two categories must total 1/3 of the total votes of Category A.

In our example, if there are 356 Sub-national government Members (Category B), their total voting power is 356 (1 vote each)

To achieve the ratio balance, the number of Members in each Category must be divided by 84.
Category A2: 31/84 = 0.369
Category B: 356/84 = 4.2

This is the formula that needs to be applied to the vote results to achieve the correct weighting.

To continue our example, a vote is held and the results are as follows:

Category A1 – 252 votes split as follows: Yes – 180, No– 45, abstentions – 27

Category A2 – 31 cvotes split as follows: Yes – 25, No – 4, abstentions - 2
Category B – 356 votes split as follows: Yes 304, No – 35, abstentions - 17

To maintain the ratio, we divide Category A2 by 0.369 and Category B by results by 4.2 (the formula that was calculated earlier).

| | Category A1 | Votes | Result | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | 180 | 180 | |
| | No | 45 | 45 | |
| | Abstentions | 27 | 27 | |
| | | | **252** | |
| | Category A2 | Votes/0.36 | Result | Adjusted results |
| 31 | Yes | 25 | 67.74324668 | 68 |
| | No | 4 | 10.83891947 | 11 |
| | Abstentions | 2 | 5.419459734 | 5 |
| | **Total** | 31 | **84.00162588** | **84** |
| | Category B | Votes/10.11 | Result | Adjusted results |
| 356 | Yes | 304 | 71.73033708 | 72 |
| | No | 35 | 8.258426966 | 8 |
| | Abstentions | 17 | 4.011235955 | 4 |
| | **Total** | | **84** | **84** |

## Conclusion

It will be important to clearly explain the formula to Members, and in particular, State Members. One of the concerns voiced about previous proposals was the possible dilution of their power. This meant that State Members especially, were reluctant to move forward. However, this proposal allows for an important group of the government to have a voice, whilst at the same time maintaining the current balance of voting power.

The Working Group also discussed the fact that there might be concerns from the sub-national groups that the votes being proposed under the new category may not be seen as "full votes". However, it is a voice that they have not had before and a step in the right direction. The Group were confident that during the Regional Conservation Fora, the message could be effectively explained to Members.

If the group goes for the proposal of including the change to GA Members too, then we could add:

This proposal also entails a change for GA Members. However, they would be receiving a vote each versus the current situation of a collective vote. This not only gives them a louder voice, which can be used effectively if they are organised. It also removes the challenge of having to come together before a vote to agree on how they will vote.

**Decimal place options (for reference)**

1 decimal place

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Category A2 | Votes/1.5 | | Adjusted results |
| 128 | 1.5 | Yes | 95 | 63.33333333 | 63 |
| | 1.5 | No | 26 | 17.33333333 | 17 |
| | 1.5 | Abstentions | 7 | 4.666666667 | 4 |
| | | **Total** | **128** | **85.33333333** | **84** |
| | | | | | |
| | | Category B | Votes/4.2 | | Adjusted results |
| 356 | 4.2 | Yes | 304 | 72.38095238 | 72 |
| | 4.2 | No | 35 | 8.333333333 | 8 |
| | 4.2 | Abstentions | 17 | 4.047619048 | 4 |
| | | **Total** | **356** | **84.76190476** | **84** |

2 decimal places

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Category A2 | Votes/1.52 | | Adjusted results |
| 128 | 1.52 | Yes | 95 | 62.5 | 62 |
| | 1.52 | No | 26 | 17.10526316 | 17 |
| | 1.52 | Abstentions | 7 | 4.605263158 | 5 |
| | | **Total** | **128** | **84.21052632** | **84** |
| | | | | | |
| | | Category B | Votes/4.24 | | Adjusted results |
| 356 | 4.24 | Yes | 304 | 71.69811321 | 72 |
| | 4.24 | No | 35 | 8.254716981 | 8 |
| | 4.24 | Abstentions | 17 | 4.009433962 | 4 |
| | | **Total** | **356** | **83.96226415** | **84** |

full formula

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Category A2 | Votes/Formula | 1.52381 | Adjusted results |
| 128 | 1.52381 | Yes | 95 | 62.34375 | 62 |
| | 0 | No | 26 | 17.0625 | 17 |
| | 0 | Abstentions | 7 | 4.59375 | 5 |
| | | **Total** | **128** | **84** | **84** |
| | | | | | |
| | | Category B | Votes/Formula | 4.238095 | Adjusted results |
| 356 | 4.238095 | Yes | 304 | 71.73033708 | 72 |
| | 0 | No | 35 | 8.258426966 | 8 |
| | 0 | Abstentions | 17 | 4.011235955 | 4 |
| | | **Total** | **356** | **84** | **84** |

# IUCN Council
# Working Group for the establishment of an elected Indigenous Council position

During the 95th Council meeting, the IUCN Council decided to add the proposal to establish an elected Indigenous Council position to the table on areas for improvement of IUCN governance (Decision C/95/12).

It requested that the GCC discuss and develop TORs for a Council working group to assess the feasibility of establishing an elected Indigenous Council position. The TORs would be considered by Council at its 96th meeting.

## Terms of Reference

### Functions

1. Undertake a diagnosis of the feasibility of establishing two elected Indigenous Council positions (one Spanish speaker, one English speaker, ensuring gender balance).
2. Formulate a well-considered and comprehensive recommendation for Council.

### Modus Operandi

- The members of the Working Group will implement its work mainly through email and conference calls.
- The Working Group will be assisted by Sarah Over, Union Development Group who will provide administrative and technical support, and if necessary, the Legal Adviser of IUCN.
- Once the Working Group has assessed the feasibility of establishing the position, they will present their findings and proposal to GCC at its next meeting for, analysis and feedback. The proposal, if accepted by Council, will be put forward for discussion by IUCN Members during the RCFs.
- Thereafter, the Working Group will report its progress to Council at each meeting, with a final proposal to be presented in February 2020.

### Composition

Members of the Working Group shall include Ramiro Batzín and one representative each from CEESP and WCPA

### Duration

The Working Group will be operational until the 2020 IUCN World Conservation Congress.

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 28-31 March 2019**

19th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

*Agenda Item GCC19/1.2*

# Amendments to the IUCN Regulations

Origin: Secretary to Council

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to make a recommendation to Council on the approval in second reading of the proposed amendments to the Regulations approved in 1st reading by decision C/95/12.3.

DRAFT COUNCIL DECISION

The IUCN Council,

*On the recommendation of* the Governance and Constituency Committee,

*Pursuant to* Council decisions C/95/11 and C/95/12.3, noting that no comments or objections have been received from IUCN Members following the distribution of the proposed amendments in conformity with Article 102 of the Statutes,

Adopts in second reading the proposed amendments to Regulations 29 and 40*bis* aiming to improve the motions process, and to Regulations 72 and 75 aiming to clarify the process for the renewal of the membership of the IUCN Commissions. (Annex 1 hereafter)

1. On 8 October 2018, the IUCN Council adopted the following two decisions

> **C/95/11**:
> The IUCN Council,
> *On the recommendation of* its Governance and Constituency Committee,
> *In response to* Congress decision WCC-2016-Dec-113,
> […]
> Approves in first reading the proposed amendments to the Regulations aiming to improve the motions process (**Annex 13**); and
> Decides to table the proposed amendments on the agenda of the 96th Council meeting (March 2019) for adoption in second reading, modified as the case may be following the consultation of IUCN Members required by Articles 101-102 of the Statutes, and subject to the results of the electronic vote of IUCN Members on the proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure.
>
> and
>
> **C/95/12.3:**
> The IUCN Council,
> *On the recommendation of* its Governance and Constituency Committee responding to Council decision C/94/5 regarding areas for improvement of IUCN's governance;
> […]

**Clarification of the process for the renewal of the membership of the Commissions**

1. Approves in first reading the proposed amendments to Regulations 72 and 75 presented by the Chairs of the IUCN Commissions with the purpose of clarifying the process for the renewal of the membership of the Commissions; (**Annex 14**)
2. Decides to table the proposed amendments on the agenda of the 96th Council meeting (March 2019) for adoption in second reading, modified as the case may be following the consultation of IUCN Members required by Articles 101-102 of the Statutes.

2. The proposed amendments were distributed to all IUCN Members in the three official languages of IUCN on 19 November 2018, together with a note explaining the rationale for the amendments, inviting Members to post comments or objections by 19 February 2019. (Annex 2 hereafter)

3. No comments or objections from IUCN Members have been received concerning the proposed amendments.

4. The GCC is invited to make a recommendation to Council regarding the adoption in 2nd reading of the proposed amendments.

**Annex 1**

# Proposed amendments to the Regulations

aiming to improve the motions process, approved by the IUCN Council in first reading in October 2018 for the purpose of consulting IUCN Members as required by Articles 101-102 of the Statutes

| Amend-ment # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Regulations | Proposed amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted') |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Regulation 29.<br><br>At least six months before the date set for the opening of a session of the World Congress, the Council shall also appoint a Motions Working Group of not fewer than three persons likely to become delegates to the World Congress, including individuals in their expert/personal capacity representing the common interests of Members and reflecting the diversity of IUCN's Members and components, together with the Director General ex officio, to guide the Members on the submission of motions, receive such motions, facilitate discussion between Members on motions in advance of the World Congress, prepare them for submission to the Resolutions Committee and the World Congress, and such other tasks as described in Part VII of the Rules of Procedure. Consolidated motions may be put forward by the Motions Working Group. | Regulation 29.<br><br>At least six months before the date set for the opening of a session of the World Congress, the Council shall also appoint a Motions Working Group of not fewer than three persons likely to become delegates to the World Congress, including individuals in their expert/personal capacity representing the common interests of Members and reflecting the diversity of IUCN's Members and components, together with the Director General ex officio, to guide the Members on the submission of motions, receive such motions, prepare them for the online discussion prior to Congress or for submission to the Resolutions Committee and the World Congress, facilitate discussion between Members on motions in advance of the World Congress, ~~prepare them for submission to the Resolutions Committee and the World Congress,~~ and such other tasks as described in Part VII of the Rules of Procedure. Consolidated motions may be put forward by the Motions Working Group. | Regulation 29.<br><br>At least six months before the date set for the opening of a session of the World Congress, the Council shall also appoint a Motions Working Group of not fewer than three persons likely to become delegates to the World Congress, including individuals in their expert/personal capacity representing the common interests of Members and reflecting the diversity of IUCN's Members and components, together with the Director General ex officio, to guide the Members on the submission of motions, receive such motions, prepare them for the online discussion prior to Congress or for submission to the Resolutions Committee and the World Congress, facilitate discussion between Members on motions in advance of the World Congress, and such other tasks as described in Part VII of the Rules of Procedure. Consolidated motions may be put forward by the Motions Working Group. |

| Amend-ment # | Existing provisions of the IUCN Regulations | Proposed amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted') |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Regulation 40*bis*<br><br>When voting is normally carried out by delegates holding up voting cards under Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, and if an adequate electronic voting system is available at the Congress site, the voting shall be conducted by delegates electronically by inserting into a machine each Member's voting card. Votes for/against/abstain are tallied electronically by computer and the results of the tally announced to the World Congress by the Chair through displaying the tally on a screen visible to all delegates, with government votes and non-government votes reported separately as required under Articles 34 and 35 of the Statutes. Members who choose not to cast a vote electronically shall be declared to have abstained. The Election Officer shall monitor and ensure the accuracy of the electronic voting system. | Regulation 40*bis*<br><br>When voting is normally carried out by delegates holding up voting cards under Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, and if an adequate electronic voting system is available at the Congress site, the voting shall be conducted by delegates electronically by inserting into a machine each Member's voting card. Votes for/against/abstain are tallied electronically by computer and the results of the tally announced to the World Congress by the Chair through displaying the tally on a screen visible to all delegates, with government votes and non-government votes reported separately as required under Articles 34 and 35 of the Statutes. ~~Members who choose not to cast a vote electronically shall be declared to have abstained.~~ The Election Officer shall monitor and ensure the accuracy of the electronic voting system. | Regulation 40*bis*<br><br>When voting is normally carried out by delegates holding up voting cards under Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, and if an adequate electronic voting system is available at the Congress site, the voting shall be conducted by delegates electronically by inserting into a machine each Member's voting card. Votes for/against/abstain are tallied electronically by computer and the results of the tally announced to the World Congress by the Chair through displaying the tally on a screen visible to all delegates, with government votes and non-government votes reported separately as required under Articles 34 and 35 of the Statutes. The Election Officer shall monitor and ensure the accuracy of the electronic voting system. |

**Annex 1**

# Proposed amendments to the IUCN Regulations to clarify the process for the renewal of the membership of the IUCN Commissions

| Existing provisions of the IUCN Regulations | Proposed amendments (with track changes) | New text of the IUCN Regulations as amended (all track changes 'accepted') |
|---|---|---|
| Regulation 72<br><br>The terms of appointment of Commission members, shall continue for three months after the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress following their appointment, or until reappointments are made, whichever is sooner. | Regulation 72<br><br>The terms of appointment of Commission members, shall continue for ~~three~~ six months after the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress following their appointment, or until reappointments are made, whichever is sooner. | Regulation 72<br><br>The terms of appointment of Commission members, shall continue for six months after the close of the ordinary session of the World Congress following their appointment, or until reappointments are made, whichever is sooner. |
| Regulation 75<br><br>The Chair of each Commission shall be responsible for the appointment or reappointment of the members of the Commission. Candidates shall be selected through a process of appropriate consultation with the members of the Commission especially the Commission Steering Committee, to provide a wide coverage of subjects and opinions as well as geographical areas. The Council and Members of IUCN may propose candidates to the Commission Chair. Where a nominee is denied membership of a Commission, the nominator may appeal the decision to the Council within the term of the Commission. | Regulation 75<br><br>The Chair of each Commission shall be responsible for the appointment or reappointment of the members of the Commission. ~~Candidates shall be selected through a process of appropriate consultation with the members of the Commission especially the Commission Steering Committee, to provide a wide coverage of subjects and opinions as well as geographical areas. The Council and Members of IUCN may propose candidates to the Commission Chair. Where a nominee is denied membership of a Commission, the nominator may appeal the decision to the Council within the term of the Commission.~~ | Regulation 75<br><br>The Chair of each Commission shall be responsible for the appointment or reappointment of the members of the Commission. |

**From:** Members" Coordination Unit
**To:** DE WEVER Luc
**Subject:** IUCN: Proposed amendments to the IUCN Regulations
**Date:** 19 November 2018 18:40:56

***To: IUCN Members;***
*CC: IUCN National and Regional Committees; IUCN Councillors; Director General; Regional Directors; Membership Focal Points; Union Development Group.*

# Proposed amendments to the IUCN Regulations concerning the motions process and the renewal of the membership of the IUCN Commissions

## For comments or objections by 19 February 2019

Dear IUCN Members,

During its 95th meeting (6-8 October 2018), the IUCN Council approved, in first reading, a small number of amendments to the IUCN Regulations and will include their approval in the draft agenda of the next (96th) Council meeting to be held from 28-31 March 2019 subject to modifications, as the case may be, in light of any comments or objections received from IUCN Members. The detailed proposals are available below.

In accordance with Article 102 of the IUCN Statutes, IUCN Members are invited to submit any comments or objections to membership@iucn.org, by **19 February 2019**.

With kind regards,

**Members' Coordination Unit**

**Proposed amendments**

### 1. Proposed amendments to the Regulations concerning the motions process

On 9 November 2018, all IUCN Members were notified about the opening of an online discussion, followed by an electronic vote (in March 2019), on Council's proposals to amend the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress to improve the motions process on a number of specific issues in response to the feedback from IUCN Members and participants of the 2016 World Conservation Congress.

Two of these proposals have led the IUCN Council to also propose two small amendments to the Regulations:

1.1 Council proposes to correct an omission in ~~Regulation 29~~ by
clarifying that the Motions Working Group has the authority to prepare motions (including editing such motions) for the online discussion of motions prior to Congress, in addition to preparing them for submission to the Congress Resolutions Committee and the Congress. Please see the proposed amendment in Table 1 available here.
It was clear from the amendments to the Rules of Procedure revising the motions process, approved by IUCN Members in 2015, that the Motions Working Group was expected to prepare the motions for the online discussion in the same way as it used to prepare them for discussion during the Congress, and this is what happened in practice in 2016. The Council therefore considers it appropriate to correct this anomaly in Regulation 29, which describes the mandate of the Motions Working Group. Members may also wish to consult the explanations given in the Table "Council proposals to update the motions process" (section 7, page 9) referred to in the message to all IUCN Members on 9 November 2018.

1.2 Further to Members' critical remarks about the provision that
"Members who choose not to cast a vote electronically shall be declared to have abstained" which they

consider as portraying a skewed picture, the IUCN Council proposes to stop counting non-voting as abstentions. In other words, when presenting the voting results, the number of “abstentions” will only include the votes resulting from explicitly voting “abstention”. This will require not only an amendment to Rule 77*bis* of the Rules of Procedure, but also an amendment to Regulation 40*bis*. Please see the proposed amendment in Table 1 . Members may also wish to consult the explanations given in the Table “Council proposals to update the motions process” (section 13, page 14) referred to in the message to all IUCN Members on 9 November 2018.

It is clear that the proposed amendment to Regulation 40*bis* is consequential upon amending Rule *77bis.* In other words, the Council will only adopt the proposed amendment to Regulation 40*bis* if IUCN Members adopt the proposed amendment to Rule 77*bis* during the electronic vote on the revisions to the motions process in March 2019.

**2. Proposed amendments to the Regulations concerning the process for renewing the membership of the Commissions**

As part of its on-going work to review the effectiveness and efficiency of IUCN’s governance and its processes, the IUCN Council noted the recent improvements in the Commission membership renewal process and proposes two amendments to the Regulations to support a more efficient membership renewal process.

In January 2018, the Commission Support Unit (CSU) was set up within the Union Development Group at the Secretariat with the objective of providing high quality and efficient financial and administrative services for the six IUCN Commissions, including Commission membership management business processes.

Until 2017, the membership renewal process was carried out manually, with no consistency across the Commissions, and many errors, duplications and long delays as a result.

Since January 2018, the Unit has been working with the Commission Chairs and IUCN’s experts in information technology on a Commission Membership Management System (CMMS) which will greatly enhance the speed with which the Commission members’ reappointment process is carried out after each Congress. It will, among others:

- Allow Commission Group managers to see, review and accept or reject applications.
- Automate many aspects of membership, including application management, invitations, renewals and messaging.
- Allow Commission Group managers to have administrative oversight of their Specialist/regional group members.
- Be accessible worldwide.

2.1 Considering the period of three months following the Congress provided in current Regulation 72, too short for the membership renewal process, leaving too much uncertainty as to what the consequences are for re-appointments not being made within this time period, the IUCN Council proposes a more realistic period of six months for re-appointing individuals who had been selected as members of the Commission prior to the Congress. Council also noted that Regulation 72 only refers to “reappointment” and appointments of new Commission members should be possible throughout the entire inter-sessional period. Please see the proposed amendment in Table 2 available here.

2.2 The IUCN Council also proposes to delete the second part of Regulation 75 because it does not reflect how the process is currently operating. Instead, the Council prefers to provide maximum space to the Commission Chairs to manage the membership renewal process in the most efficient way, with the support of the systems provided by the Secretariat as described in this note. Please see the proposed amendment in Table 2.

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*You are receiving this message because, according to our database, you are the IUCN focal point for your organisation (Primary contact, Additional Primary contact, Head of Organisation and/or Authorized vote holder). Please let us know if this is incorrect and we will update our records accordingly.*

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

20th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

*Agenda Item GCC20/1.3*

# Criteria for the qualities required for the elected positions in Council

Origin: Secretary to Council

REQUIRED ACTION

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to consider the present document and make a recommendation to Council for approval of:

- The qualifications required for the elected positions;
- The IUCN Council's Guidance for Election Candidates;
- Eligibility for nomination to Council for members of Council and members of the Secretariat staff;

for the purpose of attaching these documents to the Call for nominations.

## Background

1. In 2011 and again in 2015, the IUCN Council approved the qualifications required (also called "profiles") for the elected positions of President, Treasurer and Commission Chairs as required by Regulation 31. At the same time, Council also approved such qualifications for Regional Councillors.

   These profiles were subsequently attached to the call for nominations which the Director General distributed to all IUCN Members and to the members of the Commissions as far as the call for nominations for Commission Chairs was concerned, in accordance with Regulations 30 and 37.

   A copy of the Director General's letters of 6 November 2015 (one for each elected position) is attached hereafter as background information (Annex 7).

2. Also attached to the call for nominations were the documents *"IUCN Council's Guidance for [2012][2016] Election Candidates"* which candidates were required to sign (through the nominations form), and *"Eligibility for nomination to Council for members of Council and members of the Secretariat staff"* which had both been approved by the Council in, respectively, 2011 and 2015.

3. The Call for nominations for the 2012 elections was issued on 12 August 2011 with a deadline of 16 January 2012. The Call for nominations for the 2016 elections was issued on 6 November 2015 with a deadline of 12 February 2016.

4. According to Regulations 30 and 35, all proposals for persons to be nominated for President, Treasurer and Chair of a Commission shall be submitted to the Election Officer who will transmit all nominations that meet the requirements, to the IUCN Council's Nominations Committee following the deadline for nominations.

   The Nominations Committee was established in May 2011 for the 2012 elections and in January 2016 (for the 2016 elections). The main task of the Nominations Committee is to assess the nominations for President, Treasurer and Commission Chairs against the profiles, including interviewing candidates where required, and make a shortlist with recommendations to Council. This task is to be carried out following the deadline for nominations.

5. According to Regulations 37 and 40 all nominations for Regional Councillor shall also be submitted to the Election Officer who will validate the nominations meeting the

requirements and authorize their immediate publication in the Union Portal visible to all IUCN Members.

**The profiles for elected positions**

6. Attached hereafter are the profiles as approved by Council in 2015, with some minimal adjustments, such as dates, for the following positions:
   a. President (Annex 1)
   b. Treasurer (Annex 2)
   c. Commission Chair (Annex 3)
   d. Regional Councillor (Annex 4)

6bis. In light of the various discussions held in connection with the governance improvements (Council document C/96/GCC20/1.1), specifically point B.1 [*i.e. "Modify the terminology of the Statutes to make it clear – and avoid any possible confusion – that: 1) "Regional Councillors" have, in the first place, global responsibilities; 2) the Chairs of the Commissions are full members of the Council and 3) Article 62 of the Statutes applies to all Council members"*)], the Legal Adviser recommends that the GCC considers modifying the profiles for the elected positions to reflect the understanding that:

(i) all members of Council, independently of their categories (i.e. President, Treasurer, Commission Chairs and Regional Councillors; noting that the Appointed Councillors do not have specific profiles) are Council members and that

(ii) all Council members have a duty to serve first and foremost the global interests and well-being of IUCN when fulfilling the responsibilities and role of Council as specified in Article 37 and performing the specific functions under Article 46 of the Statutes (as already specified in point 3. (i) of the profile for Regional Councillors).

Concerning the latter, the Legal Adviser suggests dividing the profiles for the elected positions into two sections regarding roles and responsibilities, one specifying the general role of Council members, applicable to all Council members (which could be called "General role and responsibilities of Council Members") and one defining the specific functions of the position (e.g. regional functions with regard to IUCN Members for Regional Councillors, functions of the Commission Chair regarding his/her respective Commission, functions of the Treasurer regarding finances of IUCN - which could be called "Specific role and responsibilities of …").

7. Attached, for information, as Annex 2b is also the document "Responsibilities and qualifications of the Treasurer of IUCN" approved by the Bureau (B/73/1) in November 2017 following the resignation of Patrick de Heney, specifying that it was adopted *"for the purpose of guiding the process of filling the present vacancy of the Treasurer"* (Summary Minutes of the 73rd Bureau meeting, p.2).

8. With the purpose of providing the IUCN Members with real democratic choice and of demonstrating that elected Councillors have a global role in governing the affairs of the Union as opposed to representing regional interests, the Council requested in April 2016 that the next "Call for nominations" (for the elections at the 2020 Congress) provides guidance to IUCN Members encouraging them to nominate for each Region at least one more candidate than the number of seats allocated for the Region concerned in Article 39 of the Statutes. (Extract of Council decision C/88/7 Annex 2 – April 2016)

**IUCN Council's Guidance for 2020 Election Candidates**

9. Attached hereafter as Annex 5 is the document "IUCN Council's Guidance for 2020 Election Candidates" as approved by Council in 2015, with some minimal adjustments such as dates.

**Eligibility for nomination to Council for members of Council and members of the Secretariat staff**

10. Attached hereafter as Annex 6 is the document "Eligibility for nomination to Council for members of Council and members of the Secretariat staff" as approved by Council in 2015, with some minimal adjustments such as dates.

**Launch of the Call for nominations**

11. It is proposed in this document that the Director General sends the Call for nominations to all IUCN Members before the first Regional Conservation Forum which will be held in mid-May 2019 so that IUCN Members are aware of the qualifications required and the process, when they discuss the nominations and elections during the RCF. This will be significantly earlier than on any previous occasions. Nota also that the absolute last moment for issuing the Call for nominations will be nine months prior to Congress as provided by Regulation 37, i.e. 10 September 2019.

**Deadline for nominations**

12. Finally, according to Regulations 35 and 38, the deadline shall be established by Council, on a recommendation from the Congress Preparatory Committee (CPC) as per its Terms of Reference approved by Council in October 2018.

13. For information: the proposal made to the Congress Preparatory Committee (CPC) is to set 10 December 2019 as deadline for nominations, for the following reasons:

    a. It allows sufficient time (twice as much as in 2016) for the Nominations Committee to evaluate the proposals for President, Treasurer and Commission Chairs and make a proposal for Council's consideration at its 98th meeting (8-11 February 2020);
    b. It allows sufficient time for Members, following the last Regional Conservation Forum, to prepare and submit their nominations;
    c. It contributes to simplifying the timeline for Congress processes for IUCN Members as 10 December 2019 is also the deadline for Member proposals to amend the Statutes (Article 104 of the Statutes) and for Member proposals regarding the Commission mandates (Regulation 70), while it also marks the beginning of the online discussion of motions.

**Establishment of Council's Nominations Committee**

14. As explained in GCC document GCC15/1 dated 13 September 2018 about the Committees and Election Officer of the 2020 Congress and Council committees involved with preparations for the 2020 Congress (which is attached as Annex 2 to Bureau document B/75/5), the Nominations Committee should be established at the latest during the 97th meeting of Council in October 2019.

IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

# THE PRESIDENT OF IUCN
# ELECTION, ROLE AND FUNCTION

(Approved by the IUCN Council at its ~~85th~~ Meeting, ~~May 2015~~, decision C/~~85/8~~)

1. Election

The President of IUCN is elected by the World Conservation Congress. IUCN Regulation 32 provides the following guidance:

"Not more than two nominations for President and for Treasurer shall be made by the Council after considering the proposals made by Members in Categories A, B and ~~B~~C. Nominations for President may also be made directly by Members as provided for in the Statutes, provided that such nomination is received by the Director General not less than ~~sixty days~~two months prior to the opening of the session of the World Congress."

2. Term of Office

The term of office of the President extends from the close of the World Conservation Congress at which the President is elected to the close of the next ordinary session of the Congress.[1] (Statutes, Article 41)

The President, as well as any other member of the Council, shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. (Statutes, Article 42)

3. Responsibilities of the President

(a) To preside over the work of the World Conservation Congress and of the Council.

(b) To work with all members of Council and the Director General to make the World Conservation Congress and Council as effective as possible.

(c) In consultation with the Chairs of Council Committees, to guide the Director General on the issues to be brought before Council, and where appropriate, to approve the papers to be laid before Council before these are circulated to the members.

(d) To advise the Director General, on behalf of the Council, on how the policies endorsed or defined by the Council should be implemented between sessions of the World Conservation Congress.

(e) To contribute prestige and influence to enhance the high regard in which the Union is held in the international arena and to facilitate its access to governments and international organizations at the highest level.

(f) To represent the Union at meetings of persons of similar status, and to undertake such other representational tasks as are most appropriate; representational duties being divided between the President and Director General in a fashion most convenient to them both.

[1] Article 24 of the Statutes provides that the World Congress shall meet in ordinary session every fourth year and therefore the duration of the term of office is approximately four years.

4. Qualifications

The IUCN Council has agreed on the following criteria to guide the Council Nominations Committee:

(a) Nominations should take into account the background of the Director General and reflect the diversity of IUCN.

(b) The President should be:

(i) an individual with a significant record of interests and activities strongly supportive of the Mission and objectives of IUCN

(ii) of international profile, with a network that enables access to high level officials

(iii) committed to conservation and sustainable development

(iv) an excellent ambassador for the Union

(v) an accomplished speaker

(vi) a competent chair for meetings

(vii) an individual with leadership qualities

(viii) able to devote substantial time to the Union

(ix) capable of working in English and if possible, at least one of the other official languages of IUCN

(c) Gender equity should be taken into consideration in presenting candidates.

5. Expenses

The Presidency of IUCN is a voluntary position. IUCN covers the cost of travel and subsistence for meetings of the Council and will cover the expenses incurred by the President when undertaking special missions for the Union agreed as a part of the Union's programme of action. IUCN may also contribute to office support for the President, according to a budget agreed with the Director General and Council.

6. Additional Reference Material

The IUCN Council Handbook and Performance Tools prepared and approved by Council, provide guidance on the role and responsibilities of Council, the composition and structure of Council and the role of the President, Vice Presidents and the Director General. Prospective candidates are invited to consult the IUCN Council Handbook as well as the IUCN Statutes and Regulations.

IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

# THE TREASURER OF IUCN
# ELECTION, ROLE AND FUNCTION

(Approved by the IUCN Council at its ~~85th~~ Meeting, ~~May 2015~~, decision C/~~85/8~~)

1. Election

The Treasurer of IUCN is elected by the World Conservation Congress. Regulation 32 provides the following guidance:

"Not more than two nominations for President and for Treasurer shall be made by the Council after considering the proposals made by M~~m~~embers in Categories A, B and ~~B~~C."

2. Term of Office

The term of office of the Treasurer extends from the close of the World Conservation Congress at which the Treasurer is elected to the close of the next ordinary session of the Congress.[1] (Statutes, Article 41)

The Treasurer, as well as any other member of the Council, shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. (Statutes, Article 42)

3. Responsibilities of the Treasurer

(a) To contribute to the overall work of the Council in ensuring the efficient governance of the Union in between sessions of the World Conservation Congress.

(b) To submit to each ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress, a report, prepared together with the Director General, on the consolidated accounts of IUCN for the intersessional period, together with the auditors' reports for the relevant years.

(c) To review and provide comments to the World Conservation Congress on the IUCN Programme for the next intersessional period together with the related estimates of income and expenditure.

(d) To maintain an overview, on behalf of the IUCN Council, of the financial situation of the Union in between sessions of the World Conservation Congress and to approve for submission to Council, any adjustments to the approved intersessional financial plan.

(e) To advise the Director General, as appropriate, on financial matters relating to the implementation of the IUCN Programme and on fundraising in general.

[1] Article 24 of the Statutes provides that the World Congress shall meet in ordinary session every fourth year and therefore the duration of the term of office is approximately four years.

4. Qualifications

The IUCN Council has agreed on the following criteria to guide the Council Nominations Committee:

The IUCN Treasurer should:

(i) have impeccable financial management credentials
(ii) be knowledgeable about international organizations
(iii) be knowledgeable about Swiss financial practices and preferably be based in Switzerland
(iv) have time available to devote to the Union and overseeing its financial management
(v) have investment expertise
(vi) be able to help with fundraising
(vii) have the capacity to work in English and if possible, at least one of the other official languages of IUCN

Gender equity should be taken into consideration in presenting candidates

5. Expenses

The position of Treasurer of IUCN is a voluntary position. However, IUCN covers the cost of travel and subsistence for meetings of the Council and any expenses incurred in the execution of the Treasurer's duties for the Union, in accordance with the standards approved for Councillors.

6. Additional Reference Material

The IUCN Council Handbook and Performance Tools prepared and approved by Council, provide guidance on the role and responsibilities of Council, the composition and structure of Council and the role of the President, Vice Presidents and the Director General. Prospective candidates are invited to consult the IUCN Council Handbook, the Code of Conduct for IUCN Councillors as well as the IUCN Statutes and Regulations.

IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

# RESPONSIBILITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TREASURER OF IUCN

(73rd Meeting of the Bureau of the IUCN Council, 18 November 2017, decision B/73/1)

Introduction

The Treasurer of IUCN is elected by the World Conservation Congress, based on a nomination by the Council after considering the proposals made by members in Categories A, B and C.

The term of office of the Treasurer extends from the close of the World Conservation Congress at which the Treasurer is elected to the close of the next ordinary session of the Congress, i.e. approximately four years. The Treasurer, as well as any other member of the Council, shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. The time served to fill the balance of the term of a Council member following a vacancy occurring in Council, shall not be counted.

The Council may fill a vacancy for Treasurer that may occur, for the balance of the term concerned.

The position of Treasurer of IUCN is a voluntary position.

The responsibilities and qualifications hereafter are based on the profile of the Treasurer approved by the IUCN Council at its 85th Meeting (May 2015) and revised by the Bureau at its 73rd Meeting (November 2017).

1. Responsibilities of the Treasurer

(a) To contribute to the overall work of the Council in ensuring the efficient and effective governance of the Union in between sessions of the World Conservation Congress.

(b) To submit to each ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress, a report, prepared together with the Director General, on the consolidated accounts of IUCN for the intersessional period, together with the auditors' reports for the relevant years.

(c) To review and provide comments to the World Conservation Congress on the IUCN Programme for the next intersessional period together with the related estimates of income and expenditure.

(d) To maintain an overview, on behalf of the IUCN Council, of the financial situation of the Union in between sessions of the World Conservation Congress and to approve for submission to Council, any adjustments to the approved intersessional financial plan.

(e) To advise the Director General, as appropriate, on financial matters relating to the implementation of the IUCN Programme and on fundraising in general.

2. Qualifications

The IUCN Council has agreed on the following criteria to guide the Council's Search Committee:

The IUCN Treasurer must:

(i) as a member of Council, be committed to the statutory role and duties of the Council;
(ii) have a good background in finance, accounting and treasure management;
(iii) be well versed in the finance / accounting / investment and fundraising of large international entities at senior levels;
(iv) have the capacity to work in English and if possible, at least one of the other official languages of IUCN;
(v) have time available to devote to the Union and overseeing its financial management;

and desirably:

(vi) have experience in a large entity at regional / national level, specifically in areas of policy and strategy;
(vii) be familiar with Swiss financial practices and provide financial and budgetary oversight, aided by the Secretariat on the technical aspects of Swiss law and policies;
(viii) have strong interpersonal skills and the ability to work with diverse cultures.

Gender equity and regional diversity should be taken into consideration in selecting candidates.

IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

# IUCN COMMISSION CHAIRS
# ELECTION, ROLE AND FUNCTION

(Approved by the IUCN Council at its ~~85th~~ Meeting, ~~May 2015~~, decision C/~~85/8~~)

1. Election

The Chairs of the IUCN Commissions are elected by the World Conservation Congress. Regulation 34 to the IUCN Statutes provides the following guidance:

"Nominations for election to the office of Chair of each Commission shall be made to each ordinary session of the World Congress by the Council after considering proposals made by Members in Categories A, B and ~~B~~C, and by the members of that Commission. The nominations shall take into account the need to ensure that the holders of these offices are of the highest professional calibre and, as a whole, come from a diverse range of Regions."

2. Terms of Office

The terms of office of the Chairs of Commissions extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress.[1] (Statutes, 41)

The Chairs of Commissions, as well as any other member of the Council, shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. (Statutes, 42)[2]

3. Responsibilities of Commission Chairs

(a) To provide creative, dynamic and visionary leadership for the activities of the Commission to enable it to fulfill its Mission as defined in the mandate adopted by the World Conservation Congress and contribute its part of the IUCN Programme.

(b) To serve as the lead representative for the Union in the substantive field of expertise of the Commission.

(c) To maintain and motivate a network of Commission members and be responsive to their inquiries and concerns.

(d) To ensure the work of the Commission is well organized and effectively managed.

(e) Within the preceding, to ensure that the Commission works closely with the other IUCN Commissions, IUCN's membership, its National and Regional Committees and the Union's other components to further the objectives of IUCN and its integrated programme.

[1] Article 24 of the Statutes provides that the World Congress shall meet in ordinary session every fourth year and therefore the duration of the term of office is approximately four years.

[2] Article 42 of the IUCN Statutes: "Members of the Council shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. For the purpose of this Article, the time served to fill the balance of the term of a Council member following a vacancy occurring in Council, shall not be counted."

(f) To raise financial resources, supplementary to the budget of the Union's Secretariat for the activities of the Commission, in close coordination with the Strategic Partnerships Unit, the Regional Programmes and other thematic programmes of the Secretariat.

(g) To represent the Commission at national and international fora directly related to the implementation of the Commission's programme of activities.

(h) To propose to Council, a candidate for appointment as Deputy Chair of the Commission and candidates for membership of the Commission Steering Committee.

(i) Be responsible for the appointment or re-appointment of the members of the Commission and the assessment of their performance.

(j) To ensure effective and accountable management of all Commission funds and appropriate reporting to Council.

(k) To present a written report at each ordinary or extraordinary session of the World Congress and each year to the Council.

(l) To participate as a member of Council, providing guidance on the overall development and implementation of the Union's policies and programmes for the period between sessions of the World Conservation Congress and fulfilling the functions of the IUCN Council as outlined in Article 46 of the Statutes.

4. Qualifications

The Council has agreed on the following criteria to guide the Council Nominations Committee:

Commission Chairs should have the following attributes:

(a) outstanding, widely respected expert within the work of the Commission

(b) time available for the full discharge of the Commission Chair's duties as defined in Section 3 above

(c) if possible, institutional support for the discharge of the Commission Chair's duties

(d) good knowledge of IUCN

(e) network of contacts around the world and networking skills

(f) practical experience within the work of the Commission

(g) ability to work across cultures, disciplines, north-south

(h) leadership qualities - able to give vision, sense of direction and inspiration

(i) effective chair of meetings

(j) strategic planning and organizational management skills

(k) good communicator

(l) experience with the concerned Commission

(m) capacity to work in English and at least one of the other official languages

5. Secretariat support for the work of the Commission

Commission Chairs may expect to receive from the Secretariat, reasonable support for the work of their Commission in accordance with IUCN Regulation 81.

6. Expenses

The position of Commission Chair is a voluntary position. Commission Chairs may claim reimbursement of their travel expenses within the framework of the financial support provided by the Secretariat to the Commission and in accordance with the Council's Policy on the Reimbursement of Travel Expenses to IUCN Councillors (~~Annex III to~~ Council Handbook).

7. Additional Reference Material

The IUCN Council Handbook and Performance Tools prepared and approved by Council, provide guidance on the role and responsibilities of Council, the composition and structure of Council and the role of the President, Vice Presidents and the Director General. Prospective candidates are invited to consult the IUCN Council Handbook as well as the IUCN Statutes and Regulations.

IUCN, INTERNATION UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

# THE REGIONAL COUNCILLORS OF IUCN
# ELECTION, ROLE, FUNCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

(Approved by the IUCN Council at its ~~85th~~ Meeting, ~~May 2015~~, decision C/~~85/8~~)

1. Election

The IUCN Regional Councillors are elected by the World Conservation Congress following the provisions of the IUCN Statutes, Article 39 and the IUCN Regulations 36 to 40. There shall be twenty-eight Regional Councillors. The number of elected Councillors for each Region shall be as follows: four (4) for Africa; four (4) for Meso and South America; three (3) for North America and the Caribbean; five (5) for South and East Asia; three (3) for West Asia; three (3) for Oceania; three (3) from West Europe, and three (3) from East Europe, North and Central Asia.

2. Terms of Office

The terms of office of the Regional Councillors shall extend from the close of the ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress at which they are elected, until the close of the next ordinary session of the World Conservation Congress.[1] (Statutes, Article 41)

The Regional Councillors, as well as any other member of the Council, shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. (Statutes, Article 42)

3. Role of Regional Councillors

(i) As members of Council, Regional Councillors serve first and foremost the global interests and well-being of IUCN, fulfilling the functions of the IUCN Council as outlined in the IUCN Statutes, Articles 37 and 46 and providing guidance on the overall development and implementation of the Union's world-wide policies and programmes in the period between sessions of the World Conservation Congress;

(ii) Within the above parameters, Regional Councillors provide input to the Council on the interests, priorities and needs of the IUCN Members in the Regions;

(iii) Regional Councillors act as IUCN's ambassadors, working with the President and Director General to advance the interests and Mission of the Union and to promote its services within the Region;

(iv) Regional Councillors serve as key contact points in the Region to facilitate the work of the Director General and Secretariat, members of Commissions and IUCN Members;

(v) Working actively with IUCN Regional and National Committees, IUCN Regional Offices and Members, Regional Councillors assist in promoting the work of the Union.

4. Functions of Regional Councillors

(i) Assisting the Director General and the Secretariat in evaluating advice from, and working with, the membership in the Region;

(ii) Reporting to Members on Council deliberations;

[1] Article 24 of the Statutes provides that the World Congress shall meet in ordinary session every fourth year and therefore the duration of the term of office is approximately four years.

(iii) Consulting the membership on issues to be discussed in the Council and conveying their opinions to Council;

(iv) Developing and maintaining regular contact with the IUCN Members in the Region, individually and through the Regional and National Committees, to keep them informed on the work of IUCN globally and in the Region;

(v) Participating in meetings of IUCN National and/or Regional Committees, other regional fora and gatherings of Members from the Region;

(vi) Promoting the Mission of the Union, fostering public awareness, and encouraging development of the membership in the Region;

(vii) Facilitating communications between members of IUCN Commissions in the Region and IUCN Members and Offices;

(viii) Maintaining regular contact with their IUCN Regional and Country Offices and their designated Secretariat Focal Point within the Region;

(ix) Identifying persons and organizations within the Region who could contribute to the work of the Union;

(x) Responding to correspondence and requests for advice from IUCN Members, regional Commission representatives and members of the IUCN Secretariat;

(xi) Representing IUCN at national and international meetings;

(xii) Assisting in fundraising for IUCN, both globally and within the region.

5. Qualifications and Requirements for the Post

The electoral process for Council should aim to attract the best, high calibre candidates available and to ensure that nominees know the nature of their commitment. It should also contribute to preserving roughly the balance on Council in respect of (i) governmental/non-governmental, (ii) developing country/developed country, (iii) gender and (iv) private sector representation.

Criteria

(i) Outstanding, widely respected individuals;

(ii) Experience working at international level;

(iii) Capacity for guiding development of the Union's policies between sessions of the World Conservation Congress;

(iv) Ability to contribute to the direction of IUCN and determination of its priorities;

(v) Previous governance experience from large governmental or non-governmental organizations:

(vi) Commitment to conservation, equity and justice;

(vii) Have a global view of the Union;

(viii) Understanding of sustainable development;

(ix) Capacity to work in English.

Requirements

(i) Avoid conflict of interest situations;

(ii) Serve in a personal capacity and not as a representative of member organization or interest groups;

(iii) Commitment of time (1 to 2 Council meetings per year, preparation, participation in Committees and Task Forces, regional duties and communications with Members as detailed under Section 4 above – at least three weeks of work per year).

Desirable

(i) Support at institutional/employment base

(ii) Experience from international networking

(iii) Capacity to work in one of IUCN's other official languages (French and Spanish)

(iv) Prior IUCN involvement

6. Expenses

The position of Regional Councillor is a voluntary position. Regional Councillors may claim reimbursement of their travel expenses in accordance with the Council's Policy on the Reimbursement of Travel Expenses to IUCN Councillors (~~Annex III to~~ Council Handbook).

7. Additional Reference Material

The IUCN Council Handbook and Performance Tools prepared and approved by Council, provide guidance on the role and responsibilities of Council, the composition and structure of Council and the role of the President, Vice Presidents and the Director General. Prospective candidates are invited to consult the IUCN Council Handbook as well as the IUCN Statutes and Regulations.

IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

**IUCN Council's Guidance for 20~~16~~20 Election Candidates**

(Approved by decision C/76/40 of the 76th Meeting of the IUCN Council, May 2011 and, with minor adjustments of dates and references, by decision C/85/8 of the 85th Meeting of the IUCN Council, May 2015)

IUCN seeks to attract candidates with the necessary competencies, profile and ability to represent the interests of the Union in order to provide effective governance between sessions of the World Conservation Congress.

Council members have a fundamental obligation to serve IUCN with diligence and integrity. This obligation needs to extend to candidates for election to the offices of IUCN to ensure good governance practices in the elections process. The following guidance is intended to serve this purpose.

1. In undertaking their election campaign activities, candidates are to conduct themselves with integrity and with respect and fairness towards the opposition candidates and their colleagues.

2, In their campaigning activities, candidates are encouraged to demonstrate restraint in respect of the resources they use and allocate available resources in the first place to conservation purposes. Candidates should prefer to communicate about their candidacy by electronic means instead of postage or printed materials. They shall also care not to abuse their addressees' mail boxes.

3. In conducting their election campaign activities, candidates are to refrain from making untruthful representations about their qualifications and/or their opponents' qualifications for the office sought.

4. Candidates must avoid taking advantage of functions, trips, events and activities that he/she may be carrying out on behalf of IUCN directly for the purpose of enhancing his/her chances to be elected. This relates in particular to incumbent Council members or members of staff nominated for a Council position in the use of resources that may have been placed at his/her disposal for the purpose of carrying out those functions or activities.

5. All campaign activities are to end on the date and time which the Congress Steering Committee will establish and announce during the 2016 Congress, in order to allow for a voting process that is fair, smooth, and free of any manipulative activity, real or perceived. In particular, candidates shall refrain from arranging or endorsing the dissemination on their behalf of any flyers or other campaign support information or materials following the closing date and time for campaign activities.[1]

6. A member of Council who intends to present his/her candidacy for the office of President will inform Council at the latest during the meeting of the IUCN Council referred to in Regulation 30 which considers the nominations. (In the ~~20012-~~2016-2020 inter sessional period, this will be the ~~88~~98th meeting of the IUCN Council[2])

[1] Date to be established, taking into consideration that campaigning (a) must be allowed up to a certain date at the Congress venue in order for candidates to have the opportunity to meet with and get known by Members, but (b) must come to a halt at least on the eve – e.g., midnight – of election day, in order to allow for a voting process that is fair, smooth, and free of any activity that is – or may be perceived to be – unfair to other candidates.

[2] The ~~89~~8th Meeting of the IUCN Council is scheduled for ~~10 to 13 April 2016~~8 to 11 February 2020.

7. Candidates who are a member of the IUCN staff will notify the Director General of his/her intention to run for Council office before the deadline for nominations[3]. As a position on the IUCN Council is incompatible with a position in the IUCN Secretariat, the staff member's notification will include the resignation from his/her position with the Secretariat, should he/she effectively be nominated, with the effective date of termination of the employment contract to be determined by the Nominations Committee of Council in consultation with the Director General.[4]

8. Candidates undertake to observe and uphold a free and fair process in their participation in all phases of the nominations and election process.

9. This Guidance is issued and shall be interpreted pursuant to Council's procedure on "Eligibility for Nomination to Council for Members of Council and Members of Secretariat Staff."[5]

[3] Deadline for nominations is ~~12 February 2016~~ (to be determined) at noon GMT/UTC (decision C/~~85/9~~ of the ~~85th~~ meeting of the IUCN Council, ~~May 2015~~).
[4] Members of the IUCN Secretariat staff are referred to the Staff Regulations for more detailed procedures.
[5] Approved by decision C/~~85/8 (Annex 5)~~ of the ~~85th~~ Meeting of the IUCN Council (~~May 2015~~).

# ELIGIBILITY FOR NOMINATION TO COUNCIL
# FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT STAFF

(Approved by the IUCN Council at its 76th Meeting in May 2011, Decision C/76/40, and endorsed by the IUCN Council at its 85th Meeting, May 2015, Decision C/85/8)

## A. Introduction

In view of issues that arose during the quadrennium that ended with the 2008 Barcelona Congress, and in order to address those issues and otherwise contribute to the integrity, effectiveness and efficiency of the nominations and election process (the "election process" or "process"), the following process has been developed for issue by Council, addressed to various persons and functions involved in that process, including at least the following:

- The Nominations Committee of Council
- The prospective and actual candidates
- The Director General
- All candidates in the election process

## B. Eligibility for Council functions

1. Eligibility of Secretariat staff members for Council office:

   a. The staff member will notify the Director General of his/her intention to run for Council office [the timeline of such notification to be set, but to fall at least within the statutory nominations timeline requirements[1]]. That notification will include the staff member's resignation from his/her position with the Secretariat should they be successful in their nomination.

   b. The Director General will as soon as possible transmit to the Nominations Committee the staff member's notification of intention to run for Council, including the possible resignation from the Secretariat staff position. In this transmittal, the DG will set forth the proposed terms and conditions for the continued employment of the staff member up to the effective date of resignation, which the Director General will tentatively agree with the staff member and other relevant staff and then include in the transmittal to the Nominations Committee.

   c. The effective date of that resignation will, as soon as possible, be determined by the Nominations Committee in cooperation with the DG taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances in each case.

2. Eligibility of members of Council (other than the current President) for the office of President

   a. A member of Council who intends to present his/her candidacy for the office of President will notify the Nominations Committee in writing of such intention before notifying any other members, Councillors or Secretariat member and at the latest during the meeting of the IUCN Council referred to in Regulation 30, which decides on the nominations to be put forward to Congress (in the intersessional period ~~2012-~~2016-2020 this will be the ~~87~~98th Meeting of

[1] By decision C/~~85/9~~, Council established the deadline for nominations at ~~12 February 2016~~ (to be determined).

Council to be held in February~~April~~ 20~~16~~20). Such a member of Council will also be expected to:

i. Disclose in writing to the Congress Nominations Committee any actual or potential conflict of interest to which his/her candidacy might give rise.

ii. Avoid taking unfair advantage of functions and activities that he/she may be carrying out on behalf of Council or any other component of IUCN, including the use of resources that may have been placed at his/her disposal for the purpose of carrying out those functions or activities, directly for the purpose of enhancing his/her chances of prevailing over the opponent(s).

## C. Guidance for candidates during the nomination and election campaign process

Appendix A[2] provides a Guidance document for candidates which will form part of the nomination papers and which shall be signed by each candidate as a requisite step for his/her nomination.

[2] See Annex 4 to Council decision C/85/8 approved by the IUCN Council at its 85th Meeting, May 2015 (see Annex 5 to C/96/GCC19/1.3 for consideration of GCC/Council).

IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel. +41 22 999 0000
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN**
**IN CATEGORIES A AND B**

6 November 2015

Dear Member,

## Election of the IUCN President

We have pleasure in inviting voting Members of IUCN to suggest candidates for the Presidency of the Union. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 32 to the IUCN Statutes, proposals put forward by Members will be considered by the IUCN Council at its meeting on 11-13 April 2016. The Council will then make nominations for the election of the President to be held at the World Conservation Congress (Hawai'i, United States, 1-10 September 2016). To guide Members in suggesting suitable nominees, brief background details on the role and function of the IUCN President including required qualifications approved by Council, are attached to this letter. The IUCN Statutes and Regulations may be consulted at the following address: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/statutes_en.pdf.

Regulation 33 to the IUCN Statutes calls upon the IUCN Council to ensure that the nominations made to the Congress of candidates for President, take account of the background of the current Director General and reflect the diversity of IUCN.

Mr. ZHANG Xinsheng, China, was elected President by the World Conservation Congress in Jeju, Republic of Korea, in September 2012. Under the Statutes, Mr. ZHANG is eligible to stand for re-election and has indicated his willingness to stand for election to a second term if so nominated.

According to Regulation 30 revised by Council at its 85th and 86th Meetings, respectively, "Proposals for persons to be nominated as President shall be made by Members eligible to vote representing at least 1% of the global membership of IUCN". To date the membership of IUCN comprises 1311 Members, which means that a nomination for President must be submitted by at least 14 IUCN Members eligible to vote. Membership figures may be found on the IUCN website:
http://www.iucn.org/about/union/members/who_members/.

When submitting proposals for the Presidency of IUCN, Members are kindly requested to ensure that their nomination is accompanied by a statement from their nominee confirming willingness to serve if elected and a complete *curriculum vitae*. Nominations should be sent to the Election Officer, Justice Michael D. Wilson, by email to the following specifically designated email address **nominations@iucn.org** or by fax or letter to the IUCN Headquarters, 28 rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland (Fax. +41 22 999 0002) to arrive not later than 12 February 2016 at noon GMT/UTC.

Concerned to see good governance practices applied during the elections process, the IUCN Council has approved the 'Guidance for 2016 Election Candidates' requiring all candidates to sign the Guidance as proof of their commitment to observe the conduct and principles described in the Guidance during their election campaign activities. A copy of the Guidance is attached hereafter. Please note that the candidates selected by Council, will be requested to sign the Guidance.

It should be noted that under Article 27 of the Statutes and Regulation 32, nominations for President may also be made by forty voting Members from at least three statutory Regions provided that such nomination is received by the Director General not less than two months prior to the opening of the World Conservation Congress.

The President elected at the World Conservation Congress will serve from the close of the Congress on 10 September 2016 until the close of the 2020 World Conservation Congress (a period of approximately four years).

Please take note that in order to submit nominations, Members must have paid their membership dues up to and including 2015. Article 13(a) of the IUCN Statutes indicates that “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.”

We very much appreciate your attention to this important aspect of the governance of the Union.

Yours sincerely,

Inger Andersen
Director General

Encl.

IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

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Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN**
**IN CATEGORIES A AND B**

6 November 2015

Dear IUCN Member,

## Election of the IUCN Treasurer

We have pleasure in inviting voting Members of IUCN to suggest candidates for the position of Treasurer of the Union. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 32 to the IUCN Statutes, proposals put forward by Members will be considered by the IUCN Council at its meeting on 11-13 April 2016. The Council will then make nominations for the election of the Treasurer to be held at the World Conservation Congress (Hawai'i, United States, 1-10 September 2016). To guide Members in suggesting suitable nominees, brief background details on the role and function of the IUCN Treasurer, including required qualifications approved by Council, are attached to this letter. The IUCN Statutes and Regulations may be consulted at the following address: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/statutes_en.pdf

Mr Patrick de Heney, Switzerland/UK, was elected Treasurer by the World Conservation Congress, held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, in September 2012. Under the Statutes, Mr de Heney is eligible for re-election and is willing to stand for election to a second term if so nominated.

Members are hereby invited to send in their nominations to the Election Officer, Justice Michael D. Wilson, by email to the following specifically designated email address **nominations@iucn.org** or by fax or letter to the IUCN Headquarters, 28 Rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland (Fax +41 22 999 0002) to arrive not later than 12 February 2016 at noon GMT/UTC,. Please ensure that your nomination is accompanied by a statement from your candidate confirming willingness to serve if elected and a *curriculum vitae*.

Concerned to see good governance practices applied during the elections process, the IUCN Council has approved the 'Guidance for 2016 Election Candidates' requiring all candidates to sign the Guidance as proof of their commitment to observe the conduct and principles described in the Guidance during their election campaign activities. A copy of the Guidance is attached hereafter. Please note that the candidates selected by Council, will be requested to sign the Guidance.

The Treasurer elected at the World Conservation Congress will serve from the close of the Congress on 10 September 2016 until the close of the 2020 World Conservation Congress (a period of approximately four years).

Please take note that in order to submit nominations, Members must have paid their membership dues up to and including 2015. Article 13(a) of the IUCN Statutes indicates that "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."

We very much appreciate your attention to this important aspect of the governance of the Union.

Yours sincerely,

Inger Andersen
Director General

Encl.

IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN**
**IN CATEGORIES A AND B**

6 November 2015

Dear IUCN Member,

## Election of Chairs of IUCN Commissions

We have pleasure in inviting voting Members of IUCN to suggest candidates for election as Chairs of IUCN Commissions. The Statutes of IUCN (Part V, Article 27) provide that the Chairs of IUCN Commissions shall be elected by the World Conservation Congress on the nomination of the Council. Regulation 34 to the Statutes further provides that nominations of candidates for the Chairs of each Commission shall be made by the Council after considering proposals made by the IUCN Members in Categories A and B, and by the members of that Commission. The proposals put forward by IUCN Members and Commission members will be considered by the Council at its meeting on 11-13 April 2016. The IUCN Statutes and Regulations may be consulted at the following address: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/statutes_en.pdf

When considering possible candidates for the position of Chair of a Commission, IUCN Members are asked to keep in mind that the individual concerned must not only have the relevant professional expertise, but also the time, personal commitment and if at all possible, institutional support to make it possible to carry out the demanding duties of a Commission Chair. Creative leadership, vision and dynamism are important qualities for a potential Commission Chair if the voluntary networks concerned are to be motivated and able to contribute to implementing the Mission of the Union.

The Council has identified a series of desired qualifications for Commission Chairs. The list of criteria for the position of Commission Chair is included in the attached document for reference.

May we also remind you of the statutory requirement to ensure geographical balance among Commission Chairs and that not more than two Chairs may be from any one State. Consideration should also be given to establishing a gender balance among IUCN's Commission Chairs.

The Chairs of Commissions elected at the World Conservation Congress (Hawai'i, United States, 1-10 September 2016) will serve from the close of the 2016 Congress until the close of the 2020 World Conservation Congress. In addition to directing the activities of their Commissions, Chairs serve as voting members of the IUCN Council.

In accordance with Part VI, Article 42 of the Statutes, 'Members of the Council shall not hold the same office consecutively for more than two full terms. For the purpose of this Article, the time served to fill the balance of the term of a Council member following a vacancy occurring in Council, shall not be counted'. A list of the Commission Chairs currently in office indicating those who have served more than one term consecutively and those who have served only one term and may be re-elected is given below. May we also draw your attention to the fact that even when the current Chair is eligible for re-election, it is necessary for a new nomination to be made.

Members are invited to send in their proposals to the Election Officer, Justice Michael D. Wilson by email to the following specifically designated email address **nominations@iucn.org** or by letter or fax to the IUCN Headquarters, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland (Fax: +41 22 999 0002) to arrive no later than 12 February 2016 at noon GMT/UTC at the latest. A statement from the potential candidates that they are willing to serve if elected, should accompany your suggestions together with a *curriculum vitae*.

Concerned to see good governance practices applied during the elections process, the IUCN Council has approved the 'Guidance for 2016 Election Candidates' requiring all candidates to sign the Guidance as proof of their commitment to observe the conduct and principles described in the Guidance during their election campaign activities. A copy of the Guidance is attached hereafter. Please note that the candidates selected by Council, will be requested to sign the attached declaration.

Please take note that in order to submit nominations, Members must have paid their membership dues up to and including 2015. Article 13(a) of the IUCN Statutes indicates that "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."

We very much appreciate your attention to this important aspect of the governance of the Union.

Yours sincerely,

Inger Andersen
Director General

Encl.

**LIST OF CURRENT COMMISSION CHAIRS 2012-2016**

| **Commission** | **Current Chair** | **Number of terms served at commencement of the 2016 World Conservation Congress** | **Observations** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystem Management (CEM) | Mr Piet Wit, The Netherlands | 2 terms (2008-2012 and 2012-2016) | Not eligible for re-election |
| Education and Communication (CEC) | Ms Juliane Zeidler, Germany | 1 term (2012-2016) | Eligible and willing to stand for re-election |
| Environmental Law WCEL) | Mr Antonio Benjamin, Brazil | 1 term (2012-2016) | Eligible and willing to stand for re-election |
| Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) | Ms Aroha Mead, New Zealand | 2 terms (2008-2012 and 2012-2016) | Not eligible for re-election |
| Protected Areas (WCPA) | Ms Kathy MacKinnon, UK ([1]) | 0 terms ([2]) | |
| Species Survival (SSC) | Mr Simon Stuart, UK | 2 terms (2008-2012 and 2012-2016) | Not eligible for re-election |

[1] On 19 October 2015, following the resignation of Ernesto Enkerlin Hoeflich, elected Chair of WCPA by the 2012 Congress, the Bureau of the IUCN appointed Ms Kathy MacKinnon as Chair of WCPA for the remainder of the term.
[2] Cf. Article 42 of the IUCN Statutes quoted on page 1 of the present letter.

IUCN
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel. +41 22 999 0000
Fax +41 22 999 0002
www.iucn.org

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN**
**IN CATEGORIES A AND B**

6 November 2015

Dear IUCN Member,

## Election of IUCN Regional Councillors

We have pleasure in inviting voting Members of IUCN to nominate candidates for election as Regional Councillors of IUCN. Articles 37-65 of the IUCN Statutes describe the composition and functions of the Council while IUCN Regulations 45-60 set out the operational procedures. The Statutes and Regulations may be viewed on the IUCN website: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/statutes_en.pdf .

In accordance with Regulation 28(b), the IUCN Council (85th Meeting, May 2015) appointed Justice Michael D. Wilson, United States, as Election Officer for the World Conservation Congress. Nominations should be submitted electronically on the form enclosed herewith as Annex 4 to the Election Officer at **nominations@iucn.org** or by mail or fax to the Election Officer, c/o IUCN Headquarters, 28 Rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland (Fax +41 22 999 0002) **to arrive not later than 12 February 2016 at noon GMT/UTC** and if possible, earlier. The nomination form is also available electronically in Word format on the Union Portal.

In identifying potential candidates, Members will be well aware of the crucial role of the Council in setting strategic direction for the Union, exercising oversight and general control of the performance of the components of the Union and carrying out fiduciary responsibilities on behalf of the membership. Nominees should be individuals able to contribute to providing strategic direction and to the discussion of specific policies, as well as to guiding the finances, programme direction and membership development of the Union.

While an understanding of conservation science is a valuable attribute in a Councillor, candidates should understand that equally important attributes are knowledge of conservation and broader social and economic policy, the running of large organizations, and the ability to substantially influence the policies and practice of conservation and ecologically sustainable development in their region. While each Council member is expected to take a global view of the role of the Union in achieving its mission, it is important that Regional Councillors are also able to bring perspectives from the regions to Council and to promote the work of IUCN in the regions.

Service on the IUCN Council involves preparation for and attendance at IUCN Headquarters for at least one, and generally two meetings in each calendar year, each lasting (with travel) for practically a full week. Simultaneous interpretation in the three official languages is provided for all plenary sessions of the Council. However, Council Committee meetings are normally conducted and documentation provided in English. A working knowledge of English is therefore an important asset to be able to participate fully in Council meetings. Between formal meetings, increasing use is made of electronic communication among Councillors and between Councillors and the Secretariat for discussion and, where required, decision-making. In particular, Council committees and working groups make regular use of online communication tools to hold meetings in preparation of Council meetings. To facilitate their access to information and Council documentation, the Secretariat maintains a section for Council in the secured web based Union Portal. Access to Internet and use of electronic mail is therefore an important asset for members of Council.

In addition, Regional Councillors are involved in an increasing range of activities in their own regions, including active participation in Members' meetings, and the work of Regional and National Committees, and other Members' fora. Members should only nominate candidates who have confirmed their availability and their willingness to give the required time to the business of IUCN and to working with its Members.

Regional Councillors will obviously need the understanding of their employers especially since the service of Councillors is greatly facilitated if they can use their institutional base for modest secretarial facilities and access to means of telecommunications. Where possible, candidates should have access to funding to enable them to attend meetings of the Council. Although funds generously provided by IUCN Members and donors have helped a great deal during the current mandate, IUCN cannot guarantee that travel funds will always be available for this purpose. Priority in the use of such funds as are available is given to Councillors from developing countries.

We ask that in making your proposals you will bear in mind the need for gender balance within the Council, and also for a reasonable balance between candidates from the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

The Regulations provide that nominations for candidates for election as Regional Councillors must be made by five voting Members of IUCN or ten per cent of all such Members in that statutory Region, whichever is lower, in both cases drawn from more than one State (Regulation 38). The number of nominations required for candidates from the different Regions is given in the attachment to the nomination form. All nominations shall be submitted together with an abbreviated *curriculum vitae* for each candidate, supplied by that candidate. Each candidate shall declare in writing a willingness to serve if elected.

Following an amendment to Regulation 40 adopted by the IUCN Council at its 85th and 86th meetings, nominations received for election as Regional Councillors will be published in the Union Portal as and when they are declared by the Election Officer as meeting the requirements established by the Statutes and Regulations. This will not only increase transparency but also better enable the IUCN Members to ensure that a sufficient number of nominations is made for each region and gender balance and other requirements are satisfied before the deadline for receipt of nominations.

Since the adoption by the 2012 World Conservation Congress of the relevant amendments to the IUCN Statutes, from 2016 onwards, the distribution of twenty-eight seats for Regional Councillors will be as follows: four (4) for Africa; four (4) for Meso and South America; three (3) for North America and the Caribbean; five (5) for South and East Asia; three (3) for West Asia; three (3) for Oceania; three (3) from West Europe, and three (3) from East Europe, North and Central Asia.

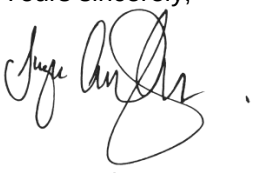
Please take note that in order to submit nominations, Members must have paid their membership dues up to and including 2015. Article 13(a) of the IUCN Statutes indicates that "The rights of a Member in connection with elections, voting and motions shall *ipso facto* be suspended when the dues of that Member are one year in arrears."

Concerned to see good governance practices applied during the elections process, the IUCN Council has approved the 'Guidance for 2016 Election Candidates' requiring all candidates to sign the Guidance as proof of their commitment to observe the conduct and principles described in the Guidance during their election campaign activities. A copy of the Guidance is attached hereafter as Annex 3. Please note that the candidates will be requested to sign the Guidance.

Background notes on the role, functions and qualifications of Regional Councillors approved by Council are attached as Annex 1. Guidelines for the submission of nominations are to be found at Annex 2.

We very much appreciate your attention to this important aspect of the governance of the Union.

Yours sincerely,



Inger Andersen
Director General

Enclosures: 3 Annexes and a Nomination Form

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, 28-31 March 2019**

19th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

*Agenda Item GCC19/2.3*

# *Consideration of 25 membership applications*

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to MAKE A RECOMMENDATION to Council on the 25 following membership applications:

1. 21 new membership applications, which have received no objections from IUCN Members and fulfil the requirements of the IUCN Statutes and Regulations;

2. Three (3) membership applications from Earth X, USA, Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority, Jordan and Ghazi Bharota Development Organisation, Pakistan, which received no objections from IUCN Members, and for which the decision was deferred by the 95th Council to the 96th meeting of Council (March 2019);

3. One (1) membership application from Thinking Animals, USA, which received objections from IUCN Members and for which the decision was deferred by the 95th Council to the 96th meeting of Council (March 2019).

## Background

The application and admission process for any organisation/institution interested in becoming an IUCN Member is regulated 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 25 membership applications and to make a recommendation to the 96th meeting of Council. As per the admissions process, all applications where shared with IUCN Members (Regulation 14).

**1. Twenty-one (21) 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 21 new membership applications which have received no objections from IUCN Members. See **Annex I below** 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 and the assessment form completed by the Secretariat when reviewing membership applications.*

These 21 applications were submitted by the deadline of 31 December 2018 and circulated to IUCN Members on 31 January 2019. Members with voting rights had until 28 February 2019 to submit an objection (Regulation 15).

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.

Additional feedback provided by Members is available as **Annex II.**

The following should be considered by GCC when making a decision on the membership application from:

a) Fédération Paysanne KAFO, Guinea Bissau: they didn't reply to the additional questions related to Article 7. They paid the deposit in dues group 1 while they should be in group 3 according to the assessment made based on their operating expenditure. We are waiting for their agreement to pay the dues accordingly.

b) Sustainability for Nature Conservation, Yemen: they didn't reply to the additional questions related to Article 7.

c) AIGAE – Associazione Italiana Guide Ambientali Escursionistiche (AIGAE – The Italian Association for Professional Nature and Interpretive Guides), Italy: They paid the deposit in dues group 1 while they should be in group 2 according to the assessment made based on their operating expenditure. We are waiting for their agreement to pay the dues accordingly.

d) Commonland, The Netherlands: They paid the deposit in dues group 3 while they should be in group 6 according to the assessment made based on their operating expenditure. We are waiting for their agreement to pay the dues accordingly.

**2. Three (3) membership applications from Earth X, USA, Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority, Jordan and Ghazi Bharota Development Organisation, Pakistan, which received no objections from IUCN Members, and for which the decision was deferred by the 95th Council to the 96th meeting of Council in March 2019;**

The applications from Earth X, USA, Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority, Jordan and Ghazi Bharota Development Organisation, Pakistan were submitted by the deadline of 30 June 2018 December 2017 and circulated to IUCN Members on 7 August 2018. Members with voting rights had until 4 September 2018 to submit an objection (Regulation 15). **No objections were received**. During its 16th meeting in October 2018, GCC requested the Secretariat to seek additional clarification from these applicants on their compliance with Article 7 of IUCN Statutes, in particular on their record of environmental work.

The **full background documentation** (application form, endorsement letters, statutory documents, feedback from due diligence process and clarification from applicants) is available through the links provided in the table below.

Feedback provided by GCC during its meeting in October 2018 is available as **Annex III**.

A discussion page was opened on the Union Portal for GCC to share their views.

(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 | Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members | Detailed application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America and the Caribbean | 22 | EarthX | | United States of America | NG | 1) NG/25541 Global Wildlife Conservation, USA<br>2) NG/25454 Rainforest Trust, USA | EarthX |
| South and East Asia | 23 | Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (Ghazi Barotha Development Organisation) | GBTI | Pakistan | NG | 1) NG/25352 Institute of Rural Management, Pakistan<br>2) NG/25476 Participatory Village Development Programme, Pakistan | GBTI |
| West Asia | 24 | Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority | PDTRA | Jordan | GA | *Not required* | PDTRA |

*GA: Government agencies* *NG: National non-governmental Organisations*

**3. One (1) membership application from Thinking Animals, USA , which received objections from IUCN Members and for which the decision was deferred by the 95th Council to the 96th meeting of Council in March 2019;**

The application from Thinking Animals, USA was submitted by the deadline of 30 June 2018 and circulated to IUCN Members on 7 August 2018. Members with voting rights had until 4 September 2018 to submit an objection (Regulation 15). **Six (6) objections were received from IUCN Members**. In line with Regulation 17, the applicant were given 3 weeks (until 27 September) to provide a reply to the objections raised. A reply was sent. The necessary due diligence checks have been processed.

The **full background documentation** (application form, endorsement letters, statutory documents, objections received from IUCN Members, reply from the applicant to the objections, feedback from due diligence process and clarification received from applicant) is available through the link provided in the table below.

A discussion page was opened on the Union Portal for GCC to share their views.

(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 | Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members | Detailed application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America and the Caribbean | 25 | Thinking Animals, Inc. | TAU | United States of America | NG | 1) NG/25609 National Whistleblower Center, USA<br>2) IN/25534 The Born Free Foundation, United Kingdom | TAU |

*NG: National non-governmental Organisations*

**Membership Applications**
**to be considered by the 96th IUCN Council in March 2019**

**Annex I**

| IUCN Statutory region | # | Organisation name | Acronym | Country / Territory (IUCN Statutory State) | Website | Member Category | Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members | Detailed application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 1 | Environment and Rural Development Foundation | ERUDEF | Cameroon | www.erudef.org | NG | NG/25723 Green Connexion, Cameroon<br>NG/25316 Cameroun Ecologie, Cameroon | 25796_ERUDEF |
| | 2 | Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale<br>*(Central African Network for Sea Turtle Conservation)* | RASTOMA | Congo | http://www.rastoma.org | NG | NG/24743 Nature Tropicale, Benin<br>NG/24938 Noé Conservation, France | 25800_Rastoma |
| | 3 | Fédération Paysanne KAFO<br>*(KAFO Peasant Federation* | KAFO | Guinea Bissau | n/a | NG | GA/24947 Institute for Biodiverity and Protected Areas, Guinea Bissau<br>NG/24743 Tropical Nature, Benin | 25795_KAFO |
| | 4 | Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia | SCNL | Liberia | n/a | NG | NG/25454 Rainforest Trust, USA<br>NG/25768 Herp Conservation Ghana | 1005_SCNL |
| | 5 | Action pour la Protection de l'Environnement et la Promotion des Filières Agricoles<br>*(Action for Environment Protection and Promotion of Agriculture Sectors)* | APEFA | Rwanda | www.apefarwanda.org | NG | ST/25228 Ministry of Lands and Forestry, Rwanda<br>NG/25314 Albertine Rift Conservation Society, Uganda | 25762_APEFA |
| | 6 | Wildlife Poisoning Prevention and Conflict Resolution | WPPCR | South Africa | http://wildlifepoisoningprevention.co.za/ | NG | NG/500 Endanged Wildlife Trust, South Africa<br>NG/1567 Game Rangers Association of Africa, South Africa | 25816_WPPCR |
| Meso and South America | 7 | Asociación de Desarrollo Productivo y de Servicios Tikonel<br>*(Tikonel Association for Productive Development and Services)* | TIKONEL | Guatemala | http://www.tikonel.org | IP | NG/25242 Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources and Environment in Guatemala<br>IP/25031 Asociación SOTZ`IL, Guatemala | 25813_TIKONEL |
| North America & the Caribbean | 8 | The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens | TLD | United States of America | http://www.livingdesert.org | AF | NG/622 St. Louis Zoo, USA<br>NG/25046 Applied Environmental Research Foundation, India<br>IN/25635 Cheetah Conservation Fund, Namibia | 25794_TLD |
| South and East Asia | 9 | Angka Sakampheap Deumbey Aphiwat<br>*(Action for Development)* | AFD | Cambodia | n/a | NG | NG/24670 Green Shade, Cambodia<br>NG/24839 Culture and Environment Preservation Association, Cambodia | 25804_AFD |
| | 10 | Highlanders Association | HA | Cambodia | http://www.khmerleu.org | IP | NG/24670 Green Shade, Cambodia<br>NG/24839 Culture and Environment Preservation Association, Cambodia | 25805_HA |
| | 11 | China Wild Plant Conservation Association | CWPCA | China | http://wpca.org.cn | NG | NG/752 China Wildlife Conservation Association, China<br>NG/25372 Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China | 25808_CWPCA |
| | 12 | Snow Leopard Foundation | SLF | Pakistan | http://www.slf.org.pk | NG | NG/25092 Taraqee Foundation, Pakistan<br>NG/24872 Indus Earth Trust, Pakistan | 25815_SLF |
| | 13 | Indo-Myanmar Conservation | IMC | Viet Nam | http://www.indomyanmar.org/ | NG | NG/1616 Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environment Studies, Viet Nam<br>NG/25718 Greenviet Biodiversity Conservation Centre, Viet Nam | 25809_IMC |
| West Asia | 14 | Center for Conservation and Development of Sustainable Ecosystems | ZIPAK | Iran | www.zipak.org | NG | NG/25089 Al Shouf Cedar Society, Lebanon<br>NG/25613 Echo of Persia Wildlife, Iran | 25807_ZIPAK |
| | 15 | Dibeen Association for Environmental Development | Dibeen | Jordan | http://www.dibeen.org | NG | NG/454 Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan<br>NG/22579 The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan | 25799_Dibeen |
| | 16 | Lebanon Reforestation Initiative | LRI | Lebanon | http://www.lri-lb.org | NG | NG/1439 Association for Forests, Development and Conservation, Lebanon<br>NG/25089 Al Shouf Cedar Society, Lebanon | 25797_LRI |
| | 17 | Sustainability for Nature Conservation | SNC | Yemen | http://natural-snc.org/ | NG | ST/661 Ministry of Environment, Jordan<br>NG/22579 The Royal Marine Conservation Society, Jordan | 25705_SNC |

**Membership Applications**
**to be considered by the 96th IUCN Council in March 2019**

| IUCN Statutory region | # | Organisation name | Acronym | Country / Territory (IUCN Statutory State) | Website | Member Category | Letters of endorsement from IUCN Members, National/Regional Committees, Councillors, Honorary Members | Detailed application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Europe, North & Central Asia | 18 | Autonomous noncommercial organization "Eurasian center of saving far eastern leopards'' | ANO "FAR EASTERN LEOPARDS" | Russian Federation | https://save-leopard.ru/ | NG | IN/25012 Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition, USA<br>NG/25343 World Wide Fund for Nature, Russia | 25810_ANO |
| West Europe | 19 | AIGAE – Associazione Italiana Guide Ambientali Escursionistiche *(AIGAE – The Italian Association for Professional Nature and Interpretive Guides)* | AIGAE | Italy | https://www.aigae.org | NG | NG/1390 Legambiente, Italy<br>NG/25406 Lands Onlus, Italy | 25812_AIGAE |
| | 20 | Commonland | CL | The Netherlands | http://www.commonland.com | NG | NG/118 Dutch Society for the Preservation of Nature Monuments, The Netherlands<br>NG/409 World Wide Fund for Nature - The Netherlands<br>NG/24787 Union of Provincial Landscape Organisations, The Netherlands | 25801_Commonland |
| | 21 | Turks & Caicos Reef Fund Inc. | TCRF | Turks and Caicos, United Kingdom | http://www.tcreef.org | NG | NG/25214 Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, Barbados<br>NG/226 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, United Kingdom | 25798_TCRF |

*NG National Non Governmental Organisations*
*AF Affiliates*
*IP Indigenous peoples' organisations*

# COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS

**Correspondance with Sociedad Geológica de España, Spain**

**From: Enrique Díaz Martínez <e.diaz@igme.es>**
**Sent:** 27 February 2019 18:57
**To:** IUCN Membership <MEMBERSHIP@iucn.org>
**Cc:** BELLIDO Jesús <comite@uicn.es>; GILMOUR-BIERI Fleurange <fleurange.gilmour@iucn.org>
**Subject:** RE: UICN: Recordatorio - Solicitudes de admisión a la UICN - Applicant 25816 WPPCR, South Africa

Dear Fleurange,

I am not objecting to this applicant, but just rising what I believe to be an important observation: In order to be considered, **applicants should strictly comply with the requirements set in the application forms**. If this is not done properly, we may be approving false statements and may be even allowing for complicity (collusion) from the supporting organizations. The South African Committee of IUCN members may know this applicant organization very well, but the rest of us only have this document as a reference, and hence need to trust its content.

As an example, in page 17, the application form requires a "Summary of your organisation's/institution's objectives as they appear in your Statutes / Bylaws / Articles of Association / other statutory document". However, the text introduced by this organization is obviously not a response to this question, because it is not part of the statutes, bylaws, articles or other statutory document of the association. The text simply summarizes current situation on the subject (poaching and poisoning), and the type of activities that the organization does, which is not what they are being asked for. Hence, this raises an general question about its credibility.

Please, do not consider my statement as an objection to the applicant, but as **a constructive criticism to the application process**.

Most sincerely,

Enrique Díaz Martínez
Sociedad Geológica de España

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**Correspondence with Emirates Environmental Group – United Arab Emirates**

**From:** IUCN Membership
**Sent:** 27 February 2019 17:18
**To:** eeg@emirates.net.ae
**Cc:** MALLAH Ola; LAHMANN Enrique; IUCN Membership; GILMOUR-BIERI Fleurange
**Subject:** RE: FW: [Newsletters] IUCN: Applications for IUCN Membership

Dear Mrs Al Marashi,

We would like to thank you for taking the time to review the membership applications and for providing your detailed feedback.

We understand that you recommend to reject the following applications based on the fact that the applicants don't have a website:

1. Fédération Paysanne KAFO (KAFO Peasant Federation)
2. Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia

3. Angka Sakampheap Deumbey Aphiwat (Action for Development)
4. Dibeen Association for Environmental Development

Unfortunately, this does not meet the criteria stated under Regulation 16 to file an official objection. As per Regulation 16 "*objections shall be on grounds that the applicant does not meet the requirements of membership provided in the Statutes or prescribed in the Regulations. The objection shall give specific grounds and particulars on which the objection is based*".

The only application for which an official objection may be filed is:

Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale (Central African Network for Sea Turtle Conservation),

since your concerns refer to the environmental track record of the organisation stated under Article 7(c) of the Statutes.

Can you please confirm if you wish to file an official objection for this applicant or if you just want to share your comments with the Governance and Constituency Committee of IUCN Council. Please note that in any case, the table that you sent will be communicated to them and taken into consideration when making the decision on the admission of these applicants.

Best regards,

**Fleurange GILMOUR-BIERI**

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Ref: Ref: EEG/ad2-26 /874/19/JM

Date: 26/2/2019.

To Members Coordination Unit,

Greetings from Emirates Environmental Group!

Further to your email dated 31st January 2019, we would like to thank you for inviting us to review the "**21 applications for IUCN membership"**

We managed to review all the listed applications of which we commend each and every applicant for their contributions in one way or another in their various scope of work.

Please find the attached inputs from EEG for your perusal

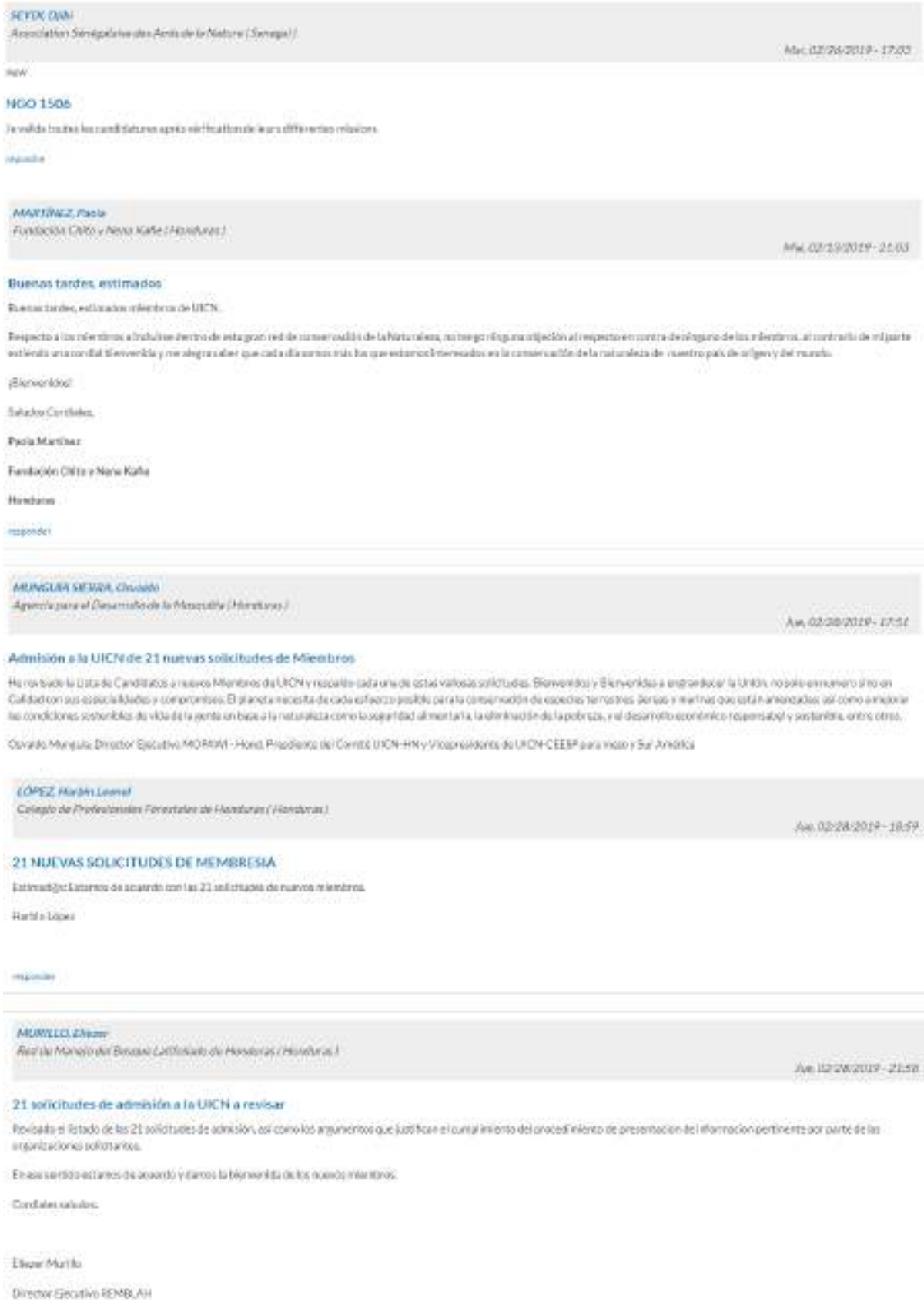
We hope we contributed effectively to the overall document.

Kindly confirm the receipt of the same for our records and documentation.

Regards,

Habiba Al Mar'ashi

Chairperson Emirates Environmental



SEYDI, Ousmane
Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature ( Senegal )
Mar, 02/26/2019 - 17:03

new

NGO 1506

Je valide toutes les candidatures après vérification de leurs différentes missions

répondre

MARTINEZ, Paola
Fundación Cléto y Nena Kafie ( Honduras )
Mié, 02/13/2019 - 21:03

Buenas tardes, estimados

Buenas tardes, estimados miembros de UICN.

Respecto a los miembros a incluirse dentro de esta gran red de conservación de la Naturaleza, no tengo ninguna objeción al respecto en contra de ninguno de los miembros, al contrario de mi parte extiendo una cordial bienvenida y me alegra saber que cada día somos más las que estamos interesados en la conservación de la naturaleza de nuestro país de origen y del mundo.

¡Bienvenidos!

Saludos Cordiales,

Paola Martínez

Fundación Cléto y Nena Kafie

Honduras

responder

MUNGUIA SIERRA, Osvaldo
Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Masculina ( Honduras )
Jue, 02/28/2019 - 17:51

Admisión a la UICN de 21 nuevas solicitudes de Miembros

Hemos recibido la Lista de Candidatos a nuevos Miembros de UICN y resaltó cada una de estas valiosas solicitudes. Bienvenidos y Bienvenidas a emprender la UNIÓN, no solo en número sino en Calidad con sus especialidades y compromisos. El planeta necesita de cada esfuerzo posible para la conservación de especies, terrestres, aéreas y marinas que están amenazadas, así como a mejorar las condiciones sostenibles de vida de la gente un base a la naturaleza como la seguridad alimentaria, la eliminación de la pobreza, y el desarrollo económico responsable y sostenible, entre otros.

Osvaldo Munguía, Director Ejecutivo MOPAWI - Hond, Presidente del Comité UICN-HN y Vicepresidente de UICN-CEESP para Meso y Sur América

LÓPEZ, Martín Leonel
Colegio de Profesionales Forestales de Honduras ( Honduras )
Jue, 02/28/2019 - 10:59

21 NUEVAS SOLICITUDES DE MEMBRESIA

Estimad@s Estamos de acuerdo con las 21 solicitudes de nuevos miembros.

Martín López

responder

MURILLO, Eliezer
Red de Manejo del Bosque Latifoliado de Honduras ( Honduras )
Jue, 02/28/2019 - 21:58

21 solicitudes de admisión a la UICN a revisar

Revisado el listado de las 21 solicitudes de admisión, así como los argumentos que justifican el cumplimiento del procedimiento de presentación de la información pertinente por parte de las organizaciones solicitantes.

En ese sentido estamos de acuerdo y damos la bienvenida de los nuevos miembros.

Cordiales saludos.

Eliezer Murillo

Director Ejecutivo REMBLAH

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***Iffat Edriss Chatila* - Operation Big Blue Association, Lebanon**

We have no objections on any of the mentioned applications
Thank you

| IUCN Membership Applications to be considered by the 96th IUCN Council in March 2019 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inputs from the Emirates Environmental Group | | | | | |
| **S No** | **Organisation** | **Country** | **Website** | **EEG's Recommendation** | **Reason** |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | |
| 1 | Environment and Rural Development Foundation | Cameroon | https://erudef.org/ | Accept | |
| 2 | Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale (Central African Network for Sea Turtle Conservation) | Congo | http://www.rastoma.org/ | Reject | Despite doing some great work, their last initiative/programme was only in 2016. There is no evidence of most recent work: either on their website or in their application. |
| 3 | Fédération Paysanne KAFO (KAFO Peasant Federation | Guinea Bissau | | Reject | The organisation does not have a website and we would not like to make a decision based solely on the application form. |
| 4 | Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia | Liberia | | Reject | The organisation does not have a website and we would not like to make a decision based solely on the application form. |
| 5 | Action pour la Protection de l'Environnement et la Promotion des Filières Agricoles (Action for Environment Protection and Promotion of Agriculture Sectors) | Rwanda | http://www.apefarwanda.org/ | Accept | |
| 6 | Wildlife Poisoning Prevention and Conflict Resolution | South Africa | http://wildlifepoisoningprevention.co.za/ | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **MESO AND SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | |
| 7 | Asociación de Desarrollo Productivo y de Servicios Tikonel (Tikonel Association for Productive Development and Services) | Guatemala | http://www.tikonel.org/ | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | | | | | |
| 8 | The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens | United States of America | http://www.livingdesert.org/ | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **SOUTH AND EAST ASIA** | | | | | |
| 9 | Angka Sakampheap Deumbey Aphiwat (Action for Development) | Cambodia | | Reject | The organisation does not have a website and we would not like to make a decision based solely on the application form. |
| 10 | Highlanders Association | Cambodia | http://www.khmerleu.org/ | Accept | |
| 11 | China Wild Plant Conservation Association | China | http://wpca.org.cn/ | Accept | |
| 12 | Snow Leopard Foundation | Pakistan | http://slf.org.pk/ | Accept | |
| 13 | Indo-Myanmar Conservation | Vietnam | | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| **WEST ASIA** | | | | | |
| 14 | Center for Conservation and Development of Sustainable Ecosystems | Iran | http://www.zipak.org/ | Accept | |
| 15 | Dibeen Association for Environmental Development | Jordan | | Reject | The organisation does not have a website and we would not like to make a decision based solely on the application form. |
| 16 | Lebanon Reforestation Initiative | Lebanon | https://lri-lb.org// | Accept | |
| 17 | Sustainability for Nature Conservation | Yemen | http://natural-snc.org/ | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| **EAST EUROPE, NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA** | | | | | |
| 18 | Autonomous noncommercial organization "Eurasian center of saving far eastern leopards" | https://save-leopard.ru/ | | Accept | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **WEST EUROPE** | | | | | |
| 19 | AIGAE – Associazione Italiana Guide Ambientali Escursionistiche (AIGAE – The Italian Association for Professional Nature and Interpretive Guides) | Italy | https://www.aigae.org/ | Accept | |
| 20 | Commonland | The Netherlands | https://www.commonland.com/e | Accept | |
| 21 | Turks & Caicos Reef Fund Inc | Turks and Caicos, United Kingdom | https://www.tcreef.org/ | Accept | |

**Feedback from GCC members provided during its 16th meeting in October 2018**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | EarthX | | United States of America | NG | M. Horie: founded by Trammell Crow, largest developer and the largest landlord in the USA. EarthX has been organizing annually Environment Expo (three-day event in April) with 130,000 attendees, and organizing conferences and film festivals.<br><br>We need to know more in detail about this Expos, conferences and film festivals if they are really for the promotion of environmental awareness.<br><br>**RECOMMENDS TO REJECT (FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER)**<br><br>H. Eggermont: Main focus of this organisation is on raising environmental awareness for businesses; it acts as an environmental forum/connector - advocating environmental stewardship. As the organisation above, the examples given in the application with regard to conservation record are not well chosen as they mainly refer to funding of environmental organisations. I do, however, feel that this organisation is an important player in the field as raising awareness on environmental issues is a key governance tool to bend the curve; this organisation seems (very) strong at it and has a good track record. I therefore recommend admission.<br><br>**RECOMMENDS ADMISSION (FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER)**<br><br>T. Pataridze: I think the missions, objectives and activities of EarthX look OK on the paper. They don't do that much (the main activity is the annual expo, conference and film festival in Texas), but what they do in theory is in accordance with IUCN interests and priorities - awareness building around a broad range of environmental issues (including biodiversity and natural resources).<br><br>My only concern is that while reading the application and while trying to get more information about the organization, it's mainly about one person, the founder Trammell S Crow ( when I checked their web site, I couldn't get any information about the team) who is rich American businessman involved in different activities including environmental ones. Other than EarthX he is on the board or co-founder of other env. organizations ( Board of Directors – Center for Climate and Energy Solution; Board of Directors – ConservAmerica; Co-Founder – Texas Business for Clean Air; Co-Founder – Texans for Clean Water; Board of Directors – Future 500; Board of Directors |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | – Space Center Houston; Board of Directors – American Renewable Energy Institute; Advisory Board – The Trust for Public Land North Texas; Advisory Board – Environmental Defense Fund Texas;Advisory Council – Texas Land Conservancy).<br><br>So one might think, that all this is done for "greenwashing" purposes. But still I don't have enough evidence to make such statement.<br>I tried to find the information about the type of business he is involved in. It looks like it's a family business in real estate development (started by his father).<br><br>So to conclude, I would rather say **Yes,** we accept them as I could not find any serious disturbing information about the organisation or its founder that would disqualify it from becoming the IUCN member.<br><br>**RECOMMENDS DEFERRAL – ASK FOR MORE INFORMATION**<br>**(FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER)** |
| 23 | Ghazi Barotha Taraqiati Idara (Ghazi Barotha Development Organisation) | GBTI | Pakistan | NG | Y. Suh: Slogan for sustainable development and poverty reduction, but mainly carrying out dam construction and development<br><br>**REJECTS OR DEFER**<br><br>M. Horie: is an entity mainly for the poverty reduction activities for the affected people in the Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project.<br>Very good poverty alleviation development project but their activities linked with nature conservation is, among others, only "Environment & Natural Resource Management" and expansion of orchards of grapes. They are claiming it is in the pursuance of sustainable development.<br><br>I am not confident enough to admit this kind of NGO (registered even as a company limited by guarantee under section 42 of the companies Ordinance 2001) to IUCN.<br>**REJECTS OR DEFER**<br><br>H. Eggermont: Main focus is on rural development/community development. Though these are important actions, the conservation track record of the organisation is insufficient. It is also not clear how the mission of the organisation aligns with the one of IUCN. I'd recommend rejection (or, |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | alternatively - ask the organisation for better proof of their conservation record)<br>**RECOMMENDS TO REJECT**<br>**(OR ASK FOR PROOF OF CONSERVATION RECORD)**<br><br>**(FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER)** |
| 24 | Petra Development Tourism Regional Authority | PDTRA | Jordan | GA | S. Salem Al Dhaheri: Mission: To become an advanced and powerful institutional structure that is rich in talent and human resources, environmental<br>resources, and historical legacy; to enhance the region's tourism infrastructure and attract investments to better the local community<br>Most of their work on area of conserving and rehabilitation of archeological site as well as infrastructure development and investment.<br>Their strategy mention two objectives related to IUCN specifically on conservation and the site been nominated as PA<br><br>**RECOMMENDS DEFERRAL**<br>**(AND REQUEST INFORMATION)**<br><br>**(FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER)** |
| 25 | Thinking Animals | TAU | USA | NG | GCC were not convinced that they have a substantive conservation record. However, some of the regional offices confirmed that the know them and although they do not highlight any conflict. However due to the lack of conservation action, GCC recommended to reject the application.<br><br>**RECOMMENDS TO REJECT**<br><br>During the meeting of Council, it was decided to defer the decision and seek clarification from the applicant (Decision C/95/15)<br><br>**FINAL DECISION WAS TO DEFER** |

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, Switzerland, 28-31 March 2019**

19th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

*Agenda Item GCC19/2.5*

# *Change of category or name of IUCN Members*

Origin: Director General

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to take note of the change of name of five current Member organisations and inform the Council of these name changes.

## Background

The Governance and Constituency Committee is requested to take note of the recent change of name of the following five current IUCN Member organisations and to inform Council accordingly:

| Member ID | Country | Previous name | New name |
|---|---|---|---|
| ST/567 | Egypt | Academy of Scientific Research and Technology | Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency |
| IN/25139 | Germany | ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability | ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability - Africa, NPC |
| NG/573 | France | Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune (International Foundation for Wildlife Management) | Fondation François Sommer |
| GA/1153 | Austria | Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (The Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management) | Bundesministerium für Nachhaltigkeit und Tourismus (Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism) |
| ST/1210 | Turkey | Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of the Republic of Turkey | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry |

Document C/96/GCC19/3.1
25 February 2019

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

19th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee

*Agenda Item GCC19/3.1*

# Motions Process

Origin: Secretary to Council

REQUIRED ACTION

The Governance and Constituency Committee assisted by its Task Force to update the motions process, is invited to:

1. consider the template for the submission of motions and recommend its approval to Council;
2. establish the date for the opening and closing of the electronic vote of IUCN Members on the motions (April-May 2020);
3. consider whether to maintain or modify the proposed amendments to the Statutes concerning the motions process, for the purpose of consulting the IUCN Members during the Regional Conservation Forums to be held in 2019;
4. recommend to Council to adopt in second reading the amendments to the Regulations aiming to improve the motions process.

## Background

1. With decision C/95/11 (October 2018), the Council submitted its proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure pertaining to the motions process to an electronic vote of the IUCN membership. Following an online discussion of IUCN Members which is a mandatory element of the approval process described in Regulation 94 (a), the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC) met by conference call on 9 January 2019 to review the results. In the absence of any modifications proposed by IUCN Members, the GCC concluded that there was no need to propose to Council any modifications of the Council proposed amendments before submitting them to the e-vote. The GCC therefore requested the Secretariat to proceed with the e-vote which will open on 13 March 2019 and close on 27 March 2019. The minutes of the 18th GCC meeting can be viewed here.

## Template for the submission of motions

2. Rule 54 (b) x. requires IUCN Members to "use the template to be approved by Council".

3. As it was the case in 2015-16, Members will be invited to post their motions through an online platform. While the proposed form/template (see the following paragraph) will largely remain the same as in 2016, it will this time be integrated in the 2020 Congress website which is currently under development by a company appointed by IUCN and will be more performant than the Portal based platform of 2016.

4. In order to be ready for the launch of the motions submission phase on 2 May 2019, the GCC's Task Force, GCC and Council are invited to consider and approve the template at the latest during the 96th Council meeting but earlier, if possible.

5. The proposed template developed by the Secretariat and attached hereafter as Annex 1, is largely based on the template approved by Council in 2015 (decision C/87/11). Two types of modifications have been made as follows:

5.1 The amendments to the Rules of Procedure proposed by Council (C/95/11) have been incorporated. Obviously, should any of these amendments not be approved by the e-vote closing on 27 March 2019, the proposed template will have to be adjusted accordingly.

5.2 In the third part of the motions submission form / template "Implementation Measures", the (mandatory) request to provide "*A preliminary description of the actions (strategies and/or processes) with, as far as possible, a timeline and an estimate of the financial and human resources needed to implement the motion*" required by Rule 54 (b) viii. has been simplified and completed with a new request to provide an "**Overview of the activities and estimated resources needed to implement the motion (these can be human or other resources, but expressed in USD). Also include an estimation of the resources pledged (in USD), including by the proponent, co-sponsors, or third parties**" as well as *"***Rate here to which degree the resources required for the implementation of the motion have been estimated and committed. During the online discussion of motions, proponents will be able to update this information and rating, while IUCN Members will be able to pledge or commit their contribution to the implementation of a motion**".

The purpose of this modest change is to increase the implementation rate of Resolutions by encouraging IUCN Members to focus on implementation measures and mobilizing resources at the time they propose and discuss motions.

Implementation of Resolutions depends merely on available (voluntary) funding, given that there is no budget considered, let alone approved at the time the motions are adopted. Article 79 (b) of the Statutes makes the Director General responsible for the implementation of the policy and the Programme of IUCN while the four-yearly Financial Plan focuses on implementation of the IUCN Programme (Regulation 91).

In 2015, the IUCN Council, concerned about the low implementation rate of Resolutions, proposed - and IUCN Members approved by e-vote - an amendment to Rule 54 with the purpose of increasing IUCN Members' responsibility for implementing motions by requiring them to "*specify the actions and resources required to implement the motion and the contributions which proponents and co-sponsors intend to make towards its implementation."*

However, in 2016, mainly due to time constraints, the Motions Working Group, nor Council or Congress made any use of the information provided by IUCN Members through the online submission platform. In addition, following the close of the submission of motions, the information provided by IUCN Members in the section "Implementation Measures" of the submission template was no longer publicly available.

The Secretariat proposes to strengthen measures to increase the implementation rate of Resolutions by:

a. Replacing the ranges and narrative used in the 2016 form by a "budget table", asking Members to provide estimates of the resources required, broken down into 7 high level activities, and the financial resources pledged or committed, enabling the Motions Working Group to aggregate and summarize these data;
b. Asking Members to also rate the degree to which resources are secured for the implementation of the motion, with the possibility to update this information during the online discussion of motions;

c. Requesting the Motions Working Group to consider publishing the information on resources required/committed and the ratings in any or all phases of the motions process, including the e-vote on motions;
d. Based on the information thus made available throughout the motions process, invite IUCN Members other than proponents or co-sponsors to pledge or commit their contribution to the implementation of a motion during the online discussion;
e. Requesting the Motions Working Group to present a report to Congress with aggregated data on the resources required, and those committed, to implement the motions.

The request to the Motions Working Group made above in point c. and e. could be included in the Terms of Reference of the Motions Working Group (Cf. Council document C/96/GCC19/1.4).

**Date for the e-vote on motions**

6. Rule 62*quinto* requires Council to establish the date for the opening and closing of the electronic vote of IUCN Members on the motions.

7. The Secretariat proposes that the e-vote opens on 29 April 2020 and closes on 13 May 2020. These dates already appeared on the timeline presented to Council/GCC in October 2018. Attached as Annex 2 hereafter is – for information - the Timeline for the motions process which is the same as the one presented to the 95th Council meeting.

**Possible amendments to the Statutes**

8. As part of decision C/95/11 (Annex 12), the Council also endorsed a small number of amendments to the Statutes for the purpose of consulting the IUCN Members during the Regional Conservation Forums to be held in 2019 and through an online discussion platform, in view of determining at the latest during the 98th Council meeting (February 2020) whether to submit them to the 2020 Congress for adoption. See for more details: sections 5, 11 and 13 of document C/95/8.3 Annex 1 (GCC report to Council).

9. One of the proposed amendments to Article 32 of the Statutes concerning abstentions is closely related to an amendment proposed to Rule 77*bis*. [Section 13 of document C/95/8.3 Annex 1 (GCC report to Council)] The GCC's Task Force may wish to advise GCC/Council whether to maintain the proposed amendment as is, or to modify or specify it in light of the results of the e-vote on Rule 77*bis*.

**Amendments to the Regulations**

10. As part of decision C/95/11 (Annex 13), the Council also endorsed in first reading a small number of amendments to the Regulations aiming to improve the motions process. For details, see also sections 7 and 13 of document C/95/8.3 Annex 1 (GCC report to Council)]

11. The proposed amendments are on the agenda of the 96th Council meeting (March 2019) as agenda item GCC19/1.2 for adoption in second reading, modified as the case may be following the consultation of IUCN Members required by Articles 101-102 of the Statutes, and subject to the results of the electronic vote of IUCN Members on the proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure (vote closing on 27 March 2019).

12. The amendments were distributed to all IUCN Members on 19 November 2018 for comments by 19 February 2019. No comments or objections have been received.

# Create Motions submission form

## Preliminary Questions

**Title of the motion** *

**Original language of the motion as submitted** *
[Select English/Français/Español]

## Background information

**1. Does the proposed motion:**

**Correspond with the purpose of motions as defined in Rule 48bis: define the general policy of IUCN and to influence the policies or actions of third parties, or to address the governance of IUCN, within the parameters of IUCN's mission and objectives as set forth in Articles 2 and 3 of the Statutes. (Rule 54)** *
[Select Yes/No]

**Propose an amendment to either the draft IUCN Programme 2021-2024, or to the mandates of the IUCN Commissions, or both?** *
(Please note that amendments to the draft IUCN Programme 2021-2024 (open 2 May - 30 September 2019) or to the Commission mandates (open 2 May - 11 December 2019) should be submitted through the specific online platform designed for that purpose)
[Select Yes/No]

**Address issues pertaining to the governance of IUCN?** *
(Please note that proposals to amend the Statutes have to be submitted through the specific online platform designed for that purpose, open 2 May - 11 December 2019. Article 104 of the IUCN Statutes)
[Select Yes/No]

**2. Specify which IUCN constituents (Members or components of IUCN) or third parties (Rule 54 (b) viii.) referred to in the operative paragraph(s) of this motion have:**

**Been consulted during the development of this motion** *
[Select from list of IUCN constituents]

**Collaborated in the development of the motion** *
[Select from list of IUCN constituents]

**If possible, add here the position or advice from the above mentioned constituents (unless they are co-sponsors of the motion), in particular if consultations had the purpose of identifying solutions that might address the underlying issues. (Rule 54 (b) viii.)**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 1000 characters, or approximately 200 words

**3. Before submitting this motion, have you searched the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform to ensure that this motion does not repeat previously adopted Resolutions or Recommendations?** *
[Select Yes/No]

**Please specify, what is new, over and above previously adopted Resolutions and Recommendations and state which Resolutions / Recommendations. ***

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 1000 characters, or approximately 200 words

**4. Please indicate whether the proposed motion has been discussed in one of the Regional Conservation Fora held in 2019 or - where applicable - in a meeting of the National Committee(s) of the country(ies) concerned? (Regulation 66ter) ***

[Select Yes/No]

**Please specify in which**

The maximum length on the Description area of this field is 250 characters or approximately 250 words

**5. Does the motion focus on local, national or regional issues? ***

[Select Yes/No]

**Please provide evidence that (1) the matter covered by the motion has been engaged at local, national and/or regional instances and that the desired result has not been achieved, and (2) that the Members and relevant Commission members as well as other stakeholders in the geographic area in question have been consulted. (Rule 54 (a) v.) ***

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 2500 characters, or approximately 500 words

**6. Does the proposed motion concern issues arising in a State or States outside the proponents' State/Region? ***

[Select Yes/No]

**Please ensure that the motion is co-sponsored by at least one IUCN Member, in good standing, from the Region with which the motion is concerned. (Rule 49bis)**
**Please select which States(s) from the list.**

[Select State(s) from the list of all countries]

**Author's contact ***

NEXT

**Note:** For your motion to be taken into consideration, you need to submit it before 28 August 2019 at 13:00 GMT/UTC time.
Any motion saved as draft on the system beyond that date and time, will be discarded automatically and NOT be taken into consideration by the Motions Working Group.

DELETE | SAVE AS DRAFT | SUBMIT

## Body of Motion

### Preamble

**The preamble explains in a succinct way the rationale for the motion and substantiates the action(s) called for in the operative part. ***

Note: Each sentence is presented as a separate paragraph and should open with a term IN CAPS, e.g. NOTING, MINDFUL OF, RECOGNIZING.

Additional information may be provided in the explanatory memorandum (see below).

Content limited to 2000 characters, remaining: **2000**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 2000 characters, or approximately 350 words

**The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:**

### Operative paragraphs

**The operative section of the motion specifies the position of Members and contains the action(s) that they are agreeing to take. ***

Note: Each paragraph starts with an action term IN CAPS, e.g. CALLS ON, REQUESTS, URGES.

Content limited to 1500 characters, remaining: **1500**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 1500 characters, or approximately 250 words

### Proponents and co-sponsors

**You are submitting this motion on behalf of: ***

Note: In accordance with Rule 49 only Members eligible to vote may propose a motion.

[Select from list of Members in Good Standing]

**Co-sponsors ***

As per Rule of Procedure 49, any motion submitted must be co-sponsored by at least five other Members, from at least two Regions (in the sense of Articles 16 and 17 of the Statutes), eligible to vote. Please note that only Members who have paid their Membership dues up to and including 2018 are eligible.

Please identify the minimum of 5 eligible Members that have explicitly agreed to co-sponsor this motion in the below field.

Please bear in mind that if the motion concerns issues arising in a State or States outside the State or Region of the proponent, at least one co-sponsor needs to be from the Region concerned. (Rule 49bis)

Note: only eligible Members are shown (and only once the payment of their outstanding dues is recorded - this may take up to 5 working days).

Please note that the primary contact of the main sponsor and co-sponsors indicated here will receive an email informing him/her that a motion has been submitted on their behalf.

[Select five from list of Members in Good Standing]

### Explanatory memorandum

**Explanatory Memorandum (optional)**

1. Maximum 500 words as established in paragraph 50 of Rules of Procedure.
2. It may contain background information, historical notes or relevant publications or websites, as well as further details about the actions, strategies or processes, the financial and human resources required to implement the proposed motion.

Content limited to 3500 characters, remaining: **3500**
The maximum length of the description area of this field is 3500 characters, or approximately 500 words

**Author's contact** *

NEXT

**Note:** For your motion to be taken into consideration, you need to submit it before 28 August 2019 at 13:00 GMT/UTC time.
Any motion saved as draft on the system beyond that date and time, will be discarded automatically and NOT be taken into consideration by the Motions Working Group.

DELETE | SAVE AS DRAFT | SUBMIT

## Implementation Measures

### Information required for the implementation of the motion

**1. Provide:**

**a) Overview of the activities and estimated resources needed to implement the motion (these can be human or other resources, but expressed in USD). Also include an estimation of the resources pledged (in USD), including by the proponent, co-sponsors, or third parties. ***

| Activity | Estimated financial resources required (USD) | Estimated financial resources pledged (USD) | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Field activities | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50% |
| Scientific activities | 15,000 | 15,000 | 100% |
| Education/ communication/ raising awareness | - | - | 0% |
| Fundraising | 10,000 | 8,000 | 80% |
| Policy influencing | 25,000 | 15,000 | 60% |
| Convening stakeholders/ networking | - | - | 0% |
| Capacity building | 10,000 | 2,000 | 20% |
| **Total** | **160,000** | **90,000** | **56%** |

**Rate here to which degree the resources required for the implementation of the motion have been estimated and committed. During the online discussion of motions, proponents will be able to update this information and rating, while IUCN Members will be able to pledge or commit their contribution to the implementation of a motion. ***

A. **Motion submitted without any resources pledged or committed to fund or otherwise contribute to its implementation.**

B. **Motion submitted with realistic pledge(s) or commitment(s) of funds or other resources to implement the motion *in part*. Commitments should be recorded in section b) below.**

C. **Motion submitted with realistic pledge(s) or commitment(s) to fund or otherwise contribute to implement the motion *in full*. Commitments should be recorded in section b) below.**

D. **Motion can be implemented within the regular budget and resources available to the Member or component of IUCN (Secretariat, Commission, etc.) which is called upon to implement the motion.**

[Select A/B/C/D]

**Comments on the estimated resources required and rating above, including the main actions and timeline, as well as the strategy for mobilising additional resources in case they are not pledged.**

Content limited to 1500 characters, remaining: **1500**

**Upload a more detailed budget document.**

Choose file | No file chosen | Upload

Select a document from your computer to upload it to this form (preferred format: xls/xlsx)
Files must be less than 10 MB
Allowed file types: doc, docx, xls, xlsx, ppt, pptx, pdf, jpg, jpeg, png

**b) Description of the contributions which proponent and co-sponsors intend to make towards the implementation of the motion: (Rule 54 (b) viii.)**

*Proponent*

**IUCN Member** *
[Select from list of Members in Good Standing]

**Proposed actions** *
[Select from list of actions]

**Description**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 800 characters

*Co-sponsors*

**Co-sponsor 1** *
[Select from list of Members in Good Standing]

**Proposed actions** *
[Select from list of actions]

**Description**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 800 characters

**Co-sponsor 2** *
[Select from list of Members in Good Standing]

**Proposed actions** *
[Select from list of actions]

**Description**

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 800 characters

ADD ANOTHER ITEM

**2. Provide here the name of a focal point who would be in charge of reporting annually on the follow-up and implementation of the motion if adopted:**

**Name** *

**Surname** *

**Institution** *

**Email** *

**3. If the operative paragraph(s) of this motion is/are directly related to the mandate and work of one or more IUCN Commission(s), has Steering Committee of the relevant Commission(s) committed to oversee implementation and assist in the gathering of data on the implementation of the Resolutions involved?**
[Select Not applicable/Yes/No]

**Specify which Commission(s)**
[Select from list of Commissions]

**4. As required by WCC-2016-Res-001, please indicate when the motion automatically ceases to be effective and will be moved to the Resolutions and Recommendations Archive. This can be either when a stated period has elapsed or when an objective has been achieved.** *

The maximum length of the description area of this field is 800 characters

## Scope

**Please specify to which area of the draft IUCN Programme 2021-2024 this motion is related.** *
[Select from list of Programme areas]

**Indicate the geographic scope of the implementation of this motion.** *
[Select Global/Regional/Country/Local or Sub-national]

## Keywords

**Disciplines** *
[Select up to two keywords from the list]

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** *
[Select up to four SDGs from the list]

**Types of action** *
[Select the types of action from the list]

**Nature and biodiversity** *
[Select up to three keywords from the list]

**Threats and drivers** *
[Select up to three keywords from the list]

**Author's contact** *

NEXT

**Note:** For your motion to be taken into consideration, you need to submit it before 28 August 2019 at 13:00 GMT/UTC time.
Any motion saved as draft on the system beyond that date and time, will be discarded automatically and NOT be taken into consideration by the Motions Working Group.

| DELETE | SAVE AS DRAFT | SUBMIT |
|---|---|---|

07.11.2018

# 2020 Congress Timeline

Annex 1

TBC = To be confirmed by Council

Motions process

Programme

RCFs

Nominations

Amendments Statutes

Congress

Council

Mar 2019 — Apr — May — Jun — Jul — Aug — Sep — Oct — Nov — Dec — Jan — Feb — Mar — Apr — May — Jun — Jul 2020

02/05/2019
Open submission

May - Aug
Submission of Motions

28/08/2019
Deadline Submission

2/9 - 27/9
Technical Review

30/10/2019
Publication in original language

09/10/2019 - 15/10/2019
MWG

30/10/2019 - 27/11/2019
Appeals Process

27/11/2019
Translations Published

11/12/2019 - 11/03/2020
Online discussion

01/04/2020
Publication final versions

01/04/2020 - 29/04/2020
Members prepare for vote

29/04/2020 - 13/05/2020
E-Vote
TBC

29/05/20
Results Published

11/06/2020 - 19/06/2020
WCC

Online Consultation on Draft IUCN Programme (and Commission Mandates)

Regional Conservation Forums (RCF):

- Draft IUCN Programme
- IUCN Governance issues
- Motions Process
- Implementation of Resolutions
- Congress Preparations
- Issues of Regional Importance

10/12/19
Communicate Member Proposals Commission Mandates (Reg. 70)

10/03/2020
Distribution Draft IUCN Programme

02/05/19
Call for Nominations
(at the latest 10 September 2019 as per Reg 30 and 37)

10/12/19
End of Submission Nominations TBC

10/12/2019
Submission deadline amendment Statutes
(Stat. 104)

10/03/2020
Communication Amendments Statutes

10/09/2019
Provisional Agenda
Before 10.09 (Stat. 23)

10/03/2020
Distribution Agenda & Documents WCC (Rule 45)

28 - 31 Mar
96th Council

17 - 20 Oct
97th Council

8 - 11 Feb
98th Council

10 Jun
99th Council

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

20th Meeting of the Governance and Constituency Committee

*Agenda Item GCC20/3.2*

# *Approval of the process for the nomination of candidates for Honorary Membership, the Phillips and Coolidge Medals, and other awards and forms of recognition*

Origin: Global Director – Union Development Group

REQUIRED ACTION

The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to:
1. appoint a core Jury for Honorary Membership and the two Medals;
2. mandate the Jury to identify and appoint three conservationists to join the Jury for the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal;
3. agree with the timetable for the nomination/selection process;
4. establish, or recommend to Council to establish criteria and take initiatives to ensure sufficient nominations representing geographic/gender balance and indigenous people.

## Background information

1. Regulations 41 to 44 provide the following:

*Honours and Awards*

*41. The World Congress, on the recommendation of the Council, may confer Honorary Membership on any individual who has rendered outstanding service to conservation of nature and natural resources.*

*42. Eminent individuals able to contribute to advancing the mission of IUCN may be nominated by the Council for election by the World Congress as Patrons of IUCN.*

*43. Awards for outstanding service to conservation may be made by the Council. The Commissions may, upon notice to the Council, also make awards.*

*44. Honorary Members and Patrons shall be entitled to attend sessions of the World Congress and participate in its discussions and shall receive the IUCN annual report and bulletin and such other privileges as the Council may decide.*

## Honorary Membership of IUCN

2. "Honorary Membership of IUCN recognises outstanding services to the conservation of nature and natural resources, and exceptional contributions to furthering the Mission of the Union." (excerpt from the 'Call for nominations: IUCN Awards' dated 30 June 2015)

3. Honorary members include distinguished former Presidents and Directors General, members of IUCN's Council, members of Commissions and international figures who have contributed their valuable time and energy to implementing the Mission of IUCN. See here for the list of nominees since 1948. It was last awarded on 6 September 2016, by decision of the IUCN World Conservation Congress on the recommendation of the IUCN Council, to two individuals: see the IUCN website for the 2016 nominees.

4. Nominations are sought from IUCN Members and Commission members. Organisations are not eligible, nor are current staff of IUCN. Individuals may not nominate themselves.

5. In addition to the entitlements listed in Regulation 44, Honorary Members of IUCN may also sign letters endorsing applications for IUCN membership from non-governmental organizations. See Council decision C/82/23 (November 2013).

**The John C. Phillips Memorial Medal**

6. The John C. Phillips Memorial Medal recognises outstanding service in international conservation and commemorates the life and work of Dr John C. Phillips, a pioneer of the conservation movement. The Medal is awarded by the IUCN Council. See the IUCN website for more information.

6. Nominations are sought from IUCN Members and Commission members.

7. Maria Tereza Jorge Pádua was honoured with the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal at the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress.

**The Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal**

9. Established during the 2004 World Conservation Congress, the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal is awarded to a conservation professional who has made outstanding contributions to the conservation of nature and natural resources. The medal commemorates the life and work of Harold Jefferson Coolidge**,** one of the Founders of IUCN, a former President of the Union and its principal fundraiser from 1948 through to the 1980s. The Medal is awarded by a Jury established in conformity with the terms of reference of the Medal. See the IUCN website for more information.

10. The winner of the Medal announced at the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress was Dr. Lee Talbot of the USA, Professor of Environmental Science, International Affairs and Public Policy George Mason University, and former Director General of IUCN.

11. Nominations for the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal are open to the general public. Nominees shall be individuals who have made internationally significant contributions to effective conservation in one or more of the following ways:

- Inspiration and support to individuals enabling them to become leading conservationists.
- Exceptional contribution to the establishment of conservation institutions, or expanding the scope of existing ones.
- Creation or implementation of international conservation initiatives.

**The Jury for Honorary Membership of IUCN, the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal and the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal**

12. The Governance and Constituency Committee is invited to appoint five of its members to form the core Jury for the awards. For the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal, three eminent conservationists shall be added to the jury as required by the terms of reference for the Medal.

**Issues**

13. During the nomination process in 2015-16, Council had to extend the process for the nomination of candidates for Honorary Members of IUCN. Despite the messages and reminders to all IUCN Members, and presentations made to all Regional Conservation Forums, very few proposals were received from IUCN Members, and Council noted that those received did not contain a geographic or gender balance or any representatives from indigenous people. As noted in the summary minutes of the 77th (November 2011) and 78th Council meetings (February 2012), lessons learnt for the next nomination process include:

i. The need for Council to think of revising the way in which criteria are defined in order to encourage the nomination of more female candidates and candidates from developing countries;
ii. The need for Councillors and/or the Jury to be more proactive in searching for candidates;
iii. The establishment of a search committee to look for more candidates, and/or of a 'head hunting' approach involving Regional Councillors and Regional Directors;
iv. From the (then) IUCN President: a note on record of his conviction that, in recommending Honorary Memberships, Council was obligated, (a) to maintain the highest standards; (b) to recommend the best individuals based on the most solid information; (c) to keep in mind that nobody had the right to inform any nominee that they had received an award until such a decision had been taken and made official.

**Timetable**

14. The following calendar is proposed for the nomination and selection process:

| When | Who is to do what |
|---|---|
| **March 2019** (96th Council Meeting) | The **Governance and Constituency Committee:**<br>• appoints a core Jury for Honorary Membership and the two Medals;<br>• mandates the Jury to identify and appoint three conservationists to join the Jury for the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal;<br>• agrees with the timetable;<br>• establish criteria and recommends initiatives to ensure sufficient nominations representing geographic/gender balance and indigenous people. |
| **May 2019** before the first IUCN Regional Conservation Forum is held | The **Secretariat** issues the Call for Nominations prepared by the Jury (communications to IUCN Members, Commission members, and public announcements for the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **May to October 2019** (the deadline for nominations should not be earlier than one week following the closure of the last Regional Conservation Forum) | • **Council members** make brief presentations to the IUCN Regional Conservation Forums encouraging Members and Commission members to submit nominations. In addition, the information could be mentioned in the documentation for the Forums;<br>• The **Secretariat** receives the nominations and ensures to the greatest extent possible that the information required on each nominee is collected. |
| **October 2019** (97th Council Meeting) | • The **Jury** designates the winner of the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial Medal, and recommends to Council candidates for Honorary Membership of IUCN and the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal OR, if it will not have finished its work yet, presents a progress report to Council;<br>• **Council** takes a decision on the recommendations of the Jury or mandates the Bureau to do so following the Council meeting. |
| **November 2019 to April 2020** | • Laureates are approached for formal acceptance; Medals are engraved and certificates prepared;<br>• Citations including photographs on each Laureate are prepared in cooperation with the Laureates, for publication on the IUCN website in the three official languages of IUCN;<br>• Preparations for the Laureates' participation in Congress (and possibly video messages for Laureates who can't attend Congress)<br>• Awards presentation ceremony [and reception are] is prepared. |
| **2020 Congress** | • Approves Council's recommendation to award for Honorary Membership followed by a ceremony for the laureates;<br>• Award ceremony for the laureates of the Harold Jefferson Coolidge Memorial and the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal. |

**Awards made by the IUCN Commissions in 2016**

15. For information, the awards made in 2016 by the IUCN Commissions based on Regulation 43 were as follows (excerpt from the Proceedings of the 2016 Members' Assembly, pp. 28-33):

1. Species Survival Commission (SSC):
    a. Peter Scott Medal
    b. George Rabb Award for Conservation Innovation
2. Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM):
    a. The Commission on Ecosystem Management Luc Hoffmann Award
    b. The CEM Young Professional Award
3. World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL):
    a. The World Commission on Environmental Law Wolfgang Burhenne Award
4. World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA):
    a. The World Commission on Protected Areas Kenton Miller Award for Innovation in Protected Areas Management
5. Commission on Education and Communication (CEC):
    a. CEC Chair's Award for lifelong commitment to CEC
    b. CEC's Young Professional Award
6. Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
    a. CEESP Award for Meritorious Research
    b. CEESP Award for Indigenous Biocultural Conservation
    c. CEESP Award for Outstanding Woman as an Agent of Environmental and Social Change.

# 96rd Meeting of IUCN Council – March 2019

## 47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

**AGENDA** (with proposed timing and allocation of resource people)

**Thursday, 28th March 2019**

| Time | PPC agenda ref. | Agenda item | Background documents | Action | Resource People |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09:00 – 09:05 | | **Opening of the meeting** | | | PPC Chair |
| 09:05 – 10:00 | **1** | **IUCN Annual Report 2018**<br>*Prepared by the Secretariat and including the implementation of the IUCN Programme by the Secretariat and the Commissions* | C/96/PPC47/1 | Take note | Charles Lor |
| | **2** | **Specific Programme and Policy issues** | | | |
| **10:00 – 10:30** | 2.1 | **Update on the implementation of 2016 Congress Resolutions and Recommendations**<br>*Based on a report from the Secretariat* | C/96/PPC47/2.1 | Take note | David Goodman |
| **10:30 – 10:45** | **COFFEE BREAK** | | | | |
| **10:45 – 11:30** | 2.2 | **Retirement of Resolutions / Recommendations**<br>*Approval of the archive of 'retired' Resolutions and Recommendations (WCC-2016-Res-001) and of a mechanism to ensure regular review of all active Resolutions between Congresses, based on recommendations of the Retirement of Resolutions Task Force* | C/96/PPC47/2.2 | Approve | David Goodman<br>Peter Cochrane (Chair TF) |
| **11:30 – 12:00** | 2.3 | **Consideration of a guidance note for implementing the WCC-2016-Rec-102**<br>*(Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development)* | C/96/PPC47/2.3 | Approve | Jane Smart<br>Trevor Sandwith |
| **12:00 – 12:30** | 2.4 | **Progress report from the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Task Force** | | Take note | Jane Smart<br>Hilde Eggermont (Chair TF) |

## 47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

**Friday, 29th March 2019**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **09:00 – 10:30** | **3** | **Draft IUCN Programme 2021-24**<br>*Approval of the first draft IUCN Programme 2021-24 for the purpose of consulting IUCN Members online and during the Regional Conservation Forums* | C/96/PPC47/3 | Approve | Charles Lor<br>Cyrie Sendashonga |
| **10:30 – 10:45** | **COFFEE BREAK** | | | | |
| | **5** | **Follow-up on assignments**<br>*2016 Congress Resolutions requiring action from Council* | | | |
| **10:45 – 11:30** | 5.1 | *Report from the chair of the Task Force on WCC-2016-Res-086 (Synthetic Biology)* | C/96/PPC47/5.1 | Endorse | Kent Redford (Chair TF) |
| **11:30 – 12:30** | 5.2 | *Other Resolutions requiring action from Council* | | Take note | Focal points |
| **12:30 – 14:00** | **LUNCH BREAK** | | | | |
| | **6** | **Reports from task forces established by PPC:** | | | |
| **14:00 – 14:40** | 6.1 | *Urban Task Force* | | Take note | Jonny Hughes (Chair TF) |
| **14:40 – 15:20** | 6.2 | *Private Sector Task Force, including among others the IUCN engagement with the extractives sector, particularly including an update on Rio Doce and the Brumadinho tragedy* | | Take note | John Robinson (Chair TF) |
| **15:20 – 16:00** | 6.3 | *Climate Change Task Force* | | Take note | Angela Andrade (Chair TF) |
| **16:00 – 16:15** | **COFFEE BREAK** | | | | |
| **16:15 – 16:30** | **7** | **Report from Council's Global Oceans Focal Person** | | Take note | Peter Cochrane (Oceans FP) |
| **16:30 – 17:30** | **4** | **Council motions for the 2020 Congress**<br>*Recommendation to Council of the topics for Council motions and a mechanism to prepare and approve them in time to be submitted by 28 August 2019 (Rule 49)* | | TBD | PPC Chair<br>Cyrie Sendashonga |
| | **8** | **Other issues announced in advance** | | | |
| **17:30 – 17:50** | 8.1 | *SSC proposal for Council endorsement of a definition of Human Wildlife Conflict* | | Endorse | Jon Paul Rodriguez (Chair SSC) |
| **17:50 – 18:00** | 8.2 | *AOB* | | | |

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

*Agenda Item PPC47/1*

# *IUCN Annual Progress Report 2018*

Origin: Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management Unit

REQUIRED ACTION:

The Programme and Policy Committee is invited to consider the IUCN Annual Progress Report 2018 and provide guidance and direction as required.

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# Executive Summary

**The Annual Report 2018 provides a mid-term review of progress on the second year of implementation of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020.** The report provides an account of progress and deviations against Programme targets, analyses the evolution of 'One Programme' Engagement and of Programme delivery models, financial performance in terms of portfolio trends, efficiency and budget performance, organizational performance related to human resources management, risk control management, and organizational change and project compliance. It concludes with an overview of progress in governance in relation to the implementation of World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolutions as well as the 2016 IUCN governance reforms. It thereby complies with contractual obligations to Framework Partners and the provisions of the Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework (Annex 4 to Council decision C/88/7) to produce a report on programme and project status on an annual basis.

**Impact stories provide an illustrative sample of IUCN's key achievements in addressing societal challenges in 2018.** This year, IUCN introduced the Impact Award to identify and select the best stories. In addition to awarding two projects with the Impact award, the report showcases interventions that have been particularly noteworthy: a regional water governance project in South Asia for gender-responsiveness, a livelihood project in Guatemala for inclusion of indigenous people and a global knowledge management tool for One Programme engagement. These stories cover project interventions at various scales, in a wide range of geographies and show the potential of IUCN interventions to foster transformational change.

**In 2018, IUCN made a critical leap in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020.** According to this assessment, 50% of the Programme Targets have been achieved and a further 30% are on track to achieve their goals for 2020. The indicators that did not reach a 40% threshold of progress by end of 2018 are examined as deviations. The main reasons identified for slow progress performance include the difficulty of translating policy commitments to implemented action, limited awareness of tools, delays in adoption of standards that form the basis for selected Programme targets, and constraints in funding to sustain the expected level of progress.

**One Programme Engagement is increasing, particularly with regards to Members.** Of all Secretariat projects in 2018, 74% purposefully implement the One Programme approach up from 67% in 2017. Of the total project expenditures in 2018, 30% was spent through Members, Committees and Commission members. More projects are involving Members both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the portfolio. Project spending through members is increasing in total value and as a share of total expenditures. After a dip in 2017, membership is increasing again, including through increased participation of government agencies and national NGOs. Through the membership survey, State members continue to show support for the value added by IUCN.

**In 2018, IUCN continues to see an expansion of its portfolio of large projects**. The number of projects continued to decrease while the average and median duration increased. The total portfolio value and median and average project values regressed after posting strong increases between 2016 and 2017. While the total contracted value of small projects remained stable, the portfolio of projects between CHF1 million and CHF5 million retracted to below the 2016 level. However, the total value of projects contracted above CHF5 million continued to increase noticeably after a strong increase between 2016 and 2017. This changing composition of the portfolio has a parallel in the increased role of IUCN as an implementing agency (large projects), a decrease in the portfolio value of thematic initiatives and programmatically aligned single projects (typically in the CHF1 to 5 million range) while generation of knowledge and non-aligned single projects (typically small) remain stable. IUCN continues to see a worldwide geographic reach of its project expenditures and spending through grants and partners is increasing in absolute value and share of spending. The GEF portfolio has more than doubled and one GCF project was approved in 2018.

**The financial situation remained stable.** Performance is generally in line with the 4-year Financial Plan approved at the 2016 Congress. Total income declined slightly between 2017 and 2018. There was a marginal increase in unrestricted income of 2% offset by a decline in restricted income of 1%. A decline in Framework income was offset by an increase in membership. In terms of expenditure, IUCN showed a strong contribution to the SDGs and the Aichi Targets, especially to the ones in which IUCN

has built its niche. The overall result for the year was a deficit of CHF 1.5m compared to a break even budget, reflecting a lower level or project expenditure compared to budget and certain exceptional costs. **The organization is healthy.** Secretariat staffing remained unchanged between 2017 and 2018. One third of leadership positions is held by women. The adoption of the enterprise risk management policy and the gender responsive programming policy further demonstrate IUCN's ability to adopt cutting edge best practices. The Secretariat made particular efforts in 2018 in fighting sexual harassment, fraud and corruption, further strengthening compliance with procedures and guidelines and improving the quality of publications. To improve efficiency and program quality, project cycle management was streamlined for smaller projects and strengthened for complex projects. IUCN placed particular care in the implementation of environmental and social safeguards with an increased number of projects being screened and new tools being rolled out. Overall, most of the recommendations of the External Review of 2015 have been implemented.

**In 2018, there was overall good progress in key governance processes,** with 87% of the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations of the World Conservation Congress 2016 in the process of implementation and 8% completed, and with 84% of adopted, enhanced governance practices and reforms implemented or underway.

# 1. Key Achievements

The **IUCN Impact Award** was launched to showcase the most successful or innovative project or programme of the year 2018. In addition to the main award, specific awards were created in the following categories: gender, inclusion, and One Programme. An expert panel selected the winners. IUCN received various applications from across the Secretariat covering a range of geographies, thematic priorities and at various scales. The two Impact Award co-winners exemplify how IUCN can achieve impact at scale.

**Impact Award Co-Winner: Developing *Shea* value chain for resilient livelihoods and ecosystems in Northern Uganda.**

Uganda has been losing on average 122,000 ha/year of forest every year from 1990-2015, mostly to agriculture and settlement. In northern Uganda (Aswa catchment), the Shea tree (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) is one of the dominant tree species. It is mostly cut for charcoal production to meet the fuel demands of Uganda's urban centres, where over 90% of households rely on charcoal for fuel. The tree is regarded as the most beneficial because of use in construction, shade for homesteads, fruits for consumption and high quality oil from its seed.

To reverse this situation, IUCN, with financial support from the Austrian Development Agency, strengthened communities to process Shea oil at a commercial scale. This was done through mobilization into collectives, providing training and links to markets. A total of 400 households have self-organised into a cooperative association to directly benefits from this initiative. In addition, over 6,000 community members who supply the Shea nuts for the two processing plants within the communities are also benefitting from this enterprise. Women are the main drivers of this initiative representing 80.7% of the membership and 45% in leadership positions of the groups as Shea oil processing is traditionally an activity done by women.

As a result, the production and quality of Shea oil has increased with the introduction of motorised processing units and the acquisition of a trading certificate, which has been reflected in a higher market price. This has led to an improvement in household incomes additional earnings of USD 132 per season. The communities have also been able to register as a cooperative association for the oil production, which has enabled them to communally market their product and negotiate a better price. All these efforts have ultimately led to the conservation of the Shea tree through the enactment of bylaws. These laws prohibit tree cutting and administer heavy fines for any person involved in tree cutting for charcoal production and the protection of 24km$^2$ of the landscape.

**Impact Award Co-Winner: 75 countries develop targets and investments to halt land degradation by 2030**

Land degradation is the loss in productivity, biological or economic, of land. It is frequently seen as a loss of vegetation cover, soil erosion, or increased salinity, although there are many other land degradation process. Land degradation affects between 25% and 30% of all land on the planet and over 40% of all agricultural lands. The global cost has been estimated at US$ 6.3–10.6 trillion or between US$ 870 and 1,450 per person per year[1].

An important step towards moving land degradation up the agenda at the highest levels of government was achieved in 2015 by adopting Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) as a target under the Sustainable Development Goals (Target 15.3). The delivery of this target has been boosted by the adoption of Land Degradation Neutrality under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (also in 2015). The GEF-funded Target Setting Project supported 75 Parties to the Convention to establish National Voluntary Targets and associated investment strategies for achieving LDN by 2030. It is a critical step in galvanizing political will and mobilizing the resources needed to halt net land degradation.

[1] Economics of Land Degradation, 2013. http://www.eld-initiative.org/fileadmin/pdf/Quick_guide_-_The_Value_of_Land2015.pdf

IUCN's LDN Target setting project has been delivered in 75 countries, covering more than one third of the world. About 600 million people will benefit directly from LDN achievement in these countries. The project has defined national baselines, LDN targets, and investment plans to achieve LDN by 2030. The project is a major contributor to, and catalyst of, the overall global LDN target setting process under the UNCCD, which now includes 120 countries.

**<u>One Programme category:</u> Building on "what works": the PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet initiative and its evolution from the Blue Solutions project**

Often, lessons learnt from conservation and sustainable development initiatives and projects are not well captured and shared to inform future planning. Means and tools for practitioners to benefit from learning about similar experiences across sectors and geographies are under-developed.

To address this gap, PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet, relies on a learning and knowledge management methodology labelled "Solutioning", and the translation of this approach into a modular case study format, application through learning events and communication products, as well as a state-of-the-art web platform, which is continuously being improved (www.panorama.solutions). Thanks to PANORAMA, knowledge from 450+ conservation and sustainable development initiatives and projects in over 70 countries is accessible in a structured format. Learning and planning based on this knowledge is being facilitated. PANORAMA is principally open for contributions by any organization and individual, with the portfolio of solutions continuously growing. PANORAMA's current, inter-linked thematic communities include "protected areas", "marine and coastal", "ecosystem-based adaptation", "agriculture and biodiversity" as well as "business engagement", with a "sustainable urban development" theme forthcoming in mid-2019.

PANORAMA is a prime example of a "one programme initiative", being a joint undertaking led by seven global conservation and development cooperation organizations, including IUCN members, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Rare, who join with their complementary expertise, networks and capacity. With financial support from Germany's Bundesministerium für Unwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit (BMU) and The Global Environment Facility (GEF), PANORAMA is co-coordinated by the IUCN Secretariat and GIZ acting as joint "partnership secretariat". Commission Members and Commission Specialist Groups for example. act as co-authors of PANORAMA publications and support quality assurance by peer-reviewing solution case studies.

**<u>Gender category</u>: BRIDGE: Building River Dialogue and Governance in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) river basins**

The Ganges-Brahmaputra-Magna (GBM) River Basin is a transboundary river system spanning five countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India and Nepal. It is the third largest freshwater contributor to the world's oceans and over 620 million people depend on the ecosystem services provided by the basin.

It is also among the poorest and least-integrated regions in the world and there is no platform to support regional water cooperation and dialogue on joint solutions. To build regional cooperation and strengthen the voice of civil society in water governance, IUCN, under the Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA) program implemented by Oxfam Novib with financial support from the Government of Sweden, supported the development of a regional network of more than 30 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from the five GBM countries, the GBM CSO Network.

With IUCN working as the secretariat, the Network developed a common vision. This is a milestone, as it is the first time that CSOs joined forces and took the lead in developing a common action plan to support cooperative management of the GBM River Basin. These efforts by IUCN to create spaces for civil society participation in river basin management has been acknowledged by key stakeholders and regional media.

The initiative has supported women leadership development at regional level on the non-traditional theme of water governance and hydro-diplomacy. More than 33% of direct beneficiaries of the initiative are women. The regional capacity building and dialogue events were used to discuss and highlight

gender issues and the role of women leadership development in addressing the existing gender imbalances. Efforts were made to engage CSOs working on gender empowerment and social inclusion issues at the community level. For the development of GBM CSOs Vision, a Drafting Committee was established where active participation of women was ensured.

During the community level consultations organised by the project, women community leaders were identified and success stories were captured for wider dissemination. One example is the case study highlighting the achievements of Ms Rinku Das, the young, female head of the Namkhana Village cluster in West Bengal India. This case illustrates how creating spaces for the inclusion and participation of women in decision making process contributes to more developed, progressive and resilient societies.

Furthermore, the project has developed a Gender strategy (2018- 2021) which includes clear indicators and will be used to guide the implementation of the project and ensure gender issues are not overlooked. As per the strategy, the participation of women leaders and organizations working on gender equality and social inclusion issues will be promoted at all the regional dialogues and capacity building events organized by the project. IUCN will also promote women in the governance structure of the GBM CSOs Network and ensure that at least 25% of the proposed Regional Steering Committee Members are women.

**Inclusion category: Strengthening cocoa production agrichains in Guatemala's Maya Q'eqchi' indigenous communities**

With support from the Argidius Foundation, the project in the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala aims to strengthen the sustainable cocoa production chain in the region, which includes the Alta Verapaz, Quiché, Petén and Izabal departments supplying 46% of the country's cocoa production. In this region, the expansion of subsistence crops such as corn, beans, coffee, cardamom and small-scale cattle raising have caused forest degradation and deforestation. In addition, poor agricultural practices, insufficient infrastructure and technology to generate value added and the unstable prices offered in a long intermediary chain curtail the sector's competitiveness and capacity to generate income and employment while sustainably preserving ecosystem services.

The main partner for the project's implementation was FUNDALACHUA, an indigenous organisation and IUCN member that brings together small organised Maya Q'eqchi groups of northern Guatemala in the Verapaces region, Quiché and southern Petén, where it also joined with APODIP, ASIOESMAC and ADEMAYACH, other indigenous organisations in northern Guatemala. The project ensured the participation of indigenous voices in the formulation of the National Cocoa Strategy. Inclusion of these organised indigenous groups in the national cocoa agrichain platform consolidated and positioned their participation and made the strategy's formulation viable. Not only were these groups heard but they gained greater influencing power in framing of the national strategy. The organised producer groups of FUNDALACHUA, APODIP, ADIOESMAC and ADEMAYACH gained access to state funding, administering over US$ 2 million to strengthen their cocoa business models, and were accredited to implement government funds through the PRODENORTE and FONAGRO programmes.

The project directly supported 1000 small Maya Q'eqchi producers and their families in the territories of Lachuá, southern Petén, Lanquin-Cahabón and Polochic. The indigenous producer organisations also now possess strengthened technical capacities, diversified work options and opportunities for indigenous youth, men and women who now provide services in plantations, nurseries and cocoa processing centres. They were also incorporated as youth managers in their organisations. This resulted in an increase in the level of employment and income through greater production capacity and better quality. Productivity consequently rose from an initial 70 kg/ha/year to 238 kg/ha/year on the majority of farms. Finally, with denomination of origin as value added, the cocoa of Guatemala's indigenous organisations is now commercialised directly to customers in the world's fine chocolate industry who appreciate quality, culture and environmental benefits. In a substantially competitive market historically open only to restricted groups, there can be no doubt this affords better opportunities for small producers. Overall, the project has improved the technical capacities for sustainable production of high-grade cocoa of 830 producers and technicians. Organised cocoa producer groups and private farms in the project's area of influence initiated a new era of exportation for special market of fine chocolate (bean to bar) that pays the small producers U.S. $4000. / 4500. per metric tonnes (MT), rising from 0 metric tonnes (MT) in 2013 to 100 MT in 2017. Through cocoa production, families

now benefit from a complementary activity that diversifies livelihoods and contributes to their sustainability.

## 2.1 Progress in implementing the IUCN Programme 2017-2020

**In 2018, there was steady progress in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020.** According to this assessment, 50% of the Programme Targets have been achieved and a further 30% are on track to achieve their goals for 2020. The IUCN Programme, including its 30 Programme Targets, were adopted by Members during the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016. To operationalize these targets, 55 indicators were developed, with accompanying baseline and 2020 target values. When more than one indicator reports to the Programme Target, this assessment provides an average measure of progress. The indicators that did not reach a 40% threshold of progress in 2018 – assuming a simple linear progress of implementation over 4 years – are further examined in the deviations section. The main reasons identified for slow progress performance include the difficulty of translating policy commitments to implemented action, limited awareness of tools, delays in adoption of standards that form the basis for select Programme targets, and constraints in funding to sustain the expected level of progress. IUCN is also learning about the relevance and specificity of Programme-level indicators. In some cases, target achievement is underestimated by a narrow indicator.

**Valuing and conserving nature** (T1-T12)

Out of 12 targets for the Programme Area on Valuing and Conserving Nature, 9 were on track or achieved at the end of 2018. Of the 5 targets that had seen insignificant or insufficient progress, only 3 remain flagged. IUCN is particularly proud to have achieved its targets on the generation and communication of IUCN knowledge on the value and conservation of nature (T5), the development of legislation and polices against illegal trafficking (T7), the implementation of targeted conservation actions leading to the recovery of species and ecosystems (T9), the expansion of protected area networks to conserve areas of particular importance for biodiversity (T10), and raising awareness of nature and its values through NaturefForAll (T12). Of particular note is the leap in progress from no significant achievement to being on track for the development and implementation of standards, safeguards, natural capital metrics, incentives and the development of relevant regulatory frameworks (T8) which reflects the rapid rise in uptake of IBAT subscriptions. Similarly, while there was insufficient progress on the expansion of protected area networks (T10), the target of 83 Green List sites assessed is now surpassed with 113 completed in 2018.

**Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources** (Targets 13-21)

Out of 9 targets for this Programme Area, 6 are already achieved and 1 is on track to achieve its targets by 2020. This entails that tools and methodologies for assessing and improving natural resource governance are available and used (T13), natural resource governance systems are assessed under different management regimes (T14), community-led, cultural, grassroots or protected area governance systems that achieve the effective and equitable governance of natural resources are recognised (as best practices/pilot testing), supported and promoted (T15), intervention points in which rights regimes related to natural resources are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable have increased (T16), the capacity of institutions to undertake decision making in a participatory, inclusive, effective and equitable manner is enhanced (T17), and intervention points in which natural resource governance has the capacity to halt illegal natural resource use, through the promotion of rule of law and access to justice, have increased.

**Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges** (Targets 22-30)

Out of 9 targets for this Programme Area, 3 are now achieved compared to 1 in 2017 and 4 are on track to be achieved in 2020. This means that IUCN has: promoted nature-based solutions interventions (T24), piloted legal, policy and institutional mechanisms at the national and sub-national level that support and reward ecosystem stewardship by local communities and other resource managers (T25) and, tested mechanisms to facilitate the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the design and implementation of nature-based solutions (T26).

## Table 1: Traffic light assessment of progress of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020

| Target achieved - >100% | On track to achieve target >40% | Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate 20-40% | No significant overall progress 5-20% | No Progress <5% |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| # | Target description | 2017 AR | 2018 AR |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Programme Area 1. Valuing and conserving nature** | | | |
| 1 | The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™: global assessments of 160,000 species completed including reassessments to generate indicators and at least 75% of countries with national and regional Red Lists use the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. | | |
| 2 | The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems: ensure global assessment of risk of collapse of 25% of the world's ecosystems according to an agreed global ecosystem classification. | | |
| 3 | Protected Planet documents accurate and up-to-date information on protected areas under Aichi Target 11, including coverage, management effectiveness, governance, ecological representativeness, connectivity, other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as outcomes and other metrics for Green Listing. | | |
| 4 | 2,500 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are identified and the current datasets are updated against the new KBA standard to document all sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. | | |
| 5 | IUCN knowledge, including gender-specific knowledge as appropriate, on the value and conservation of nature is generated and communicated to influence key global, regional and local decisions and actions. | | |
| 6 | The implementation of commitments under biodiversity-related conventions and international agreements is accelerated. | | |
| 7 | New legislation and policies are developed (and implemented), and existing laws and policies are enforced, to address illegal wildlife trafficking. | | |
| 8 | The development and implementation of standards, safeguards, natural capital metrics, incentives and the development of relevant regulatory frameworks (in the public, private and financial sectors) are recognised and put into practice. | | |
| 9 | Targeted conservation actions lead to the recovery of species and ecosystems. | | |
| 10 | Protected area networks are expanded to conserve areas of particular importance for biodiversity through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. | | |
| 11 | Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment | | |
| 12 | NatureForAll raises awareness of nature and its values and enables more people to experience, connect with, and take action to conserve nature | | |
| **Programme Area 2. Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources** | | | |
| 13 | IUCN tools, methodologies and approaches for assessing and improving natural resource governance are available and used. | | |
| 14 | Natural resource governance systems assessed (through testing of methodologies) under different management regimes, including protected areas, and corresponding improvement plans developed | | |
| 15 | Community-led, cultural, grassroots or protected area governance systems that achieve the effective and equitable governance of natural resources are recognised (as best practices/pilot testing), supported and promoted, while respecting the rights of nature | | |
| 16 | Intervention points in which rights regimes related to natural resources are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable have increased and are effectively integrated with other rights regimes – particularly for women, indigenous people, youth and the poor – have increased | | |
| 17 | The capacity of institutions (including protected area and customary institutions) to undertake decision making in a participatory, inclusive, effective and equitable manner is enhanced, especially for facilitating the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders. | | |
| 18 | Intervention points in which natural resource governance has the capacity to halt illegal natural resource use, through the promotion of rule of law and access to justice, have increased | | |
| 19 | Legal and institutional frameworks for an increased number of transboundary areas, including protected areas, are established and deliver effective and well-implemented natural resource governance | | |
| 20 | International governance mechanisms for marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, Antarctica and the Arctic are strengthened, including the establishment of marine protected areas | | |
| 21 | The accountability of governments in relation to their commitments under environmental agreements and related policy frameworks is enhanced. | | |
| **Programme Area 3. Deploying nature-based solutions to societal challenges** | | | |
| 22 | IUCN and partners are equipped to systematically collect and compile disaggregated data that enables the assessment of the material benefits and cultural values that flow from ecosystems to, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities | | |
| 23 | IUCN and partners have a peer-reviewed framework and tools to guide the targeting of nature-based solutions and assessment of nature-based solutions effectiveness in contributing to relevant SDGs and Aichi Targets at national or sub-national levels | | |
| 24 | Key nature-based solutions interventions promoted by IUCN, (e.g. Forest Landscape Restoration, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Mangroves for the Future, river basin management and protected areas) are equipped to systematically assess and monitor the requisite in-country enabling frameworks, including legal, customary, institutional and resourcing mechanisms for implementation | | |
| 25 | Legal, policy and institutional mechanisms (at the national and sub-national level) that support and reward ecosystem stewardship by local communities and other resource managers for the delivery of societal benefits have been piloted and documented | | |
| 26 | Mechanisms to facilitate the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the design and implementation of nature-based solutions are tested, evaluated and promoted | | |
| 27 | Additional international or national financial mechanisms that encourage the deployment of nature-based solutions are established and /or strengthened | | |
| 28 | New national, sub-national or corporate planning and investment frameworks are effectively implemented in productive ecosystems to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainably deliver ecosystem goods and services and promote 'land degradation neutrality'. | | |
| 29 | Restoration processes and methodologies make demonstrable contributions to the restitution of key ecosystem services in degraded landscapes, watersheds and seascapes. | | |
| 30 | Legal, customary and institutional mechanisms and resourcing are effectively implemented to maintain intact, natural and semi-natural ecosystems that deliver benefits to society, including existing and new protected areas. | | |

## 2.2 Deviations

Progress for programme targets is reviewed where achievements (as of 31 December 2018), were less than 40% progress towards the overall target.

**Valuing and conserving nature** (T1-T12)

***T1. I.01 # of global RLTS Assessments and reassessments published.***
Progress against this ambitious target is the overall increase in the number of global species assessments published on The IUCN Red List: 160,000 by 2020. In 2018, the increase was 5,527. Ninety-nine species were removed due to taxonomic changes. The main reasons for the slow progress are: The number of assessments submitted for publication each year varies considerably (and in many case is dependent on the efforts of volunteers); there is a lag effect in response to improvements such as new tools and funding sources; awaiting contracted assessments to be submitted; a new assessment tool has been deployed, although this is now aiding processing; many assessments do not meet quality requirements and time is needed to improve them; lack of resources to support the process.

***T2. I.02 % and area (km2) of the world's ecosystems assessed using approved IUCN RLE Criteria and agreed global ecosystem classification.***
In 2018, there were no new national level Red List of Ecosystems assessments. The current focus is on fund raising, capacity building, awareness raising, in-house visibility and developing the global typology of ecosystems (which has been significant) and the global database. A new staff member was recruited in September 2018 which will increase the capacity to work on developing assessments. For 2019, proposals have been developed to undertake assessments in the Indian Ocean, Pacific Islands, Caribbean and Middle East. Additionally, through the One Programme approach, the Commission on Ecosystem Management members will also be conducting assessments in countries such as Myanmar. It should be noted that the 2020 target is ambitious and broad in scope which makes progress towards this target problematical.

***T4. I.04 # of Key Biodiversity Areas identified according to A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas***
The 2018 update shows a small increase of 190 in the number of assessments. The KBA Secretariat and partnerships were established during 2017, following the signing of the Partnership Agreement at the WCC in 2016. The focus in 2018 was on establishing the Secretariat (hosted by IUCN Member BirdLife International) and producing the strategic plan rather than the delivery of new assessments. The priority was on completing the guidelines for assessments and this was completed at the end of 2018. The second priority in 2018 was updating the database.

**Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources** (Targets 13-21)

***T. 19 I.19 - # of new legal and institutional transboundary or regional agreements facilitated or established.***
In 2018, There was no change to the 2017 update. The results for bilateral agreements in ECOLEX are based on data collected and processed by The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and therefore depend on the FAO focus of work and work flow.

***T. 20. I.20.1 - # of regional/ international governance arrangements [with competency] on the high seas***
There was no change in 2018. No change in competency was agreed in 2018 for Regional Fisheries Management Organisations with competency on High Seas. This change is linked to the negotiations on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) under The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which began in September 2018. There will be another meeting in April 2019. Similarly, no change in competency was agreed in 2018 for Regional Seas Conventions that include Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) under their geographical coverage. The Conventions of Nairobi and the Convention of Abidjan (ABNJ) are still contemplating the extension of their jurisdiction on ABNJ, but it is linked to the advancements of the negotiations on BBNJ under UNCLOS.

**Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges** (Targets 22-30)

***T. 27 I.27.1 and 2. – value and # of funds established and operating readily available for the implementation of nature based solutions***

2018, there has been no increase on 2017 values. The number of funds (3) and value (CHF500,000) has not changed. 1 additional fund for a value of CHF500,000 was expected in 2018 but this had not materialised before the end of the year. IUCN also expects the Coalition on Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC) project to mobilize CHF8 million to be approved in 2019.

***T. 29. I.29 - # of hectares of land in restoration transition with quantified improvements in ecosystem services***

The development of the Bonn Challenge Barometer of progress now more accurately allows us to track substantive implementation progress not only in terms of hectares restored but also delivery of associated ecosystem benefits in terms of carbon, biodiversity and jobs. In 2018 the Barometer – which is still in the piloting phase – worked with 13 countries to accurately capture progress against their Bonn Challenge commitments. From these countries, which represent only a sub-set of all Bonn Challenge countries – we now know that 43.7 million hectares are under restoration transition, up from 13.3 million hectares documented in 2017. While this equates to 29% of the total Bonn Challenge target it should be noted that this represents approximately 56% of the 13 countries' Bonn Challenge commitments. In addition, the Barometer also indicates that the benefits accruing from these documented activities include an additional 354,000 jobs, an average investment per hectare of at least 235 USD and at least 23Mt $CO_2$e sequestered. The Barometer will be available to all countries to record progress this year although it is also anticipated that this will need to be accompanied with capacity building and support so that by 2020 there is an accurate and reliable reflection of progress from all participating countries. Crucially, IUCN is also tracking how the pledges are implemented into 'on the ground' restoration.

## 2.3 One Programme Engagement

### a) Engagement

**IUCN harnesses the knowledge, resources and reach of Members, the Commissions, and Regional and National Committees.** In 2018, 74% of Secretariat projects involved other constituencies of the Union up from 67%. In particular, nearly 48% of IUCN's projects engaged Members in project design, co-financing, time involvement or directly through a paid contract, up from 42% in 2017. However, it should be noted that the Portal thus far only tracks projects, but does not yet track knowledge products such as the Red List and other knowledge products for which Members and Commission members are significantly engaged.

**Table 2: Number and % of active projects in 2017 – 2018 that engage Members, Commissions and Committees[2]**

| | N° and (%) in 2017 | N° and (%) in 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| **Members** | 177 (42%) | 213 (47.8%) |
| **Commissions** | 96 (22.8%) | 104 (23.3%) |
| **Reg./Nat Committees** | 9 (2.1%) | 12 (2.7%) |
| Total | 421 | 446 |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

### b) Demand responsiveness to State and Government agencies

**State and Government Agency continue to see value in IUCN and to participate in each of the three Programme Areas.** Of 52 State and Government Agency Members responding to the 2018 Membership survey, four fifths see essential or high value from their IUCN membership in IUCN knowledge and data access and IUCN contributing to conservation. Two thirds of State and Government Agency Members see high or essential value in IUCN's as a neutral convening platform and as a learning platform while 40% feel the same for capacity building. These members see the actual benefits of membership in the same way. Furthermore, States and government agency Members are particularly active in the delivery of the Valuing and Conserving Nature programme area with 49% participating to a great extent and 80% overall participating to some and to a great extent. More than two thirds of respondents confirmed participating to some or to a great extent in Effective and Equitable Governance and in Nature-based Solutions.

[2] This number reflects the total project count in 2017/18; this means all C and D list projects with transactions in 2017/2018 entered in the financial system (NAV).

**Figure 1: Value of elements of membership to State and Government Agency Members**

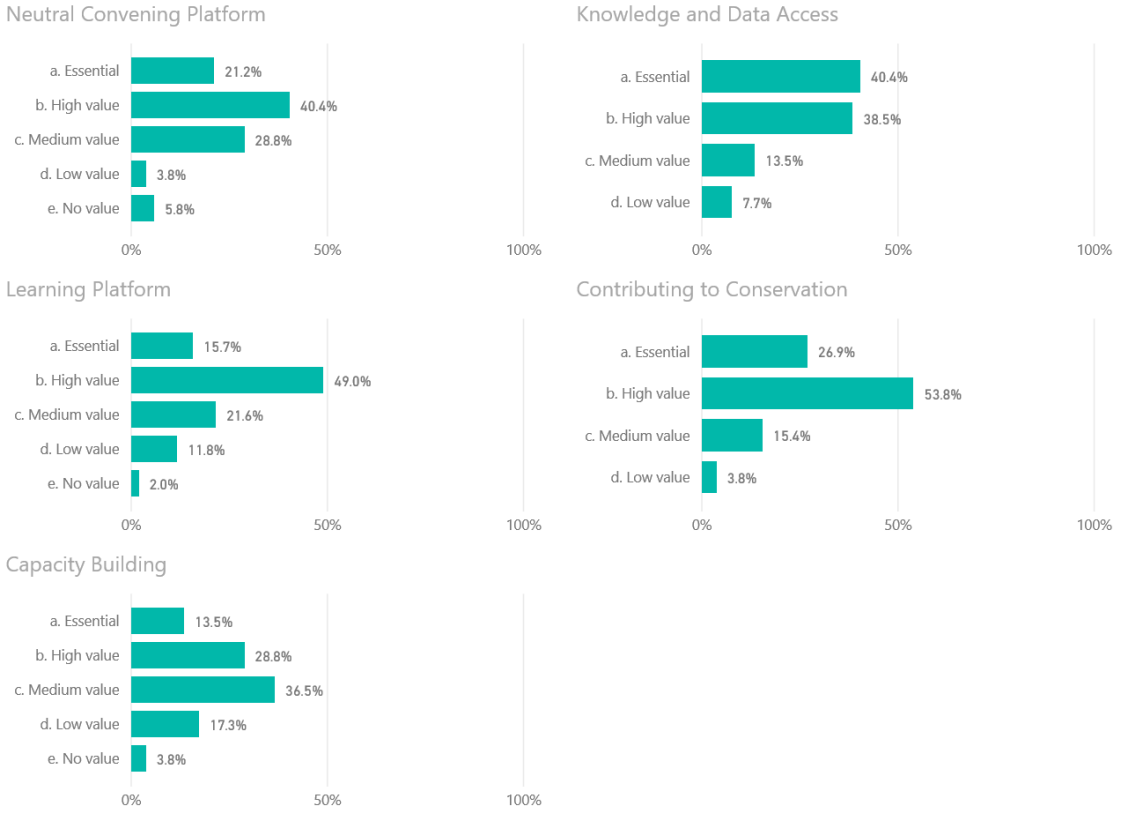



**Figure 2: Benefits of membership for State and Government Agency Members**

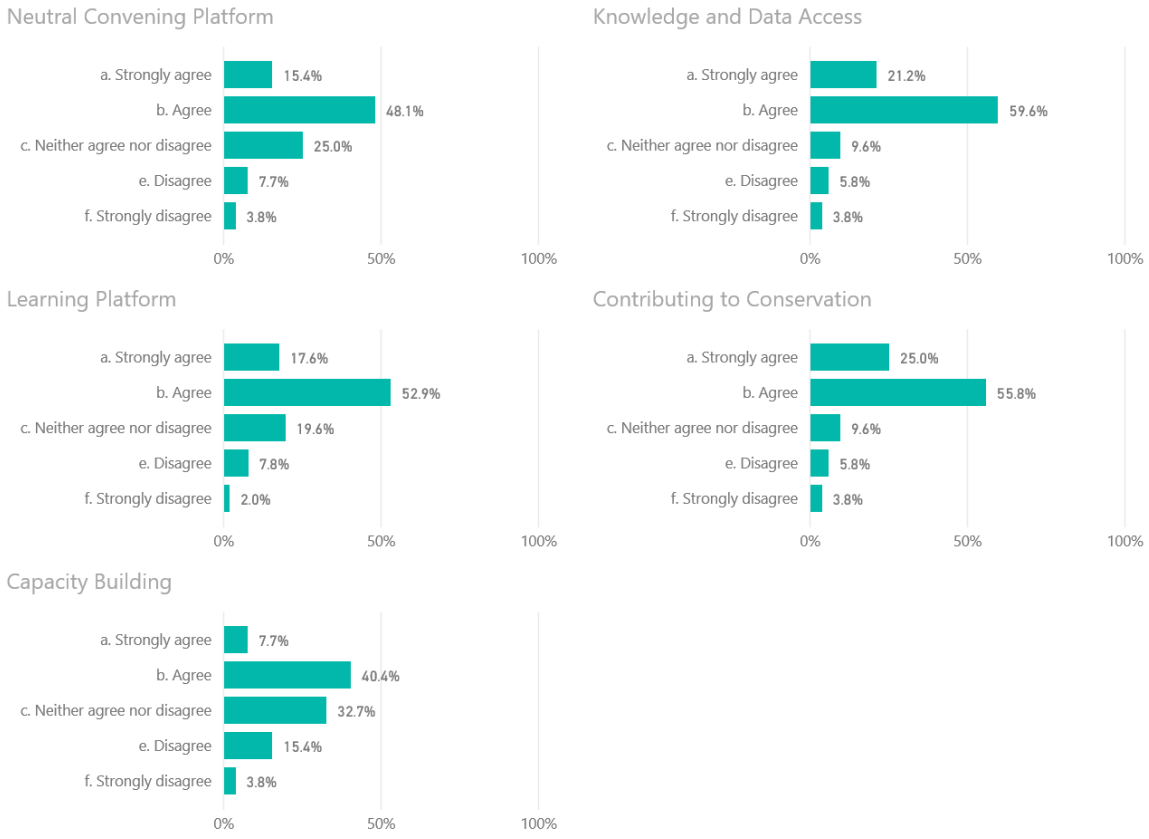
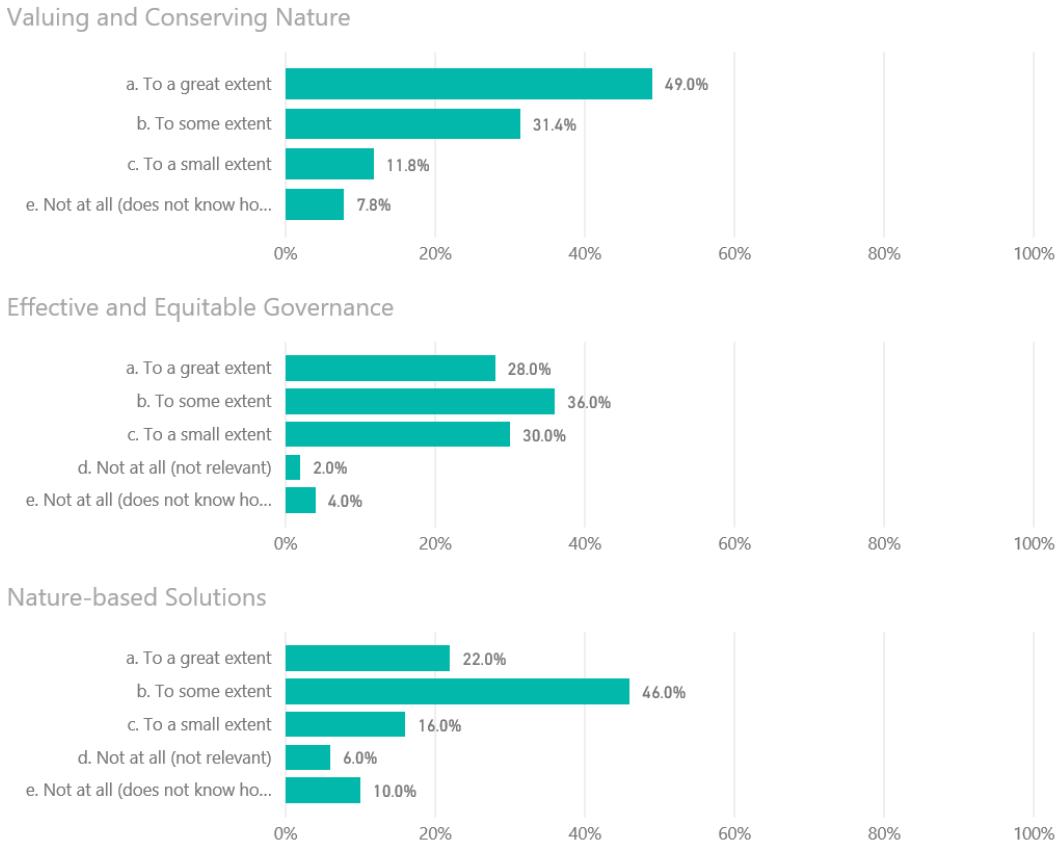


**Figure 3: Participation of State and Government Agency Members in IUCN's Programme Areas**




## c) Flow of resources to Members, Commission members and Committees[3]

**The share of project funds spent through Members, Commission members and Committees is stable and represents 30% of project expenditures.** There was an increase in the value by more than CHF2 million and share of funds spent from 19% to 21% through Members. Of all spending through Members, 72% is originated by the regional offices. The Biodiversity Conservation Group and regional programmes saw large increases in flows to members. We expect to see a continued increase in 2019 with additional large projects and programmes moving into execution, particularly with funding from GEF and GCF. There has been a small increase in the amount of spending through Committees owing to an increase in spending originated by the Nature-Based Solutions Group. The amount spent through Commissions has decreased in value and share from 8% to 7%. The Biodiversity Conservation Group, the Nature-based Solutions Group, and the Regions equally generate flows of resources to Commission members. Although the contribution to Commission members by the Policy and Programme Group is small, it represents 25% of total project spending of this group in 2018, the largest share among all groups.

[3] The flow of resources to other partners will be reported in Section 2.4.c on trends in grant-making.

**Table 3: Expenditure in CHF ('000) through Members, Committees and Commissions[4]**

| | Total Spending CHF ('000) | Spent through Members CHF ('000) | Spent through Committees CHF ('000) | Spent through Comm Members CHF ('000) | Spent through Members % | Spent through Committees % | Spent through Commissions % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and Programme Group** | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 2,616 | 140 | - | 661 | 5% | 0% | 25% |
| 2018 | 2,505 | 207 | - | 627 | 8% | 0% | 25% |
| **Biodiversity Conservation Group** | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 11,545 | 2,623 | - | 2,231 | 23% | 0% | 19% |
| 2018 | 15,769 | 4,611 | - | 2,202 | 29% | 0% | 14% |
| **Nature-based Solutions Group** | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 20,630 | 2,740 | 64 | 2,579 | 13% | 0% | 13% |
| 2018 | 18,145 | 554 | 541 | 1,690 | 3% | 3% | 9% |
| **Regions** | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 54,476 | 11,855 | 1,961 | 1,952 | 22% | 4% | 4% |
| 2018 | 55,199 | 14,386 | 1,561 | 2,255 | 26% | 3% | 4% |
| **Global** | | | | | | | |
| **2017** | **89,619** | **17,396** | **2,025** | **7,474** | 19% | 2% | 8% |
| **2018** | **92,154** | **19,760** | **2,102** | **6,770** | 21% | 2% | 7% |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

## d) Membership numbers and geographical presence

63 new Members joined the Union in 2018, including the State of Myanmar. Despite a number of Member withdrawals following the decision to rescind Members' rights at Congress in 2016 (Article 13 of the IUCN Statutes), the membership figures in 2018 have remained relatively stable. These withdrawals included the State Members of Central African Republic, Congo, Nigeria, Kenya, and Zambia. However, it is important to note that IUCN has Members in more than 160 countries, with a global spread. Figure 1 shows the size of IUCN's Membership per statutory region in 2018.

**Figure 1: Size of IUCN Membership per statutory region**

Source: IUCN Corporate Annual Report 2018

In 2019, the Membership Unit will submit the new Membership Strategy to Council for endorsement. The main aim of the Strategy is to have a committed and engaged membership which can work alongside the Secretariat and Commission members to advance the mission of the Union by effectively implementing its Programme. Where there are gaps in membership (geographical, expertise, biodiverse regions), recruitment plans will be drafted to address these issues.

[4] Expenditure figures includes corporate units as "Other". The total project expenditure assigned to project characteristics in the One Programme and Programme results tables exhibits a 1% difference reported in the financial report owing to the missing value in the Project Portal.

**Table 4: Number of IUCN Members 2016-2018**

| Category | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| States | 89 | 88 | 83 |
| Government Agencies | 133 | 125 | 128 |
| National Non-Government Organizations | 997 | 957 | 983 |
| International Non-Government Organizations | 113 | 107 | 105 |
| Indigenous Peoples' organisations | | 17 | 17 |
| Affiliates | 49 | 45 | 44 |
| **Total** | **1,381** | **1,339** | **1,360** |

Source: Union Development Group, February 2019

## 2.4 Programme portfolio and delivery models

### a. Number and size of the active project portfolio

Between 2016 and 2018, the average project value has increased by 35% and the median project value by 61% (Table 6.). The value of small projects of less than CHF 1 million has remained constant whilst the value of projects CHF1 – 5 million has decreased. However, there has been a steady increase in the value of projects over CHF5 million (Figure 2). The IUCN Secretariat continues to demonstrate a its worldwide reach (Figure 3).

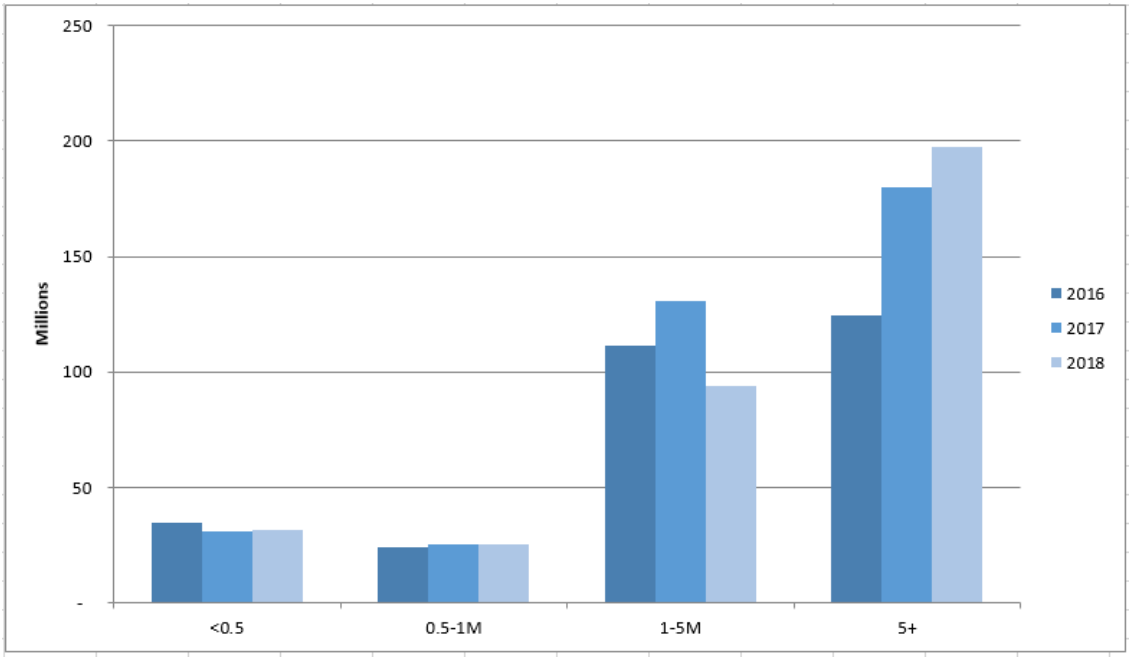
**Table 5: Basic portfolio information[5]**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Change 2016/18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of active projects** | 298 | 262 | 244 | -18% |
| **Average duration (yrs)** | 3.39 | 3.50 | 3.86 | +14% |
| **Median duration (yrs)** | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.49 | +16% |
| **Average project value (m CHF)** | 0.98 | 1.39 | 1.32 | +35% |
| **Median project value (m CHF)** | 0.23 | 0.38 | 0.37 | +61% |
| **Portfolio value (m CHF)** | 294 | 366 | 348 | +18% |
| **Project yearly Value** | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.34 | +21% |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

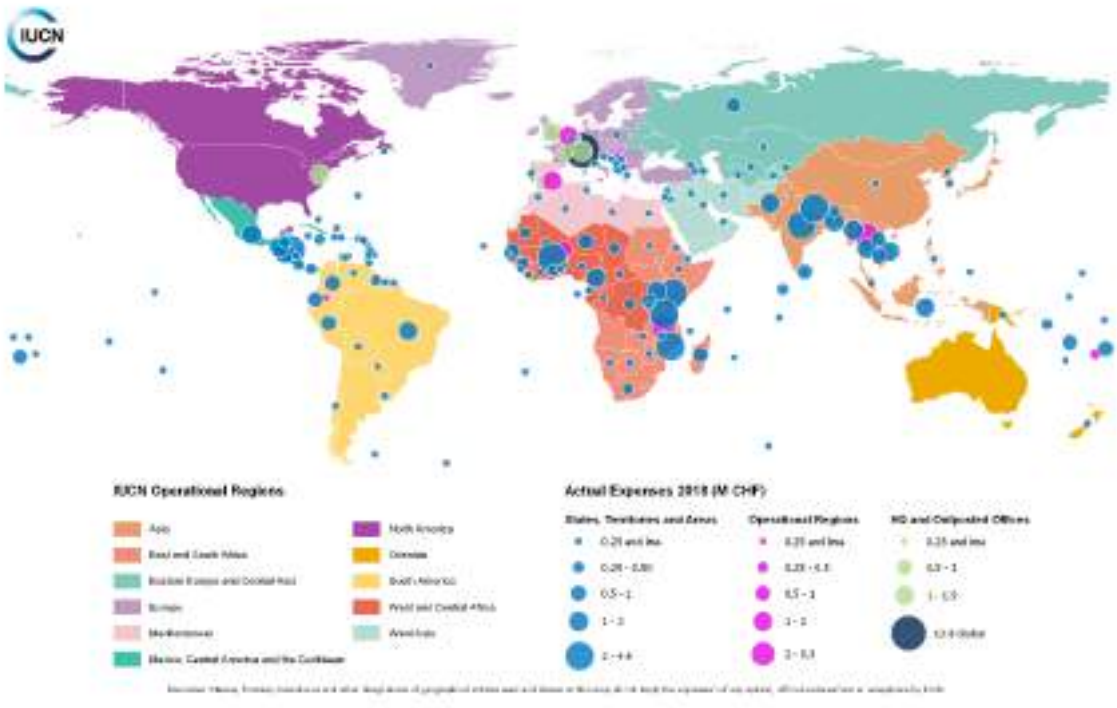
[5] Average size of projects was calculated based on 2017 and 2018 budget data, only for C list projects and restricted project funding. Framework funding was excluded from the analysis.

**Figure 2: Total contract amount of projects under implementation 2016-2018[6]**




Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

**Figure 3: Actual expenses 2018[7]**




[6] Table and graph generated with data from the 2019 budget (submitted in 2018), 2018 budget (submitted in 2017) and 2017 budget (submitted in 2016). Only Restricted C List Projects.
[7] Figure 3 shows the actual expenses (million CHF) per Statutory State represented by the size of circles.

## b. Programme delivery model (grant making, global initiatives etc.)

The proportion of projects under each programme delivery category, shows that for 2018, the portfolio is mostly split between Implementing agency, Thematic initiatives and Programmatically-aligned single projects. However, Programmatically-aligned single projects are the largest category 2016 – 2018 and the percentage has remained more or less constant. The percentage of projects under IUCN Thematic initiatives has increased from 12% to 23%. The number and percentage of Non-aligned stand-alone projects has steadily decreased from 6% to 3% (Tables 8 and 9).

**Table 8: Number and percentage of projects by programme delivery model**

| Categories | N° of projects as of 31 December 2016 | % | N° of projects as of 31 December 2017 | % | N° of projects as of 31 December 2018 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generation and direct application of scientific knowledge | 33 | 11% | 20 | 8% | 18 | 7% |
| Implementing Agency | 45 | 15% | 42 | 16% | 30 | 12% |
| IUCN Thematic Initiatives | 36 | 12% | 51 | 19% | 54 | 23% |
| Non-aligned stand-alone projects | 17 | 6% | 13 | 5% | 8 | 3% |
| Programmatically-aligned single projects | 167 | 56% | 135 | 52% | 134 | 55% |
| **Total** | **298** | 100% | **262** | 100% | **244** | 100% |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

**Table 9: Portfolio value and share by programme delivery model**

| Categories | Total contracted value as of 31 December 2016 | % | Total contracted value as of 31 December 2017 | % | Total contracted value as of 31 December 2018 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generation and direct application of scientific knowledge | 14,145,822 | 5% | 14,697,994 | 4% | 14,486,337 | 4% |
| Implementing Agency | 63,379,405 | 22% | 86,465,188 | 24% | 102,753,823 | 29% |
| IUCN Thematic Initiatives | 79,409,402 | 27% | 126,099,463 | 34% | 97,918,210 | 28% |
| Non-aligned stand-alone projects | 4,529,077 | 2% | 4,639,859 | 1% | 2,732,720 | 1% |
| Programmatically-aligned single projects | 132,546,642 | 45% | 134,429,760 | 37% | 130,566,016 | 37% |
| **Total** | 294,010,349 | 100% | 366,742,054 | 100% | 348,457,105 | 100% |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

The programmatically-aligned single projects remain the most representative category in terms of expenditure as shown in Tables 9.

The increased prominence of Programmatically-aligned projects is shown both in increased absolute annual expenditures and as a share of total project spending. The number of Projects not yet categorised have been virtually eliminated. Table 11 below, shows a slight reduction 2017 - 2018 in share of project expenditure categorised as IUCN Thematic initiatives from 31% to 28%. Overall, the

total Implementing agencies percentage has remained the same at 18%. The total for the generation and direct application of scientific knowledge has also remained the same at 4%. The total percentage for the Programmatically-aligned single projects has increased from 44% in 2017 to 47% in 2018, with the 5% points decrease in the regions offset by the 6% points increase for the Policy and Programme Group, and 3% points increase in the Nature-Based Solutions Group. The very small percentage of Non-aligned stand-alone projects has remained the same at 2%. The percentage of projects not yet categorised has been reduced to 0%.

**Table 10: Annual project expenditure by delivery model**

| Unit | IUCN Thematic Initiatives CHF ('000) | Implementing agencies CHF ('000) | Generation and direct application of scientific knowledge CHF ('000) | Programmatically-aligned single projects CHF ('000) | Non-aligned stand-alone projects CHF ('000) | Projects not categorised yet CHF ('000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and Programme Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 533 | 1,072 | 15 | 904 | 70 | 22 |
| 2018 | 546 | 618 | 310 | 1,031 | 0 | - 0 |
| **Biodiversity Conservation Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 2,827 | 4,224 | 1,577 | 2,700 | - | 217 |
| 2018 | 3,365 | 7,571 | 1,199 | 3,406 | 149 | 80 |
| **Nature-based Solutions Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 8,678 | 3,227 | 1,393 | 7,083 | 39 | 211 |
| 2018 | 6,381 | 2,866 | 1,407 | 6,628 | 894 | - 30 |
| **Regions** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 16,125 | 7,594 | 668 | 28,516 | 1,198 | 375 |
| 2018 | 15,942 | 5,736 | 1,027 | 32,229 | 418 | - 151 |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| **2017** | 28,153 | 16,117 | 3,747 | 39,350 | 1,401 | 851 |
| **2018** | 26,256 | 16,817 | 3,942 | 43,607 | 1,643 | - 110 |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

**Table 11: % Annual project expenditure by programme delivery model**

| Unit | IUCN Thematic Initiatives | Implementing agencies | Generation and direct application of scientific knowledge | Programmatically-aligned single projects | Non-aligned stand-alone projects | Projects not categorised yet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and Programme Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 20% | 41% | 1% | 35% | 3% | 1% |
| 2018 | 22% | 25% | 12% | 41% | 0% | 0% |
| **Biodiversity Conservation Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 24% | 37% | 14% | 23% | 0% | 2% |
| 2018 | 21% | 48% | 8% | 22% | 1% | 1% |
| **Nature-based Solutions Group** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 42% | 16% | 7% | 34% | 0% | 1% |
| 2018 | 35% | 16% | 8% | 37% | 5% | 0% |
| **Regions** | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 30% | 14% | 1% | 52% | 2% | 1% |
| 2018 | 28% | 18% | 4% | 47% | 2% | 0% |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| **2017** | **31%** | **18%** | **4%** | **44%** | **2%** | **1%** |
| **2018** | **28%** | **18%** | **4%** | **47%** | **2%** | **0%** |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

## c. Trends in grant-making

In 2018, IUCN continued strengthening its relationship with funding sources that work at scale by incorporating grant-making mechanisms. Table 12 shows the proportion of annual expenditure spent through our partners and grant recipients 2017 - 2018. The total spending has increased by 2.8 % in 2018 and the amount spent through partner/grant recipients by 22.7%. The decrease in the Nature-based Solutions Group from 22% to18% is offset by the increase from 20% to 44% in the Biodiversity Conservation Group (BCG). The increase in spending through partners and grant recipients by BCG is accounted for by the large increase in spending by the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation program.

**Table 12: Annual project expenditure % spent through partners/grant recipients[8]**

| Unit | Total Spending CHF ('000) | Spent through partners/grant recipients CHF ('000) | Spent through partners/grant recipients % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and Programme Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 2,616 | - | 0% |
| 2018 | 2,505 | - | 0% |
| **Biodiversity Conservation Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 11,545 | 2,316 | 20% |
| 2018 | 15,769 | 6,901 | 44% |
| **Nature-based Solutions Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 20,630 | 4,613 | 22% |
| 2018 | 18,145 | 3,291 | 18% |
| **Regions** | | | |
| 2017 | 54,476 | 8,645 | 16% |
| 2018 | 55,201 | 8,924 | 16% |
| **Other** | | | |
| 2017 | 352 | 0 | 0% |
| 2018 | 536 | 0 | 0% |
| **Total** | | | |
| **2017** | **89,619** | **15,574** | **17%** |
| **2018** | **92,156** | **19,116** | **21%** |

Source: IUCN Project Portal, March 2019

## d. Trends in GEF/GCF implementation

**The GEF project portfolio continues to grow steadily** with the number of projects more than doubling from 5 projects in 2017 to 12 projects at the end of 2018 (Table 13). This also increased the total amount of GEF grants by 233% (Table 12). Most notable in the portfolio is "*The Restoration Initiative*" (on forest landscape restoration), which amounts to USD 55m (over USD 200m in co-funding), undertaken in cooperation with FAO and UNEP. It is also worth noting that IUCN is currently implementing some global projects of strategic importance such as the "*Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting*" project in cooperation with the UNCCD and a project on setting the agenda for safeguarding a sustainable development future ("*The Global Environmental Commons - Solutions for a Crowded Planet"*), with institutions such as the International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), the Stockholm Resilience Institute and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

After securing accreditation to the GCF in 2016, an emerging project portfolio was developed in 2017, through feasibility and readiness studies to develop full proposals. Since accreditation to GCF in early 2016, IUCN has one project approved for improved watershed management in Guatemala (USD 25m in grants), with efforts geared toward submitting three additional projects in Kenya, Sri-Lanka, Nepal and Rwanda in 2019 – 2020 (Table 14). IUCN Members – in particular State Members will play a key role in the execution of these large projects/programmes over the coming years – resulting in significantly financial flows to IUCN Members.

**Table 13: GEF portfolio 2016-2018**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Change 2017/2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of projects** | 4 | 5 | 12 | +140% |
| **Total grants (USD)** | 6,128,441 | 12,464,805 | 41,536,711 | +233% |

[8] Table 12 tracks projects with sub-awards; these are resources spent through externals. IUCN total project expenditure spent through partners and grant recipients may display under reporting, see footnote 5.

**Table 14: GCF project portfolio 2016-2017**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of projects** | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total grants (USD)** | 0 | 749,100[9] | 22,000 000 |

# 3. Finance

**Income and expenditure in 2018 was broadly in line with 2017.** Although the project portfolio continued to expand over the course of 2018 this did not feed through into rising levels of project expenditure as many of the new projects were at the inception phase.

In terms of expenditure, IUCN showed a strong contribution to the SDGs and the Aichi Targets, especially to the ones in which IUCN has built its niche.

## a. Income

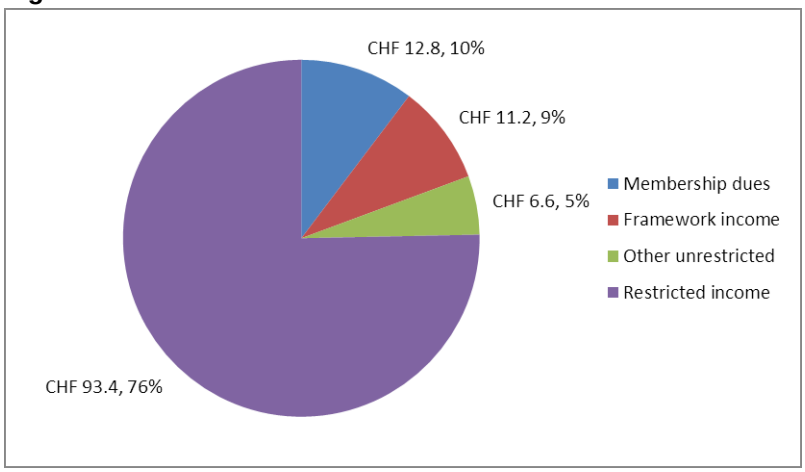
**Total income declined slightly in 2018.** Unrestricted income increased by 2% and restricted income fell by 1%. The decline in restricted income is expected to reverse in 2019 as a result of strong growth in IUCN's project portfolio. Unrestricted funding as a proportion of total funding remained at a similar level to 2016 and 2017 at 25%.

**Table 15: Total income**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Change 2017-2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **CHF m** | **CHF m** | **CHF m** | **%** |
| Membership dues | 12.9 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 9% |
| Framework income | 13.9 | 12.5 | 11.2 | -10% |
| Other unrestricted | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 14% |
| **Total unrestricted** | **31.7** | **30.0** | **30.6** | **2%** |
| Restricted income | 98.1 | 95.4 | 93.4 | -2% |
| **Total income** | **129.8** | **125.4** | **124.0** | **-1%** |
| % unrestricted | 24% | 24% | 25% | |

Source: 2018 financial statements (unaudited)

**Figure 4: Breakdown of IUCN income 2018**




Source: Finance, March 2019

[9] The portfolio only included feasibility and readiness studies to develop full proposals.

## Unrestricted income

**Membership dues invoiced increased by 9%.** This was a result of the invoicing of Members rescinded at the 2016 Congress who subsequently settled their outstanding dues and hence were invoiced for 2018 dues.

**Framework income declined by 10%.** The framework agreement with the MAVA Foundation was not renewed as a result of a decision to wind up the Foundation. Multi-year agreements have been signed with all framework partners for the period up to and including 2020 with the exception of the USA which is renewed on an annual basis. All contributions were from government agencies.

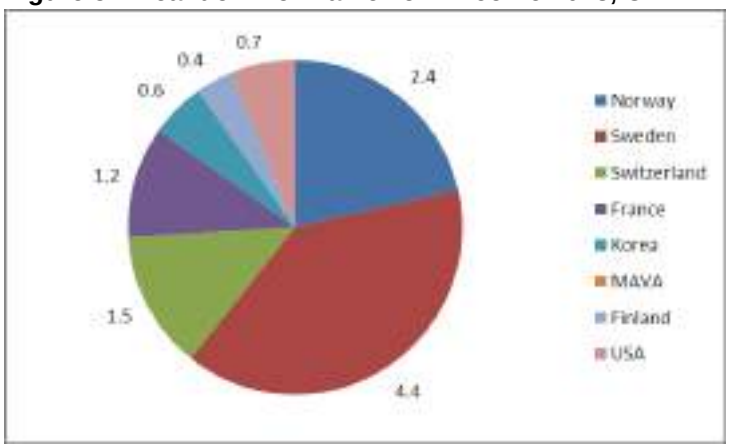
**Table 16: Framework income, 2018**

| Framework partner | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m |
| Denmark | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Norway | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Sweden | 2.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Switzerland | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| France | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Korea | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| MAVA | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Finland | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| USA | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **13.9** | **12.5** | **11.2** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

The contribution from the US is programmatically restricted. This was treated as restricted income in 2016 and hence the comparative reads zero for that year.

**Figure 5: Breakdown of framework income 2018, CHF11.2m**

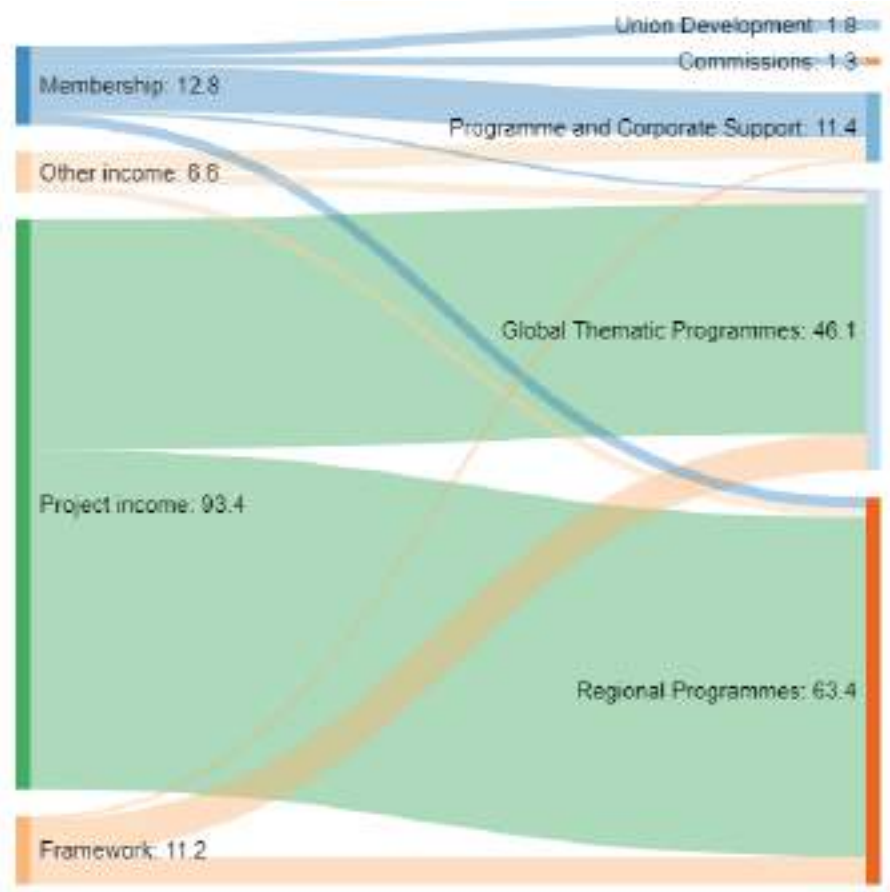



Source: Finance, March 2019

**Other unrestricted income increased by 14%** to CHF 6.6m as a result of an increase in contributions from IUCN Patrons of Nature and other sundry income.

## Allocations of income

**Figure 6: IUCN funding flows in 2018**




Source: Finance, March 2019

Membership dues income was allocated to Union Development, Commissions, Programme and Corporate Support and Regional Programmes not entitled to receive ODA funding (Europe and North America). Other unrestricted income was allocated primarily to Programme and Corporate Support, with the exception of income raised locally which was retained by the programmes concerned. Framework income was allocated almost entirely to Regional and Global Programmes to support the implementation of the IUCN Programme.

A total of CHF 12.4m of unrestricted income (principally framework income: CHF 11.1) was allocated to regional and global programmes for programmatic activities. This funding allowed programmes to leverage CHF 93.3m in project funding. The overall leverage ratio in 2018 was 7.5 compared to 6.7 in 2017.

**Table 17: Unrestricted income allocations and project funds leveraged**

| | 2016 | | | 2017 | | | 2018 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unrestricted income allocated | Project expenditure | Leverage ratio | Unrestricted income allocated | Project expenditure | Leverage ratio | Unrestricted income allocated | Project expenditure | Leverage ratio |
| | CHF m | CHF m | | | CHF m | | | CHF m | |
| **Regional Programmes** | **5.9** | **54.7** | **9.3** | **5.2** | **54.0** | **10.4** | **5.3** | **55.5** | **10.6** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy and Programme Group | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Biodiversity and Conservation Group | 2.5 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 15.3 | 8.8 |
| Nature-based Solutions Group | 3.1 | 20.9 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 20.7 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 19.9 | 8.8 |
| **Total Global Programmes** | **8.7** | **33.4** | **3.9** | **8.1** | **35.4** | **4.4** | **7.2** | **37.8** | **5.3** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **14.5** | **88.1** | **6.1** | **13.3** | **89.4** | **6.7** | **12.4** | **93.3** | **7.5** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

## Flow of funds between units

**In 2018, 21% of total spending was spent through internal agreements, this is a slight increase from 20% in 2017.** An internal agreement is an agreement between IUCN Units for implementing a portion of a project, usually a field component. Tracking internal agreements is a proxy to assess the flow of funds from global programmes to regions, between regions and between global programmes. The Nature-based Solutions Group again played a leading role in this process by allocating 40% of funds, an increase from 35% in 2017 to other units. Conversely, the Policy and Programme Group shows a reduction from 16% to 2%.

**Table 18: Expenditure spent through Internal Agreements in 2017/2018**

| Unit | Total Spending CHF ('000) | Spent through Internal Agreements CHF ('000) | Spent through Internal Agreements % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Policy and Programme Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 1,904 | 300 | 16% |
| 2018 | 1,851 | 42 | 2% |
| **Biodiversity Conservation Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 12,066 | 1,933 | 16% |
| 2018 | 17,023 | 2,991 | 18% |
| **Nature-based Solutions Group** | | | |
| 2017 | 27,916 | 9,739 | 35% |
| 2018 | 24,550 | 9,805 | 40% |
| **Regions** | | | |
| 2017 | 46,860 | 5,345 | 11% |
| 2018 | 48,344 | 6,734 | 14% |
| **Other** | | | |
| 2017 | 352 | 0 | 0% |
| 2018 | 536 | 0 | 0% |
| **Total** | | | |
| **2017** | **89,619** | **18,051** | **20%** |
| **2018** | **92,156** | **19,556** | **21%** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

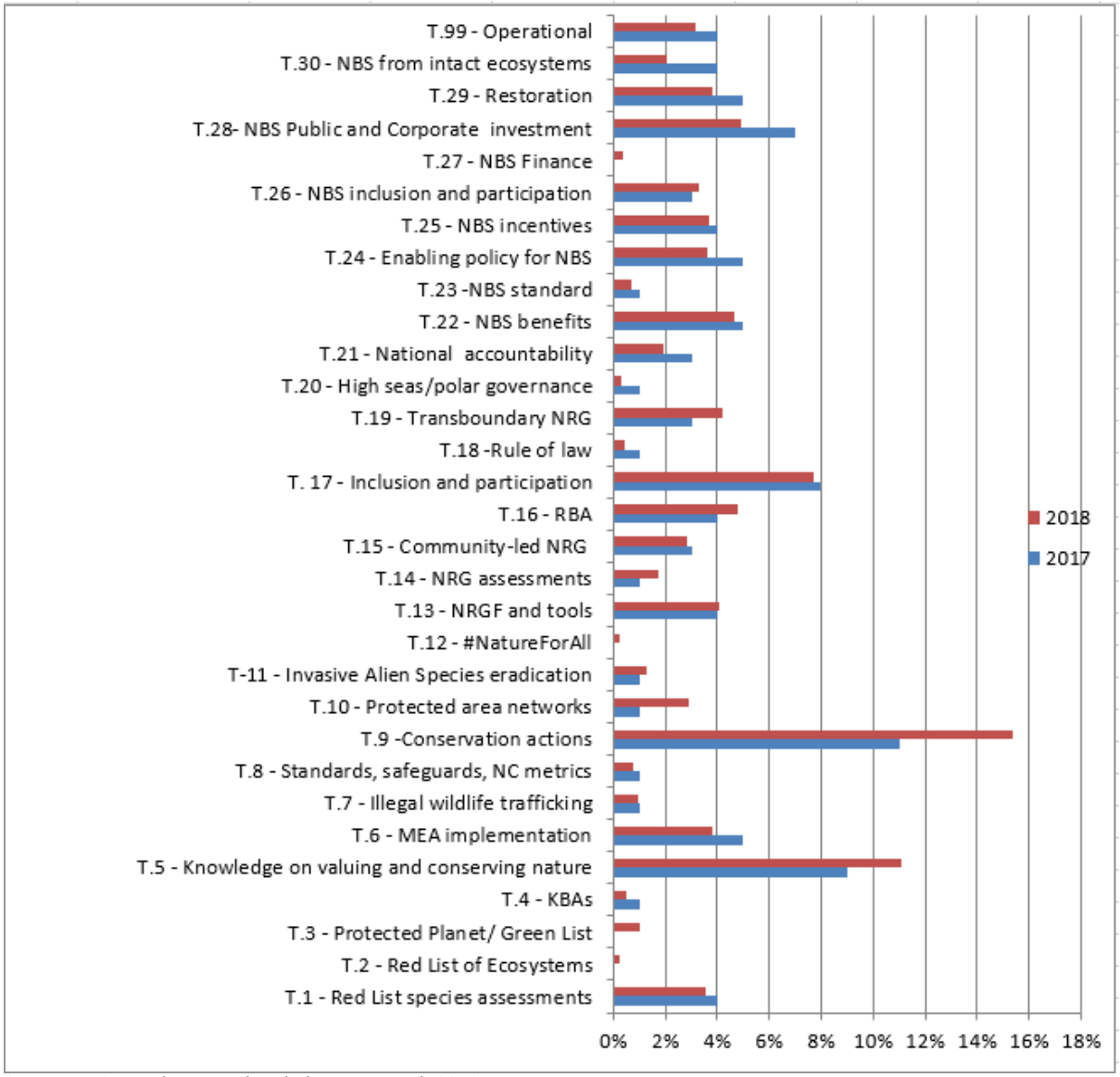
## b. Expenditure

**The IUCN Portfolio mapped against the IUCN Programme 2017-2020**

In 2018, most resources were spent under the Programme Area on Valuing and Conserving Nature (Targets 1-12). The largest increase in expenditure was for Target 9, Conservation actions, from 11% to 15%. This Target also had the largest percentage of expenditure, followed by Target 5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (11%) and Target 17 Inclusion and participation (8%).

Expenditure was similarly spread across all targets of the IUCN Programme in 2018. 90% of Targets have an expenditure that is 5% or below.

**Figure 7: 2017-2018 Expenditure by IUCN Programme Target**



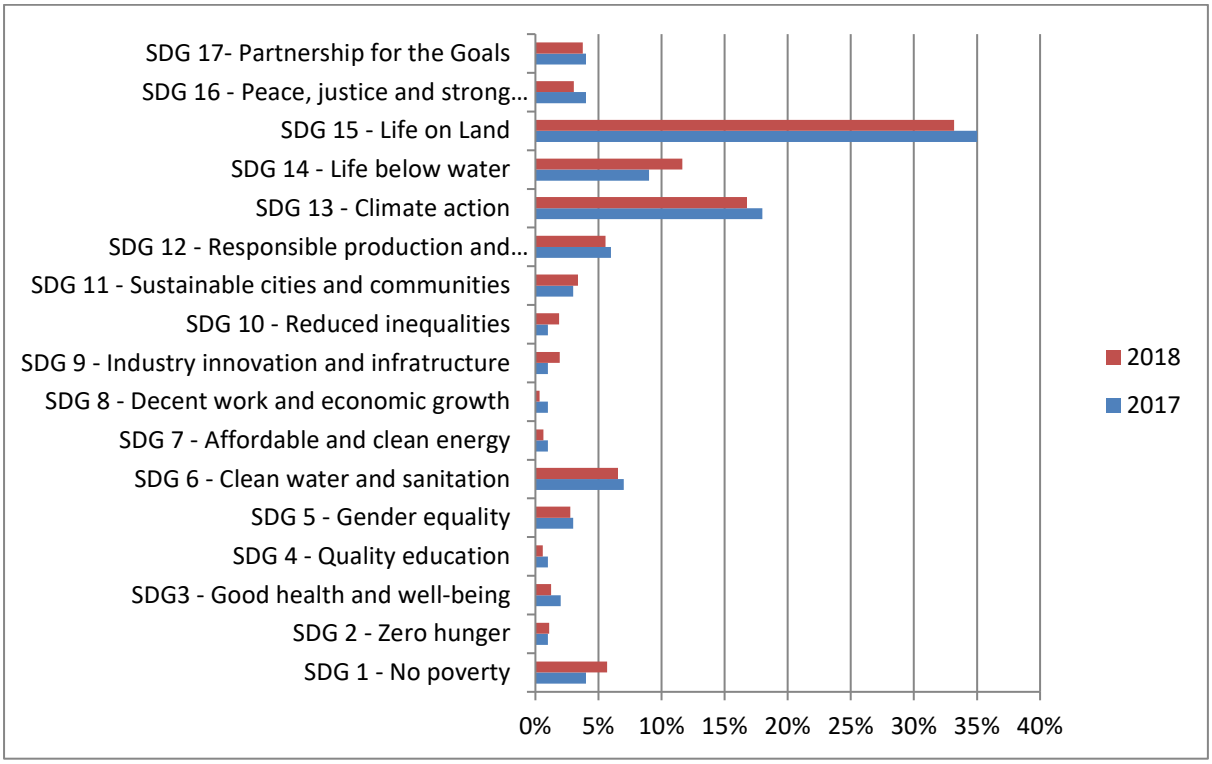

Source: IUCN Project Portal and Finance, March 2018

**IUCN and the Sustainable Development Goals**

In 2017 and 2018, IUCN showed strong contribution to the biodiversity and climate-related goals, with SDG 15 – Life on Land and SDG 16 – Climate action, having the highest expenditure at 33% and 17% respectively.

Expenditure was similarly spread across all SDGs in 2018. 64% of the SDGs have an expenditure that is 5% or below.

**Figure 8: 2017-2018 Expenditure by SDGs**

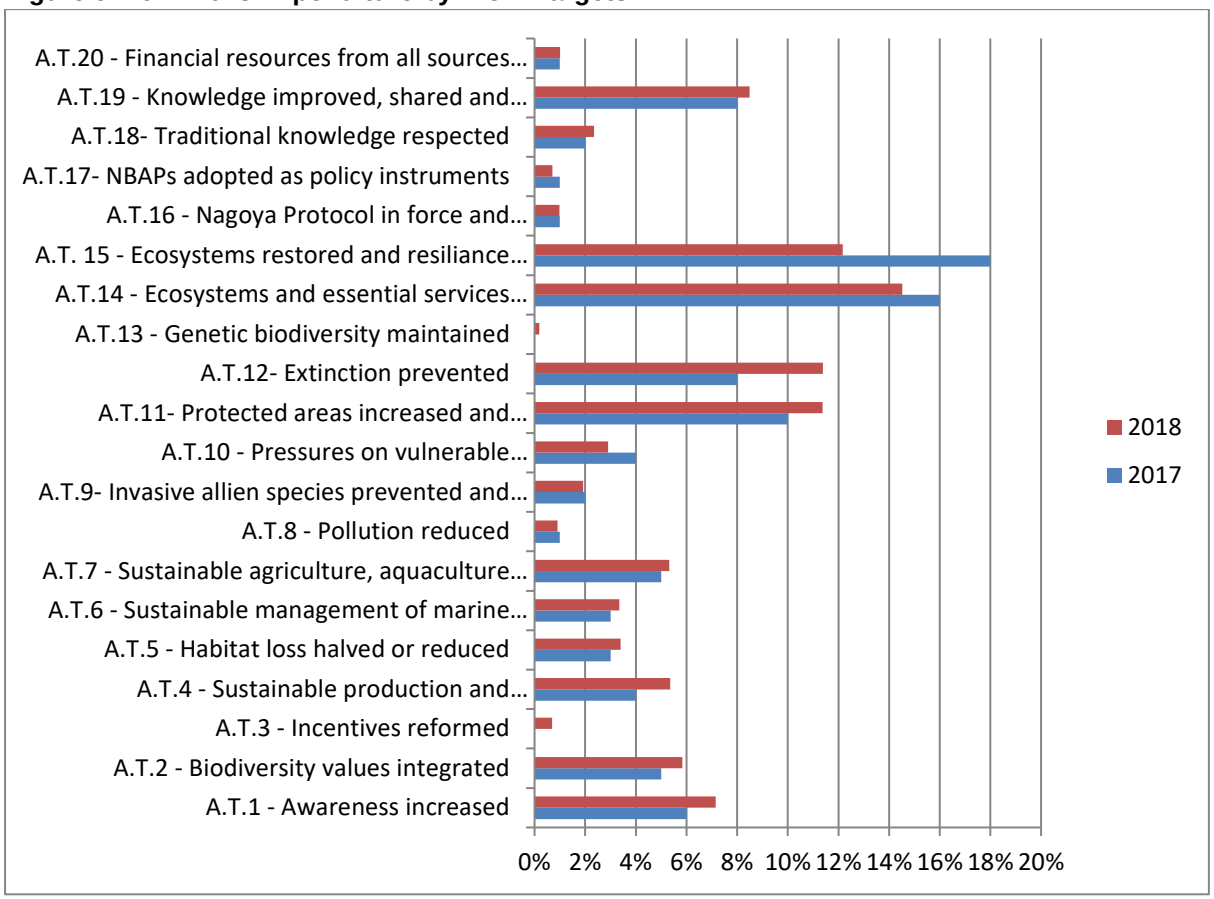



Source: IUCN Project Portal and Finance, March 2019

**IUCN and the Aichi Targets**

Expenditure was dispersed across all Aichi Targets. In 2018, 65% of the Targets have expenditure below 5%. A decrease in 2018 for expenditure on Targets 14 and 15 on ecosystems is offset by an increase for Targets 11 and 12 on Protected areas and Extinction prevented.

**Figure 9: 2017-2018 Expenditure by Aichi Targets**




Source: IUCN Project Portal and Finance, March 2019

## c. Efficiency

**Efficiency as measured by the level of indirect costs compared to total costs increased from 17.3% to 16.8%.**[10] Indirect costs include Finance, HR, IT and Administration costs as well as management and governance costs and the functions of Oversight and Legal advice. Costs related to Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Communications; Union Development; Strategic Partnerships; and Programme Coordination are not included in this measure as they are more programmatic in nature. The absolute value of indirect costs showed a marginal reduction compared to 2017.

[10] Costs that cannot be directly attributed to a programme, project or other activity but which are essentially for the performance of the activity.

**Table 19: Level of indirect costs compared to total expenditure**

| | 2016 CHF m | 2017 CHF m | 2018 CHF m |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total costs | 130.0 | 124.3 | 125.0 |
| Indirect costs | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.0 |
| **% of indirect costs** | **16.6%** | **17.3%** | **16.8%** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

## d. Progression against 4y financial plan

**Performance is generally in line with the 4-year Financial Plan approved at the 2016 Congress.** Unrestricted income was CHF 2.6m ahead of plan, whereas project income was CHF 15.8m below plan for the reasons noted in e) Budget performance below.

**Table 20: Performance compared to the Financial Plan**

| | 2017 Plan | 2017 Actual | 2018 Plan | 2018 Actual | 2019 Plan | 2020 Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m |
| **Unrestricted income** | | | | | | |
| Membership dues | 12 | 11.7 | 13 | 12.8 | 13 | 13 |
| Framework income | 12 | 12.5 | 10 | 11.2 | 10 | 10 |
| Other unrestricted income | 5 | 5.8 | 5 | 6.6 | 6 | 6 |
| **Total unrestricted income** | **29** | **30.0** | **28** | **30.6** | **29** | **29** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Restricted income** | | | | | | |
| Programme/project income | 104 | 95.1 | 109 | 93.1 | 120 | 129 |
| Other restricted income | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total restricted income** | **104** | **95.4** | **109** | **93.4** | **120** | **129** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total income** | **133** | **125.4** | **137** | **124.0** | **149** | **158** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Expenditure** | | | | | | |
| Core expenditure | 29 | 28.9 | 28 | 31.5 | 28 | 28 |
| Programme/project expenditure | 104 | 95.4 | 109 | 93.4 | 120 | 129 |
| **Total expenditure** | **133** | **124.3** | **137** | **124.9** | **148** | **157** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Surplus/(deficit)** | **0** | **1.1** | **0** | **-0.9** | **1** | **1** |
| | | | | | | |
| Transfer to designated reserves | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| **Result for the year** | **0** | **-0.1** | **0** | **-1.5** | **1** | **1** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

## e. Budget performance – annual plan

**The overall result for the year was a deficit of CHF 1.5m compared to a break even budget.** The primary drivers of the deficit were unrealised losses on the IUCN investment portfolio of CHF 0.4m due to overall declines in investment markets in the latter half of 2018 (CHF0.3m of this loss reversed in the first 2 months of 2019); exceptional costs in relation to ineligible project expenditure and the reorganisation of the Regional Office for West Asia of CHF 0.9m and actual levels of project expenditure being 24% below budget resulting in a reduction in funding of corporate costs from the project portfolio. Although the project portfolio is growing strongly, there were delays in the finalisation of new project agreements and the start of project activities (Table 21).

**Table 21: Budget variance**

| | 2017 Budget | 2017 Actual | 2017 Variance | | 2018 Budget | 2018 Actual | 2018 Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m | | CHF m | CHF m | CHF m |
| **Unrestricted income** | | | | | | | |
| Membership dues | 12.0 | 11.7 | -0.3 | | 12.0 | 12.8 | 0.8 |
| Framework income | 11.4 | 12.5 | 1.1 | | 11.3 | 11.2 | -0.1 |
| Other unrestricted income | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0.9 | | 6.3 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| **Total unrestricted income** | **28.3** | **30.0** | **1.7** | | **29.6** | **30.6** | **1.0** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Restricted income** | | | | | | | |
| Programme/project income | 119.5 | 95.1 | -24.4 | | 122.7 | 93.1 | -29.6 |
| Other restricted income | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Total restricted income** | **119.5** | **95.4** | **-24.1** | | **122.7** | **93.4** | **-29.3** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Total income** | **147.8** | **125.4** | **-22.4** | | **152.3** | **124.0** | **-28.3** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Expenditure** | | | | | | | |
| Core expenditure | 29.7 | 28.9 | -0.8 | | 29.3 | 31.5 | 2.2 |
| Programme/project expenditure | 119.5 | 95.4 | -24.1 | | 122.7 | 93.4 | -29.3 |
| **Total expenditure** | **149.2** | **124.3** | **-24.9** | | **152** | **124.9** | **-27.1** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Surplus/(deficit)** | **-1.4** | **1.1** | **2.5** | | **0.3** | **-0.9** | **-1.2** |
| | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to designated reserves | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| **Result for the year** | **-2.0** | **-0.1** | **1.9** | | **0.0** | **-1.5** | **-1.5** |

Source: Finance, March 2019

# 4. Organizational

## a. Human resources

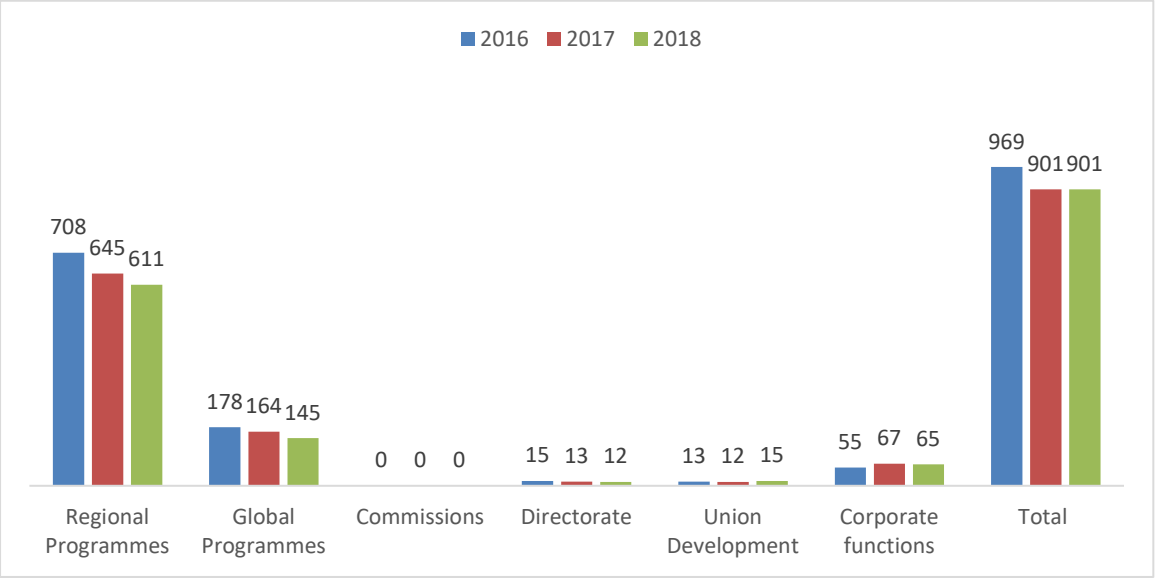
**Staffing numbers remained stable in 2018** (Figure 11). The Secretariat continues to pursue a proactive diversity policy, seeking to enhance diversity and gender balance in the Secretariat staffing cadres. 96 nationalities are represented in the workforce.

In terms of gender, 47% of the total workforce is female, while 53% is male. However, the number of women in management positions remains low for senior management, 8 out of 31.

Implementation of a number of HR initiatives continues:

- **Staff Rules:** Upon Council's approval, it was rolled out and implemented across the Secretariat.
- **Competency Framework:** Competency and Career Development Frameworks will be launched in April 2019.
- **Leadership Development Programme:** The Programme has been running for 1.5 years aimed at the 77 most senior staff in the Secretariat.
- **Performance Management:** Talent Reviews (which include ratings calibration, use of the Talent Matrix for staff development, nominations for promotion and to the High Potentials & Emerging Leaders programmes). It has been running for 3 years.
- **Staff Compensation:** Remains linked to performance ratings, IUCN's position in the local market and budget affordability.
- **Career Development Framework:** To enhance staff's lateral, progressive, functional and geographical mobility. Will be launched in May 2019.

**Figure 10: Number of staff by organizational structure 2016-2018[11]**




Source: Human Resources, February 2019

## b. Risk control management

**During this period, the organisation paid increasing attention to risk and risk management and 2018 saw the formalisation of a risk management framework.** Throughout 2018, the Leadership Team dedicated a number of its sessions to risk management and internal controls. In parallel, the organisation also increased its understanding of, and reliance on, project risk management.

A significant milestone has been reached with the **release of an Enterprise Risk Management Policy along with a Risk Appetite Statement.** Both documents have been adopted by the Council at its 94th meeting in April and May 2018. The Policy constitutes the formalisation of the Enterprise Risk Management and follows best practice of other organisations as well as relevant standards, notably ISO 31000-Risk Management.

**The policy is to drive effective and accountable decision making and management practice** by committing IUCN to ensuring that Enterprise Risk Management practices are consistently applied to its processes and operations. In connection to this development and following the remit of the Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit expanded to explicitly include Risk Management. The Unit is charged with the roll-out and implementation of Enterprise Risk Management. A risk officer has been appointed at the end of 2018 to ensure that the organisation is i) compliant with the Enterprise Risk Management framework, ii) to develop an internal risk culture, ii) to perform risk assessments and iv) to finalise the purchase of an Enterprise Risk Management software.

## c. Organizational change

**Fighting sexual harassment.** Expectations on organisations are changing in many profound ways. For instance, International Women's Day took on new significance in 2018, as a wave of women stepped forward demanding their rights, equal treatment and an end to denigrating and discriminatory behaviour, sexual harassment and violence.

In 2018, members of the Leadership Team committed to educate themselves to understand more about sexual harassment; set the tone at the top; stamp out any hint of sexual harassment; address transgressions immediately and with consequences (in accord with internal policies); and create safety and trust so harassed staff can approach them to report.

[11] Full-time equivalent positions

As a contribution to the International Gender Champions initiative[12], the Director General committed in 2018 to present to Council "a course of action to raise awareness at all levels of the organisation and stamp out any and all sexual harassment that might occur in the organisation"[13].

**Fighting fraud and corruption.** In 2018, significant efforts were made to raise awareness on the impact of fraud, including by officially supporting International Fraud Awareness Week[14]. Likewise, the organisation actively observed International Anti-Corruption Day[15]. Just like any other industry, the environmental industry is prone to such challenges. These need to be recognised, openly; staff made aware of the implications of transgression; the organisation equipped to oversee operations adequately; and leadership reconditioned when needed.

**Further strengthening compliance with policies and guidelines.** A revised Delegation of Authority Policy was issued to Staff and initial training on the matter was provided to the Leadership Team. In addition, a Data Protection Policy was issued for Secretariat in May 2018 (in compliance with General Data Protection Regulation).

**Towards a gender-responsive portfolio of projects.** On the programmatic side, a Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy[16] was approved by Council in October. The purpose of this is to guide and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are systematically and comprehensively recognised, addressed and accounted for in IUCN projects and that the IUCN project portfolio is improved through a gender-responsive approach.

**Stronger publications.** 2018 saw the full operationalisation of IUCN's Publications Committee, which over its first year, considered 62 publication concept notes for planned publications by the IUCN Secretariat. In addition, the work of the Editorial Board continued over 2018, signing off on the adequacy and appropriateness of peer reviews and author responses to these for 32 publications to be assigned the IUCN ISBN.

## d. Compliance with project management procedures

**In 2018, the Project Appraisal and Approval System (PAAS) was further reviewed and strengthened through streamlining the appraisal thresholds and strengthening the approval and appraisal of projects above 1 million CHF.** From November, the latest release of the Project Portal embedded PAAS compliance measures to ensure correct project statuses as the precursor to full online PAAS workflow in early 2019.

**Continued progress in the implementation of IUCN's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).** Since June 2016 the application of the ESMS is mandatory for all IUCN projects, including GEF & GCF projects for which safeguards is an explicit requirement. In total, 83 projects have been screened since the mainstreaming of the ESMS. Table 22 below provides a detailed breakdown demonstrates the steady increase in number (from 11 projects in 2015 to 33 projects in 2018). The Table also shows the high share of non-GEF/GCF projects (26 projects in 2018). 13 projects were classified in 2018 as low risk projects and 20 as moderate risk project. No project was considered a high risk project.

A noticeable portion of projects screened in 2018 included some form of grant making as project activities. These projects require that a simplified ESMS screening procedures is applied as part of the

[12] https://genderchampions.com/

[13] The relevant passage in the 94th Meeting of the IUCN Council (29 April-2 May 2018) reads: "In view of the broader international attention to the issue of sexual harassment, the Director General highlighted, in particular, a course of action to raise awareness at all levels and stamp out any and all sexual harassment in IUCN that might occur in the Union. In so doing, she recalled her commitment to the International Gender Champions; recalled the message she released on the occasion of International Women's Day; highlighted the administrative instruction she issued to all staff recalling zero tolerance of bullying, harassment - sexual or otherwise -, abuse and retaliation (as per IUCN Code of Conduct); informed that the issue had been discussed by the Leadership Team; and that training would be rolled out by the end of the year."

[14] https://www.fraudweek.com/supporting-orgs.aspx

[15] http://www.un.org/en/events/anticorruptionday/

[16] https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/annex_9_to_c_95_8_iucn_gender_equality_and_womens_empowerment_policy.pdf

grant appraisal process in order to avoid the grant-projects incurring any environmental or social risks. A Manual is under development to guide ESMS application in grant making. Another finding is the fact that a number of projects did not specify project activities as part of the project proposal. This requires that an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is developed which describes the procedure on how the activities will be screened on risks once they are specified, how it can be ensured that the requirements of the ESMS Standards are fully met and how to ensure monitoring of risk management.

**Table 22: Overview Results ESMS Screening 2015-2018**

| | Total | Year | | | | Risk level (2018) | | | Tools (2018) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | low | mod. | high | ESMF | Grant making |
| IUCN portfolio | 51 | 0 | 7 | 18 | **26** | 12 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| GEF | 15 | 1 | 5 | 5 | **4** | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| GCF | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **2** | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ITHCP | 13 | 10 | 0 | 2 | **1** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **83** | **11** | **12** | **27** | **33** | **13** | **20** | **0** | **6** | **6** |

Source: IUCN GEF/GCF Unit, February 2019

## e. Follow-up on External Reviews

**The External Review (2015) has provided input into IUCN's organizational change process.** Many of the External Review recommendations have been superseded by the analysis and actions implemented as a result of the organizational change process, initiated by IUCN in late 2016 (Section 4c Organizational change). Nonetheless, IUCN remains committed to follow up the key actions it identified in its Management Response to the report.

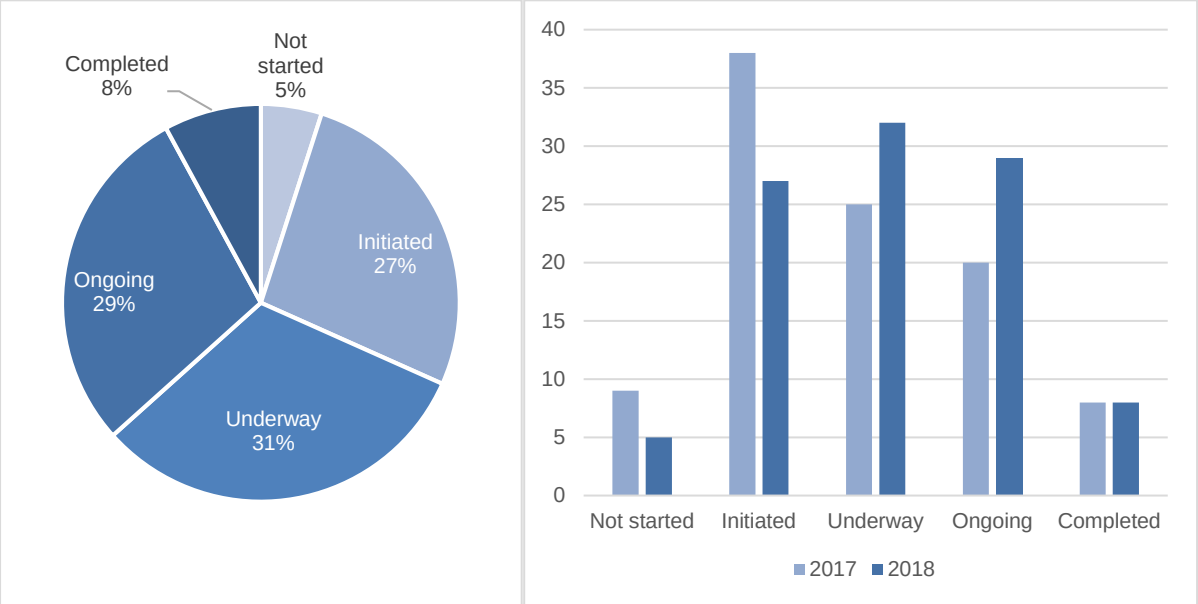
In 2018, 80% of the key actions planned have been implemented or practiced, 20% were partially implemented, and no actions have yet to be implemented. Details are available in Annex E. Good progress has been made towards all of the actions that remain "partially implemented" and these are expected to be achieved by the end of the quadrennium.

# 5. Governance

## a. Congress resolutions

Overall there has been good progress in implementation of most of the 112 Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the 2016 World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i. Based on more than 100 progress reports, 87% were in the process of being implemented in 2018, of which 60% were in an advanced stage of implementation (underway or ongoing). On-going implementation entails repetitive, recurrent action, while underway refers to well-advanced implementation of the resolution. Meanwhile 8% were completed, while only 5% have not been started. This represents a marked improvement over the status of implementation in 2017 (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Progress on resolutions**




Source: Global Policy Unit, February 2019

The key challenges that hampered implementation in 2018 largely remained unchanged from 2017. These include insufficient funding, inconsistent commitment from different IUCN constituents, a lack of political will to adopt the practices called for in Resolutions, coordination challenges, or a poor match between the Resolution topic and the current IUCN or Commission work programmes.

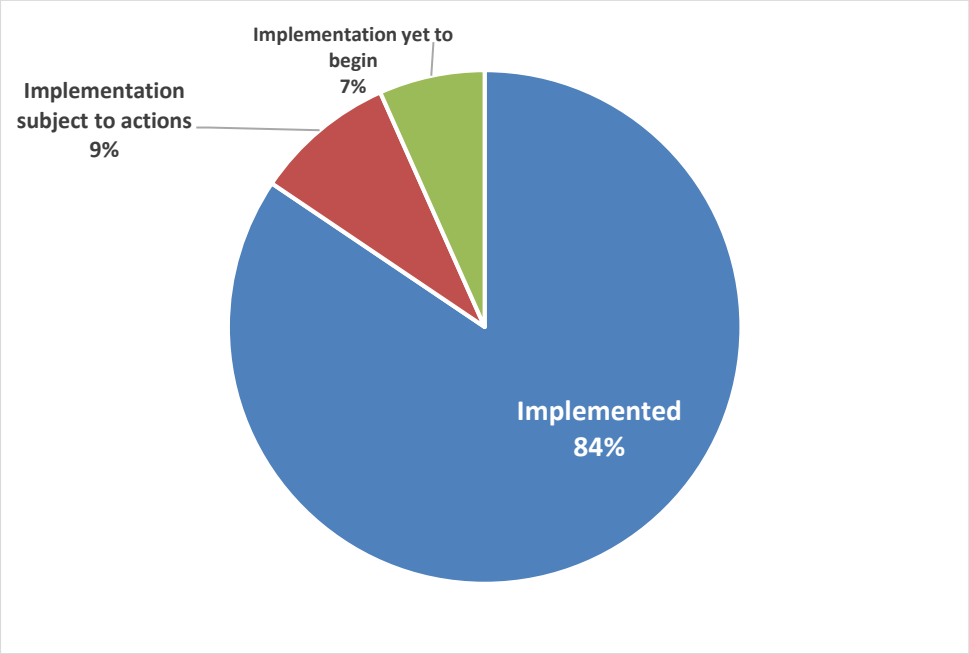
For a detailed report on the status of implementation of all the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in Hawai'i, please refer to Council Document C/96/PPC47/2.1. Individual activity reports and progress reports are available on the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Online Portal: https://portals.iucn.org/library/resrec/search.

## b. Council

**In 2018 there was steady progress in the implementation of *"Enhanced practices and reforms of IUCN's governance" approved by Council in April 2016*** (C/88/7, Annex 2, pp. 22-34)

Out of 45 agreed practices and reforms, 38 (84%) have been implemented or are being practised. In 4 cases (9%) implementation is subject to actions or decisions to be taken at the 96th meeting of the Council.; In 3 cases (7%), implementation has not happened or is yet to begin. The practices and reforms fall under the following categories: Council structure, size and composition; Effective Functioning of Council; Oversight and reviews; and Transparency and independence.

**Figure 13: Implementation of the "Enhanced Practices and reforms of IUCN's governance"**




Source: Governance Unit, February 2019

# Annex A – Monitoring Framework of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 – Progress in 2018

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA1: The risk facing species and ecosystems is reduced | SR 1.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity is available, utilised and effectively communicated | T.01 -The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™: global assessments of 160,000 species completed including reassessments to generate indicators and at least 75 % of countries with national and regional Red Lists use the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. | **I.01 # of global RLTS Assessments and reassessments published** | Assessments | IUCN Red List | 85,604 | 91,523 | 96951, | 160,000 | 15.25% |
| | | T.02 - The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems: ensure global assessment of risk of collapse of 25% of the world's ecosystems according to an agreed global ecosystem classification. | **I.02 % and area (km2) of the world's ecosystems assessed using approved IUCN RLE Criteria and agreed global ecosystem classification** | km2 | IUCN Red List of Ecosystems | 35,133,000 | 38,550,000 | 38,550 | 56,000,000 | 16.38% |
| | | T.03 - Protected Planet documents accurate and up-to-date information on protected areas under Aichi Target 11, including coverage, management effectiveness, governance, ecological representativeness, connectivity, other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as outcomes and other metrics for Green Listing. | **I.03 Proportion of protected areas documented in Protected Planet with boundary documentation** | Proportion of protected areas (%) / Terrestrial and inland water areas | World Database of Protected Areas / Protected Planet | 14.7% | 15% | 14.87 | 17% | 7.39% |
| | | | | Proportion of protected areas (%) / Global ocean | | 4.12% | 6.96% | 7.47% | 10% | 56.97% |
| | | | | Proportion of protected areas (%) / National waters | | 10.2% | 16.02% | 17.30 | 15% | 140% |
| | | T.04 - 2,500 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are identified and the current datasets are updated against the new KBA standard to document all sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. | **I.04 # of Key Biodiversity Areas identified according to A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas** | Key Biodiversity Areas | World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas | 15,524 | 15,587 | 15,777 | 18,000 | 10.22% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T.05 - IUCN knowledge, including gender-specific knowledge as appropriate, on the value and conservation of nature is generated and communicated to influence key global, regional and local decisions and actions. | **I.05.1 # of downloads of publications** | Downloads | IUCN Library Portal | 507,648 | 1,355,410 | 2,356,580 | 2,000,000 | 123.89% |
| | | | **I.05.2 # of scientific papers published by IUCN** | Papers | ISI Web of Science | 76 | 215 | 364 | 300 | 128.57% |
| | SR 1.2 – Effective implementation and enforcement of laws and policies for valuing and conserving biodiversity and nature is accelerated | T.06 - The implementation of commitments under biodiversity-related conventions and international agreements is accelerated. | **I.06.1** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-related conventions -CBD- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | National reports | CBD National Reports | 185 | 190 | 191 | 196 | 54.55% |
| | | | **I.06.2** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-related conventions -CITES- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms** | Annual reports (CITES Parties) | CITES Annual Reports | 107 | 110 | 254 | 732 | 17.87% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **submitted in the last reporting period]** | | | | | | | |
| | | | **I.06.3** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-related conventions -WHC- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | State of Conservation Reports | UNESCO State of Conservation System | 61 | 121 | 181 | 240 | 67.04% |
| | | | **I.06.4** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-related conventions -CMS- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | National reports | CMS National Reports | 89 | 91 | 91 | 124 | 5.71% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **I.06.5** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-related conventions -Ramsar- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | National reports COP 13 | Ramsar National Reports | 0 | 0 | 140 | 169 | 82.84% |
| | | | **I.06.6** Proportion of commitments of biodiversity-relevant international agreements - UNFCCC- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) | UNFCCC INDCs | 142 | 162 | 182 | 170 | 142.86% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **I.06.7** Proportion of other biodiversity-relevant international agreements -UNCCD- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**[Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period]** | National reports | UNCCD National reports | 0 | 0 | 51 | 120 (this target has been modified to reflect the new UNCCD reporting rules) | 42.50% |
| | | | **I.06.8** Proportion of other biodiversity-relevant international agreements -SDGs- that are implemented by countries as assessed from their national reports and/or other national implementation review mechanisms.<br><br>**Proxy indicator: # of national reports and/or other implementation review mechanisms submitted in the last reporting period.** | Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) | SDGs Voluntary National reviews | 22 | 65 | 111 | 162 | 63.57% |
| | | T.07 - New legislation and policies are developed (and implemented), and existing laws and policies are enforced, to address illegal wildlife trafficking. | **I.07 - # of countries that adopt new and/or strengthened wildlife trade laws/regulations** | Countries | ECOLEX | 37 | 43 | 54 | 50 | 130.77% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T.08 - The development and implementation of standards, safeguards, natural capital metrics, incentives and the development of relevant regulatory frameworks (in the public, private and financial sectors) are recognised and put into practice. | **I.08 - # of IBAT subscriptions** | Subscriptions | IBAT | 40 | 41 | 62 | 80 | 55.00% |
| | SR 1.3 – Key drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed through application of conservation measures. | T.09 - Targeted conservation actions lead to the recovery of species and ecosystems. | **I.09.1 - # of IUCN projects incorporating explicit documentation and measurement of threatened species intended to benefit from the project** | Projects | Project Portal | 12 | 45* | 52 | 64 | 76.92% |
| | | | **I.09.2 - # of IUCN projects incorporating explicit documentation and measurement of degraded ecosystems intended to benefit from the project on water provision** | Projects | Project Portal | 2 | 27* | 33 | 32 | 103.33% |
| | | | **I.09.3 - # of IUCN projects incorporating explicit documentation and measurement of degraded ecosystems intended to benefit from the project on carbon sequestration** | Projects | Project Portal | 3 | 22* | 30 | 22 | 142.11% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T.10 - Protected area networks are expanded to conserve areas of particular importance for biodiversity through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. | **I.10 - # of sites assessed against criteria and thresholds for the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas** | Sites | Project Portal | 3 | 11 | 113 | 82 | 139.24% |
| | | T.11 - Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. | **I.11 - # of countries with policy responses to management of IAS** | Countries | Invasive Species Specialist Group | 105 | 142 | 142 | 196 | 40.66% |
| | | T.12 - NatureForAll raises awareness of nature and its values and enables more people to experience, connect with, and take action to conserve nature. | **I.12.1- # of partners pledging their support to advancing #NatureForAll** | Partners | IUCN Commission of Education and Communication (CEC) | 0 | 201 | 315 | 300 | 105% |
| | | | **I.12.2 - # of published success stories of #NatureForAll** | Stories/Case studies | IUCN Commission of Education and Communication (CEC) | 4 | 43 | 57 | 100 | 55.21% |
| PA2: Natural resource governance at all levels enables the delivery of effective conservation and equitable social outcomes by integrating good | SR 2.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge for assessing and improving natural resource governance at all levels is available from IUCN. | T.13 - IUCN tools, methodologies and approaches for assessing and improving natural resource governance are available and used. | **I.13 - # of IUCN projects that deploy governance tools, methods and approaches which have been assessed against and are consistent with an overarching IUCN natural resource governance framework (NRGF).** | Projects | Project Portal | 6 | 32* | 39 | 39 | 100% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| governance principles and rights based approaches | | T.14 - Natural resource governance systems assessed (through testing of methodologies) under different management regimes, including protected areas, and corresponding improvement plans developed. | **I.14 - # of documented applications of NRGF-consistent methodologies, tools and approaches by IUCN members and partners to assess and improve natural resource governance** | Applications | Project Portal | 14 | 28 | 91 | 22 | 1311.50% |
| | | T.15 - Community-led, cultural, grassroots or protected area governance systems that achieve the effective and equitable governance of natural resources are recognised (as best practices/pilot testing), supported and promoted, while respecting the rights of nature. | **I.15 - # of case studies concerning the recognition of community-led, cultural, grassroots governance systems in protected/conserved or other areas** | Case studies | Project Portal | 16 | 41 | 82 | 83 | 98.51% |
| | SR 2.2 – Governance at national and subnational levels related to nature and natural resources is strengthened through the application of | T.16 - Intervention points in which rights regimes related to natural resources are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable have increased and are effectively integrated with other rights regimes – particularly for women, indigenous people, youth and the poor – have increased. | **I.16 - # of projects that aim at improving rights regimes based on IUCN's RBA policies.** | Projects | Project Portal | 7 | 32[17] | 34 | 46 | 69.23% |

[17] These figures with have been revised for 2017. This indicator used the number of IUCN projects and was a yes or no answer with 1 for yes and 0 for no. This indicator was also only relevant on the main component of projects with multiple components. This created some confusion and the data sets for 2017 and 2018 were re-analysed.

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | the rights-based approach, and incorporation of good governance principles. | T.17 - The capacity of institutions (including protected area and customary institutions) to undertake decision making in a participatory, inclusive, effective and equitable manner is enhanced, especially for facilitating the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders. | **I.17. # of partner governmental or civil society institutions with established or draft mechanisms or guidelines to ensure effective participation in decision making on biodiversity and natural resources** | Institutions | Project Portal | 169 | 1,134 | 1,594 | 1,117 | 150.32% |
| | | T.18 - Intervention points in which natural resource governance has the capacity to halt illegal natural resource use, through the promotion of rule of law and access to justice, have increased. | **I.18 - # of court decisions to address illegal natural resource use** | Court decisions | ECOLEX | 2,055 | 2,356 | 2,563 | 2,600 | 99% |
| | SR 2.3 – Regional and global governance systems for conservation of nature and natural resources are established, supported and strengthened. | T.19 - Legal and institutional frameworks for an increased number of transboundary areas, including protected areas, are established and deliver effective and well-implemented natural resource governance. | **I.19 - # of new legal and institutional transboundary or regional agreements facilitated or established** | Agreements | ECOLEX | 76 | 76 | 76 | 80 | 0.00% |
| | | T.20 - International governance mechanisms for marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, Antarctica and the Arctic are strengthened, , including the establishment of marine protected areas. | **I.20.1 - # of regional/ international governance arrangements [with competency] on the high seas** | Regional Fisheries Management Organisations with competency on High Seas | IUCN Marine and Polar | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 0.00% |
| | | | | Regional Seas Conventions that include Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) under their | IUCN Marine and Polar | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0.00% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | geographical coverages: | | | | | | |
| | | | **I. 20.2 # of Arctic Council/CCAMLR and other relevant Arctic Governance bodies decisions adopted on biodiversity conservation.** | Arctic Council decisions | IUCN Marine and Polar | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 25.00% |
| | | | | CCAMLR - conservation measures | IUCN Marine and Polar | 64 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 72.22% |
| | | | | CCAMLR - resolutions | IUCN Marine and Polar | 21 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 0.00% |
| | | T.21 - The accountability of governments in relation to their commitments under environmental agreements and related policy frameworks is enhanced. | **I.21 - # of countries supported to take measures that enhance the reporting in relation to their international commitments.** | Countries | Project Portal | 42 | 105 | 119 | 154 | 68.75% |
| PA3: Societies recognise and enhance the ability of healthy and restored ecosystems to make effective contributions to meeting societal challenges of climate change, food security, human health and wellbeing, and economic and social development. | SR 3.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge on how nature-based solutions can directly contribute to addressing major societal challenges is available and used by decision-makers at all levels. | T.22 -IUCN and partners are equipped to systematically collect and compile disaggregated data that enables the assessment of the material benefits and cultural values that flow from ecosystems to, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities. | **I.22 - # of IUCN projects that systematically assess material benefits and cultural values associated with species and ecosystems according to an overarching IUCN People in Nature framework (PiN).** | Projects | Project Portal | 7 | 36* | 44 | 59 | 71.15% |
| | | T.23 - IUCN and partners have a peer-reviewed framework and tools to guide the targeting of nature-based solutions and assessment of nature-based solutions effectiveness in contributing to relevant SDGs and Aichi Targets at national or sub-national levels. | **I.23 - # of applications of NBS solutions[18]** | Projects | Project Portal | 1 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 60% |

[18] This indicator is modified to account for the range of solutions that are compatible with NBS. The target is consequently increased from 5 to 100 to account for the broader scope.

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T.24 - Key nature-based solutions interventions promoted by IUCN, (e.g. Forest Landscape Restoration, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Mangroves for the Future, river basin management and protected areas) are equipped to systematically assess and monitor the requisite in-country enabling frameworks, including legal, customary, institutional and resourcing mechanisms for implementation. | **I. 24 - # of countries that are using NBS decision support tools for assessment of country enabling frameworks** | Countries | Project Portal | 6 | 77* | 98 | 74 | 135.29% |
| | SR 3.2 – Inclusive governance and resourcing mechanisms to facilitate the effective deployment of nature-based solutions are tested and adopted by decision-makers at all | T.25 - Legal, policy and institutional mechanisms (at the national and sub-national level) that support and reward ecosystem stewardship by local communities and other resource managers for the delivery of societal benefits have been piloted and documented. | **I.25.1 - # of formalised national or sub-national legal, institutional and policy mechanisms for payment and compensation for NBS** | Mechanisms | Project Portal | 21 | 54 | 87 | 90 | 95.65% |
| | | T.26 - Mechanisms to facilitate the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the design and implementation of nature-based solutions are tested, evaluated and promoted. | **I.26.1 - # of mechanisms at the national /sub-national level that effectively facilitate the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples** | mechanisms | Project Portal | 47 | 158 | 181 | 187 | 95.71% |
| | | | **I.26.2 - # of women participating in the design and implementation of IUCN-supported NBS interventions** | People | Project Portal | 2,905 | 52,967 | 148,416 | 132,244 | 112.50% |
| | | | **I.26.3 - # of men participating in the design and implementation of IUCN-supported NBS interventions** | People | Project Portal | 3,670 | 185,947 | Verifying data | 186,921 | 99.47% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **I.26.4 - # youth participating in the design and implementation of IUCN-supported NBS interventions** | People | Project Portal | 630 | 7,887 | 11,294 | 45,955 | 23.53% |
| | | | **I.26.5 - # of indigenous people participating in the design and implementation of IUCN-supported NBS interventions** | People | Project Portal | 217 | 1,642 | 2,110 | 1,934 | 110.25% |
| | | T.27. Additional international or national financial mechanisms that encourage the deployment of nature-based solutions are established and /or strengthened | **I.27.1 - # of funds established and operating readily available for the implementation of nature based solutions** | Funds | Project Portal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 0.00% |
| | | | **I. 27.2 - Value of funds established and operating readily available for the implementation of nature based solutions** | CHF | Project Portal | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 20,000,000 | 0.00% |
| | SR 3.3 – Intact, modified and degraded landscapes, seascapes and watersheds that deliver direct benefits for society are equitably protected, managed and/or restored. | T.28 - New national, sub-national or corporate planning and investment frameworks are effectively implemented in productive ecosystems to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainably deliver ecosystem goods and services and promote 'land degradation neutrality'. | **I. 28.1 - # of km2. outside protected areas, that are being protected, managed or restored** | km2 | Project Portal | 483 | 172,111 | 210,189 | 10,355,451 | 2.02% |
| | | | **I.28.2 - # of corporations visibly engaged in restoration or management of biodiversity in productive landscapes (including KBAs)** | Corporations | Project Portal | 7 | 142 | 310 | 143 | 222.79% |
| | | | **I.28.3 - # of countries that have set LDN targets** | Countries | IUCN Land Degradation Neutrality Target | 14 | 50 | 110 | 167 | 62.75% |

| Global result | Sub-result | Target | Indicators | Unit | Data Source | Baselines | 2017 update | 2018 update | 2020 Targets | Progress 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Setting Project | | | | | |
| | | T.29 - Restoration processes and methodologies make demonstrable contributions to the restitution of key ecosystem services in degraded landscapes, watersheds and seascapes. | **I.29 - # of hectares[19] of land in restoration transition with quantified improvements in ecosystem services** | ha | Bonn Challenge Barometer | 0 | 13,325,921 | 43,685,382 | 150,000,000 | 29% |
| | | T.30 - Legal, customary and institutional mechanisms and resourcing are effectively implemented to maintain intact, natural and semi-natural ecosystems that deliver benefits to society, including existing and new protected areas. | **I.30.1 - # of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services under conservation management** | Areas | Project Portal | 5 | 53 | 96 | 98 | 97.85% |
| | | | **I.30.2 - size of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services under conservation management** | km2 | Project Portal | 1,830 | 80,696 | Verifying data | 245,353 | 32.39% |

[19] Indicator is changed to hectares from km.

## Annex B – IUCN External Review 2015 – Management response tracking

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Evaluation recommendations on Knowledge Products** | | | | |
| 1. Planning for knowledge products - the IUCN Programme and unit level workplans have all specified plans for the development, use and intended uptake of the Red Lists, Protected Planet, the Green Lists, Key Biodiversity Areas, People in Nature and the Natural Resource Governance Framework | 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3) | Various - the Red List of Species is an ongoing process, the Red List of Ecosystem is projected for completion by 2015, the Key Biodiversity Area designation by 2020. The Green Lists, People in Nature and the NRGF are just starting | | NRGF: The overarching NRGF Conceptual Framework was revised and completed in 2018 with inputs from a new Technical Working Group. An accompanying Assessment Guide was also revised and completed. A strategy for use of the NRGF, including development of additional related tools, has been updated and several applications were tested in 2018 (see #2).<br><br>Formalized SC and meeting convened in June, 2018 for a strategic plan until 2020;<br>Assessor training packages under development and pilot testing, finalized in 2019.<br>The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species has a strategic plan: https://nc.iucnredlist.org/redlist/resources/files/1531922193-Red_List_Strategic_Plan_2017_2020_final.pdf<br>http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/kba-partnership/kba-programme<br>The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas is operational under an approved governance framework, managed from within IUCN secretariat with multiple Commission support. There are a total of 40 recognized 'Green List' sites as of the CBD COP 14 event in Egypt in<br><br>November 2018; and a total of 225 'candidate' sites working towards achieving the Standard, as of January 2019. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Use of IUCN knowledge products - this is an ongoing area of work, well described in the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 and unit level workplans | 3.1, 3.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10 | Ongoing | | The NRGF was applied in several ways in 2018. These included: 1) Using NRGF to undertake an assessment of a governance context related to a large landscape-scale water project in Tanzania (started in 2017 and completed in 2018), 2) Using NRGF to conduct a correspondence analysis of other IUCN standards, guidelines and tools on governance, to promote coherence and consistency, and 3) using the NRGF to conduct self-reflections of the extent to which governance issues are addressed in projects and programs. (This application was piloted at an E/S Africa regional workshop with IUCN offices, Members and partners from around the region.).<br><br>Use facilitated through public database for Red List of Ecosystems, first version of database available by mid-2019;<br><br>RLE use integrated into 5 projects, spanning at least 10 countries, by end of 2019. 2 projects approved in 2018, to be implemented in 2019;<br><br>A new IBAT platform launched in 2018 that provides an improved service to users of three IUCN knowledge products. IBAT is used by both external and internal audiences. |
| 3. Fundraising for knowledge products - | 3.6, 6.4 | Ongoing | | A project concept for undertaking a series of large-scale NRGF governance assessments linked to priority projects and programs has been developed; fundraising is underway.<br>Improving and finalizing visual identity in 2019;<br>Presentations at major events and to IUCN donors;<br>Integrated into project proposals.<br>Continued focus on resources mobilization for KP. UK Charity agreed to focus its efforts on fundraising for knowledge products. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A new initiative started in 2018 and convened by IUCN to produce the first collaborative funding proposal for the IUCN Red List Partners to fund key activities in the future. |
| 4. Monitoring uptake/use of knowledge products | 5.4 | Annually, 2017-2020 | | Use of Altmetric for publication metrics. |
| 5. Inclusion of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge in knowledge products | 3.5, 4.3 | Ongoing | | In 2018, IUCN convened its Indigenous Peoples' Organization Members for the first time following the updating of IUCN's Membership categories to include a specific category for IPOs.The IPO Members produced a self-determined strategy to guide their work, which includes a component on cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge. To support implementation of this component, IUCN funded an analysis of ways to increase respect for indigenous rights, including indigenous knowledge, in World Heritage nominating processes. Recommendations resulting from this work were proposed by one of IUCN's IPO Members to the WH civil society forum in Feb 2019. In relation to the NRGF, participation of indigenous experts in the Technical Working Group has enabled their inputs to inform the development of the Framework and Assessment Guide.<br>Identification of threats to ecosystems include consultations with local populations to incorporate traditional knowledge and experiences;<br>Use of RLE in project design also uses indigenous and traditional knowledge;<br>Need for an RLE assessment protocol document to mandate inclusion. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Draft text on how to include indigenous knowledge in Red List assessments completed and under review by the IUCN Red List Committee.<br><br>IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard includes specific criteria on good governance, and recognition of rights-based approaches, as well as provision for the use of traditional and alternative knowledge systems as means of verification for the IUCN Green List evaluation. |
| 6. Publication of knowledge products in three official languages | 5.11 | This recommendation on the publication of all Flagship publications and other knowledge products in all 3 languages was only partially agreed. Resource constraints and practical concerns (e.g. the sheer amount of rapidly changing data under the RLS) | | IUCN anticipate publishing the NRGF conceptual framework and guide in 2019. Translation will depend on additional fundraising. Case by case, subject to need and budget.<br><br>IUCN species Red List assessments can now be submitted in French and Spanish but update of this option has been low.<br><br>IUCN Green List Standard is available in French and Spanish but yet to be published. |
| 7. Support and oversight of the NRGF | 6.5 | 2016 and ongoing | | A new Director of Governance is now in place since 2018 to provide leadership and guidance to the implementation of the NRGF. |
| **Evaluation recommendation on Commissions** | | | | |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Commission functions - providing platforms and forums, integrating new issues, aligning to the IUCN Programme | 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 | Ongoing | | Commissions routinely provide a platform for collaboration, align with the IUCN Programme through joint work planning and implementation and integrate new themes (recent examples include post-2020 task forces, inputs to regional foras, protected areas congresses) |
| 2. Commission communications | 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 | Ongoing | | CEC has agreed to develop a communications strategy for all Commissions development |
| 3. Joining Commissions | 8.2, 8.6 | Ongoing | | Commission System phase 1 (membership application and approval) launch on 1 April 2019<br><br>Commission System phase 2 (group membership management, group communication platform) ongoing Commission System phase 3 (Commission renewal) planned for 2020. |
| 4. Structure of Commissions | 8.1, 10.1 | **Completed** | | Membership and Commission structures have been defined. |
| 5. Resources for Commissions | 9.1, 10.3, 10.4,10.5 | **Completed** | | Commission Support Unit fully functional. The new Commission Support Unit has been operational as of 1 January 2018 and provides coordinated administrative support to all Commissions (internal communication, membership and administering the Commission Operation Fund). |
| 6. Commission Chairs' recruitment and orientation | 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5 | 2016 | | Orientation of Commission Chairs has already happened (in 2016-17) |
| 7. Planning and reporting for Commissions | 10.6 | 2016 | | March 2018 update: In 2017 all Commissions for the first time applied the new planning and reporting template for the annual work plan exercise, following the Commission Financial Reporting rules. |
| **Evaluation recommendations on Communications:** | | | | |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Branding: IUCN has revamped its website content and published the new IUCN Programme 2017-2020 | 1.1, 5.7 | **Completed** | | March 2018 update: In addition to updated website content, the IUCN Annual Report has been significantly revised and reformatted. |
| 2. Communications strategies and tools: IUCN will publish its revised Communications strategy in 2017 | 1.3, 13.1 | **Completed** | | New strategy prepared, derivative strategies (content, media relations and social media) completed. |
| 2. continued: Many communications standards and tools have been revised: website governance policy, media relations policy, writing for the web, IUCN style guide, social media policy, photo policy | 13.8 | **Completed** | | All except photo policy have been updated.<br>March 2018 update: The photo policy is on hold by the Global Communications Unit until the Office of the Legal Advisor has time to advice on the legal and copyright aspects. |
| 3. Content of communications: this encompasses a variety of daily work of Global Communications to strengthen its communications to various audiences and the accuracy of its content | 7.4, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.9 | **Completed** – ongoing delivery | | March 2018 update: The Global Communications Unit has increased its focus on policy-related communications and has launched a new series of issues briefs to help communicate IUCN work to informed, non-expert audiences. In an effort to increase awareness of IUCN's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Communications Unit has re-aligned its top-line messaging and is working to reach boundary-partner audiences. It has also started producing a series of outputs to communicate how IUCN's work is aligned with global societal challenges such as food security, climate change and poverty reduction. A brochure on IUCN and the SDGs was published: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/sdgs_-_uicn_-_web_-_eng.pdf |
| 4. How Communications will organize itself | 13.2 | **Completed** | | Matrix management of all corporate communications staff enabled in 2016. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **Evaluation recommendation Private sector** | | | | |
| 1. While IUCN will not update its Private Sector Engagement Strategy, it will continue to implement the Strategy. IUCN has also recently updated its Operational Procedures for Business Engagement covering transforming business practices, sponsorship, licensing, donoations, commercial use of IUCN data and procurement | 2.1 | 2016 | | Operational Procedures updated. |
| 2. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panels - continue to seek opportunities to facilitate | 2.2 | 2016 and ongoing | | March 2018 update: IUCN was invited to convene a new ISTAP, the independent panel for Rio Doce, Brazil. |
| **Evaluation recommendations on Resource Mobilization** | | | | |
| 1. IUCN's resource mobilization operates under a Council approved fundraising strategy and a Congress approved Financial Plan for 2017- 2020. Key parts of the resourcing strategy include moving from "retail to wholesale" in terms of programmatic oriented project fundraising and grantmaking to increase the size of the project portfolio, the average size of projects and improve alignment | 11.3, 15.2, 15.3, | Ongoing | | In line with fundraising strategy, IUCN's portfolio reached CHF450m by end 2018 with diversified income from framework partners, bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations and high network individuals. Implementation of the strategy has resulted in a positive move from retail to wholesale with a significant growth in projects over CHF5m, including growth in grant making schemes such as SOS & BEST as well as a growth in GEF funding and a first GCF approved project. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| across the Secretariat and Commissions | | | | |
| 2. Grantmaking | 15.6 | Ongoing | | Since accreditation as a GEF Project Agency in mid-2014, IUCN has secured 12 GEF-funded projects worth USD 39 million in grants, with a forecast indicating that the portfolio is expected to grow to reach 19 projects (USD 71 million in grants) by 2019. Since accreditation to GCF in early 2016, IUCN has one project approved for improved watershed management in Guatemala (USD 25m in grants), with efforts geared toward submitting three additional projects in Kenya, Sri-Lanka, Nepal and Rwanda in 2019 - 2020. |
| 3. Role of Strategic Partnerships | 15.1 | Ongoing | | March 2018 update: Strategic Partnerships works with a network of fundraising focal points to coordinate donor engagements. Fundraising focal points actively engaged in secretariat wide resource mobilization. Continued coordination of engagement with key bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as with foundations, private sector sponsors and IUCN Patrons of Nature. |
| 4. Improving client orientation | 15.1 | Ongoing | | March 2018 update: IBAT recruited a new full-time manager in January 2018 to implement the new business plan. To encourage greater uptake, key improvements were made to the pricing options in 2017. To further improve the user experience and availability of industry-relevant reports, a new IBAT platform will be launched in 2018. |
| **Evaluation recommendations on Membership and One Programme** | | | | |
| 1. Creating new categories of Membership for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations | 12.1 | 2017 | | 17 Indigenous Peoples' Organizations are now Members of IUCN. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| for Local and Regional Authorities | 12.1 | 2021? | | A working group comprised of some Council members and IUCN Members, has been established. They are working on a proposal for a new category to be presented to the 96th Council meeting (March 2019). If approved, work will begin on drafting a motion to be submitted by the IUCN Council in March |
| 2. Develop a new Membership Strategy | 12.2, 11.4 | 2017 | | Consultations with Members, Council and Secretariat have taken place and final draft to be submitted to 96th Council for endorsement. |
| 3. Delivering on the One Programme Charter through the IUCN Programme | 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 | Ongoing | | March 2018 update: Units now report on Member and Commission engagement through the Project Portal. This has been linked to the Member database. Also, new Portal dashboards to show constituency engagement were designed in March 2018. |
| | | | | |
| **Evaluation recommendations on Role and Niche** | | | | |
| World Conservation Congress and Regional Conservation Fora | 1.2 | 2016 | | Convened Members in WCC and RCFs in all regions |
| Independent Scientific and Technical Advisory Panels - various - bring together scientific expertise and private sector (e.g. Western Gray Whale Advisory Panel, Niger Delta Panel) | 1.2 | Ongoing | | March 2018 update: The Rio Doce Panel is in place and has started to provide guidance to Renova Foundation. |
| Policy influencing - IUCN's strategy convenes Members and Commissions in influencing a range of policy processes such as | 1.2 | Ongoing | | IUCN supports CITES meetings with contributions from Commission Members coordinated by the Secretariat to support decision making by Members (and Parties to CITES). |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the SDGs, CBD, UNFCCC, WHC, CITES, etc. | | | | |
| Knowledge- IUCN convenes Commission Members in the development of knowledge and data under IUCN standards | 1.2 | Ongoing | | Includes the RLS, RLE, KBA, PP, NRGF and PIN |
| **Evaluation recommendations on UN Observer Status (1.4)** | | | | |
| Building on SDG engagement, UN Permanent Observer has planned for many new events in and around the UNGA | 1.4 | Ongoing | | While there could always be more use of the UN Observer Status, this recommendation is DISAGREED, as there are numerous examples of effective engagement - e.g. the SDG process. |
| **Evaluation recommendation Human Resources (14.1)** | | | | |
| Upgrade of HR policies and tools | 14.1 | 2017 | | March 2018 update: The following HR initiatives have made progress and are now being implemented: competency framework, career development framework, leadership development programme, performance management, staff compensation (see section 4a of Annual Report on HR). |
| **Evaluation recommendations on Monitoring & Evaluation** | | | | |
| 1. Monitoring - links to IUCN Programme, collaborative monitoring | 16.1, 16.3 | 2017 | | March 2018 update: Based on the 30 targets of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020, have engaged 60 experts from the Secretariat and Commissions to guide the process of indicator development, baselines and then monitoring. The baselines, 2020 target values and 2017 updates were completed with support of the indicator champions. The development of indicators for the Programme 2021-2024 in 2019 will further embed programmatic M&E into the strategic level. |

| Key actions planned | Recommendations covered | Expected completion date | Implementation progress | Actions taken - for "ongoing" items, March updates were *added* to earlier descriptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Monitoring - engaging Members | 16.4 | 2019 | | M&E is collaboratively implemented with Members through projects. As of March 2018 the Project Portal is linked to the databases of Members and Commissions and all projects have made links to these.<br><br>Future phase of the Programme/Project Portal will include an area for IUCN Members to provide voluntary reporting, linked to the Programme Results and Targets (which are in turn, linked to the SDGs and Aichi Targets). |

Document C/96/PPC47/2.1
22 February 2019

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

*Agenda Item PPC47/2.1*

# Progress in the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the World Conservation Congress 2016 in Hawai'i

Origin: Director General

**Required action:**
The PPC is invited to take note of the Report on the progress in the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations and consider putting in place any necessary actions in order to further enhance the implementation of those Resolutions and Recommendations.

## A. Introduction

1. This constitutes the second comprehensive report on the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the 2016 World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i, following the first report delivered at the 94th Meeting of the Council (Council document C/94/PPC43/2.1). A final follow-up will be presented to Council at its first meeting in 2020.

2. The aim of this report is to provide an overview of the progress in the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations, identify challenges and possible systemic issues and mobilize action to fill implementation gaps. For ease of communication, Resolutions and Recommendations will both be called 'Resolutions' throughout this report.

3. Resolutions focus on a variety of topics relating to the work of IUCN and provide the general policy of the Union on these issues. Resolutions are not necessarily to be implemented immediately, but the Union aims to implement as many as possible of the implementable Resolutions within the four-year intersessional period. Their implementation is encouraged to be carried out through a One-Programme approach, with:

    - A designated Secretariat focal point for each Resolution
    - A designated Member-assigned focal point (assigned by sponsors at motion submission)
    - One or more designated Commissions' focal point(s) (depending how many Commissions should contribute to its implementation)

4. Information on the implementation of Resolutions is gathered annually from a variety of sources (including Members, Commissions and the Secretariat) in order to prepare this annual report. There are two primary inputs:

    - *Activity reports* on actions carried out, results achieved and obstacles encountered, which are collected from Members, Commission members and the Secretariat from October to January each year. This is done through a broad call for input, in order to identify actions that might be taking place in other parts of the Union in addition to the work of the formally-assigned focal points.
    - *Progress reports*, which are prepared by the Secretariat focal points in the early months of the year (January and February in 2019), synthesising the activity reports and complementing them with any additional information.

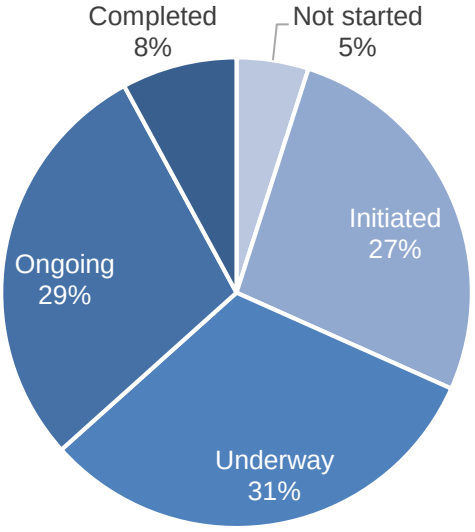
5. For the 2018 period, there has been wide participation in reporting, though the total number of activity and progress reports received was down slightly from the 2017 figures (120 and 105 respectively). In total the Secretariat received in 2018:

    - 107 activity reports
        - 44 from Members + National Committees
        - 26 from Commissions (10 SSC, 6 WCPA, 4 CEM, 2 CEESP, 1 CEC, 2 WCEL, 1 Commission Chairs)
        - 1 from Council
        - 36 from the Secretariat
    - 101 progress reports from Secretariat focal points

6. Overall there has been good progress in implementation of most Resolutions in their second year, with a clear improvement over the progress in 2017. Implementation continues to take place for the large majority, with implementation not having started on only a few (five). This report presents the findings in more detail, making assessments concerning the different types of activities carried out, which constituents contributed to implementation and a number of key challenges faced. It concludes with some thoughts on how to improve implementation in the future.

## B. Detailed assessment of progress reports

7. Progress continues to advance well with implementation completed on 8%, and not yet started on only 5%, of Resolutions.[1] Hence 87% are currently being implemented, with implementation initiated on 27% and advanced (underway or ongoing) on 60%.




**Not started:** implementation not started

**Initiated:** first stages of implementation

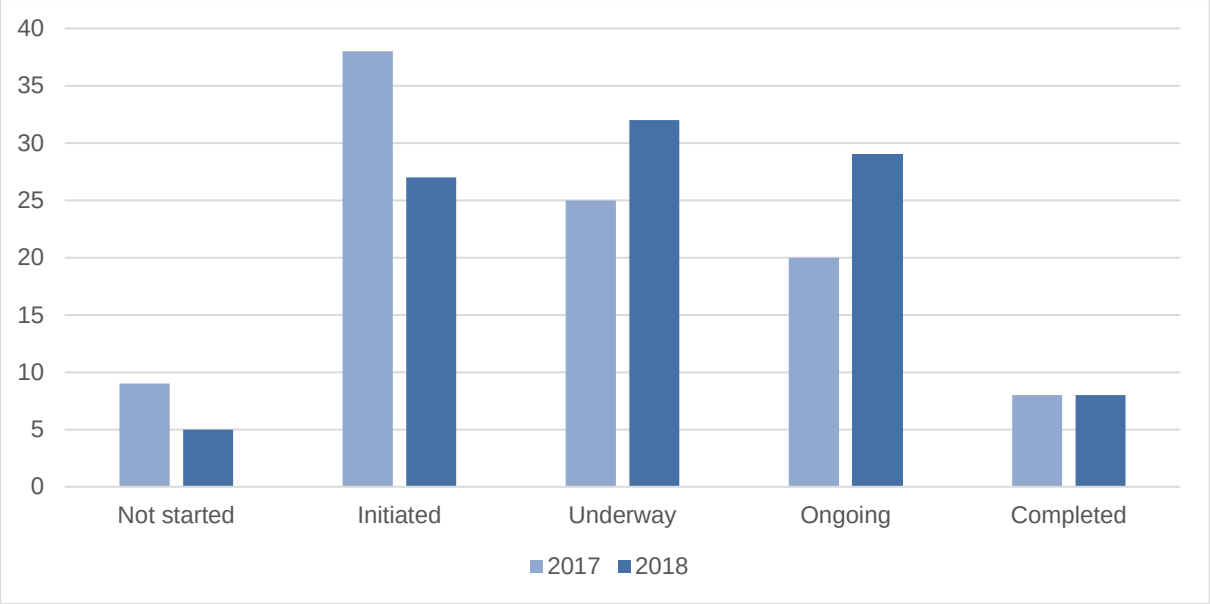
**Underway:** implementation well advanced

**Ongoing:** implementation consisting of repetitive, recurrent action (attending meetings, reporting, etc.)

**Completed:** implementation completed

8. While the distribution of implementation status is broadly similar between 2017 and 2018, there has been a marked improvement year-on-year, with more Resolutions in the advanced stages of implementation, and fewer either not started or only initiated. As this is the second year of reporting over the four-year period, that quite a few Resolutions remain in the early stages of implementation is not surprising. Further comments are provided on this theme and related challenges below.

[1] Note that all percentages in this report, unless otherwise stated, only consider the 101 progress reports received by the Secretariat, and not the 112 Resolutions adopted in Hawai'i.




## C. Actors involved in the implementation of Resolutions

9. A variety of actors continue to be involved in the implementation of IUCN's Resolutions from the Hawai'i Congress, primarily Members, Commissions, the Secretariat, and National and Regional Committees. A number of non-IUCN entities, such as International Organisations, are also involved in implementation. These figures have not changed substantially since 2017. In 2018 the participation was as follows:

    - Members were involved in the implementation of 74%
    - Commissions were involved in the implementation of 79%
    - The Secretariat was involved in 79%
    - Non-IUCN entities were involved in 64%
    - 12% were being implemented by only one single IUCN constituent type
    - 52% were being carried out in a One-Programme approach

10. In total, 171 IUCN Members were identified as being actively involved in the implementation process, a significant decrease from 2017 (238 Members). It is unclear whether this decrease stems from waning enthusiasm, or if further Member participation was simply not picked up in the reporting. The distribution across the IUCN Membership categories was as follows:

    - Category A: 41 Members (19% of all Category A Members)
    - Category B: 117 Members (11% of all Category B Members)
    - Category C: 8 Members (47% of all Category C Members)
    - Category D: 5 Members (11% of all Category D Members)[2]

11. While a One-Programme approach (i.e. participation by the Secretariat, at least one Commission and at least one Member) is highly encouraged, it did not always take place in this second year of implementation. In 2018, 52% of Resolutions were being implemented in a One-Programme approach, a similar figure to 2017. The Secretariat's assessment generally shows that those that are being implemented in such a manner

[2] These data are for specifically-cited contributions by Members. There are a few generic Resolutions to which the work of many, if not all, Members is contributing, e.g. *WCC-2016-Rec-111 Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research*.

have reached a slightly more advanced state of implementation compared to those that are being implemented by only one or two IUCN constituent types:[3]

- One-Programme implementation: 30% implementation initiated, 66% advanced implementation
- Not One-Programme implementation: 23% initiated, 54% advanced implementation

12. Notably, this difference was much starker in 2017 report. It appears that the Resolutions that were being implementing not using a One-Programme approach have caught up much of the way to the progress made by those being implementing using a One-Programme approach. Though admittedly those not using a One-Programme approach started from a lower baseline.

13. The Secretariat is actively involved in the implementation of the majority of Resolutions. According to the progress reports, it was not involved in the implementation of 21% of Resolutions. The most common reasons include lack of funding, capacity or knowledge on the issue, or the specific mandate of the Resolution (e.g. poor alignment with the IUCN 2017-2020 Programme or the relevant Secretariat Programme's other activities).

14. Of the 112 Resolutions, Commissions are called on, requested, asked or encouraged to be engaged in 59 Resolutions. Of those, 32 require the involvement of all six Commissions. Some Resolutions are addressed to one or more specific Commissions, as follows:

- Commission on Education and Communication (CEC): 2
- Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM): 3
- Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP): 4
- World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA): 9
- World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL): 11
- Species Survival Commission (SSC): 11

15. The table below summarizes information about the participation of Commissions in the implementation of Resolutions.

| **Commission** | **# Resolutions requesting action by Commission / # implementation not yet started** | **# Resolutions Commission reportedly involved in** | **# Resolutions Commission reportedly involved in, but not mentioned in text** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CEC** | 2 / 0 | 9 | 8 |
| **CEM** | 3 / 1 | 18 | 16 |
| **CEESP** | 4 / 0 | 16 | 13 |
| **WCPA** | 9 / 0 | 30 | 24 |
| **WCEL** | 11 / 1 | 15 | 8 |
| **SSC** | 11 / 2 | 38 | 30 |

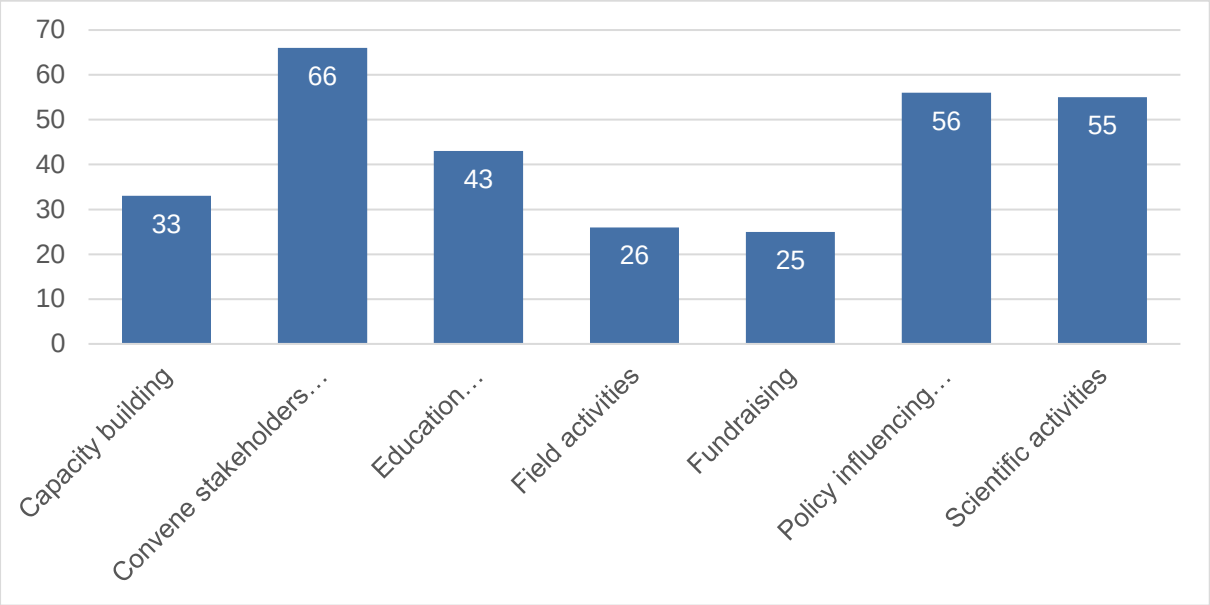
16. The second column in the table indicates the number of Resolutions that require some action from a specific Commission, as well as on how many of those Resolutions work has not yet started. The third column indicates how many Resolutions the Commission was reported to be involved in, while the fourth is the subset of those in which the Commission was reported to be involved without being specifically mentioned in the text.

[3] The picture is made slightly more complicated by the fact that all but one of the completed Resolutions were implemented without a One-Programme approach. However, five of the eight completed Resolutions were amendments to the Statutes or Rules of Procedure of the IUCN World Conservation Congress, and therefore completed upon adoption.

17. The assessment shows that Commissions have played an active role in the implementation of many more Resolutions than the 59 in which they are specifically referenced. Commissions are effectively involved in implementing 80 of the Resolutions for which a progress report was submitted (79%). This represents a slight decrease from 2017, where Commissions were reported to be involved in implementing 94 of the Resolutions for which a progress report was submitted. As before, there continues to be further action required in order to ensure that all Commissions initiate action on those Resolutions that call on them specifically or require some sort of contribution from Commissions in general.

## D. Activities carried out

18. In an effort to implement the Resolutions, a number of activities are being carried out by the different constituents. In accordance with previous reports and assessments on the implementation of Resolutions, this report considers the following activities: field activities, scientific activities, education/ communication/ raising awareness, fundraising, policy influencing, convening stakeholders/ networking, and capacity-building (see Annex for details). In 2018, the most carried out activities in order to implement Resolutions were convening stakeholders/ networking, policy influencing/ advocacy, and scientific/ technical activities. This distribution is similar to that reported in 2017.




19. In most cases Resolutions are being implemented using a variety of activities. The data gathered show that Resolutions which are being implemented using a number of different activities have a more advanced status of implementation compared to Resolutions for which only one activity is being carried out:

    - Only one activity carried out: 7% implementation initiated, 10% show an advanced status of implementation.
    - More than one activity was carried out: 20% implementation initiated, and 50% show an advanced status of implementation.

20. Even looking only at the 17 Resolutions for which one activity is being carried out, 40% are initiated and 60% are advanced. Those figures change to 30% and 70% respectively for the 71 Resolutions for which more than one activity is being carried out. It is therefore important to consider carrying out a variety of activities.

## E. Main challenges encountered

21. While overall 68% of Resolutions are in an advanced stage of implementation or completed, as in 2017, the implementation of many faced a number of challenges in 2018.

22. Though down significantly from 2017, the most significant challenge was again in 2018 a lack of funding for implementation (30% of Resolutions identifying this as an obstacle). The funding challenge continues to address two aspects of Resolution implementation:

    - **Lack of financial resources prevents or delays the necessary actions to be carried out to implement the Resolution.** When Resolutions are adopted at the World Conservation Congress, there is no accompanying funding mandate, nor are financial implications carefully assessed. Practically speaking, this lack of funding means that Task Forces cannot convene, face-to-face meetings cannot take place, Secretariat staff are unable to dedicate time to implementation or follow-up, as well as a reluctance on the part of different constituents to dedicate time when financial resources are not forthcoming. In a limited amount of cases, fundraising activities have facilitated the implementation of Resolutions since their adoption, including for Resolution 058 Natural Capital and Resolution 086 on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation. (Examples of financial resource challenges: Res-002, Res-041, Res-059, Res-068, Res-076, etc.)
    - **Financial constraints continue to impact the coordination and reporting function of Secretariat focal points.** As in 2017, many IUCN Secretariat staff serving as focal points for a Resolution are entirely employed on a project funding basis. Where the work of the project and the topic of the Resolution are aligned, no problems are faced. However, in some cases there is currently no specific project on the topic of the Resolution. This creates an extra burden on the project-funded Secretariat staff, who are limited in the amount of time they can dedicate to following up on Resolutions not addressed by their work. Further, given staff turnover and the fact that the Resolution reporting system is relatively new, there is still not a comprehensive understanding of the focal point role among all Secretariat focal points, leading at times to confusion and frustration.

23. The second most commonly-cited challenge to the implementation of Resolutions was external, such as a lack of political will or feasibility to implement a Resolution in the current political context at the national or regional level (16%). For example, on Resolution 032 ‘Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean’, the main obstacle has been that several nations are blocking new designations of Marine Protected Areas, while on Resolution 082 ‘A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting’, the main obstacle is that industries and many hunters are lobbying against the transition to non-toxic ammunition. (Other examples include: Res-017, Res-019, Res-034, Res-054, etc.)

24. The third key challenge noted in the progress reports was related to difficulties around coordinating different stakeholder groups to implement a Resolution (13%). In some cases, the challenges were inter-ministerial or related to different public authorities with the knowledge or mandate to facilitate implementation of the Resolution (e.g. Res-023, Res-026, Res-035). In others, it pertained to the challenges associated with working across different sectors (e.g. Res-064, Res-098). This is of course a common challenge to implementing projects in institutionally crowded spaces, and continues to hamper work on a subset of the Hawai’i Resolutions, especially in cases where resources are limited and constituents are unable to dedicate the time and effort required to coordinate (or improve coordination among) different actors.

25. The final challenge is linked to coordination between and/or commitment of the different IUCN constituents in terms of reporting (11%).[4] For example, even though Members assigned a focal point at the time of submission for each Resolution, there continues to be divergence as to how available these focal points are. While a majority is available and committed, a minority remains unresponsive and thus hampers implementation, or at least reporting. That said, the same is true for focal points from Commissions and from the Secretariat. Further, in many cases new focal points are assigned when staff leave the Secretariat, which can lead to reduced feelings of ownership and responsibility for the Resolution, as well as less familiarity with the focal point role and the reporting process. While internal capacity building can help, this is likely to remain a challenge. Several focal points suggested that new modalities should be proposed to promote exchange between the different focal points throughout the year, and not in a rush prior to the reporting deadline. There are several examples of Resolutions, which lack substantive reports on account of unresponsive focal points, some of which were reported on (e.g. Res-010, Res-027, Res-083, etc.), and others not (e.g. Res-039, Res-073, Res-079, etc.). This of course makes it difficult to progress on implementation, identify obstacles and propose solutions.

## F. Risks to the implementation of Resolutions adopted at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i

26. Staff turnover in the Secretariat and shifting responsibilities may continue to negatively impact the implementation of Resolutions. Many focal points demonstrated a lack of understanding about their role and about the reporting process. Internal capacity building through regular/annual workshops/webinars may be one approach. Another could be to attempt to make better use of job families to follow up on Resolutions by providing a pool of Secretariat staff with shared knowledge on specific topics. This will not, however, address the Resolutions for which the sponsors are disengaged or for those that lack a home within the Secretariat for follow-up and reporting.

27. The increasing prevalence of project funding as opposed to unrestricted core funding can adversely impact the monitoring and coordination function of the Secretariat focal points, who often lack resources and capacity for the sustained (or at least regular) follow-up and coordination required to foster and track implementation. Additional models should be considered for allocating core funding to this task.

## G. Considerations of the next steps to address issues of implementation

28. The Resolution implementation progress reporting remains a new function, having now been carried out for two years. Many of the issues identified in 2017 continue to be highly relevant in 2018. There are opportunities to improve this system both within the Secretariat and among members prior to the 2020 Congress. As stated above, ensuring a better understanding of the TORs for all focal points, and ensuring regular communication among them will go a long way toward identifying and addressing challenges, as well as improving the quality of reporting.

29. The Council may wish to consider how to address the continuous funding gap, any Resolutions that would benefit from political support by the Council and generally how to accelerate the work on Resolutions facing severe challenges. The discussions taking place in the GCC Task Force on the 2020 motions process are another opportunity to plan ahead in order to flag funding issues and avoid raising unrealistic expectations on

[4] This is figure likely underestimates the challenge as several Secretariat focal points did not submit progress report for lack of response and information for other constituents.

the feasibility of securing the financial resources required for ensuring implementation for the next set of Resolutions to be adopted in 2020.

30. Relatedly, the GCC will be reviewing a revised motion submission form, which seeks to build upon the 2016 form to emphasise that motion sponsors and co-sponsors should be prepared to contribute toward Resolution implementation (including through the mobilisation of financial resources). This may involve the use of a new self-scoring system in which sponsors are asked to assess to what extent the resources required for the implementation of the motion have been estimated and committed. This score would be dynamic, and could adjusted as support is built around the motion, for example during the online discussion. See Council document C/96/GCC19/3.1 for more details.

31. To address the challenges of Member engagement and lack of capacity among the Secretariat, there are a few initiatives moving forward to improve the conditions for a higher rate of implementation of the 2020 Resolutions. The first is to reemphasise the role of Members in implementing Resolutions, and to remind them that while the Secretariat can facilitate coordination and reporting, actual implementation must be supported by the sponsors, ideally through a One-Programme approach. This message will be conveyed at the Regional Conservation Fora scheduled throughout 2019 as well as in the motions process guidance notes to be prepared by the Secretariat, with a view towards aligning Members' expectations and stimulating critical thinking about resourcing and implementation prior to the submission of motions.

**Annex 1**

## Activities tracked

Based on previous reports on the implementation of the 2012 Jeju Resolutions and the 2016 Hawai'i Resolutions, and on IUCN Regulations paragraph 2, activities have been roughly classified and defined as follow:

- **Field activities:** Include activities such as implementation/support projects, develop, test and demonstrate sound practices for the conservation and sustainable use of species and ecosystems, monitor and assess what biological diversity exists.
- **Scientific activities:** Include activities such as data collection, research, monitoring of species and ecosystems, development of new methodologies, etc. Examine how species and ecosystems function.
- **Education/Communication/Raising awareness:** Include activities such as dissemination of information, preparation, publication and distribution of documents, legislative texts, guidelines, scientific studies and other information; increase public awareness of the conservation of nature and natural resources through education; side events or the development of various communication strategies.
- **Fundraising:** Includes all activities destined to raising funds: creation/mobilization of funds, pledges, agreements with donors, sponsoring, grants, etc.
- **Policy influencing:** Include activities such as: advocacy, influencing governments and other actors, developing new policy approaches, negotiations/discussions, diplomacy; assisting in the development and improvement of legislation relating to conservation; encourage governments to adhere to and implement international agreements relating to conservation, establishing governance structures (multi-stakeholder dialogues, task force, governmental bodies, etc.).
- **Convening stakeholders/networking:** Include activities such as developing new alliances/partnerships, supporting congresses, identification/invitation of new members, organizing meetings, creating and/or developing networks, convening stakeholders in various settings.
- **Capacity-building:** Include activities such as building capacity through workshops, promoting the training of conservationists at all levels and the engagement of local communities, developing training materials.

**Annex 2**

## Focus on Resolutions facing challenges or with deadlines: update since 2017

As described above, some Resolutions do not have an institutional home within the Secretariat, are currently not covered by existing priorities or work plans and/or are lacking the necessary resources at the Secretariat level. This continues to make coordinated action difficult. In some cases, this can be mitigated by the actions of Members or Commissions. There are also a number of Resolutions, which ask that the specific action be carried out by 2020 (e.g. by the next World Conservation Congress). What follows is an update of these Resolutions, which were highlighted in Annex 1 of last year's report.

**Capacity within the Secretariat:**

- *014 – Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife.* Implementation has progressed well, with the working group convening several times remotely, with many Members involved. Funding and capacity continues to be a challenge, as the Secretariat has no programme or budget to specifically address this Resolution. A new funding mechanism should be considered. (Progress report)
- *026 – Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context.* Several milestones were reached by participating Members in 2018, with further actions planned for 2019. While coordination remains a challenge, there is a need to secure additional funding to ensure that momentum is maintained. (Progress report)
- *046 – Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management.* A Secretariat focal point was assigned to report on this Resolution, however the relevant Members and other focal points could not be reached to provide information. (Progress report)
- *068 – Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems.* Activities were initiated with Members and partners, with training programmes planned for 2019. However, limited funds are available; fundraising will be a priority to scale up the initiative. (Progress report)
- *073 – Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights.* This Resolution does not have a good home within the Secretariat, and little information was collected during reporting. (No progress report)
- *078 – Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063.* ESARO, working with Members, has been providing technical and policy advice to the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa. Lack of resources for a liaison office in Addis Ababa is a challenge. (Progress report)
- *089 – Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature.* ORO has been facilitating the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem considerations across the energy, transport, legal, and financial sectors, with several projects completed and small grants issued. Low support from Council and global Secretariat hinders the ability to expand and meet partners' expectations. (Progress report)
- *095 – Support for peace and nature in Colombia.* Several projects undertaken with collaboration from CEM, however external constraints, such as political processes and lack of trust of government initiatives have been challenges. (Progress report)
- *104 – Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives.* No information. (No progress report)

**Require action by a specific date:**

- *013 – Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (Panthera leo) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes.* The Secretariat believes that a South African Member has been active, but no specific information was received. (No progress report)
- *058 – Natural Capital.* In collaboration with Councillors and Members, activities began in 2018. However, direct funding was only secured late in the year, so more activities are expected in 2019, including follow-up planned for the Regional Conservation Fora. (Progress report)
- *068 – Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems.* (See update above.)

**Annex 3**

## Focus on Resolutions explicitly mentioning the IUCN Council

A number of Resolutions specifically identify the Council as one actor required for their implementation. In some cases, this indicates that Council should be kept informed about implementation, while in others it requires specific action by Council. The table below provides more details on the status of implementation of these 11 Resolutions.[5]

| Resolution | Results & obstacles | What needs to happen next | Council's role |
|---|---|---|---|
| 001 – Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommend-ations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions<br><br>(Underway) | The Secretariat prepared a pre-classification of all 1305 Resolutions and presented it to Council at its October session in Jeju. Council subsequently set up a Task Force to consider this pre-classification in detail, put in place a mechanism to ensure regular review of all active Resolutions in between Congresses, provide a recommendation on how to proceed with active Resolutions that are not currently being implemented, and create an accessible archive. | The Task Force will present to the PPC and Council its recommendations on these actions. The agreed-upon Resolutions to be retired will be placed in an online archive prior to the beginning of the motion submission process in May. Thereafter regular reviews of active Resolutions will need to be undertaken. | Consider and decide whether to approve the recommendations of the Task Force, including the creation of the accessible archive. |
| 002 – IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development<br><br>(Ongoing) | The global directory of National and Regional Committees was completed with the aim to review it every 3-6 months. The global Group met 4-5 times remotely in 2018. All regions are represented within the group and report on activities in their region. Due to lack of resources, it was not possible to convene members of the Group in Sharm El Sheik during the CBD COP. | Provide the group the opportunity to comment on the Membership Strategy, and to comment on the draft Programme, e.g. through the 2019 Regional Conservation Fora. Strengthen Secretariat support to the group and to National and Regional Committees by implementing the Membership Strategy (incl. capacity building, knowledge sharing, etc.). Have regular online meetings (every quarter) and try to meet in person. | Receive the annual report. |
| 003 – Including regional governments in the structure of the Union<br><br>(Underway) | Council approved the Working Group's TOR, and established the Working Group following an invitation to all Members to nominate candidates. The Working Group held its first conference call in November to organize its work and discuss a possible definition of "local and regional authorities". Ambiguities in the Resolution required more time and discussion to finalise the TOR than initially foreseen. | The Working Group will work remotely to prepare options for Council's consideration at its March meeting. With the support of Council and the Secretariat, the Working Group will consult the Membership (e.g. through the Regional Conservation Fora) to build consensus. Taking into account the feedback from the Membership, the Working Group will prepare a proposal, including potential amendments to the Statutes, for Council to consider prior to submitting it to Congress in 2020. | Consider the options and proposals presented by the Working Group. |

[5] Note that Resolutions 002 and 003 require specific action by the GCC, while all others require action by the PPC.

| Resolution | Results & obstacles | What needs to happen next | Council's role |
|---|---|---|---|
| 018 – Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species<br><br>(Underway) | Secretariat & SSC ISSG analysed the results of the IUCN-wide consultation. The Chair of the SSC ISSG established an EICAT Authority to support the application of EICAT and to finalise the standard. EICAT was adopted as an indicator for the assessment of the status of alien species in South Africa. Several trainings and workshops were conducted, and EICAT was presented at a number of conferences. Several peer reviewed publications used EICAT to assess species groups. Lack of capacity in Secretariat and ISSG slowed the process, and further funding is needed for the database. | IUCN ISSG and Secretariat are currently trying to source funds to run a workshop that will bring together the EICAT Authority members to finalise the EICAT standard, a name and logo for EICAT, data integration with the GISD, and governance issues. Once the EICAT standard and name are finalised, and the GISD data structure ready, the EICAT Standard should be submitted to Council in late 2019. | Adopt the EICAT standard once the consultation process is completed. |
| 029 – Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN<br><br>(Initiated) | Implementation has just started; the IUCN Urban Alliance was launched in September. It is hosted by the Scottish Wildlife Trust and chaired by Councillor Jonny Hughes. The vision is "a world in which nature thrives in cities delivering solutions to multiple environmental, social and economic challenges." | Identify urban activities of Members and Commissions, as well as a process developing a City Nature Index. Collaborate with cities/networks as partners to develop a product and services that respond to their needs. A fundraising and legacy strategy, integration of urban aspects of nature conservation in the global programme and organisational structure need to be developed. | Lead IUCN-wide initiative Establish IUCN Urban Alliance |
| 030 – Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas<br><br>(Initiated) | Through several Members, and with the ICCA Consortium, work has been undertaken globally in raising awareness of the Resolution and in identifying situations of overlap. WCPA Specialist Group on PA Governance has commenced preparing Best Practice Guidelines. Several side events at relevant policy conferences highlighted the issue. | Technical guidance is needed to ensure complementary processes are undertaken around the world. Much more support is needed at the regional and country level to apply the guidance and to undertake this work. | Receive regular reports. |
| 045 – Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes<br><br>(Underway) | Task team composed, and potential funding sources identified. Documents prepared and revised at in-person meeting held in Gland. | Co-chairs to continue working on the text, followed by external consultation with IUCN's constituencies. Final version of policy document to be put under the consideration of Council in October. | Approve policy statement when finalized. |

| Resolution | Results & obstacles | What needs to happen next | Council's role |
|---|---|---|---|
| 052 – Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area<br><br>(Completed) | As multiple stakeholders are involved to the future management of Astola MPA, IUCN took steps to establish an ecological baseline and organized a workshop on management planning. Stakeholders from government and civil society attended. The baseline findings were shared and future actions for a management plan were discussed. Identification and outline development of National Coastal/Marine Initiative was carried out. | Implemented. | No further action required. |
| 056 – IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement<br><br>(Underway) | At the policy level, nature-based solutions' linkages with climate change were highlighted through submissions and interventions at UNFCCC events. Work on ecosystem-based mitigation continued, including on the Bonn Challenge. On adaptation, IUCN supported the design of CBD guidelines on EbA and EcoDRR. It also supported implementation and capacity building activities jointly with Members. Analytical work on integration of nature-based solutions into NDCs continued. IUCN joined and supported the Nature4Climate coalition. | Full implementation will require sustained collaboration across different parts of IUCN, and continued investment and resources. | Continue with an appropriate governance mechanism to oversee development of IUCN's climate change policies and engagement. |
| 075 – Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts<br><br>(Ongoing) | Member Indigenous Peoples Organisations met to define a strategy to advance indigenous issues within IUCN and in conservation. IPO representatives were part of the IUCN delegations several major events. Ramiro Batzin (IPO Global Focal Point) was appointed to Council as a member of GCC. A proposal was submitted to Council for revised IPO membership fees. | The implementation of the IPO strategy. Priorities for 2019 include: fundraising, planning an Indigenous Peoples Forum as part of 2020 Congress, supporting IPO Councillor and Programme development, continuing work on membership dues, increasing IPO membership and participating in Regional Conservation Fora. | Consider relevant issues in its work. |
| 086 – Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology<br><br>(Underway) | The Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation Task Force appointed a Technical Sub-Group, which drafted the Assessment of Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation, which was sent for peer review, and then revised. A "soft launch" of the assessment took place at the CBD COP. The Task Force advanced fundraising, receiving financial support for the process from the Switzerland and France, the Luc Hoffmann Institute, and the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation. | The final assessment will be published in early 2019. The work of the Task Force will shift to supporting this through consultation of Members, Commission members, and Regional Conservation Fora. | Initiate the policy development process. |

**Annex 4**

## Focus on Resolutions on which implementation has not yet begun

Implementation has yet to start for five Resolutions, down from seven in 2017. However, the challenges remain largely unchanged. Their implementation is mainly hampered by missing capacity and resources within the Secretariat as well as a weak coordination with other IUCN constituencies that should be involved in their implementation. While in various cases Members or Commissions can take the lead to implement a Resolution for which there is no capacity within the Secretariat, this is not always possible due to coordination issues.

| Resolution | Report | Actions needed (Planned) | Challenges |
|---|---|---|---|
| 010 – Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia | Secretariat has been unable to contact proponent/ relevant groups | Secretariat will try to engage with the proponent of the Resolution and in-country secretariat staff in Q1 2019. (No) | No information received on implementation. |
| 027 – Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species | Several convening activities in line with the Bern Convention and the CMS have been conducted in which SSC members were likely involved, incl. Emerald Network Biogeographical Seminar for bird species for Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, or the 3rd Adriatic Flyway Conference. Also in the framework of CMS several meetings were convened. However SSC's involvement is unclear. | In accordance with last year's evaluation, it appears that the Bern Convention is currently not high on Members' agenda, nor of the global conservation community. A coordinated, large-scale communication campaign may help increase the visibility of the Convention and its role for migratory bird conservation. (No) | No information on the implementation of the Resolution was received from Members. Last year's report mentioned the unwillingness of Parties to conventions (including the Bern Convention) to agree to provide required funds through budget increases. This is likely to have remained the same in 2018. |
| 046 – Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management | The GFCCP has made inquiries regarding the implementation of this resolution to the IUCN Europe office as well as to IUCN's French Committee (the later registered as focal point for reporting and follow up of the Resolution), however no information was received by the submission deadline of this report. | A calendar of events for 2019 would be useful to ensure that the task team takes advantage of opportunities to meet at international meetings. Develop a communications plan to raise visibility of the topic of primary forests on IUCN's and other international/ regional platforms, with the direct input and contribution from task team members. (No) | There is not enough information to report on this question. Further information is required from the IUCN French Committee to fully report on challenges. |
| 048 – International biofouling | No action taken. | No information. (No) | No information. |
| 074 – Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy | No action taken. | A focal point at the WCEL needs to be appointed to lead on the implementation of the Resolution. (Yes) | Little information has been received from Members and Commissions on the status of implementation. |

**Annex 5**

## List of Hawai'i Resolutions and Recommendations

* Resolutions requiring specific action by Council (followed-up to by PPC)
** Resolutions requiring specific action by Council (followed-up to by GCC)

| Code | Title |
|---|---|
| WCC-2016-Res-001 * | Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions |
| WCC-2016-Res-002 ** | IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development |
| WCC-2016-Res-003 ** | Including regional governments in the structure of the Union |
| WCC-2016-Res-004 | Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union |
| WCC-2016-Res-005 | Election of the IUCN President |
| WCC-2016-Res-006 | Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress) |
| WCC-2016-Res-007 | Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance |
| WCC-2016-Res-008 | Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN |
| WCC-2016-Res-009 | Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (Rhinoplax vigil) |
| WCC-2016-Res-010 | Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia |
| WCC-2016-Res-011 | Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory |
| WCC-2016-Res-012 | Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna |
| WCC-2016-Res-013 | Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (Panthera leo) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes |
| WCC-2016-Res-014 | Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife |
| WCC-2016-Res-015 | Greater protection needed for all pangolin species |
| WCC-2016-Res-016 | The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk |
| WCC-2016-Res-017 | Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise (Phocoena sinus) |
| WCC-2016-Res-018 * | Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species |
| WCC-2016-Res-019 | Protection of wild bats from culling programmes |
| WCC-2016-Res-020 | Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems |
| WCC-2016-Res-021 | Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries |
| WCC-2016-Res-022 | Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac |
| WCC-2016-Res-023 | Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts |
| WCC-2016-Res-024 | Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species |
| WCC-2016-Res-025 | Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis |
| WCC-2016-Res-026 | Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context |
| WCC-2016-Res-027 | Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species |
| WCC-2016-Res-028 | Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service |
| WCC-2016-Res-029 * | Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN |
| WCC-2016-Res-030 * | Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-031 | World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney |
| WCC-2016-Res-032 | Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| WCC-2016-Res-033 | Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-034 | Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe |
| WCC-2016-Res-035 | Transboundary cooperation and protected areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-036 | Supporting privately protected areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-037 | Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks |

| Code | Title |
|---|---|
| WCC-2016-Res-038 | Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System |
| WCC-2016-Res-039 | Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change |
| WCC-2016-Res-040 | Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa |
| WCC-2016-Res-041 | Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity |
| WCC-2016-Res-042 | Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region |
| WCC-2016-Res-043 | Securing the future for global peatlands |
| WCC-2016-Res-044 | Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India |
| WCC-2016-Res-045 * | Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes |
| WCC-2016-Res-046 | Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management |
| WCC-2016-Res-047 | Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction |
| WCC-2016-Res-048 | International biofouling |
| WCC-2016-Res-049 | Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter) |
| WCC-2016-Res-050 | Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation |
| WCC-2016-Res-051 | Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea |
| WCC-2016-Res-052 * | Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area |
| WCC-2016-Res-053 | Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste |
| WCC-2016-Res-054 | Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining |
| WCC-2016-Res-055 | Concerns about whaling under special permits |
| WCC-2016-Res-056 * | IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement |
| WCC-2016-Res-057 | Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime |
| WCC-2016-Res-058 | Natural Capital |
| WCC-2016-Res-059 | IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets |
| WCC-2016-Res-060 | Improving standards in ecotourism |
| WCC-2016-Res-061 | Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity |
| WCC-2016-Res-062 | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development |
| WCC-2016-Res-063 | Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-064 | Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life |
| WCC-2016-Res-065 | Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i |
| WCC-2016-Res-066 | Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting |
| WCC-2016-Res-067 | Best practice for industrial-scale development projects |
| WCC-2016-Res-068 | Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems |
| WCC-2016-Res-069 | Defining Nature-based Solutions |
| WCC-2016-Res-070 | Crimes against the environment |
| WCC-2016-Res-071 | Global Judicial Institute for the Environment |
| WCC-2016-Res-072 | Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights |
| WCC-2016-Res-073 | Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights |
| WCC-2016-Res-074 | Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy |
| WCC-2016-Res-075 * | Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts |
| WCC-2016-Res-076 | Improving the means to fight environmental crime |
| WCC-2016-Res-077 | Environmental courts and tribunals |
| WCC-2016-Res-078 | Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063 |
| WCC-2016-Res-079 | Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations |
| WCC-2016-Res-080 | System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America |
| WCC-2016-Res-081 | Humanity's right to a healthy environment |
| WCC-2016-Res-082 | A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting |
| WCC-2016-Res-083 | Conservation of moveable geological heritage |
| WCC-2016-Res-084 | Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature |
| WCC-2016-Res-085 | Connecting people with nature globally |

| Code | Title |
|---|---|
| WCC-2016-Res-086 * | Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology |
| WCC-2016-Res-087 | Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines |
| WCC-2016-Res-088 | Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments |
| WCC-2016-Res-089 | Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature |
| WCC-2016-Res-090 | Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (Podiceps gallardoi) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina |
| WCC-2016-Res-091 | South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary |
| WCC-2016-Res-092 | Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas |
| WCC-2016-Res-093 | Vicuña (Vicugna vicugna) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre |
| WCC-2016-Res-094 | Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai'i's threatened birds |
| WCC-2016-Res-095 | Support for peace and nature in Colombia |
| WCC-2016-Res-096 | Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy |
| WCC-2016-Rec-097 | Pacific region climate resiliency action plan |
| WCC-2016-Rec-098 | Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds |
| WCC-2016-Rec-099 | Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation |
| WCC-2016-Rec-100 | Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals for commercial purposes |
| WCC-2016-Rec-101 | Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays |
| WCC-2016-Rec-102 | Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development |
| WCC-2016-Rec-103 | Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger |
| WCC-2016-Rec-104 | Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives |
| WCC-2016-Rec-105 | Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia |
| WCC-2016-Rec-106 | Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide |
| WCC-2016-Rec-107 | Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change |
| WCC-2016-Rec-108 | Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories |
| WCC-2016-Rec-109 | Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development |
| WCC-2016-Rec-110 | Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation |
| WCC-2016-Rec-111 | Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research |
| WCC-2016-Rec-112 | Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation |

| Code 1 | Code 2 | WCC / GA | English title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.096 | WCC 2016 Res 096 | 2016 Hawai'i | Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy |
| 6.095 | WCC 2016 Res 095 | 2016 Hawai'i | Support for peace and nature in Colombia |
| 6.094 | WCC 2016 Res 094 | 2016 Hawai'i | Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai´i threatened birds |
| 6.093 | WCC 2016 Res 093 | 2016 Hawai'i | Vicuña (Vicugna vicugna) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre |
| 6.092 | WCC 2016 Res 092 | 2016 Hawai'i | Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas |
| 6.091 | WCC 2016 Res 091 | 2016 Hawai'i | South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary |
| 6.090 | WCC 2016 Res 090 | 2016 Hawai'i | Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (Podiceps gallardoi) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina |
| 6.089 | WCC 2016 Res 089 | 2016 Hawai'i | Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature |
| 6.088 | WCC 2016 Res 088 | 2016 Hawai'i | Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments |
| 6.087 | WCC 2016 Res 087 | 2016 Hawai'i | Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines |
| 6.086 | WCC 2016 Res 086 | 2016 Hawai'i | Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology |
| 6.085 | WCC 2016 Res 085 | 2016 Hawai'i | Connecting people with nature globally |
| 6.084 | WCC 2016 Res 084 | 2016 Hawai'i | Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature |
| 6.083 | WCC 2016 Res 083 | 2016 Hawai'i | Conservation of moveable geological heritage |
| 6.082 | WCC 2016 Res 082 | 2016 Hawai'i | A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting |
| 6.081 | WCC 2016 Res 081 | 2016 Hawai'i | Humanity´s right to a healthy environment |
| 6.080 | WCC 2016 Res 080 | 2016 Hawai'i | System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America |
| 6.079 | WCC 2016 Res 079 | 2016 Hawai'i | Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations |
| 6.078 | WCC 2016 Res 078 | 2016 Hawai'i | Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063 |
| 6.077 | WCC 2016 Res 077 | 2016 Hawai'i | Environmental courts and tribunals |

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| 6.076 | WCC 2016 Res 076 | 2016 Hawai'i | Improving the means to fight environmental crime |
| 6.075 | WCC 2016 Res 075 | 2016 Hawai'i | Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts |
| 6.074 | WCC 2016 Res 074 | 2016 Hawai'i | Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy |
| 6.073 | WCC 2016 Res 073 | 2016 Hawai'i | Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights |
| 6.072 | WCC 2016 Res 072 | 2016 Hawai'i | Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities rights |
| 6.071 | WCC 2016 Res 071 | 2016 Hawai'i | Global Judicial Institute for the Environment |
| 6.070 | WCC 2016 Res 070 | 2016 Hawai'i | Crimes against the environment |
| 6.069 | WCC 2016 Res 069 | 2016 Hawai'i | Defining Nature-based Solutions |
| 6.068 | WCC 2016 Res 068 | 2016 Hawai'i | Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems |
| 6.067 | WCC 2016 Res 067 | 2016 Hawai'i | Best practice for industrial-scale development projects |
| 6.066 | WCC 2016 Res 066 | 2016 Hawai'i | Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting |
| 6.065 | WCC 2016 Res 065 | 2016 Hawai'i | Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai´i |
| 6.064 | WCC 2016 Res 064 | 2016 Hawai'i | Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life |
| 6.063 | WCC 2016 Res 063 | 2016 Hawai'i | Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas |
| 6.062 | WCC 2016 Res 062 | 2016 Hawai'i | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development |
| 6.061 | WCC 2016 Res 061 | 2016 Hawai'i | Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity |
| 6.060 | WCC 2016 Res 060 | 2016 Hawai'i | Improving standards in ecotourism |
| 6.059 | WCC 2016 Res 059 | 2016 Hawai'i | IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets |
| 6.058 | WCC 2016 Res 058 | 2016 Hawai'i | Natural Capital |
| 6.057 | WCC 2016 Res 057 | 2016 Hawai'i | Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime |
| 6.056 | WCC 2016 Res 056 | 2016 Hawai'i | IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement |
| 6.055 | WCC 2016 Res 055 | 2016 Hawai'i | Concerns about whaling under special permits |
| 6.054 | WCC 2016 Res 054 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protecting the world greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 6.053 | WCC 2016 Res 053 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste |
| 6.052 | WCC 2016 Res 052 | 2016 Hawai'i | Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area |
| 6.051 | WCC 2016 Res 051 | 2016 Hawai'i | Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea |
| 6.050 | WCC 2016 Res 050 | 2016 Hawai'i | Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation |
| 6.049 | WCC 2016 Res 049 | 2016 Hawai'i | Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter) |
| 6.048 | WCC 2016 Res 048 | 2016 Hawai'i | International biofouling |
| 6.047 | WCC 2016 Res 047 | 2016 Hawai'i | Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction |
| 6.046 | WCC 2016 Res 046 | 2016 Hawai'i | Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management |
| 6.045 | WCC 2016 Res 045 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes |
| 6.044 | WCC 2016 Res 044 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India |
| 6.043 | WCC 2016 Res 043 | 2016 Hawai'i | Securing the future for global peatlands |
| 6.042 | WCC 2016 Res 042 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region |
| 6.041 | WCC 2016 Res 041 | 2016 Hawai'i | Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity |
| 6.040 | WCC 2016 Res 040 | 2016 Hawai'i | Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa |
| 6.039 | WCC 2016 Res 039 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change |
| 6.038 | WCC 2016 Res 038 | 2016 Hawai'i | Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System |
| 6.037 | WCC 2016 Res 037 | 2016 Hawai'i | Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks |
| 6.036 | WCC 2016 Res 036 | 2016 Hawai'i | Supporting privately protected areas |
| 6.035 | WCC 2016 Res 035 | 2016 Hawai'i | Transboundary cooperation and protected areas |
| 6.034 | WCC 2016 Res 034 | 2016 Hawai'i | Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe |
| 6.033 | WCC 2016 Res 033 | 2016 Hawai'i | Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas |
| 6.032 | WCC 2016 Res 032 | 2016 Hawai'i | Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 6.031 | WCC 2016 Res 031 | 2016 Hawai'i | World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney |
| 6.030 | WCC 2016 Res 030 | 2016 Hawai'i | Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas |
| 6.029 | WCC 2016 Res 029 | 2016 Hawai'i | Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN |
| 6.028 | WCC 2016 Res 028 | 2016 Hawai'i | Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service |
| 6.027 | WCC 2016 Res 027 | 2016 Hawai'i | Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species |
| 6.026 | WCC 2016 Res 026 | 2016 Hawai'i | Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context |
| 6.025 | WCC 2016 Res 025 | 2016 Hawai'i | Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis |
| 6.024 | WCC 2016 Res 024 | 2016 Hawai'i | Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species |
| 6.023 | WCC 2016 Res 023 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts |
| 6.022 | WCC 2016 Res 022 | 2016 Hawai'i | Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac |
| 6.021 | WCC 2016 Res 021 | 2016 Hawai'i | Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries |
| 6.020 | WCC 2016 Res 020 | 2016 Hawai'i | Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems |
| 6.019 | WCC 2016 Res 019 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protection of wild bats from culling programmes |
| 6.018 | WCC 2016 Res 018 | 2016 Hawai'i | Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species |
| 6.017 | WCC 2016 Res 017 | 2016 Hawai'i | Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise (Phocoena sinus) |
| 6.016 | WCC 2016 Res 016 | 2016 Hawai'i | The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk |
| 6.015 | WCC 2016 Res 015 | 2016 Hawai'i | Greater protection needed for all pangolin species |
| 6.014 | WCC 2016 Res 014 | 2016 Hawai'i | Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife |
| 6.013 | WCC 2016 Res 013 | 2016 Hawai'i | Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (Panthera leo) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes |
| 6.012 | WCC 2016 Res 012 | 2016 Hawai'i | Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna |

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| 6.011 | WCC 2016 Res 011 | 2016 Hawai'i | Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory |
| 6.010 | WCC 2016 Res 010 | 2016 Hawai'i | Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia |
| 6.009 | WCC 2016 Res 009 | 2016 Hawai'i | Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (Rhinoplax vigil) |
| 6.008 | WCC 2016 Res 008 | 2016 Hawai'i | Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN |
| 6.007 | WCC 2016 Res 007 | 2016 Hawai'i | Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance |
| 6.006 | WCC 2016 Res 006 | 2016 Hawai'i | Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress) |
| 6.005 | WCC 2016 Res 005 | 2016 Hawai'i | Election of the IUCN President |
| 6.004 | WCC 2016 Res 004 | 2016 Hawai'i | Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union |
| 6.003 | WCC 2016 Res 003 | 2016 Hawai'i | Including regional governments in the structure of the Union |
| 6.002 | WCC 2016 Res 002 | 2016 Hawai'i | IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development |
| 6.001 | WCC 2016 Res 001 | 2016 Hawai'i | Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions |
| 6.112 | WCC 2016 Rec 112 | 2016 Hawai'i | Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation |
| 6.111 | WCC 2016 Rec 111 | 2016 Hawai'i | Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research |
| 6.110 | WCC 2016 Rec 110 | 2016 Hawai'i | Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation |
| 6.109 | WCC 2016 Rec 109 | 2016 Hawai'i | Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development |
| 6.108 | WCC 2016 Rec 108 | 2016 Hawai'i | Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories |
| 6.107 | WCC 2016 Rec 107 | 2016 Hawai'i | Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change |
| 6.106 | WCC 2016 Rec 106 | 2016 Hawai'i | Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide |
| 6.105 | WCC 2016 Rec 105 | 2016 Hawai'i | Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia |
| 6.104 | WCC 2016 Rec 104 | 2016 Hawai'i | Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives |
| 6.103 | WCC 2016 Rec 103 | 2016 Hawai'i | Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger |

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| 6.102 | WCC 2016 Rec 102 | 2016 Hawai'i | Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development |
| 6.101 | WCC 2016 Rec 101 | 2016 Hawai'i | Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays |
| 6.100 | WCC 2016 Rec 100 | 2016 Hawai'i | Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals for commercial purposes |
| 6.099 | WCC 2016 Rec 099 | 2016 Hawai'i | Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation |
| 6.098 | WCC 2016 Rec 098 | 2016 Hawai'i | Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds |
| 6.097 | WCC 2016 Rec 097 | 2016 Hawai'i | Pacific region climate resiliency action plan |
| 5.137 | WCC 2012 Res 137 | 2012 Jeju | Support for a comprehensive scientific review of the impact on global biodiversity of systemic pesticides by the joint task force of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) |
| WCC-2012-Res-136 | WCC 2012 Res 136 | 2012 Jeju | Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes |
| WCC-2012-Res-135 | WCC 2012 Res 135 | 2012 Jeju | Legally binding Global Mercury Treaty to protect wildlife, ecosystems and health |
| WCC-2012-Res-134 | WCC 2012 Res 134 | 2012 Jeju | African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources |
| WCC-2012-Res-133 | WCC 2012 Res 133 | 2012 Jeju | Improving capacity for enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife crime |
| WCC-2012-Res-132 | WCC 2012 Res 132 | 2012 Jeju | Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments |
| WCC-2012-Res-131 | WCC 2012 Res 131 | 2012 Jeju | International Covenant on Environment and Development |
| WCC-2012-Res-130 | WCC 2012 Res 130 | 2012 Jeju | ECOLEX – the gateway to environmental law |
| WCC-2012-Res-129 | WCC 2012 Res 129 | 2012 Jeju | Courts and access to justice |
| WCC-2012-Res-128 | WCC 2012 Res 128 | 2012 Jeju | Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy |

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| WCC-2012-Res-127 | WCC 2012 Res 127 | 2012 Jeju | Islamic principles for conservation |
| WCC-2012-Res-126 | WCC 2012 Res 126 | 2012 Jeju | The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs |
| WCC-2012-Res-125 | WCC 2012 Res 125 | 2012 Jeju | Promotion of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON) |
| WCC-2012-Res-124 | WCC 2012 Res 124 | 2012 Jeju | Establishment of an International Commons Standard for conservation and governance of Commons |
| WCC-2012-Res-123 | WCC 2012 Res 123 | 2012 Jeju | Advocating Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) for sustainable development |
| WCC-2012-Res-122 | WCC 2012 Res 122 | 2012 Jeju | Promotion of innovative financial mechanisms (IFM) for biodiversity |
| WCC-2012-Res-121 | WCC 2012 Res 121 | 2012 Jeju | Promoting external international responsibility with regard to the impacts on global biodiversity |

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| WCC-2012-Res-120 | WCC 2012 Res 120 | 2012 Jeju | Biodiversity conservation for development in the South through South-South cooperation |
| WCC-2012-Res-119 | WCC 2012 Res 119 | 2012 Jeju | Collaborative partnership on wildlife |
| WCC-2012-Res-118 | WCC 2012 Res 118 | 2012 Jeju | A significant role for IUCN in the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) |
| WCC-2012-Res-117 | WCC 2012 Res 117 | 2012 Jeju | Operationalization of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) |
| WCC-2012-Res-116 | WCC 2012 Res 116 | 2012 Jeju | Support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing |
| WCC-2012-Res-115 | WCC 2012 Res 115 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in the Asia-Pacific island region |
| WCC-2012-Res-114 | WCC 2012 Res 114 | 2012 Jeju | Promotion of sustainable tourism, rural development and the value of natural heritage |
| WCC-2012-Res-113 | WCC 2012 Res 113 | 2012 Jeju | Management of secondary environmental damage from natural disasters |
| WCC-2012-Res-112 | WCC 2012 Res 112 | 2012 Jeju | Developing the concept of biodiversity security |
| WCC-2012-Res-111 | WCC 2012 Res 111 | 2012 Jeju | A critical review of biodiversity benefits of alternative livelihood projects |
| WCC-2012-Res-110 | WCC 2012 Res 110 | 2012 Jeju | Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches |

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| WCC-2012-Res-109 | WCC 2012 Res 109 | 2012 Jeju | Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development |
| WCC-2012-Res-108 | WCC 2012 Res 108 | 2012 Jeju | The green economy and corporate, social and environmental responsibility |
| WCC-2012-Res-107 | WCC 2012 Res 107 | 2012 Jeju | Assessing the impacts of environmentally unsustainable industrial-scale agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises |
| WCC-2012-Res-106 | WCC 2012 Res 106 | 2012 Jeju | Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security |
| WCC-2012-Res-105 | WCC 2012 Res 105 | 2012 Jeju | Conserving cultures and nature for food security |
| WCC-2012-Res-104 | WCC 2012 Res 104 | 2012 Jeju | Food security, ecosystem restoration and climate change |
| WCC-2012-Res-103 | WCC 2012 Res 103 | 2012 Jeju | Supporting, promoting and strengthening local agri-food systems |
| WCC-2012-Res-102 | WCC 2012 Res 102 | 2012 Jeju | Human rights and access to natural resources in Latin America |
| WCC-2012-Res-101 | WCC 2012 Res 101 | 2012 Jeju | Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment |
| WCC-2012-Res-100 | WCC 2012 Res 100 | 2012 Jeju | Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making |
| WCC-2012-Res-099 | WCC 2012 Res 099 | 2012 Jeju | IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development |
| WCC-2012-Res-098 | WCC 2012 Res 098 | 2012 Jeju | The human right to water and sanitation |
| WCC-2012-Res-097 | WCC 2012 Res 097 | 2012 Jeju | Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples |
| WCC-2012-Res-096 | WCC 2012 Res 096 | 2012 Jeju | Recognizing the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin |
| WCC-2012-Res-095 | WCC 2012 Res 095 | 2012 Jeju | Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change |

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| WCC-2012-Res-094 | WCC 2012 Res 094 | 2012 Jeju | Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-093 | WCC 2012 Res 093 | 2012 Jeju | Prioritizing community-based natural resource management for social and ecological resilience |
| WCC-2012-Res-092 | WCC 2012 Res 092 | 2012 Jeju | Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development |
| WCC-2012-Res-091 | WCC 2012 Res 091 | 2012 Jeju | Solar cooking and its contribution to healthy and resilient ecosystems and communities |
| WCC-2012-Res-090 | WCC 2012 Res 090 | 2012 Jeju | Exploration for and exploitation of unconventional gas or liquid fossil fuels |
| WCC-2012-Res-089 | WCC 2012 Res 089 | 2012 Jeju | Dams and hydraulic infrastructure |
| WCC-2012-Res-088 | WCC 2012 Res 088 | 2012 Jeju | Responsible renewable energy sources |
| WCC-2012-Res-087 | WCC 2012 Res 087 | 2012 Jeju | Energy and Conservation |
| WCC-2012-Res-086 | WCC 2012 Res 086 | 2012 Jeju | Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies |
| WCC-2012-Res-085 | WCC 2012 Res 085 | 2012 Jeju | Climate change justice and equity considerations |
| WCC-2012-Res-084 | WCC 2012 Res 084 | 2012 Jeju | Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation |
| WCC-2012-Res-083 | WCC 2012 Res 083 | 2012 Jeju | 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-2012-Res-082 | WCC 2012 Res 082 | 2012 Jeju | Supporting sustainability of Jeju Haenyeo as a unique marine ecology stewardship |
| WCC-2012-Res-081 | WCC 2012 Res 081 | 2012 Jeju | Addressing ocean noise pollution in Africa |
| WCC-2012-Res-080 | WCC 2012 Res 080 | 2012 Jeju | Mitigating the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment |
| WCC-2012-Res-079 | WCC 2012 Res 079 | 2012 Jeju | Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining |
| WCC-2012-Res-078 | WCC 2012 Res 078 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of marine phytoplankton |

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| WCC-2012-Res-077 | WCC 2012 Res 077 | 2012 Jeju | Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets |
| WCC-2012-Res-076 | WCC 2012 Res 076 | 2012 Jeju | Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management |
| WCC-2012-Res-075 | WCC 2012 Res 075 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening policies relating to the sea and oceans |
| WCC-2012-Res-074 | WCC 2012 Res 074 | 2012 Jeju | Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction |
| WCC-2012-Res-073 | WCC 2012 Res 073 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation and sustainable management of the mangroves of Central Africa: the case of Cameroon |
| WCC-2012-Res-072 | WCC 2012 Res 072 | 2012 Jeju | Support from IUCN for the sustainable development of coastal wetlands and marine protected areas in Central and West Africa |
| WCC-2012-Res-071 | WCC 2012 Res 071 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of the Panama Bay wetlands |
| WCC-2012-Res-070 | WCC 2012 Res 070 | 2012 Jeju | Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative |
| WCC-2012-Res-069 | WCC 2012 Res 069 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening coordination for managing the aquatic ecosystems of East Asia |
| WCC-2012-Res-068 | WCC 2012 Res 068 | 2012 Jeju | The importance of assessing the water needs of wetlands in order to preserve their ecological functions |
| WCC-2012-Res-067 | WCC 2012 Res 067 | 2012 Jeju | IUCN and the Arctic region – intensified and coordinated work |
| WCC-2012-Res-066 | WCC 2012 Res 066 | 2012 Jeju | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |

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| WCC-2012-Res-065 | WCC 2012 Res 065 | 2012 Jeju | The conservation and protection of the world's indigenous temperate grasslands |
| WCC-2012-Res-064 | WCC 2012 Res 064 | 2012 Jeju | Acknowledging Quebec's advancement of conservation of the Boreal region |
| WCC-2012-Res-063 | WCC 2012 Res 063 | 2012 Jeju | Support for conservation and sustainable use of Gotjawal forests in Jeju, Republic of Korea |
| WCC-2012-Res-062 | WCC 2012 Res 062 | 2012 Jeju | Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as a priority biome for conservation |
| WCC-2012-Res-061 | WCC 2012 Res 061 | 2012 Jeju | IUCN strategy for tropical forest ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia basins |
| WCC-2012-Res-060 | WCC 2012 Res 060 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the worlds primary forests |
| WCC-2012-Res-059 | WCC 2012 Res 059 | 2012 Jeju | The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-058 | WCC 2012 Res 058 | 2012 Jeju | Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR) |
| WCC-2012-Res-057 | WCC 2012 Res 057 | 2012 Jeju | Conserving island biodiversity and supporting human livelihoods |
| WCC-2012-Res-056 | WCC 2012 Res 056 | 2012 Jeju | Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management |
| WCC-2012-Res-055 | WCC 2012 Res 055 | 2012 Jeju | Consolidation of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems |
| WCC-2012-Res-054 | WCC 2012 Res 054 | 2012 Jeju | Guaranteeing the protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park |

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| WCC-2012-Res-053 | WCC 2012 Res 053 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico |
| WCC-2012-Res-052 | WCC 2012 Res 052 | 2012 Jeju | Establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected area |
| WCC-2012-Res-051 | WCC 2012 Res 051 | 2012 Jeju | Improving conservation and sustainability of the Yellow Sea |
| WCC-2012-Res-050 | WCC 2012 Res 050 | 2012 Jeju | Protection of Mediterranean submarine canyons |
| WCC-2012-Res-049 | WCC 2012 Res 049 | 2012 Jeju | Redesigning future cities and related urban zones with protected area: cities, return to nature |
| WCC-2012-Res-048 | WCC 2012 Res 048 | 2012 Jeju | Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016 |
| WCC-2012-Res-047 | WCC 2012 Res 047 | 2012 Jeju | Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention |
| WCC-2012-Res-046 | WCC 2012 Res 046 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening the World Heritage Convention |
| WCC-2012-Res-045 | WCC 2012 Res 045 | 2012 Jeju | Broadening awareness on benefits and relevance of protected areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-044 | WCC 2012 Res 044 | 2012 Jeju | Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-043 | WCC 2012 Res 043 | 2012 Jeju | Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers |
| WCC-2012-Res-042 | WCC 2012 Res 042 | 2012 Jeju | Proposing goals for the coverage of protected areas based on management certification and assessment systems |

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| WCC-2012-Res-041 | WCC 2012 Res 041 | 2012 Jeju | Development of objective criteria for a Green List of species, ecosystems and protected areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-040 | WCC 2012 Res 040 | 2012 Jeju | Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines |
| WCC-2012-Res-039 | WCC 2012 Res 039 | 2012 Jeju | Healthy parks healthy people |
| WCC-2012-Res-038 | WCC 2012 Res 038 | 2012 Jeju | The Sydney VIth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 |
| WCC-2012-Res-037 | WCC 2012 Res 037 | 2012 Jeju | The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies |
| WCC-2012-Res-036 | WCC 2012 Res 036 | 2012 Jeju | Biodiversity, protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas |
| WCC-2012-Res-035 | WCC 2012 Res 035 | 2012 Jeju | Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 |
| WCC-2012-Res-034 | WCC 2012 Res 034 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening training and capacities for botanical gardens and arboreta staff for the Global Strategy of Plant Conservation (GSPC) 2020 in East Asia |
| WCC-2012-Res-033 | WCC 2012 Res 033 | 2012 Jeju | Increasing the attention given to the conservation of fungi |
| WCC-2012-Res-032 | WCC 2012 Res 032 | 2012 Jeju | Action to recover the Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) population in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean |
| WCC-2012-Res-031 | WCC 2012 Res 031 | 2012 Jeju | Precautionary tuna management through target and limit reference points and improved drifting Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) management |
| WCC-2012-Res-030 | WCC 2012 Res 030 | 2012 Jeju | The conservation of Asian horseshoe crabs |
| WCC-2012-Res-029 | WCC 2012 Res 029 | 2012 Jeju | Combating the illegal or unsustainable capture, trade or killing of migratory birds in the Mediterranean |
| WCC-2012-Res-028 | WCC 2012 Res 028 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds |
| WCC-2012-Res-027 | WCC 2012 Res 027 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of tropical Asia’s threatened species |
| WCC-2012-Res-026 | WCC 2012 Res 026 | 2012 Jeju | International cooperation for waterbird monitoring to support sound management |
| WCC-2012-Res-025 | WCC 2012 Res 025 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of African elephants |
| WCC-2012-Res-024 | WCC 2012 Res 024 | 2012 Jeju | Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators |

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| WCC-2012-Res-023 | WCC 2012 Res 023 | 2012 Jeju | Support for national and regional initiatives for the conservation of large mammals in the Sahara |
| WCC-2012-Res-022 | WCC 2012 Res 022 | 2012 Jeju | Supporting regional initiatives to conserve mammal diversity in West and Central Africa |
| WCC-2012-Res-021 | WCC 2012 Res 021 | 2012 Jeju | Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 |
| WCC-2012-Res-020 | WCC 2012 Res 020 | 2012 Jeju | Further steps to combat the amphibian crisis |
| WCC-2012-Res-019 | WCC 2012 Res 019 | 2012 Jeju | Halting the loss of evolutionarily distinct lineages |
| WCC-2012-Res-018 | WCC 2012 Res 018 | 2012 Jeju | Support for the development and implementation of national and regional red lists |
| WCC-2012-Res-017 | WCC 2012 Res 017 | 2012 Jeju | Enhancing the usefulness of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species |
| WCC-2012-Res-016 | WCC 2012 Res 016 | 2012 Jeju | Framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species |
| WCC-2012-Res-015 | WCC 2012 Res 015 | 2012 Jeju | Saving the world's most threatened species |
| WCC-2012-Res-014 | WCC 2012 Res 014 | 2012 Jeju | Implementing Aichi Target 12 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 |
| WCC-2012-Res-013 | WCC 2012 Res 013 | 2012 Jeju | IUCN's name |
| WCC-2012-Res-012 | WCC 2012 Res 012 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening IUCN in the Insular Caribbean |
| WCC-2012-Res-011 | WCC 2012 Res 011 | 2012 Jeju | Consolidating IUCNs institutional presence in South America |
| WCC-2012-Res-010 | WCC 2012 Res 010 | 2012 Jeju | Establishment of a strengthened programmatic presence of IUCN in Asia |
| WCC-2012-Res-009 | WCC 2012 Res 009 | 2012 Jeju | Encouraging cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks |
| WCC-2012-Res-008 | WCC 2012 Res 008 | 2012 Jeju | Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union |

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| WCC-2012-Res-007 | WCC 2012 Res 007 | 2012 Jeju | Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN |
| WCC-2012-Res-006 | WCC 2012 Res 006 | 2012 Jeju | Cooperation with local and regional government authorities in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 20132016 |
| WCC-2012-Res-005 | WCC 2012 Res 005 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the use of the three official languages |
| WCC-2012-Res-004 | WCC 2012 Res 004 | 2012 Jeju | Establishment of the Ethics Mechanism |
| WCC-2012-Res-003 | WCC 2012 Res 003 | 2012 Jeju | Prioritizing IUCN membership awareness and support |
| WCC-2012-Res-002 | WCC 2012 Res 002 | 2012 Jeju | Improved opportunity for Member participation in IUCN |
| WCC-2012-Res-001 | WCC 2012 Res 001 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions |
| WCC-2012-Rec-183 | WCC 2012 Rec 183 | 2012 Jeju | Dark skies and nature conservation |
| WCC-2012-Rec-182 | WCC 2012 Rec 182 | 2012 Jeju | International cooperation towards the mitigation of adverse impacts of aeolian aerosols |
| WCC-2012-Rec-181 | WCC 2012 Rec 181 | 2012 Jeju | Citizen participation in legislative procedures regarding the environment |
| WCC-2012-Rec-180 | WCC 2012 Rec 180 | 2012 Jeju | IUCN's Engagement in the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 |
| WCC-2012-Rec-179 | WCC 2012 Rec 179 | 2012 Jeju | Respecting ecologically sustainable use of abundant biological resources |
| WCC-2012-Rec-178 | WCC 2012 Rec 178 | 2012 Jeju | Reform of financial aid harmful to biodiversity |
| WCC-2012-Rec-177 | WCC 2012 Rec 177 | 2012 Jeju | Economic valuation and development of financial mechanisms for the payment for ecosystem services in areas of extreme poverty |
| WCC-2012-Rec-176 | WCC 2012 Rec 176 | 2012 Jeju | Green jobs and private initiatives contributing to conservation in the NATURA 2000 Network |

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| WCC-2012-Rec-175 | WCC 2012 Rec 175 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia's black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining |
| WCC-2012-Rec-174 | WCC 2012 Rec 174 | 2012 Jeju | Offshore oil drilling in the Mediterranean |
| WCC-2012-Rec-173 | WCC 2012 Rec 173 | 2012 Jeju | Offshore oil drilling in French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana |
| WCC-2012-Rec-172 | WCC 2012 Rec 172 | 2012 Jeju | Development of renewable energy and biodiversity conservation |
| WCC-2012-Rec-171 | WCC 2012 Rec 171 | 2012 Jeju | Australia's Proposed Marine Reserve Network |
| WCC-2012-Rec-170 | WCC 2012 Rec 170 | 2012 Jeju | To enhance the community procedures to improve the management of coastal fishing |
| WCC-2012-Rec-169 | WCC 2012 Rec 169 | 2012 Jeju | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) |
| WCC-2012-Rec-168 | WCC 2012 Rec 168 | 2012 Jeju | Conserving coastal ecosystems to reduce risks in coastal areas in Africa |
| WCC-2012-Rec-167 | WCC 2012 Rec 167 | 2012 Jeju | Strengthening of European provisions for biodiversity in overseas entities |
| WCC-2012-Rec-166 | WCC 2012 Rec 166 | 2012 Jeju | Responding to rapid expansion of the mining and gas industry in Australia |
| WCC-2012-Rec-165 | WCC 2012 Rec 165 | 2012 Jeju | Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) the Bahía Blanca estuary in Argentina |
| WCC-2012-Rec-164 | WCC 2012 Rec 164 | 2012 Jeju | Altitudinal corridors: an adaptation strategy in the Andes |
| WCC-2012-Rec-163 | WCC 2012 Rec 163 | 2012 Jeju | Action to increase the protection and sustainable use of the American Gran Chaco |
| WCC-2012-Rec-162 | WCC 2012 Rec 162 | 2012 Jeju | Actions to increase the protection and sustainable use of the pampas and campos of South America |
| WCC-2012-Rec-161 | WCC 2012 Rec 161 | 2012 Jeju | Protecting the Critically Endangered Balearic Shearwater in the Ebro Delta, Spain |

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| WCC-2012-Rec-160 | WCC 2012 Rec 160 | 2012 Jeju | Preservation of oasis ecosystems |
| WCC-2012-Rec-159 | WCC 2012 Rec 159 | 2012 Jeju | Ensuring the conservation of Chilean Patagonias natural ecosystems |
| WCC-2012-Rec-158 | WCC 2012 Rec 158 | 2012 Jeju | Support for the Bonn Challenge on restoration of lost forests and degraded lands |
| WCC-2012-Rec-157 | WCC 2012 Rec 157 | 2012 Jeju | Protection of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and communities of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo |
| WCC-2012-Rec-156 | WCC 2012 Rec 156 | 2012 Jeju | Biodiversity conservation in the protected natural area under the sacred natural site modality of Huiricuta and the historico-cultural route of the Huichol people |
| WCC-2012-Rec-155 | WCC 2012 Rec 155 | 2012 Jeju | Restoration and conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater |
| WCC-2012-Rec-154 | WCC 2012 Rec 154 | 2012 Jeju | Protecting the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area of Australia |
| WCC-2012-Rec-153 | WCC 2012 Rec 153 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of Poyang Lake, People's Republic of China |

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| WCC-2012-Rec-152 | WCC 2012 Rec 152 | 2012 Jeju | Enlarging and connecting protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia |
| WCC-2012-Rec-151 | WCC 2012 Rec 151 | 2012 Jeju | Safeguarding Madagascar's unique and highly threatened natural heritage |
| WCC-2012-Rec-150 | WCC 2012 Rec 150 | 2012 Jeju | Protecting Mavrovo National Park Macedonia (FYR) |
| WCC-2012-Rec-149 | WCC 2012 Rec 149 | 2012 Jeju | Transboundary ecological corridors in the Western Iberian Peninsula |
| WCC-2012-Rec-148 | WCC 2012 Rec 148 | 2012 Jeju | Mountain Protected Areas |
| WCC-2012-Rec-147 | WCC 2012 Rec 147 | 2012 Jeju | Sacred Natural Sites – Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges |
| WCC-2012-Rec-146 | WCC 2012 Rec 146 | 2012 Jeju | The conservation of hammerhead sharks in the Mesoamerican Region and the marine corridor in the Eastern Tropical Pacific |

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| WCC-2012-Rec-145 | WCC 2012 Rec 145 | 2012 Jeju | Ensuring the conservation and management sustainability of mako sharks |
| WCC-2012-Rec-144 | WCC 2012 Rec 144 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation and management of Threatened sharks |
| WCC-2012-Rec-143 | WCC 2012 Rec 143 | 2012 Jeju | Moratorium on the fishing of the Chilean jack mackerel (Trachurus murphyi) in the international waters of the South Pacific |
| WCC-2012-Rec-142 | WCC 2012 Rec 142 | 2012 Jeju | Actions to avert the extinctions of rare dolphins: Maui's dolphins, Hector's dolphins, Vaquita porpoises and South Asian river and freshwater dependent dolphins and porpoises |
| WCC-2012-Rec-141 | WCC 2012 Rec 141 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of Gyps vulture species in South Asia |
| WCC-2012-Rec-140 | WCC 2012 Rec 140 | 2012 Jeju | Reversing the crisis of the decline in turtle survival |
| WCC-2012-Rec-139 | WCC 2012 Rec 139 | 2012 Jeju | Bear farming in Asia, with particular reference to the conservation of wild populations |
| WCC-2012-Rec-138 | WCC 2012 Rec 138 | 2012 Jeju | Conservation of rhinoceros species in Africa and Asia |
| 4.106 | WCC 2008 RES 106 | 2008 Barcelona | Vote of thanks to the host country |
| 4.105 | WCC 2008 RES 105 | 2008 Barcelona | Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in conservation |
| 4.104 | WCC 2008 RES 104 | 2008 Barcelona | The World Conservation Learning Network: next steps |
| 4.103 | WCC 2008 RES 103 | 2008 Barcelona | Acknowledging Spanish-language environmental education publications |

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| 4.102 | WCC 2008 RES 102 | 2008 Barcelona | Advancing knowledge management in conservation |
| 4.101 | WCC 2008 RES 101 | 2008 Barcelona | International Covenant on Environment and Development |
| 4.100 | WCC 2008 RES 100 | 2008 Barcelona | Military activities detrimental to the environment |
| 4.099 | WCC 2008 RES 099 | 2008 Barcelona | Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature |
| 4.098 | WCC 2008 RES 098 | 2008 Barcelona | Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world |
| 4.097 | WCC 2008 RES 097 | 2008 Barcelona | Liability and compensation mechanisms for environmental crimes during armed conflicts |
| 4.096 | WCC 2008 RES 096 | 2008 Barcelona | The International Academy of Environmental Law |
| 4.095 | WCC 2008 RES 095 | 2008 Barcelona | African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources |

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| 4.094 | WCC 2008 RES 094 | 2008 Barcelona | Impetus and support for local and regional biodiversity conservation policies |
| 4.093 | WCC 2008 RES 093 | 2008 Barcelona | Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils |
| 4.092 | WCC 2008 RES 092 | 2008 Barcelona | Maintenance of ECOLEX: the gateway to environmental law |
| 4.091 | WCC 2008 RES 091 | 2008 Barcelona | Strategic environmental assessment of public policies, plans and programmes as an instrument for conserving biodiversity |
| 4.090 | WCC 2008 RES 090 | 2008 Barcelona | Open-pit metal mining exploration and exploitation in Mesoamerica |
| 4.089 | WCC 2008 RES 089 | 2008 Barcelona | Establishing Citizens' Advisory Councils for large-scale extractive industry projects |

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| 4.088 | WCC 2008 RES 088 | 2008 Barcelona | Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative |
| 4.087 | WCC 2008 RES 087 | 2008 Barcelona | Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas |
| 4.086 | WCC 2008 RES 086 | 2008 Barcelona | Guiding and improving IUCN's involvement with the private sector |
| 4.085 | WCC 2008 RES 085 | 2008 Barcelona | Establishing the 1% Earth Profits Fund and sustaining government conservation finance |
| 4.084 | WCC 2008 RES 084 | 2008 Barcelona | Mining exploration and exploitation in and near Andean protected areas |
| 4.083 | WCC 2008 RES 083 | 2008 Barcelona | Industrial agrofuel production |
| 4.082 | WCC 2008 RES 082 | 2008 Barcelona | Sustainable biomass-based energy |
| 4.081 | WCC 2008 RES 081 | 2008 Barcelona | Equitable access to energy |
| 4.080 | WCC 2008 RES 080 | 2008 Barcelona | Mobilizing action to build resilience and assist adaptation to climate change of coral reefs and marine ecosystems and people that depend on them |

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| 4.079 | WCC 2008 RES 079 | 2008 Barcelona | The European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss |
| 4.078 | WCC 2008 RES 078 | 2008 Barcelona | Appeal for action to address global environmental change |
| 4.077 | WCC 2008 RES 077 | 2008 Barcelona | Climate change and human rights |
| 4.076 | WCC 2008 RES 076 | 2008 Barcelona | Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies |
| 4.075 | WCC 2008 RES 075 | 2008 Barcelona | Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation |
| 4.074 | WCC 2008 RES 074 | 2008 Barcelona | Climate change and overexploitation of natural resources – inclusion in the IUCN Programme |
| 4.073 | WCC 2008 RES 073 | 2008 Barcelona | Support the building of an ecological vision for the Amazon biome |

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| 4.072 | WCC 2008 RES 072 | 2008 Barcelona | Private protected areas and nature stewardship |
| 4.071 | WCC 2008 RES 071 | 2008 Barcelona | Forest fire recovery and national park protection |
| 4.070 | WCC 2008 RES 070 | 2008 Barcelona | Sustainable mountain development |
| 4.069 | WCC 2008 RES 069 | 2008 Barcelona | Mangrove conservation in Mesoamerica |
| 4.068 | WCC 2008 RES 068 | 2008 Barcelona | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) |
| 4.067 | WCC 2008 RES 067 | 2008 Barcelona | Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods |
| 4.066 | WCC 2008 RES 066 | 2008 Barcelona | Improving the governance of the Mediterranean Sea |
| 4.065 | WCC 2008 RES 065 | 2008 Barcelona | Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters |
| 4.064 | WCC 2008 RES 064 | 2008 Barcelona | Integrated coastal management in the Mediterranean – the Barcelona Convention |
| 4.063 | WCC 2008 RES 063 | 2008 Barcelona | The new water culture – integrated water resources management |
| 4.062 | WCC 2008 RES 062 | 2008 Barcelona | Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas |
| 4.061 | WCC 2008 RES 061 | 2008 Barcelona | The Great Ecological Connectivity Corridor: Cantabric Range – Pyrenees – Massif Central – Western Alps |

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| 4.060 | WCC 2008 RES 060 | 2008 Barcelona | The European Green Belt Initiative |
| 4.059 | WCC 2008 RES 059 | 2008 Barcelona | Promoting wildlife-based land uses in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa |
| 4.058 | WCC 2008 RES 058 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation and poverty reduction |
| 4.057 | WCC 2008 RES 057 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of Pakistan's coastal resources for future generations |
| 4.056 | WCC 2008 RES 056 | 2008 Barcelona | Rights-based approaches to conservation |
| 4.055 | WCC 2008 RES 055 | 2008 Barcelona | Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme |
| 4.054 | WCC 2008 RES 054 | 2008 Barcelona | The YASUNÍ-ITT Initiative |
| 4.053 | WCC 2008 RES 053 | 2008 Barcelona | Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity Conservation |
| 4.052 | WCC 2008 RES 052 | 2008 Barcelona | Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples |
| 4.051 | WCC 2008 RES 051 | 2008 Barcelona | Indigenous peoples and protected areas of La Mosquitia in Mesoamerica |
| 4.050 | WCC 2008 RES 050 | 2008 Barcelona | Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories |
| 4.049 | WCC 2008 RES 049 | 2008 Barcelona | Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas |

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| 4.048 | WCC 2008 RES 048 | 2008 Barcelona | Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord |
| 4.047 | WCC 2008 RES 047 | 2008 Barcelona | Empowering local communities to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa |
| 4.046 | WCC 2008 RES 046 | 2008 Barcelona | Artisanal fishing organizations active in the sustainable management of the Mediterranean |
| 4.045 | WCC 2008 RES 045 | 2008 Barcelona | Accelerating progress to establish marine protected areas and creating marine protected area networks |
| 4.044 | WCC 2008 RES 044 | 2008 Barcelona | Actions to conserve the Pampas and Campos of South America |
| 4.043 | WCC 2008 RES 043 | 2008 Barcelona | Environmental and social suitability of the Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) |
| 4.042 | WCC 2008 RES 042 | 2008 Barcelona | Establishment of a transboundary Peace Park between Honduras and Nicaragua |
| 4.041 | WCC 2008 RES 041 | 2008 Barcelona | Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007) |
| 4.040 | WCC 2008 RES 040 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage |
| 4.039 | WCC 2008 RES 039 | 2008 Barcelona | Cross-Commission collaboration on sustainable use of biological resources |
| 4.038 | WCC 2008 RES 038 | 2008 Barcelona | Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas |

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| 4.037 | WCC 2008 RES 037 | 2008 Barcelona | Municipal Conservation Areas |
| 4.036 | WCC 2008 RES 036 | 2008 Barcelona | Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration |
| 4.035 | WCC 2008 RES 035 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening IUCN's work on protected areas |
| 4.034 | WCC 2008 RES 034 | 2008 Barcelona | IUCN's engagement on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| 4.033 | WCC 2008 RES 033 | 2008 Barcelona | Arctic legal regime for conservation |
| 4.032 | WCC 2008 RES 032 | 2008 Barcelona | Coordination of the Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge |
| 4.031 | WCC 2008 RES 031 | 2008 Barcelona | Achieving conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions |
| 4.030 | WCC 2008 RES 030 | 2008 Barcelona | Promoting transparency to achieve sustainable fisheries |
| 4.029 | WCC 2008 RES 029 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Río de la Plata Basin |
| 4.028 | WCC 2008 RES 028 | 2008 Barcelona | Action for recovery of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean population of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Thunnus thynnus |
| 4.027 | WCC 2008 RES 027 | 2008 Barcelona | Relationship between fisheries and great whales |
| 4.026 | WCC 2008 RES 026 | 2008 Barcelona | Trust building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity |
| 4.025 | WCC 2008 RES 025 | 2008 Barcelona | Avoiding extinction of the Vaquita Porpoise Phocoena sinus |
| 4.024 | WCC 2008 RES 024 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of the habitat of the Iberian Lynx Lynx pardinus |

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| 4.023 | WCC 2008 RES 023 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation and recovery of the Mediterranean Monk Seal Monachus monachus |
| 4.022 | WCC 2008 RES 022 | 2008 Barcelona | Promotion of Dugong Dugong dugon during the UN 2010 International Year for Biodiversity |
| 4.021 | WCC 2008 RES 021 | 2008 Barcelona | Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the European Union |
| 4.020 | WCC 2008 RES 020 | 2008 Barcelona | Quantitative thresholds for categories and criteria of threatened ecosystems |

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| 4.019 | WCC 2008 RES 019 | 2008 Barcelona | The World Species Congress |
| 4.018 | WCC 2008 RES 018 | 2008 Barcelona | Increased participation of scientists from relevant countries in the preparation of the IUCN Red List |
| 4.017 | WCC 2008 RES 017 | 2008 Barcelona | Stopping the amphibian crisis |
| 4.016 | WCC 2008 RES 016 | 2008 Barcelona | Development of climate change guidelines for IUCN Red List assessments |
| 4.015 | WCC 2008 RES 015 | 2008 Barcelona | Guidelines regarding research and scientific collecting of threatened species |
| 4.014 | WCC 2008 RES 014 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of global plant diversity |
| 4.013 | WCC 2008 RES 013 | 2008 Barcelona | Sustainable use and accountability |
| 4.012 | WCC 2008 RES 012 | 2008 Barcelona | IUCN policy and strategy for the management of biodiversity data and information |
| 4.011 | WCC 2008 RES 011 | 2008 Barcelona | Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses |
| 4.010 | WCC 2008 RES 010 | 2008 Barcelona | Implementation of Congress Resolutions |
| 4.009 | WCC 2008 RES 009 | 2008 Barcelona | Transparency of the IUCN Council |
| 4.008 | WCC 2008 RES 008 | 2008 Barcelona | Including local and regional governmental authorities in the structure of the Union |
| 4.007 | WCC 2008 RES 007 | 2008 Barcelona | Changing IUCN's Statutory Regions |
| 4.006 | WCC 2008 RES 006 | 2008 Barcelona | IUCN's name |
| 4.005 | WCC 2008 RES 005 | 2008 Barcelona | Mainstreaming gender equity and equality within the Union |
| 4.004 | WCC 2008 RES 004 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America |
| 4.003 | WCC 2008 RES 003 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees |
| 4.002 | WCC 2008 RES 002 | 2008 Barcelona | Coordination of the IUCN Programme |
| 4.001 | WCC 2008 RES 001 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat |

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| 4.136 | WCC 2008 REC 136 | 2008 Barcelona | Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities |
| 4.135 | WCC 2008 REC 135 | 2008 Barcelona | Environmental impact of wind-based power production in Spanish and Portuguese mountain areas |
| 4.134 | WCC 2008 REC 134 | 2008 Barcelona | Responding to deforestation and land degradation related to climate change and desertification |
| 4.133 | WCC 2008 REC 133 | 2008 Barcelona | World appeal to prevent the loss of Lake Chapala and Lake Cocibolca, the largest wetlands in Mesoamerica |
| 4.132 | WCC 2008 REC 132 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of the River Ebro |
| 4.131 | WCC 2008 REC 131 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of the Western Iberian Peninsula |
| 4.130 | WCC 2008 REC 130 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening the Natura 2000 Network |
| 4.129 | WCC 2008 REC 129 | 2008 Barcelona | Strengthening the integrated management of coastal areas |

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| 4.128 | WCC 2008 REC 128 | 2008 Barcelona | Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas |
| 4.127 | WCC 2008 REC 127 | 2008 Barcelona | Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples |
| 4.126 | WCC 2008 REC 126 | 2008 Barcelona | Protection of Chilean Patagonia |
| 4.125 | WCC 2008 REC 125 | 2008 Barcelona | Protection of the peatlands of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina |
| 4.124 | WCC 2008 REC 124 | 2008 Barcelona | Forest conservation in Tasmania |
| 4.123 | WCC 2008 REC 123 | 2008 Barcelona | Promotion of Category V and VI Protected Areas for biodiversity conservation |
| 4.122 | WCC 2008 REC 122 | 2008 Barcelona | World Heritage nomination for Ningaloo Reef |
| 4.121 | WCC 2008 REC 121 | 2008 Barcelona | Increasing the pace and scale of conservation in the Mediterranean Biome |
| 4.120 | WCC 2008 REC 120 | 2008 Barcelona | Protected areas and biological diversity management programmes: steps towards ensuring effective management |
| 4.119 | WCC 2008 REC 119 | 2008 Barcelona | Protection of rangers within and in areas adjacent to protected areas |
| 4.118 | WCC 2008 REC 118 | 2008 Barcelona | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| 4.117 | WCC 2008 REC 117 | 2008 Barcelona | Flag State responsibility regarding Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing |
| 4.116 | WCC 2008 REC 116 | 2008 Barcelona | Fisheries management by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) |
| 4.115 | WCC 2008 REC 115 | 2008 Barcelona | Non-lethal utilization of whales |
| 4.114 | WCC 2008 REC 114 | 2008 Barcelona | Global policy against shark finning |
| 4.113 | WCC 2008 REC 113 | 2008 Barcelona | Conserving migratory and oceanic sharks |

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| 4.112 | WCC 2008 REC 112 | 2008 Barcelona | An effective European Plan of Action for Sharks |
| 4.111 | WCC 2008 REC 111 | 2008 Barcelona | Conservation of Leatherback Turtles Dermochelys coriacea and hammerhead sharks Sphyrna spp. in the Eastern Tropical Pacific marine corridor |
| 4.110 | WCC 2008 REC 110 | 2008 Barcelona | Controlling trade in wild-caught African Cranes |
| 4.109 | WCC 2008 REC 109 | 2008 Barcelona | Funding programmes for small-scale civil society projects for global biodiversity conservation |
| 4.108 | WCC 2008 REC 108 | 2008 Barcelona | Open access to biodiversity data and information |
| 4.107 | WCC 2008 REC 107 | 2008 Barcelona | Cooperation between members and committees from Latin America and the Mediterranean |
| 3.080 | WCC 2004 RES 080 | 2004 Bangkok | Vote of thanks to the host country |
| 3.079 | WCC 2004 RES 079 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of Gyps species of vultures in South and Southeast Asia |
| 3.078 | WCC 2004 RES 078 | 2004 Bangkok | Sturgeon (Acipenseriformes) conservation within the Caspian, and Azov and Black Sea Basins |
| 3.077 | WCC 2004 RES 077 | 2004 Bangkok | Urgent measures to secure the survival of the critically endangered Western Gray Whale Eschrichtius robustus |
| 3.076 | WCC 2004 RES 076 | 2004 Bangkok | Illegal and unsustainable international trade in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Mekong river riparian states |
| 3.075 | WCC 2004 RES 075 | 2004 Bangkok | Applying the Precautionary Principle in environmental decision-making and management |
| 3.074 | WCC 2004 RES 074 | 2004 Bangkok | Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity |

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| 3.073 | WCC 2004 RES 073 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of medicinal plants |
| 3.072 | WCC 2004 RES 072 | 2004 Bangkok | Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils |
| 3.071 | WCC 2004 RES 071 | 2004 Bangkok | International cooperation on forest management |
| 3.070 | WCC 2004 RES 070 | 2004 Bangkok | Environmental protection of the Mediterranean Sea from the risk of maritime traffic |
| 3.069 | WCC 2004 RES 069 | 2004 Bangkok | Status of floating atomic power stations in the world's oceans |
| 3.068 | WCC 2004 RES 068 | 2004 Bangkok | Undersea noise pollution |
| 3.067 | WCC 2004 RES 067 | 2004 Bangkok | Strengthening stakeholder participation in fisheries management |
| 3.066 | WCC 2004 RES 066 | 2004 Bangkok | The protection of seamounts, deep-sea corals and other vulnerable deep-sea habitats from destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling, on the high seas |
| 3.065 | WCC 2004 RES 065 | 2004 Bangkok | A landscape/seascape approach to conservation |
| 3.064 | WCC 2004 RES 064 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation and sustainable management of high-seas biodiversity |
| 3.063 | WCC 2004 RES 063 | 2004 Bangkok | Cities and conservation |
| 3.062 | WCC 2004 RES 062 | 2004 Bangkok | The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment |
| 3.061 | WCC 2004 RES 061 | 2004 Bangkok | IUCN's interaction with the private sector |
| 3.060 | WCC 2004 RES 060 | 2004 Bangkok | Influencing private sector actions in favour of biodiversity |
| 3.059 | WCC 2004 RES 059 | 2004 Bangkok | IUCN's energy-related work relevant to biodiversity conservation |
| 3.058 | WCC 2004 RES 058 | 2004 Bangkok | Military activities and the production, stockpiling and use of weapons that are of detriment to the environment |
| 3.057 | WCC 2004 RES 057 | 2004 Bangkok | Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action |

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| 3.056 | WCC 2004 RES 056 | 2004 Bangkok | Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and conservation of nature in the Amazon region and Chaco |
| 3.055 | WCC 2004 RES 055 | 2004 Bangkok | Indigenous peoples, protected areas and the CBD Programme of Work |
| 3.054 | WCC 2004 RES 054 | 2004 Bangkok | Threats from Olympic Games and other major sporting events to protected areas and biodiversity |
| 3.053 | WCC 2004 RES 053 | 2004 Bangkok | Protection of Chile's first Ramsar site, threatened by a cellulose factory |
| 3.052 | WCC 2004 RES 052 | 2004 Bangkok | Protected areas in the Mediterranean |
| 3.051 | WCC 2004 RES 051 | 2004 Bangkok | Freshwater protected areas |
| 3.050 | WCC 2004 RES 050 | 2004 Bangkok | Integrating protected area systems into the wider landscape |
| 3.049 | WCC 2004 RES 049 | 2004 Bangkok | Community Conserved Areas |
| 3.048 | WCC 2004 RES 048 | 2004 Bangkok | IUCN Guidelines for protected area management categories |
| 3.047 | WCC 2004 RES 047 | 2004 Bangkok | Durban Action Plan and CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas |
| 3.046 | WCC 2004 RES 046 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation in regions in violent conflict of West Asia – strengthening IUCN's presence to protect the natural and human environment |
| 3.045 | WCC 2004 RES 045 | 2004 Bangkok | Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers Commission |

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| 3.044 | WCC 2004 RES 044 | 2004 Bangkok | The Haitian environmental crisis |
| 3.043 | WCC 2004 RES 043 | 2004 Bangkok | Resource-based conflicts in Darfur, Sudan |
| 3.042 | WCC 2004 RES 042 | 2004 Bangkok | Biodiversity in Southern Sudan |
| 3.041 | WCC 2004 RES 041 | 2004 Bangkok | Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize |
| 3.040 | WCC 2004 RES 040 | 2004 Bangkok | Transboundary cooperation in mountain areas |
| 3.039 | WCC 2004 RES 039 | 2004 Bangkok | The Mediterranean mountain partnership |
| 3.038 | WCC 2004 RES 038 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation and sustainable development of mountain regions |
| 3.037 | WCC 2004 RES 037 | 2004 Bangkok | Arctic legal regime for environmental protection |
| 3.036 | WCC 2004 RES 036 | 2004 Bangkok | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| 3.035 | WCC 2004 RES 035 | 2004 Bangkok | Aral Sea Basin as the hot spot for biodiversity conservation |

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| 3.034 | WCC 2004 RES 034 | 2004 Bangkok | Strengthening the action of the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation |
| 3.033 | WCC 2004 RES 033 | 2004 Bangkok | Implementation of an IUCN programme for the Insular Caribbean |
| 3.032 | WCC 2004 RES 032 | 2004 Bangkok | Volunteer translators and interpreters to serve IUCN |
| 3.031 | WCC 2004 RES 031 | 2004 Bangkok | Cherishing volunteers |
| 3.030 | WCC 2004 RES 030 | 2004 Bangkok | Capacity building in applied and demanddriven taxonomy |
| 3.029 | WCC 2004 RES 029 | 2004 Bangkok | Capacity building of Young Professionals |
| 3.028 | WCC 2004 RES 028 | 2004 Bangkok | Policy on capacity building and technology transfer |
| 3.027 | WCC 2004 RES 027 | 2004 Bangkok | Education for sustainable development |
| 3.026 | WCC 2004 RES 026 | 2004 Bangkok | Establishment of the World Conservation Learning Network |
| 3.025 | WCC 2004 RES 025 | 2004 Bangkok | Education and communication in the IUCN programme |
| 3.024 | WCC 2004 RES 024 | 2004 Bangkok | The Harold Jefferson Coolidge Medal |
| 3.023 | WCC 2004 RES 023 | 2004 Bangkok | Providing support for IUCN’s Observer Status in the United Nations |

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| 3.022 | WCC 2004 RES 022 | 2004 Bangkok | Endorsement of the Earth Charter |
| 3.021 | WCC 2004 RES 021 | 2004 Bangkok | International Covenant on Environment and Development |
| 3.020 | WCC 2004 RES 020 | 2004 Bangkok | Drafting a code of ethics for biodiversity conservation |
| 3.019 | WCC 2004 RES 019 | 2004 Bangkok | Horizontal evaluation of international conventions, treaties and agreements on the environment |
| 3.018 | WCC 2004 RES 018 | 2004 Bangkok | Mobile peoples and conservation |
| 3.017 | WCC 2004 RES 017 | 2004 Bangkok | Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger |
| 3.016 | WCC 2004 RES 016 | 2004 Bangkok | On the role of conservation organizations in poverty reduction and development |
| 3.015 | WCC 2004 RES 015 | 2004 Bangkok | Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment |
| 3.014 | WCC 2004 RES 014 | 2004 Bangkok | Poverty reduction, food security and conservation |
| 3.013 | WCC 2004 RES 013 | 2004 Bangkok | The uses of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species |
| 3.012 | WCC 2004 RES 012 | 2004 Bangkok | Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development |
| 3.011 | WCC 2004 RES 011 | 2004 Bangkok | Addressing the linkages between conservation, human and animal health, and security |
| 3.010 | WCC 2004 RES 010 | 2004 Bangkok | HIV/AIDS pandemic and conservation |
| 3.009 | WCC 2004 RES 009 | 2004 Bangkok | Establishing gender equity as a mandate in the strategic activities and themes of IUCN |

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| 3.008 | WCC 2004 RES 008 | 2004 Bangkok | Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and biodiversity |
| 3.007 | WCC 2004 RES 007 | 2004 Bangkok | A moratorium on the further release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) |
| 3.006 | WCC 2004 RES 006 | 2004 Bangkok | Protecting the Earth's waters for public and ecological benefit |
| 3.005 | WCC 2004 RES 005 | 2004 Bangkok | European policy and biodiversity in overseas territories |
| 3.004 | WCC 2004 RES 004 | 2004 Bangkok | Ratification and implementation of the revised African Convention |
| 3.003 | WCC 2004 RES 003 | 2004 Bangkok | Engagement by IUCN with local and regional government authorities |
| 3.002 | WCC 2004 RES 002 | 2004 Bangkok | Improving the transparency of the IUCN Council |
| 3.001 | WCC 2004 RES 001 | 2004 Bangkok | Precedence clause – Establishing precedence in regard to IUCN general policy |
| 3.118 | WCC 2004 REC 118 | 2004 Bangkok | Continued prohibition of shahtoosh production and trade |
| 3.117 | WCC 2004 REC 117 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of the Bandula Barb Puntius bandula in Sri Lanka |

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| 3.116 | WCC 2004 REC 116 | 2004 Bangkok | Shark finning |
| 3.115 | WCC 2004 REC 115 | 2004 Bangkok | Protection of the Great Indian Bustard Ardeotis nigriceps |
| 3.114 | WCC 2004 REC 114 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of Dugong Dugong dugon, Okinawa Woodpecker Sapheopipo noguchii, and Okinawa Rail Gallirallus okinawae in Japan |
| 3.113 | WCC 2004 REC 113 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of Saiga Antelope Saiga tatarica tatarica and Saiga tatarica mongolica |
| 3.112 | WCC 2004 REC 112 | 2004 Bangkok | Establishing a marine protected area for Blue Whale Balaenoptera musculus in the gulf of Corcovado, Chile |
| 3.111 | WCC 2004 REC 111 | 2004 Bangkok | Impact of roads and other infrastructure through the ecosystems of Darién |

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| 3.11 | WCC 2004 REC 110 | 2004 Bangkok | Promoting responsible management of water resources in the Mekong Region |
| 3.109 | WCC 2004 REC 109 | 2004 Bangkok | Transboundary protected areas in Southeast Asia |
| 3.108 | WCC 2004 REC 108 | 2004 Bangkok | Great Barrier Reef |
| 3.107 | WCC 2004 REC 107 | 2004 Bangkok | Threats to the Danube Biosphere Reserve |
| 3.106 | WCC 2004 REC 106 | 2004 Bangkok | Mitigation of the environmental impacts of the 'Plan Puebla Panama' and strengthening of protected areas adjacent to new road sections and other infrastructure works |
| 3.105 | WCC 2004 REC 105 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of the Cantábrico-Burgalesa mountain range |
| 3.104 | WCC 2004 REC 104 | 2004 Bangkok | Consolidation of a national system of protected areas in the Dominican Republic |
| 3.103 | WCC 2004 REC 103 | 2004 Bangkok | The Biosphere Reserve of the Chaco and indigenous peoples |
| 3.102 | WCC 2004 REC 102 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of Mediterranean-type ecosystems |

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| 3.101 | WCC 2004 REC 101 | 2004 Bangkok | Advancing boreal forest conservation |
| 3.100 | WCC 2004 REC 100 | 2004 Bangkok | Reef-fish spawning aggregations |
| 3.099 | WCC 2004 REC 099 | 2004 Bangkok | The protection of seamounts, deep-sea corals and other vulnerable deep-sea habitats from destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling, on the high seas |
| 3.098 | WCC 2004 REC 098 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation and sustainable management of high-seas biodiversity |
| 3.097 | WCC 2004 REC 097 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation of the Wetland Corridor of the Fluvial Littoral, Argentina |
| 3.096 | WCC 2004 REC 096 | 2004 Bangkok | Inclusion of the Mont Blanc massif in UNESCO's World Heritage List |
| 3.095 | WCC 2004 REC 095 | 2004 Bangkok | Nomination of large-scale multi-state serial World Heritage Routes |
| 3.094 | WCC 2004 REC 094 | 2004 Bangkok | Management of large terrestrial herbivores in southern Africa |
| 3.093 | WCC 2004 REC 093 | 2004 Bangkok | Application of the IUCN Sustainable Use Policy to sustainable consumptive use of wildlife and recreational hunting in southern Africa |

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| 3.092 | WCC 2004 REC 092 | 2004 Bangkok | Conservation and sustainable use of seals |
| 3.091 | WCC 2004 REC 091 | 2004 Bangkok | Fulfilling the right to optional use of the official languages in the internal and external communication documents of IUCN and its members |
| 3.09 | WCC 2004 REC 090 | 2004 Bangkok | Implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species |
| 3.089 | WCC 2004 REC 089 | 2004 Bangkok | Humane trapping standards |
| 3.088 | WCC 2004 REC 088 | 2004 Bangkok | Support for the 'Ban Amendment' to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal |
| 3.087 | WCC 2004 REC 087 | 2004 Bangkok | Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations |
| 3.086 | WCC 2004 REC 086 | 2004 Bangkok | Coordination of sustainable development programmes for energy |
| 3.085 | WCC 2004 REC 085 | 2004 Bangkok | Principles of knowledge sharing of the Conservation Commons |
| 3.084 | WCC 2004 REC 084 | 2004 Bangkok | Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| 3.083 | WCC 2004 REC 083 | 2004 Bangkok | Improving capacity to achieve sustainable development and address the consequences of globalization |
| 3.082 | WCC 2004 REC 082 | 2004 Bangkok | The Extractive Industries Review |
| 3.081 | WCC 2004 REC 081 | 2004 Bangkok | Implementation of Principle 10 by building comprehensive good governance systems |

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| 2.68 | WCC 2000 RES 068 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of plants in Europe |
| 2.67 | WCC 2000 RES 067 | 2000 Amman | Invasive alien species |
| 2.66 | WCC 2000 RES 066 | 2000 Amman | Pirate fishing and seabird mortality from longlining in the Southern Ocean and adjacent waters |
| 2.65 | WCC 2000 RES 065 | 2000 Amman | Incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries |
| 2.64 | WCC 2000 RES 064 | 2000 Amman | The unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat |
| 2.63 | WCC 2000 RES 063 | 2000 Amman | Illegal and/or unsustainable trade of wildlife species among and from the Mekong riparian countries |
| 2.62 | WCC 2000 RES 062 | 2000 Amman | Chinese Alligator (Alligator sinensis) Conservation |
| 2.61 | WCC 2000 RES 061 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of North African Houbara Bustard (Chlamydotis undulata) |

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| 2.60 | WCC 2000 RES 060 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of the Western Black Rhinoceros |
| 2.59 | WCC 2000 RES 059 | 2000 Amman | Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils |
| 2.58 | WCC 2000 RES 058 | 2000 Amman | Ecological management issues relating to large dams |
| 2.57 | WCC 2000 RES 057 | 2000 Amman | Preparation and adoption of guidelines for oil, gas and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones |
| 2.56 | WCC 2000 RES 056 | 2000 Amman | Land-use policies and legal tools for coastal conservation |
| 2.55 | WCC 2000 RES 055 | 2000 Amman | Millennium Ecosystem Assessment |
| 2.54 | WCC 2000 RES 054 | 2000 Amman | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean (see also 2.66) |
| 2.53 | WCC 2000 RES 053 | 2000 Amman | Nature conservation on the Guyana Shield |
| 2.52 | WCC 2000 RES 052 | 2000 Amman | Consolidation of IUCN's Component Programme for South America |
| 2.51 | WCC 2000 RES 051 | 2000 Amman | Conserving the Panama Canal Watershed |
| 2.50 | WCC 2000 RES 050 | 2000 Amman | Environmental education in the Mesoamerican Component Programme |
| 2.49 | WCC 2000 RES 049 | 2000 Amman | Strategic Framework for IUCN in Mesoamerica |
| 2.48 | WCC 2000 RES 048 | 2000 Amman | IUCN Temperate, Boreal, and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme in Russia |
| 2.47 | WCC 2000 RES 047 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of the last wild rivers of Europe |
| 2.46 | WCC 2000 RES 046 | 2000 Amman | Protected areas of international importance in the Alps and the Mediterranean |
| 2.45 | WCC 2000 RES 045 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of mountain ecosystems in Europe |
| 2.44 | WCC 2000 RES 044 | 2000 Amman | Strengthening IUCN's presence in Central Asia |

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| 2.43 | WCC 2000 RES 043 | 2000 Amman | Sustainable management and protection of Asia's major river systems |
| 2.42 | WCC 2000 RES 042 | 2000 Amman | International Biodiversity Observation Year |
| 2.41 | WCC 2000 RES 041 | 2000 Amman | International Ombudsman Centre for Environment and Development |
| 2.40 | WCC 2000 RES 040 | 2000 Amman | Natural resource security in situations of conflict |
| 2.39 | WCC 2000 RES 039 | 2000 Amman | Corruption in the forest sector |
| 2.38 | WCC 2000 RES 038 | 2000 Amman | Co-operation among international and national participants in conservation programmes |
| 2.37 | WCC 2000 RES 037 | 2000 Amman | Support for environmental defenders |
| 2.36 | WCC 2000 RES 036 | 2000 Amman | Poverty reduction and conservation of environment |
| 2.35 | WCC 2000 RES 035 | 2000 Amman | Follow-up on World Bank Forest Policy |
| 2.34 | WCC 2000 RES 034 | 2000 Amman | Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features |
| 2.33 | WCC 2000 RES 033 | 2000 Amman | Trade liberalisation and the environment |
| 2.32 | WCC 2000 RES 032 | 2000 Amman | Organic agriculture and conservation of biodiversity |
| 2.31 | WCC 2000 RES 031 | 2000 Amman | Genetically Modified Organisms and biodiversity |
| 2.30 | WCC 2000 RES 030 | 2000 Amman | Impacts of military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples' communities |
| 2.29 | WCC 2000 RES 029 | 2000 Amman | IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources |
| 2.28 | WCC 2000 RES 028 | 2000 Amman | Gender policy |
| 2.27 | WCC 2000 RES 027 | 2000 Amman | The Durban World Parks Congress |
| 2.26 | WCC 2000 RES 026 | 2000 Amman | Preparing for Rio +10 |
| 2.25 | WCC 2000 RES 025 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of plants |
| 2.24 | WCC 2000 RES 024 | 2000 Amman | Establishment of an International Academy of Environmental Law |

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| 2.23 | WCC 2000 RES 023 | 2000 Amman | Improving IUCN's capacity for strategic information management/information technology |
| 2.22 | WCC 2000 RES 022 | 2000 Amman | IUCN's work in the Arctic (see also 2.30 and 2.80) |
| 2.21 | WCC 2000 RES 021 | 2000 Amman | IUCN Marine Component Programme |
| 2.20 | WCC 2000 RES 020 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of marine biodiversity |
| 2.19 | WCC 2000 RES 019 | 2000 Amman | Responding to the Recommendations from the World Commission on Dams |
| 2.18 | WCC 2000 RES 018 | 2000 Amman | Strengthening actions for implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) |
| 2.17 | WCC 2000 RES 017 | 2000 Amman | Climate and energy |
| 2.16 | WCC 2000 RES 016 | 2000 Amman | Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN's Overall Programme |
| 2.15 | WCC 2000 RES 015 | 2000 Amman | IUCN Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme |
| 2.14 | WCC 2000 RES 014 | 2000 Amman | Strengthening IUCN's use of its Commissions |
| 2.13 | WCC 2000 RES 013 | 2000 Amman | Vote of Thanks to the Host Country |
| 2.12 | WCC 2000 RES 012 | 2000 Amman | Use of IUCN logo |
| 2.11 | WCC 2000 RES 011 | 2000 Amman | Co-operation with parliaments |
| 2.10 | WCC 2000 RES 010 | 2000 Amman | IUCN's relations with the United Nations System |
| 2.9 | WCC 2000 RES 009 | 2000 Amman | Implementation and monitoring of international conventions |
| 2.8 | WCC 2000 RES 008 | 2000 Amman | IUCN's Work in Oceania |
| 2.7 | WCC 2000 RES 007 | 2000 Amman | Implementation of the IUCN Component Programme for the Mediterranean |
| 2.6 | WCC 2000 RES 006 | 2000 Amman | Changes in the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica |
| 2.5 | WCC 2000 RES 005 | 2000 Amman | Regionalization of IUCN - The World Conservation Union |
| 2.4 | WCC 2000 RES 004 | 2000 Amman | Establishment of Arabic as an official language of IUCN |
| 2.3 | WCC 2000 RES 003 | 2000 Amman | An IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme |
| 2.2 | WCC 2000 RES 002 | 2000 Amman | Integrating Ecosystem Management in IUCN's Programme |

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| 2.1 | WCC 2000 RES 001 | 2000 Amman | Mandate for Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy (CEESP) |
| 2.98 | WCC 2000 REC 098 | 2000 Amman | To secure the environment of Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem |
| 2.97 | WCC 2000 REC 097 | 2000 Amman | A Marten's clause for environmental protection |
| 2.96 | WCC 2000 REC 096 | 2000 Amman | Earth Charter and draft International Covenant |
| 2.95 | WCC 2000 REC 095 | 2000 Amman | Drought and flood mitigation strategies |
| 2.94 | WCC 2000 REC 094 | 2000 Amman | Climate change mitigation and land use |
| 2.93 | WCC 2000 REC 093 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of Kaisho Forest, Japan |
| 2.92 | WCC 2000 REC 092 | 2000 Amman | Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade |
| 2.91 | WCC 2000 REC 091 | 2000 Amman | Ocean pollution by oil |
| 2.90 | WCC 2000 REC 090 | 2000 Amman | Convention on the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Mediterranean Environment against pollution |
| 2.89 | WCC 2000 REC 089 | 2000 Amman | Marine Protected Areas in the Baltic Sea |
| 2.88 | WCC 2000 REC 088 | 2000 Amman | Establishment of an Ecological Corridor in the Americas |
| 2.87 | WCC 2000 REC 087 | 2000 Amman | Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor |
| 2.86 | WCC 2000 REC 086 | 2000 Amman | Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize |
| 2.85 | WCC 2000 REC 085 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River |
| 2.84 | WCC 2000 REC 084 | 2000 Amman | Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of United States military activities in the Republic of Panama |
| 2.83 | WCC 2000 REC 083 | 2000 Amman | Armed conflicts in natural areas (Panama and Colombia) |

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| 2.82 | WCC 2000 REC 082 | 2000 Amman | Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration |
| 2.81 | WCC 2000 REC 081 | 2000 Amman | Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica |
| 2.80 | WCC 2000 REC 080 | 2000 Amman | The ecospace of Beringia and Earth's migratory species |
| 2.79 | WCC 2000 REC 079 | 2000 Amman | Introduction of alien species |
| 2.78 | WCC 2000 REC 078 | 2000 Amman | Promoting sustainable fisheries |
| 2.77 | WCC 2000 REC 077 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa |
| 2.76 | WCC 2000 REC 076 | 2000 Amman | Regional action plan for the conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean |
| 2.75 | WCC 2000 REC 075 | 2000 Amman | Southern Hemisphere albatross and petrel conservation |
| 2.74 | WCC 2000 REC 074 | 2000 Amman | Conserving the Saker Falcon (Falco cherrug) |
| 2.73 | WCC 2000 REC 073 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of Crested Ibis (Nipponia nippon) |
| 2.72 | WCC 2000 REC 072 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of Dugong (Dugong dugon) , Okinawa Woodpecker (Sapheopipo noguchii) and Okinawa Rail (Gallirallus okinawae) |
| 2.71 | WCC 2000 REC 071 | 2000 Amman | Co-operative regional action plan for the conservation of river dolphins (Platanista ssp and Lipotes spp) in the South Asian region |
| 2.70 | WCC 2000 REC 070 | 2000 Amman | Conservation of Tibetan Antelope (Pantholops hodgsoni) |
| 2.69 | WCC 2000 REC 069 | 2000 Amman | Tiger (Panthera tigris) conservation |
| 1.111 | WCC 1996 RES 111 | 1996 Montreal | Vote of Thanks to the Host Country |
| 1.110 | WCC 1996 RES 110 | 1996 Montreal | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| 1.109 | WCC 1996 RES 109 | 1996 Montreal | Beringian Heritage International Park |
| 1.108 | WCC 1996 RES 108 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of the Bering Sea Ecosystem |

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| 1.107 | WCC 1996 RES 107 | 1996 Montreal | Protecting the Habitat of the Porcupine Caribou Herd |
| 1.106 | WCC 1996 RES 106 | 1996 Montreal | Protection of the Arctic Ocean |
| 1.105 | WCC 1996 RES 105 | 1996 Montreal | Protection of the Hinchinbrook Region of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area |
| 1.104 | WCC 1996 RES 104 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia |
| 1.103 | WCC 1996 RES 103 | 1996 Montreal | Cape York Peninsula, Australia |
| 1.102 | WCC 1996 RES 102 | 1996 Montreal | Australian Forests |
| 1.101 | WCC 1996 RES 101 | 1996 Montreal | World Heritage in Oceania |
| 1.100 | WCC 1996 RES 100 | 1996 Montreal | Mining in the Fly River Catchment, Papua New Guinea |

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| 1.99 | WCC 1996 RES 099 | 1996 Montreal | Forests of Oceania |
| 1.98 | WCC 1996 RES 098 | 1996 Montreal | Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin |
| 1.97 | WCC 1996 RES 097 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of Proposed Volcanoes of Kamchatka World Heritage Site |
| 1.96 | WCC 1996 RES 096 | 1996 Montreal | Protection and Restoration of Ecological Integrity in Banff National Park, Canada |
| 1.95 | WCC 1996 RES 095 | 1996 Montreal | Temagami Forests of Northeastern Ontario |
| 1.94 | WCC 1996 RES 094 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of Clayoquot Sound Temperate Rainforest |

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| 1.93 | WCC 1996 RES 093 | 1996 Montreal | Meso-America Biological Corridor |
| 1.92 | WCC 1996 RES 092 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of the Galapagos Islands |
| 1.91 | WCC 1996 RES 091 | 1996 Montreal | Sustainable Forest Resource Use Policy in Suriname |
| 1.90 | WCC 1996 RES 090 | 1996 Montreal | National Reconciliation Forest of El Salvador |
| 1.89 | WCC 1996 RES 089 | 1996 Montreal | Funicular Railway in the Cairngorms Mountains, Scotland, UK |
| 1.88 | WCC 1996 RES 088 | 1996 Montreal | Proposed Inclusion of Corso-Liguro-Provençal Basin in the Future List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Interest (ASPIM) |
| 1.87 | WCC 1996 RES 087 | 1996 Montreal | Spanish Network of National Parks |
| 1.86 | WCC 1996 RES 086 | 1996 Montreal | European Agriculture |
| 1.85 | WCC 1996 RES 085 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation of Plants in Europe |
| 1.84 | WCC 1996 RES 084 | 1996 Montreal | Superquarries in Europe |
| 1.83 | WCC 1996 RES 083 | 1996 Montreal | Forest Ecosystems of Africa |

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| 1.82 | WCC 1996 RES 082 | 1996 Montreal | Private Sector Financial Operations |
| 1.81 | WCC 1996 RES 081 | 1996 Montreal | Productive Relationships between IUCN and the Private Sector |
| 1.80 | WCC 1996 RES 080 | 1996 Montreal | Relations with the United Nations System |
| 1.79 | WCC 1996 RES 079 | 1996 Montreal | Implementation of Earth Summit Commitments |
| 1.78 | WCC 1996 RES 078 | 1996 Montreal | ASEAN Agreement |
| 1.77 | WCC 1996 RES 077 | 1996 Montreal | Marine Pollution and MARPOL |
| 1.76 | WCC 1996 RES 076 | 1996 Montreal | Implementation of the UN Fish Agreement and Other Marine Biodiversity Instruments and Initiatives |
| 1.75 | WCC 1996 RES 075 | 1996 Montreal | Armed Conflict and the Environment |
| 1.74 | WCC 1996 RES 074 | 1996 Montreal | Combating Desertification |
| 1.73 | WCC 1996 RES 073 | 1996 Montreal | Protocol or Other Legal Instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| 1.72 | WCC 1996 RES 072 | 1996 Montreal | Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme |
| 1.71 | WCC 1996 RES 071 | 1996 Montreal | Climate Change |
| 1.70 | WCC 1996 RES 070 | 1996 Montreal | Ramsar Convention Priorities |
| 1.69 | WCC 1996 RES 069 | 1996 Montreal | Inspection of Wildlife Shipments |

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| 1.68 | WCC 1996 RES 068 | 1996 Montreal | Development of Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Natural Heritage Significance |
| 1.67 | WCC 1996 RES 067 | 1996 Montreal | World Heritage Convention |
| 1.66 | WCC 1996 RES 066 | 1996 Montreal | Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development |
| 1.65 | WCC 1996 RES 065 | 1996 Montreal | Ecological Engineering: Sustainable Solutions for Management of Household Waste and Wastewater |
| 1.64 | WCC 1996 RES 064 | 1996 Montreal | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| 1.63 | WCC 1996 RES 063 | 1996 Montreal | The Promotion of Organic Agriculture |
| 1.62 | WCC 1996 RES 062 | 1996 Montreal | Illegal International Trade in Forest Products |
| 1.61 | WCC 1996 RES 061 | 1996 Montreal | Trade and Environment |
| 1.60 | WCC 1996 RES 060 | 1996 Montreal | Environmental Trust Funds |
| 1.59 | WCC 1996 RES 059 | 1996 Montreal | Initiative to Assist Heavily Indebted Poor Countries |

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| 1.58 | WCC 1996 RES 058 | 1996 Montreal | Integration of Environment and Economics in Systems of National Accounting |
| 1.57 | WCC 1996 RES 057 | 1996 Montreal | Southern African Regional Network on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (SARNIKS) |
| 1.56 | WCC 1996 RES 056 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and the Andes |
| 1.55 | WCC 1996 RES 055 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and Forests |
| 1.54 | WCC 1996 RES 054 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and Conservation in Meso-America |
| 1.53 | WCC 1996 RES 053 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas |
| 1.52 | WCC 1996 RES 052 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and Marine and Coastal Areas |
| 1.51 | WCC 1996 RES 051 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works |
| 1.50 | WCC 1996 RES 050 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples, Intellectual Property Rights and Biological Diversity |
| 1.49 | WCC 1996 RES 049 | 1996 Montreal | Indigenous Peoples and IUCN |

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| 1.48 | WCC 1996 RES 048 | 1996 Montreal | Changing Consumption and Production Patterns |
| 1.47 | WCC 1996 RES 047 | 1996 Montreal | Transnational Corporate Compliance |
| 1.46 | WCC 1996 RES 046 | 1996 Montreal | Use of the Concept of Sustainable Development |
| 1.45 | WCC 1996 RES 045 | 1996 Montreal | The Precautionary Principle |
| 1.44 | WCC 1996 RES 044 | 1996 Montreal | Public Access to Land and Water |
| 1.43 | WCC 1996 RES 043 | 1996 Montreal | Public Participation and Right to Know |
| 1.42 | WCC 1996 RES 042 | 1996 Montreal | Collaborative Management for Conservation |
| 1.41 | WCC 1996 RES 041 | 1996 Montreal | Environmental Law Programme |
| 1.40 | WCC 1996 RES 040 | 1996 Montreal | Multi-Species Management of Aquatic Resources |
| 1.39 | WCC 1996 RES 039 | 1996 Montreal | Sustainable Use Initiative |
| 1.38 | WCC 1996 RES 038 | 1996 Montreal | Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas |
| 1.37 | WCC 1996 RES 037 | 1996 Montreal | Marine Protected Areas |

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| 1.36 | WCC 1996 RES 036 | 1996 Montreal | The World Network of Biosphere Reserves |
| 1.35 | WCC 1996 RES 035 | 1996 Montreal | Protected Areas |
| 1.34 | WCC 1996 RES 034 | 1996 Montreal | Support for the First Latin American Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Colombia, May 1997 |
| 1.33 | WCC 1996 RES 033 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation on Community and Privately Owned Lands and Waters |
| 1.32 | WCC 1996 RES 032 | 1996 Montreal | Ecotourism and Protected Areas Conservation |
| 1.31 | WCC 1996 RES 031 | 1996 Montreal | The Significance of Pacific Salmon to Canada and USA |
| 1.30 | WCC 1996 RES 030 | 1996 Montreal | Protection of the Biodiversity of the Amami Islands of Japan |
| 1.29 | WCC 1996 RES 029 | 1996 Montreal | Trade in Sturgeon |
| 1.28 | WCC 1996 RES 028 | 1996 Montreal | Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Asiatic Houbara Bustard |
| 1.27 | WCC 1996 RES 027 | 1996 Montreal | Protection of the Houbara Bustard |
| 1.26 | WCC 1996 RES 026 | 1996 Montreal | Threats to Dugong |
| 1.25 | WCC 1996 RES 025 | 1996 Montreal | Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories at the Regional, National and Sub-national Level |

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| 1.24 | WCC 1996 RES 024 | 1996 Montreal | Impacts of Human-Induced Fire Events on Biodiversity Conservation |
| 1.23 | WCC 1996 RES 023 | 1996 Montreal | Forest Management Plans in South America |
| 1.22 | WCC 1996 RES 022 | 1996 Montreal | Voluntary Independent Certification of Forest Management and Marketing Claims |
| 1.21 | WCC 1996 RES 021 | 1996 Montreal | Forest Concessions |
| 1.20 | WCC 1996 RES 020 | 1996 Montreal | Biological Diversity and Forests |
| 1.19 | WCC 1996 RES 019 | 1996 Montreal | A Global IUCN Temperate, Boreal and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme |
| 1.18 | WCC 1996 RES 018 | 1996 Montreal | Aquaculture |

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| 1.17 | WCC 1996 RES 017 | 1996 Montreal | Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management |
| 1.16 | WCC 1996 RES 016 | 1996 Montreal | Fisheries By-Catch |
| 1.15 | WCC 1996 RES 015 | 1996 Montreal | Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries |
| 1.14 | WCC 1996 RES 014 | 1996 Montreal | Sustainable Development of Islands and Coastal States in the Mediterranean |
| 1.13 | WCC 1996 RES 013 | 1996 Montreal | Cooperation between IUCN and the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Environment and Biodiversity |
| 1.12 | WCC 1996 RES 012 | 1996 Montreal | Conservation Action in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) |
| 1.11 | WCC 1996 RES 011 | 1996 Montreal | Riyadh Conservation Forum |
| 1.10 | WCC 1996 RES 010 | 1996 Montreal | IUCN's Work in the Mediterranean |
| 1.9 | WCC 1996 RES 009 | 1996 Montreal | IUCN's Work in Europe |
| 1.8 | WCC 1996 RES 008 | 1996 Montreal | Strengthening IUCN's Activities in Central and Eastern Europe |
| 1.7 | WCC 1996 RES 007 | 1996 Montreal | An IUCN Strategy for the Arctic |
| 1.6 | WCC 1996 RES 006 | 1996 Montreal | Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of IUCN |
| 1.5 | WCC 1996 RES 005 | 1996 Montreal | Definition of a Gender Policy for the Union |
| 1.4 | WCC 1996 RES 004 | 1996 Montreal | Species Survival Commission |

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| 1.3 | WCC 1996 RES 003 | 1996 Montreal | Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, now called the World Commission on Protected Areas |
| 1.2 | WCC 1996 RES 002 | 1996 Montreal | Use of the Official Languages of IUCN |
| 1.1 | WCC 1996 RES 001 | 1996 Montreal | Decision-Making by the World Conservation Congress |
| 19.98 | GA 1994 RES 098 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Vote of Thanks to the Host Country |
| 19.78 | GA 1994 RES 078 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Myanmar (Burma) |
| 19.68 | GA 1994 RES 068 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Andes |
| 19.53 | GA 1994 RES 053 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Management and Protection of Mountain Ungulates belonging to the Sub-Family Caprinae |
| 19.50 | GA 1994 RES 050 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of Country-Endemic Species |
| 19.48 | GA 1994 RES 048 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN Red List: Categories of Threat |
| 19.43 | GA 1994 RES 043 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Convention on Biological Diversity and Forests |
| 19.41 | GA 1994 RES 041 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Armed Conflict and the Environment |
| 19.40 | GA 1994 RES 040 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of Threatened Landscapes |
| 19.37 | GA 1994 RES 037 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Identifying and Monitoring the World's Remaining Wildlands |
| 19.36 | GA 1994 RES 036 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Global Biodiversity Forum |
| 19.24 | GA 1994 RES 024 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Environmental Education |
| 19.23 | GA 1994 RES 023 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Importance of Community-based Approaches |
| 19.20 | GA 1994 RES 020 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN Action on Indigenous People and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources |
| 19.19 | GA 1994 RES 019 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Support for the Implementation of Caring for the Earth in the Meso-American Region |

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| 19.18 | GA 1994 RES 018 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN Policies and Action on Sustainable Development |
| 19.16 | GA 1994 RES 016 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN's Work in Europe |
| 19.15 | GA 1994 RES 015 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN Sahel Programme |
| 19.14 | GA 1994 RES 014 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN in the Caribbean |
| 19.13 | GA 1994 RES 013 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Increased IUCN Presence and Influence in South America |
| 19.12 | GA 1994 RES 012 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Cooperation with International Organizations in Africa |
| 19.10 | GA 1994 RES 010 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Use of ""Environmentally-Appropriate"" Paper by IUCN |
| 19.09 | GA 1994 RES 009 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Smoking at IUCN Events |
| 19.06 | GA 1994 RES 006 | 1994 Buenos Aires | North-South Proportionality and Equality of Opportunity |
| 19.05 | GA 1994 RES 005 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Review of the IUCN Statutes |
| 19.04 | GA 1994 RES 004 | 1994 Buenos Aires | National Parks and Protected Areas |
| 19.03 | GA 1994 RES 003 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Species Survival Commission |
| 19.02 | GA 1994 RES 002 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Role of the IUCN Commissions |
| 19.01 | GA 1994 RES 001 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Strategy of IUCN - The World Conservation Union |

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| 19.97 | GA 1994 REC 097 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Strategy to Protect the Arctic Environment |
| 19.96 | GA 1994 REC 096 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Antarctica and the Southern Ocean |
| 19.95 | GA 1994 REC 095 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems |
| 19.94 | GA 1994 REC 094 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Management of Freshwater Supply in Spain |
| 19.93 | GA 1994 REC 093 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation in the Mont Blanc Region, France, Italy and Switzerland |
| 19.92 | GA 1994 REC 092 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Establishment of a Marine Sanctuary for Large and Small Cetaceans in the Ligurian Sea, Western Mediterranean |
| 19.91 | GA 1994 REC 091 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic |
| 19.90 | GA 1994 REC 090 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Restoration of Lake Pedder, Tasmania, Australia |
| 19.89 | GA 1994 REC 089 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Forest Conservation in Tasmania, Australia |
| 19.88 | GA 1994 REC 088 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Proposed Tasmanian Kent (Island) Group Marine Reserve, Australia |
| 19.87 | GA 1994 REC 087 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia |
| 19.86 | GA 1994 REC 086 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Mining in the Conservation Estate, Australia |
| 19.85 | GA 1994 REC 085 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Creery Wetlands, Western Australia |

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| 19.84 | GA 1994 REC 084 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Clearing Native Vegetation in Australia |
| 19.83 | GA 1994 REC 083 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of Endangered Species in Australia: Ghost Bat (Macroderma gigas) and Gouldian Finch (Erythrura gouldiae) |

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| 19.82 | GA 1994 REC 082 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of Mangrove Communities in Australia |
| 19.81 | GA 1994 REC 081 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of the Gulf Region, Northern Territory, Australia |
| 19.80 | GA 1994 REC 080 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Protection of Australian Native Forests |
| 19.79 | GA 1994 REC 079 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Mining in the Fly River Catchment, Papua New Guinea |
| 19.77 | GA 1994 REC 077 | 1994 Buenos Aires | North American Coastal Temperate Forests |
| 19.76 | GA 1994 REC 076 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Protection of the North Pacific Marine Ecosystem |
| 19.75 | GA 1994 REC 075 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Tatshenshini-Alsek River System, Canada and USA |

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| 19.74 | GA 1994 REC 074 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of the South Atlantic Coastal Ecosystems of South America |
| 19.73 | GA 1994 REC 073 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Paraguay-Paraná Waterway Project |
| 19.72 | GA 1994 REC 072 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Prohibition of Flights Over Certain World Heritage Sites in South America |
| 19.71 | GA 1994 REC 071 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Possible World Heritage Site at Paratí, Brazil |
| 19.70 | GA 1994 REC 070 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Biosphere Reserves in South America |
| 19.69 | GA 1994 REC 069 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Biosphere Reserve of the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, Venezuela |
| 19.67 | GA 1994 REC 067 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Prevention of Impact on Indian Peoples and Biodiversity as a Consequence of the Transamazonian Road between Brazil and Peru through Madre de Dios |
| 19.66 | GA 1994 REC 066 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Opening of the Tapón del Darién |
| 19.65 | GA 1994 REC 065 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Conservation of South American Native Forests |
| 19.64 | GA 1994 REC 064 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary |

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| 19.63 | GA 1994 REC 063 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Commercial Whaling |
| 19.62 | GA 1994 REC 062 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Marine and Fresh-water Mammal By-Catch in Fisheries |
| 19.61 | GA 1994 REC 061 | 1994 Buenos Aires | By-Catch of Non-Target Species |
| 19.60 | GA 1994 REC 060 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Mediterranean High Seas Driftnets |
| 19.59 | GA 1994 REC 059 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Sustainable Use of the South-East Pacific Marine Resources |
| 19.58 | GA 1994 REC 058 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Competitions Promoting the Indiscriminate Taking of Species |
| 19.57 | GA 1994 REC 057 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Northwest Atlantic Offshore Fishery |
| 19.56 | GA 1994 REC 056 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Global Fisheries |
| 19.55 | GA 1994 REC 055 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Sustainable Marine Fisheries |
| 19.54 | GA 1994 REC 054 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Sustainability of Nonconsumptive and Consumptive Uses of Wild Species |
| 19.52 | GA 1994 REC 052 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Protection of Swietenia macrophylla under CITES |
| 19.51 | GA 1994 REC 051 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Introduction, Translocation and Re-introduction of Species |
| 19.49 | GA 1994 REC 049 | 1994 Buenos Aires | International Trade in Wild Birds |
| 19.47 | GA 1994 REC 047 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Marine Pollution |
| 19.46 | GA 1994 REC 046 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Marine and Coastal Area Conservation |
| 19.45 | GA 1994 REC 045 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Wetlands - Wildlife Research |
| 19.44 | GA 1994 REC 044 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Water Regimes of Rivers, Floodplains and Wetlands |

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| 19.42 | GA 1994 REC 042 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Conversion of Military Bases into Wildlife Conservation Areas |
| 19.39 | GA 1994 REC 039 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Agricultural Land |
| 19.38 | GA 1994 REC 038 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Targets for Protected Areas Systems |
| 19.35 | GA 1994 REC 035 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Global Initiative for National Environmental Funds |
| 19.34 | GA 1994 REC 034 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Environmental Impact of Transnational Corporations |
| 19.33 | GA 1994 REC 033 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) |
| 19.32 | GA 1994 REC 032 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Nuclear Weapons and Trade |
| 19.31 | GA 1994 REC 031 | 1994 Buenos Aires | International Trade in Toxic Wastes: Banning the Export of Hazardous Wastes from OECD to Non-OECD Countries |
| 19.30 | GA 1994 REC 030 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Environmental Damage from Inappropriate Incentives |
| 19.29 | GA 1994 REC 029 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Dam Construction, Irrigation and Water Diversions |

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| 19.28 | GA 1994 REC 028 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| 19.27 | GA 1994 REC 027 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Cooperation to Establish ""Green Jobs"" |
| 19.26 | GA 1994 REC 026 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Compensation for Inequities Created by Universal Application of Trade Restrictions in Some International Conservation Regimes |
| 19.25 | GA 1994 REC 025 | 1994 Buenos Aires | The Relationship Between Conservation and Trade |
| 19.22 | GA 1994 REC 022 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Indigenous People |
| 19.21 | GA 1994 REC 021 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Indigenous People and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources |
| 19.17 | GA 1994 REC 017 | 1994 Buenos Aires | An IUCN Office for the Mediterranean |
| 19.11 | GA 1994 REC 011 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Cooperation between IUCN and the Ramsar Convention |
| 19.08 | GA 1994 REC 008 | 1994 Buenos Aires | IUCN Headquarters |
| 19.07 | GA 1994 REC 007 | 1994 Buenos Aires | Enhanced Use of the Work and Skills of French-speakers, as well as Improved Circulation and Dissemination of Knowledge in the French Language |

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| 18.74 | GA 1990 RES 074 | 1990 Perth | the Antarctic conservation strategy |
| 18.26 | GA 1990 RES 026 | 1990 Perth | Biodiversity strategy programme |
| 18.13 | GA 1990 RES 013 | 1990 Perth | The World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s provisionallly entitled: Caring for the World, a stratregy for sustainability |
| 18.9 | GA 1990 RES 009 | 1990 Perth | Conservation of Priority ecosystems in South America |
| 18.8 | GA 1990 RES 008 | 1990 Perth | Increased IUCN support for its South American members |
| 18.7 | GA 1990 RES 007 | 1990 Perth | Increased IUCN support for the Pacific region |
| 18.6 | GA 1990 RES 006 | 1990 Perth | Increased IUCN support for the Asian region |
| 18.5 | GA 1990 RES 005 | 1990 Perth | Creation of a voluntary fund to support the governance of the World Conservation Union and its activities in the developing world |
| 18.4 | GA 1990 RES 004 | 1990 Perth | Roles and mandates of the IUCN Commissions, Standing Committees and Task Forces |
| 18.3 | GA 1990 RES 003 | 1990 Perth | A strategy for the World Conservation Union |
| 18.2 | GA 1990 RES 002 | 1990 Perth | Governance of the World Conservation Union |
| 18.1 | GA 1990 RES 001 | 1990 Perth | Mission, Objectives and Approach of the World Conservation Union |
| 18.76 | GA 1990 REC 076 | 1990 Perth | The Sub-Antarctic Islands of Australia |
| 18.75 | GA 1990 REC 075 | 1990 Perth | Antarctica |

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| 18.73 | GA 1990 REC 073 | 1990 Perth | Prohibition of oil tankers inshore of the coral sea Great Barrier Reef World heritage area, Australia |
| 18.72 | GA 1990 REC 072 | 1990 Perth | Mineral, including oil, exploration in or adjacent to marine parks and World heritage areas in Australia |
| 18.71 | GA 1990 REC 071 | 1990 Perth | Fraser island, Australia |
| 18.70 | GA 1990 REC 070 | 1990 Perth | Wilderness and forest conservation in Tasmania |
| 18.69 | GA 1990 REC 069 | 1990 Perth | Conservation of arid zone wetlands, especially in the Lake Eyre basin Australia |
| 18.68 | GA 1990 REC 068 | 1990 Perth | Kimberley region, western Australia |
| 18.67 | GA 1990 REC 067 | 1990 Perth | Kakadu National Park, Australia |
| 18.66 | GA 1990 REC 066 | 1990 Perth | Mining in national parks and nature reserves, especially in Australia |
| 18.65 | GA 1990 REC 065 | 1990 Perth | Australian resource security legislation |
| 18.64 | GA 1990 REC 064 | 1990 Perth | Conservation measures within the Papua New Guinea Tropical Forest Action Plan |
| 18.63 | GA 1990 REC 063 | 1990 Perth | Mining in the Fly river catchment, Papua New Guinea |
| 18.62 | GA 1990 REC 062 | 1990 Perth | Mangroves in Bintuni Bay, Irian Jaya, Indonesia |

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| 18.61 | GA 1990 REC 061 | 1990 Perth | Support for the creation of World Heritage areas in Irian Jaya, Indonesia |
| 18.60 | GA 1990 REC 060 | 1990 Perth | Tropical timbers from east Malaysia |
| 18.59 | GA 1990 REC 059 | 1990 Perth | Geothermal project on Mount Apo, Philippines |
| 18.58 | GA 1990 REC 058 | 1990 Perth | Shiraho reef, Japan |
| 18.57 | GA 1990 REC 057 | 1990 Perth | Tehri dam project, India |
| 18.56 | GA 1990 REC 056 | 1990 Perth | Narmada Valley project, India |
| 18.55 | GA 1990 REC 055 | 1990 Perth | Sino-Pak International Park, China and Pakistan |
| 18.54 | GA 1990 REC 054 | 1990 Perth | Radio transmission in the Arava Valley, Israel |
| 18.53 | GA 1990 REC 053 | 1990 Perth | Conservation of Donana National Park, Spain |
| 18.52 | GA 1990 REC 052 | 1990 Perth | New world screw worm in Libya |
| 18.51 | GA 1990 REC 051 | 1990 Perth | Protection of Mount Nimba, Guinea |
| 18.50 | GA 1990 REC 050 | 1990 Perth | Creation of the Inter-American nature conservation system |

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| 18.49 | GA 1990 REC 049 | 1990 Perth | Conservation and sustainable use of the forests of the Amazon |
| 18.48 | GA 1990 REC 048 | 1990 Perth | Joint responsibility of the developed countries for the protection of South American ecosystems |
| 18.47 | GA 1990 REC 047 | 1990 Perth | Migratory bird conservation in the western hemisphere |
| 18.46 | GA 1990 REC 046 | 1990 Perth | Tatshenshini-Alsek river system, Canada and the USA |
| 18.45 | GA 1990 REC 045 | 1990 Perth | Beringia |
| 18.44 | GA 1990 REC 044 | 1990 Perth | Houbara bustard |
| 18.43 | GA 1990 REC 043 | 1990 Perth | Giant Panda |
| 18.42 | GA 1990 REC 042 | 1990 Perth | Trade in Orang-utans |
| 18.41 | GA 1990 REC 041 | 1990 Perth | Conservation of insects and other invertebrates |
| 18.40 | GA 1990 REC 040 | 1990 Perth | Appendix I reservations within CITES |
| 18.39 | GA 1990 REC 039 | 1990 Perth | Taking of wild birds for the pet trade |
| 18.38 | GA 1990 REC 038 | 1990 Perth | Hooker's sea lion |
| 18.37 | GA 1990 REC 037 | 1990 Perth | Sea turtle ranching |
| 18.36 | GA 1990 REC 036 | 1990 Perth | Large scale pelagic drift net fishing |
| 18.35 | GA 1990 REC 035 | 1990 Perth | Protection of small cetaceans |
| 18.34 | GA 1990 REC 034 | 1990 Perth | Cetacean conservation and the International Whaling Commission moratorium |

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| 18.33 | GA 1990 REC 033 | 1990 Perth | Training of coastal and marine environment managers |
| 18.32 | GA 1990 REC 032 | 1990 Perth | International tropical timber agreement |
| 18.31 | GA 1990 REC 031 | 1990 Perth | Tropical forestry action plan |
| 18.30 | GA 1990 REC 030 | 1990 Perth | Legal instruments for the conservation of forests |
| 18.29 | GA 1990 REC 029 | 1990 Perth | Tropical forest alteration and species extinctions |
| 18.28 | GA 1990 REC 028 | 1990 Perth | Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity |
| 18.27 | GA 1990 REC 027 | 1990 Perth | Protection of biological diversity in in national parks and other protected areas |
| 18.25 | GA 1990 REC 025 | 1990 Perth | Methods for capturing and/or killing of terrestrial or semi-aquatic wild animals |
| 18.24 | GA 1990 REC 024 | 1990 Perth | Conservation of Wildlife through wise use as a renewable natural resource |
| 18.23 | GA 1990 REC 023 | 1990 Perth | Land Degradation |
| 18.22 | GA 1990 REC 022 | 1990 Perth | Global Climate Change |
| 18.21 | GA 1990 REC 021 | 1990 Perth | Environmental standards of companies operating outside their country of primary incorporation |
| 18.20 | GA 1990 REC 020 | 1990 Perth | Trade agreements and sustainable development |
| 18.19 | GA 1990 REC 019 | 1990 Perth | Modifications to private and public accounting procedures |
| 18.18 | GA 1990 REC 018 | 1990 Perth | Women and natural resource management |
| 18.17 | GA 1990 REC 017 | 1990 Perth | Human population dynamics and resource demands |
| 18.16 | GA 1990 REC 016 | 1990 Perth | Recognition of the role of indigenous communities |
| 18.15 | GA 1990 REC 015 | 1990 Perth | Ecologically sustainable development |

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| 18.14 | GA 1990 REC 014 | 1990 Perth | The principles of ethically sound and sustainable development |
| 18.12 | GA 1990 REC 012 | 1990 Perth | IUCN Sahel programme |
| 18.11 | GA 1990 REC 011 | 1990 Perth | Assistance for environmental restoration and protection to eastern and central European countries |
| 18.10 | GA 1990 REC 010 | 1990 Perth | European Co-operation for Sustainable Development |
| 17.51 | GA 1988 RES 051 | 1988 San José | Introduction of carnivorous snails for biological control purposes |
| 17.50 | GA 1988 RES 050 | 1988 San José | Conservation of the giant panda |
| 17.49 | GA 1988 RES 049 | 1988 San José | CITES ivory quota system |
| 17.48 | GA 1988 RES 048 | 1988 San José | Conservation of the Baltic ringed seal (Phoca hispida botnica) |
| 17.47 | GA 1988 RES 047 | 1988 San José | Sea Turtles |
| 17.46 | GA 1988 RES 046 | 1988 San José | Whaling |
| 17.45 | GA 1988 RES 045 | 1988 San José | Creation of an international network of plant germplasm banks |
| 17.44 | GA 1988 RES 044 | 1988 San José | Private protected areas system |
| 17.43 | GA 1988 RES 043 | 1988 San José | International co-operation for promoting the concept of protected landscapes and seascapes |
| 17.42 | GA 1988 RES 042 | 1988 San José | IUCN Wetlands programme |
| 17.41 | GA 1988 RES 041 | 1988 San José | Ramsar convention and wetland conservation law |
| 17.40 | GA 1988 RES 040 | 1988 San José | International tropical timber agreement |
| 17.39 | GA 1988 RES 039 | 1988 San José | Tropical forestry action plan |
| 17.38 | GA 1988 RES 038 | 1988 San José | Protection of the coastal and marine environment |
| 17.37 | GA 1988 RES 037 | 1988 San José | Strengthening marine activities |
| 17.36 | GA 1988 RES 036 | 1988 San José | Wilderness as a category of protected area |

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| 17.35 | GA 1988 RES 035 | 1988 San José | Regulation of hunting |
| 17.34 | GA 1988 RES 034 | 1988 San José | Conservation by the European community (EC) |
| 17.33 | GA 1988 RES 033 | 1988 San José | Environmental education and awareness |
| 17.32 | GA 1988 RES 032 | 1988 San José | Development aid and conservation organisations |
| 17.31 | GA 1988 RES 031 | 1988 San José | Development assistance, institutions and conservation |
| 17.30 | GA 1988 RES 030 | 1988 San José | Debt for nature swaps |
| 17.29 | GA 1988 RES 029 | 1988 San José | Third world debt and sustainable development |
| 17.28 | GA 1988 RES 028 | 1988 San José | National and regional conservation strategies |
| 17.27 | GA 1988 RES 027 | 1988 San José | Institutions for natural resource conservation and development |
| 17.26 | GA 1988 RES 026 | 1988 San José | Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development |
| 17.25 | GA 1988 RES 025 | 1988 San José | International conservation financing programme |
| 17.24 | GA 1988 RES 024 | 1988 San José | New Brasilian constitution |
| 17.23 | GA 1988 RES 023 | 1988 San José | Environmental law and the sea |
| 17.22 | GA 1988 RES 022 | 1988 San José | Development of environmental law |

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| 17.21 | GA 1988 RES 021 | 1988 San José | Pollution and marine debris |
| 17.20 | GA 1988 RES 020 | 1988 San José | Transfer of technology relating to contaminating products including pesticides |
| 17.19 | GA 1988 RES 019 | 1988 San José | Wastes |
| 17.18 | GA 1988 RES 018 | 1988 San José | Depletion of ozone |
| 17.17 | GA 1988 RES 017 | 1988 San José | Population |
| 17.16 | GA 1988 RES 016 | 1988 San José | Environmental consequences of nuclear war |
| 17.15 | GA 1988 RES 015 | 1988 San José | The international decade of natural disaster reduction |
| 17.14 | GA 1988 RES 014 | 1988 San José | Global warming of the atmosphere |
| 17.13 | GA 1988 RES 013 | 1988 San José | Women and environment |
| 17.12 | GA 1988 RES 012 | 1988 San José | 40th anniversary of IUCN |
| 17.11 | GA 1988 RES 011 | 1988 San José | Youth in conservation |
| 17.10 | GA 1988 RES 010 | 1988 San José | Support for networks of environmental organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean region |
| 17.9 | GA 1988 RES 009 | 1988 San José | NGO partnership with IUCN |
| 17.8 | GA 1988 RES 008 | 1988 San José | IUCN co-operation with UNEP |
| 17.7 | GA 1988 RES 007 | 1988 San José | Consultation on the World Conservation Strategy companion volume |
| 17.6 | GA 1988 RES 006 | 1988 San José | An improved system of information management for natural resource data |
| 17.5 | GA 1988 RES 005 | 1988 San José | Use of the french and spanish languages |
| 17.4 | GA 1988 RES 004 | 1988 San José | Governance of the Union |
| 17.3 | GA 1988 RES 003 | 1988 San José | Election of WWF President as patron of IUCN |
| 17.2 | GA 1988 RES 002 | 1988 San José | Resolution of thanks to the host country |
| 17.1 | GA 1988 RES 001 | 1988 San José | Patrons of the Union |
| 17.64 | GA 1988 REC 064 | 1988 San José | Shiraho reef, Japan |
| 17.63 | GA 1988 REC 063 | 1988 San José | International importance of Scottish peatlands, United Kingdom |
| 17.62 | GA 1988 REC 062 | 1988 San José | Conservation of the Alps |
| 17.61 | GA 1988 REC 061 | 1988 San José | Protection of Juan Fernandez National Park and Biosphere reserve, Chile |

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| 17.60 | GA 1988 REC 060 | 1988 San José | Carajas pig iron plants, Brasil |
| 17.59 | GA 1988 REC 059 | 1988 San José | Stikine international park, Canada and USA |
| 17.58 | GA 1988 REC 058 | 1988 San José | The Arctic international wildlife reserve, Canada and USA |
| 17.57 | GA 1988 REC 057 | 1988 San José | Bering land bridge World Heritage site, USSR and USA |
| 17.56 | GA 1988 REC 056 | 1988 San José | Nam Choan dam, Thailand |
| 17.55 | GA 1988 REC 055 | 1988 San José | Western Tasmania World Heritage state II, Australia |
| 17.54 | GA 1988 REC 054 | 1988 San José | Mount Etna, Australia |
| 17.53 | GA 1988 REC 053 | 1988 San José | The Antarctic: minerals activity |
| 17.52 | GA 1988 REC 052 | 1988 San José | Antarctica |
| 16/43 | GA 1984 RES 043 | 1984 Madrid | Thanks to host government |
| 16/42 | GA 1984 RES 042 | 1984 Madrid | Funding |
| 16/41 | GA 1984 RES 041 | 1984 Madrid | Parks Magazine |
| 16/40 | GA 1984 RES 040 | 1984 Madrid | World Charter for Nature |
| 16/39 | GA 1984 RES 039 | 1984 Madrid | World Heritage listing of outstanding tropical rainforest in Queensland, Australia |
| 16/38 | GA 1984 RES 038 | 1984 Madrid | Airstrip at Pointe Geologie, Antarctica |
| 16/37 | GA 1984 RES 037 | 1984 Madrid | Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador |
| 16/36 | GA 1984 RES 036 | 1984 Madrid | Slave River, the Slave River Delta and the Peace Athabaska delta of Canada |

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| 16/35 | GA 1984 RES 035 | 1984 Madrid | World heritage convention |
| 16/34 | GA 1984 RES 034 | 1984 Madrid | Protection of wilderness resources and values |
| 16/33 | GA 1984 RES 033 | 1984 Madrid | Rivers of outstanding international importance |
| 16/32 | GA 1984 RES 032 | 1984 Madrid | Biosphere reserves |
| 16/31 | GA 1984 RES 031 | 1984 Madrid | Support for the protection of representative ecosystems |
| 16/30 | GA 1984 RES 030 | 1984 Madrid | Whaling |
| 16/29 | GA 1984 RES 029 | 1984 Madrid | Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) |
| 16/28 | GA 1984 RES 028 | 1984 Madrid | Exploitation of chimpanzees in Spain |
| 16/27 | GA 1984 RES 027 | 1984 Madrid | Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) |
| 16/26 | GA 1984 RES 026 | 1984 Madrid | Conservation of the Australian population of the saltwater crocodile (Crocodylus porosus) |
| 16/25 | GA 1984 RES 025 | 1984 Madrid | Plant species in trade |
| 16/24 | GA 1984 RES 024 | 1984 Madrid | Wild genetic resources and endangered species habitat protection |
| 16/23 | GA 1984 RES 023 | 1984 Madrid | Agricultural development and natural vegetation in the Mediterranean |
| 16/22 | GA 1984 RES 022 | 1984 Madrid | Environmental impact of trade and aid on developing countries |
| 16/21 | GA 1984 RES 021 | 1984 Madrid | European community |

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| 16/20 | GA 1984 RES 020 | 1984 Madrid | Development assistance institutions and conservation |
| 16/19 | GA 1984 RES 019 | 1984 Madrid | NGO partnership with IUCN on marine conservation initiatives |
| 16/18 | GA 1984 RES 018 | 1984 Madrid | Co-operation with other organisations |
| 16/17 | GA 1984 RES 017 | 1984 Madrid | Use of languages |
| 16/16 | GA 1984 RES 016 | 1984 Madrid | Conservation of wetlands |
| 16/15 | GA 1984 RES 015 | 1984 Madrid | Liability and compensation for oil spills from vessels |
| 16/14 | GA 1984 RES 014 | 1984 Madrid | Ocean disposal of radioactive wastes |
| 16/13 | GA 1984 RES 013 | 1984 Madrid | Land based sources of marine pollution |
| 16/12 | GA 1984 RES 012 | 1984 Madrid | Environmental law of the sea |
| 16/11 | GA 1984 RES 011 | 1984 Madrid | Deep sea mining and the establishment of protected areas in the deep ocean |
| 16/10 | GA 1984 RES 010 | 1984 Madrid | Regional conventions |
| 16/9 | GA 1984 RES 009 | 1984 Madrid | Antarctica (II) |
| 16/8 | GA 1984 RES 008 | 1984 Madrid | Antarctica |
| 16/7 | GA 1984 RES 007 | 1984 Madrid | Support for conservation in Africa |
| 16/6 | GA 1984 RES 006 | 1984 Madrid | Human settlements and conservation action |
| 16/5 | GA 1984 RES 005 | 1984 Madrid | International trade in pesticides and other biocides |
| 16/4 | GA 1984 RES 004 | 1984 Madrid | Atmospheric pollution |
| 16/3 | GA 1984 RES 003 | 1984 Madrid | Population and the World Conservation Strategy |
| 16/2 | GA 1984 RES 002 | 1984 Madrid | Conservation and military activities |
| 16/1 | GA 1984 RES 001 | 1984 Madrid | Nuclear winter |
| 15/29 | GA 1981 RES 029 | 1981 Christchurch | Action points |
| 15/28 | GA 1981 RES 028 | 1981 Christchurch | Resolutions procedure |
| 15/27 | GA 1981 RES 027 | 1981 Christchurch | Fund-raising |
| 15/26 | GA 1981 RES 026 | 1981 Christchurch | International status of IUCN |
| 15/25 | GA 1981 RES 025 | 1981 Christchurch | Thanks to host government |
| 15/24 | GA 1981 RES 024 | 1981 Christchurch | Environmental management in the south Pacific |

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| 15/23 | GA 1981 RES 023 | 1981 Christchurch | Micronesian resource management assistance |
| 15/22 | GA 1981 RES 022 | 1981 Christchurch | Southwest Tasmania |
| 15/21 | GA 1981 RES 021 | 1981 Christchurch | Preservation of the Great Barrier Reef |
| 15/20 | GA 1981 RES 020 | 1981 Christchurch | Antarctica environment and the southern Ocean |
| 15/19 | GA 1981 RES 019 | 1981 Christchurch | Large and small cetaceans |
| 15/18 | GA 1981 RES 018 | 1981 Christchurch | Deep sea mining and establishment of protected areas of the ocean |
| 15/17 | GA 1981 RES 017 | 1981 Christchurch | Law of the sea |
| 15/16 | GA 1981 RES 016 | 1981 Christchurch | Ramsar convention |
| 15/15 | GA 1981 RES 015 | 1981 Christchurch | International trade in pesticides |
| 15/14 | GA 1981 RES 014 | 1981 Christchurch | Environmental effects of acid rain and snow and other acid deposition |
| 15/13 | GA 1981 RES 013 | 1981 Christchurch | Protection of free-flowing rivers from river engineering |
| 15/12 | GA 1981 RES 012 | 1981 Christchurch | Protection of mangrove ecosystems |
| 15/11 | GA 1981 RES 011 | 1981 Christchurch | Tropical moist forests |
| 15/10 | GA 1981 RES 010 | 1981 Christchurch | Genetic resources |
| 15/9 | GA 1981 RES 009 | 1981 Christchurch | Renewable energy |
| 15/8 | GA 1981 RES 008 | 1981 Christchurch | Environmental education as related to development |
| 15/7 | GA 1981 RES 007 | 1981 Christchurch | The role of traditional lifestyles and local people in conservation and development |
| 15/6 | GA 1981 RES 006 | 1981 Christchurch | Urban fringes |
| 15/5 | GA 1981 RES 005 | 1981 Christchurch | Development assistance |

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| 15/4 | GA 1981 RES 004 | 1981 Christchurch | Environmental planning |
| 15/3 | GA 1981 RES 003 | 1981 Christchurch | People, resources and environment |
| 15-Feb | GA 1981 RES 002 | 1981 Christchurch | Conservation and peace |
| 15/1 | GA 1981 RES 001 | 1981 Christchurch | World Conservation Strategy |
| 14.i | GA 1978 RES I | 1978 Ashkhabad | Thanks to the host governments |
| 14.h | GA 1978 RES H | 1978 Ashkhabad | Thanks to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) |
| 14.g | GA 1978 RES G | 1978 Ashkhabad | Thanks to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) |
| 14.f | GA 1978 RES F | 1978 Ashkhabad | Thanks to governments |
| 14.e | GA 1978 RES E | 1978 Ashkhabad | Relations with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) |
| 14.d | GA 1978 RES D | 1978 Ashkhabad | Moratorium on commercial whaling |
| 14.c | GA 1978 RES C | 1978 Ashkhabad | Triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure |
| 14.b | GA 1978 RES B | 1978 Ashkhabad | World Conservation Strategy |
| 14.a | GA 1978 RES A | 1978 Ashkhabad | Reporting on resolutions |
| 14.29 | GA 1978 RES 029 | 1978 Ashkhabad | The black rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis) |
| 14.28 | GA 1978 RES 028 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Regulation of the ivory trade in Zaire |
| 14.27 | GA 1978 RES 027 | 1978 Ashkhabad | The Indian elephant (Elephas maximus) and its habitat |
| 14.26 | GA 1978 RES 026 | 1978 Ashkhabad | The American alligator |
| 14.25 | GA 1978 RES 025 | 1978 Ashkhabad | International trade in animals caught in the wild for the pet trade |
| 14.24 | GA 1978 RES 024 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) |

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| 14.23 | GA 1978 RES 023 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Kagera river basin |
| 14.22 | GA 1978 RES 022 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Iriomote |
| 14.21 | GA 1978 RES 021 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Gorges du Verdon |
| 14.20 | GA 1978 RES 020 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Christmas Island - Indian Ocean |
| 14.19 | GA 1978 RES 019 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Conservation of the Himalayan region |
| 14.18 | GA 1978 RES 018 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Peatlands |
| 14.17 | GA 1978 RES 017 | 1978 Ashkhabad | World Heritage Natural Sites |
| 14.16 | GA 1978 RES 016 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Tropical forests |
| 14.15 | GA 1978 RES 015 | 1978 Ashkhabad | The grey seals |
| 14.14 | GA 1978 RES 014 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Sea turtles |
| 14.13 | GA 1978 RES 013 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Wadden Sea |

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| 14.12 | GA 1978 RES 012 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Palau |
| 14.11 | GA 1978 RES 011 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Antarctica and the southern Ocean |
| 14.10 | GA 1978 RES 010 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Ocean trenches |
| 14.9 | GA 1978 RES 009 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Marine atlases |
| 14.8 | GA 1978 RES 008 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Marine oil tankers - pollution |
| 14.7 | GA 1978 RES 007 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Incidental take |
| 14.6 | GA 1978 RES 006 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Deep sea mining |
| 14.5 | GA 1978 RES 005 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Eradication of disease-transmitting vectors |
| 14.4 | GA 1978 RES 004 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Environmental effects of sulfur dioxide pollution |
| 14.3 | GA 1978 RES 003 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Environmental effects of modern agriculture |
| 14.2 | GA 1978 RES 002 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Ecological knowledge and conservation |
| 14.1 | GA 1978 RES 001 | 1978 Ashkhabad | Conservation for development |
| 13.434 | GA 1977 RES 017 | 1977 Geneva | Resoution 434 |
| 13.433 | GA 1977 RES 016 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 433 |
| 13.432 | GA 1977 RES 015 | 1977 Geneva | Resoution 432 |
| 13.431 | GA 1977 RES 014 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 431 |
| 13.43 | GA 1977 RES 013 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 430 |
| 13.429 | GA 1977 RES 012 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 429 |
| 13.428 | GA 1977 RES 011 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 428 |
| 13.427 | GA 1977 RES 010 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 427 |
| 13.426 | GA 1977 RES 009 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 426 |
| 13.425 | GA 1977 RES 008 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 425 |

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| 13.424 | GA 1977 RES 007 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 424 |
| 13.423 | GA 1977 RES 006 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 423 |
| 13.422 | GA 1977 RES 005 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 422 |
| 13.421 | GA 1977 RES 004 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 421 |
| 13.42 | GA 1977 RES 003 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 420 |
| 13.419 | GA 1977 RES 002 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 419 |
| 13.418 | GA 1977 RES 001 | 1977 Geneva | Resolution 418 |
| 12.12 | GA 1975 RES 012 | 1975 Kinshasa | Energy and conservation |
| 12.11 | GA 1975 RES 011 | 1975 Kinshasa | Zoological and botanical gardens |
| 12.10 | GA 1975 RES 010 | 1975 Kinshasa | Convention on trade in endangered species |
| 12.9 | GA 1975 RES 009 | 1975 Kinshasa | The lion marmosets of Brazil |
| 12.8 | GA 1975 RES 008 | 1975 Kinshasa | Principles replacing maximum sustainable yield as basis for management of wildlife resources |
| 12.7 | GA 1975 RES 007 | 1975 Kinshasa | Restoration of semi-arid environments and wildlife |
| 12.6 | GA 1975 RES 006 | 1975 Kinshasa | Conservation of tropical rainforests |
| 12.5 | GA 1975 RES 005 | 1975 Kinshasa | Protection of traditional ways of life |
| 12.4 | GA 1975 RES 004 | 1975 Kinshasa | Conservation of mangroves, salt habitats and related habitats |
| 12.3 | GA 1975 RES 003 | 1975 Kinshasa | Conservation of critical coastal marine habitats |
| 12.2 | GA 1975 RES 002 | 1975 Kinshasa | Marine Parks |
| 12.1 | GA 1975 RES 001 | 1975 Kinshasa | Charter for Nature |
| 11.23 | GA 1972 RES 023 | 1972 Banff | Environmental education for professionals |
| 11.22 | GA 1972 RES 022 | 1972 Banff | Environmental Law |
| 11.21 | GA 1972 RES 021 | 1972 Banff | Conservation of the cheetah |
| 11.20 | GA 1972 RES 020 | 1972 Banff | Use of non-human primates in research and teaching |
| 11.19 | GA 1972 RES 019 | 1972 Banff | Use of endangered species in research and teaching |

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| 11.18 | GA 1972 RES 018 | 1972 Banff | Agreements with industry on uses of threatened species |
| 11.17 | GA 1972 RES 017 | 1972 Banff | International trade in wildlife |
| 11.16 | GA 1972 RES 016 | 1972 Banff | Conservation of marine resources |
| 11.15 | GA 1972 RES 015 | 1972 Banff | Protection of wide-ranging species |
| 11.14 | GA 1972 RES 014 | 1972 Banff | Regional Parks in Brasil |
| 11.13 | GA 1972 RES 013 | 1972 Banff | New Hebrides Kaori Forest |
| 11.12 | GA 1972 RES 012 | 1972 Banff | Arctic International Wildlife Refuge |
| 11.11 | GA 1972 RES 011 | 1972 Banff | Marine parks and reserves |
| 11.10 | GA 1972 RES 010 | 1972 Banff | Ecological considerations in planning boundaries of parks and reserves |
| 11.9 | GA 1972 RES 009 | 1972 Banff | Oil exploration in the Mediterranean |
| 11.8 | GA 1972 RES 008 | 1972 Banff | Balanced tourism |
| 11.7 | GA 1972 RES 007 | 1972 Banff | Conservation and development of tropical rain forests |
| 11.6 | GA 1972 RES 006 | 1972 Banff | Ecological principles for economic development |
| 11.5 | GA 1972 RES 005 | 1972 Banff | FAO activities in environmental issues |
| 11.4 | GA 1972 RES 004 | 1972 Banff | Man and the Biosphere Programme |
| 11.3 | GA 1972 RES 003 | 1972 Banff | Convention on Conservation of Wetlands |
| 11.2 | GA 1972 RES 002 | 1972 Banff | Conservation of the World Heritage |
| 11.1 | GA 1972 RES 001 | 1972 Banff | Stockholm Conference |
| 10.35 | GA 1969 RES 035 | 1969 New Delhi | Hosts of the 10th General Assembly |
| 10.34 | GA 1969 RES 034 | 1969 New Delhi | Population stabilisation |

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| 10.33 | GA 1969 RES 033 | 1969 New Delhi | Bird netting |
| 10.32 | GA 1969 RES 032 | 1969 New Delhi | International co-operation in south Asia |
| 10.31 | GA 1969 RES 031 | 1969 New Delhi | Specialised wildlife departments |
| 10.30 | GA 1969 RES 030 | 1969 New Delhi | Calcutta salt lake area |
| 10.29 | GA 1969 RES 029 | 1969 New Delhi | Creative conservation |
| 10.28 | GA 1969 RES 028 | 1969 New Delhi | Oceanic islands |
| 10.27 | GA 1969 RES 027 | 1969 New Delhi | Pesticides |
| 10.26 | GA 1969 RES 026 | 1969 New Delhi | Reservoirs |
| 10.25 | GA 1969 RES 025 | 1969 New Delhi | Natural and semi-natural vegetation |
| 10.24 | GA 1969 RES 024 | 1969 New Delhi | Integrated conservation |
| 10.23 | GA 1969 RES 023 | 1969 New Delhi | Social sciences |
| 10.22 | GA 1969 RES 022 | 1969 New Delhi | International co-operation in education |
| 10.21 | GA 1969 RES 021 | 1969 New Delhi | Youth and conservation |
| 10.20 | GA 1969 RES 020 | 1969 New Delhi | School education in India |
| 10.19 | GA 1969 RES 019 | 1969 New Delhi | Pollution and education |
| 10.18 | GA 1969 RES 018 | 1969 New Delhi | Teacher training |

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| 10.17 | GA 1969 RES 017 | 1969 New Delhi | Conservation of endangered plant species in botanical and other gardens |
| 10.16 | GA 1969 RES 016 | 1969 New Delhi | Smaller felid species |
| 10.15 | GA 1969 RES 015 | 1969 New Delhi | The tiger |
| 10.14 | GA 1969 RES 014 | 1969 New Delhi | The Asiatic lion |
| 10.13 | GA 1969 RES 013 | 1969 New Delhi | Orangutans |
| 10.12 | GA 1969 RES 012 | 1969 New Delhi | Study and conservation of marine turtles in Turkey |
| 10.11 | GA 1969 RES 011 | 1969 New Delhi | Grazing in wildlife reserves and national parks |
| 10.10 | GA 1969 RES 010 | 1969 New Delhi | Amazonian animal trade |
| 10.9 | GA 1969 RES 009 | 1969 New Delhi | Population studies of wild animals |
| 10.8 | GA 1969 RES 008 | 1969 New Delhi | Volcanoes national park |
| 10.7 | GA 1969 RES 007 | 1969 New Delhi | La Vanoise national park |
| 10.6 | GA 1969 RES 006 | 1969 New Delhi | The national parks in Congo |
| 10.5 | GA 1969 RES 005 | 1969 New Delhi | Reserves in expanding urban areas |
| 10.4 | GA 1969 RES 004 | 1969 New Delhi | Periyar wildlife sanctuary |
| 10.3 | GA 1969 RES 003 | 1969 New Delhi | Zoological and botanical gardens |
| 10.2 | GA 1969 RES 002 | 1969 New Delhi | List of national parks and equivalent reserves |
| 10.1 | GA 1969 RES 001 | 1969 New Delhi | Definition of national parks |
| 9.25 | GA 1966 RES 025 | 1966 Lucerne | Resolution of thanks and appreciation |

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| 9.24 | GA 1966 RES 024 | 1966 Lucerne | Commercial exploitation of wildlife |
| 9.23 | GA 1966 RES 023 | 1966 Lucerne | Use of immobilisation techniques |
| 9.22 | GA 1966 RES 022 | 1966 Lucerne | Threatened species in Indonesia |
| 9.21 | GA 1966 RES 021 | 1966 Lucerne | Conservation in Peru |
| 9.20 | GA 1966 RES 020 | 1966 Lucerne | Anchoveta stocks in Peru |
| 9.19 | GA 1966 RES 019 | 1966 Lucerne | Whaling in the north Pacific |
| 9.18 | GA 1966 RES 018 | 1966 Lucerne | UN control of whale resources |
| 9.17 | GA 1966 RES 017 | 1966 Lucerne | The Italian National Parks |
| 9.16 | GA 1966 RES 016 | 1966 Lucerne | The Salonga National Park of Congo (Kinshasa) |
| 9.15 | GA 1966 RES 015 | 1966 Lucerne | The Kahuzi-Biega National Park of Congo |

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| 9.14 | GA 1966 RES 014 | 1966 Lucerne | The Mikeno area of Albert National Park and the chain of the Virunga volcanoes generally |
| 9.13 | GA 1966 RES 013 | 1966 Lucerne | The Grand Canyon |
| 9.12 | GA 1966 RES 012 | 1966 Lucerne | The integrity of national parks |
| 9.11 | GA 1966 RES 011 | 1966 Lucerne | Recreation |
| 9.10 | GA 1966 RES 010 | 1966 Lucerne | Iriomote Jima |
| 9.9 | GA 1966 RES 009 | 1966 Lucerne | A checklist of important uninhabited or relatively undisturbed islands |
| 9.8 | GA 1966 RES 008 | 1966 Lucerne | Threatened species in Madagascar |
| 9.7 | GA 1966 RES 007 | 1966 Lucerne | Deserts of the Middle East |
| 9.6 | GA 1966 RES 006 | 1966 Lucerne | The value of research stations to conservation |
| 9.5 | GA 1966 RES 005 | 1966 Lucerne | Misuse of toxic chemicals |
| 9.4 | GA 1966 RES 004 | 1966 Lucerne | The second European meeting on wildfowl conservation |
| 9.3 | GA 1966 RES 003 | 1966 Lucerne | Wild bird protection |
| 9.2 | GA 1966 RES 002 | 1966 Lucerne | The International Biological Programme |
| 9.1 | GA 1966 RES 001 | 1966 Lucerne | Proposed Biosphere conference in 1968 |
| 8.41 | GA 1963 RES 041 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution of thanks and appreciation to the government of Kenya |
| 8.40 | GA 1963 RES 040 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on new National Parks in Tanganyika |
| 8.39 | GA 1963 RES 039 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Sudan marine national park |
| 8.38 | GA 1963 RES 038 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Rwanda |
| 8.37 | GA 1963 RES 037 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on north and south Luangwa game reserve in northern Rhodesia |
| 8.36 | GA 1963 RES 036 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the Mt. Elgon National Park in Kenya |
| 8.35 | GA 1963 RES 035 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the Udjongkulon reserve in Indonesia |
| 8.34 | GA 1963 RES 034 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Congo (Leopoldville) |

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| 8.33 | GA 1963 RES 033 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on red colobus monkey and suni in Zanzibar |
| 8.32 | GA 1963 RES 032 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the blue whale |
| 8.31 | GA 1963 RES 031 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on birds of paradise |
| 8.30 | GA 1963 RES 030 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the conservation of the green turtle |
| 8.29 | GA 1963 RES 029 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on marine turtles |
| 8.28 | GA 1963 RES 028 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on spotted cats |
| 8.27 | GA 1963 RES 027 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on orangutan |
| 8.26 | GA 1963 RES 026 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the lowland gorilla |

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| 8.25 | GA 1963 RES 025 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on capture and transport of primates |
| 8.24 | GA 1963 RES 024 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on a world conference on the survival of plants and animals threatened with extinction |
| 8.23 | GA 1963 RES 023 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on chimpanzee reserve in Tanganyika |
| 8.22 | GA 1963 RES 022 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Mount Loma in Sierra Leone |
| 8.21 | GA 1963 RES 021 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Sabah (North Borneo) sanctuaries |

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| 8.20 | GA 1963 RES 020 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on dam in Hluhluwe river in Natal |
| 8.19 | GA 1963 RES 019 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Kenya marine national park |
| 8.18 | GA 1963 RES 018 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on National Parks in Jordan |
| 8.17 | GA 1963 RES 017 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the Gran Paradiso National Park in Italy |
| 8.16 | GA 1963 RES 016 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the Abruzzi National Park in Italy |
| 8.15 | GA 1963 RES 015 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Indonesia reserves |
| 8.14 | GA 1963 RES 014 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the Equator National Park in Ecuador |
| 8.13 | GA 1963 RES 013 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on translocation |
| 8.12 | GA 1963 RES 012 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on limitation of use of pesticides in National Parks |
| 8.11 | GA 1963 RES 011 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on savanna |
| 8.10 | GA 1963 RES 010 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on population increase |
| 8.9 | GA 1963 RES 009 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on need for ecology in development |
| 8.8 | GA 1963 RES 008 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on wildlife college for french-speaking Africa |
| 8.7 | GA 1963 RES 007 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on education |
| 8.6 | GA 1963 RES 006 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on public relations |
| 8.5 | GA 1963 RES 005 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on illegal traffic in wildlife species |
| 8.4 | GA 1963 RES 004 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on Conservation Laws |
| 8.3 | GA 1963 RES 003 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the African Charter for the Conservation and Protection of Nature |
| 8.2 | GA 1963 RES 002 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on the International Biological Programme |
| 8.1 | GA 1963 RES 001 | 1963 Nairobi | Resolution on government representation |
| 7.16 | GA 1960 RES 016 | 1960 Warsaw | Integrating nature conservation into economic and social affairs |
| 7.15 | GA 1960 RES 015 | 1960 Warsaw | Pieniny National park |
| 7.14 | GA 1960 RES 014 | 1960 Warsaw | International movement of rare animals |
| 7.13 | GA 1960 RES 013 | 1960 Warsaw | Mountain gorilla in Albert National Park |
| 7.12 | GA 1960 RES 012 | 1960 Warsaw | Protection of gorillas |
| 7.11 | GA 1960 RES 011 | 1960 Warsaw | Chemical and biological control |
| 7.1 | GA 1960 RES 010 | 1960 Warsaw | Holarctic forests |

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| 7.9 | GA 1960 RES 009 | 1960 Warsaw | Landscape planning as part of good government |
| 7.8 | GA 1960 RES 008 | 1960 Warsaw | Impact of population growth on the environment |
| 7.7 | GA 1960 RES 007 | 1960 Warsaw | Conservation and natural resource management education |
| 7.6 | GA 1960 RES 006 | 1960 Warsaw | Antarctic fauna and flora |
| 7.5 | GA 1960 RES 005 | 1960 Warsaw | Protected areas in Japan |
| 7.4 | GA 1960 RES 004 | 1960 Warsaw | Energy demands in Scandinavia |
| 7.3 | GA 1960 RES 003 | 1960 Warsaw | IUCN support for conservation in Africa |
| 7.2 | GA 1960 RES 002 | 1960 Warsaw | Conservation Education in Africa |
| 7.1 | GA 1960 RES 001 | 1960 Warsaw | Conservation in Africa |
| 6.246 | GA 1958 RES 010 | 1958 Athens | National parks and nature reserves |
| 6.9 | GA 1958 RES 009 | 1958 Athens | ICBP resolution on birds of the Mediterranean |

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| 6.8 | GA 1958 RES 008 | 1958 Athens | Rare plants and animals of the Mediterranean region |
| 6.2 | GA 1958 RES 005 | 1958 Athens | Education and conservation |
| 6.1e | GA 1958 RES 004 | 1958 Athens | Landscape management on an ecological basis |
| 6.1d | GA 1958 RES 003 | 1958 Athens | Influence of soil and water conservation on natural aquatic resources |
| 6.1c | GA 1958 RES 002 | 1958 Athens | Rates of run-off and evaporation |
| 6.1b | GA 1958 RES 001 | 1958 Athens | Effects of dams on habitat and landscape with special attention to semi-arid regions |
| 5.4 | GA 1956 RES 004 | 1956 Edinburgh | Relationship of ecology to landscape planning |
| 5.3 | GA 1956 RES 003 | 1956 Edinburgh | Rehabilitation of areas biologically devastated by human disturbance |
| 5.2 | GA 1956 RES 002 | 1956 Edinburgh | Biological effects of the recent spread of myxomatosis among rabbits |
| 5.1 | GA 1956 RES 001 | 1956 Edinburgh | Management of Nature Reserves on the basis of modern scientific knowledge |
| 4.3 | GA 1954 RES 003 | 1954 Copenhagen | Methods and means of publicity for nature protection |
| 4.2 | GA 1954 RES 002 | 1954 Copenhagen | Effects of modern insecticides on Mammals, Birds and Insects |
| 4.1 | GA 1954 RES 001 | 1954 Copenhagen | Protection of Arctic fauna committee |
| 3.109 | GA 1952 RES 011 | 1952 Caracas | Motion of thanks |

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| 3.101 | GA 1952 RES 010 | 1952 Caracas | Resolution presented by Mr. W. Vogt |
| 3.99 | GA 1952 RES 009 | 1952 Caracas | Publication of an Atlas of Nature Reserves of the World |
| 3.9 | GA 1952 RES 008 | 1952 Caracas | Establishment of an association of ""Friends of IUCN"" |
| 3.23 | GA 1952 RES 007 | 1952 Caracas | Nature Protection through land treatment |
| 3.22 | GA 1952 RES 006 | 1952 Caracas | Cooperation for Nature Protection and Conservation |
| 3.3C | GA 1952 RES 005 | 1952 Caracas | Endeavoure to raise rare animals in semicaptivity outside of their natural habitats |
| 3.3B | GA 1952 RES 004 | 1952 Caracas | Preservation of zoological or botanical species endemic in small islands, particularly in the Caribbean Sea |
| 3.3A | GA 1952 RES 003 | 1952 Caracas | Consideration of the apparent conflict between the requirements of agriculture and of conservation over the problem raised by the use of fire |
| 3.2 | GA 1952 RES 002 | 1952 Caracas | Preservation of wild fauna in semi-arid regions, with particular attention to specific examples in Central and South America |
| 3.1 | GA 1952 RES 001 | 1952 Caracas | Hydroelectricity and the Protection of Nature |
| 2.6 | GA 1950 RES 003 | 1950 Brussels | Proposals by Mr. R. Videsott |
| 2.58 | GA 1950 RES 002 | 1950 Brussels | Motion put forward by the French delegation |
| 2.45 | GA 1950 RES 001 | 1950 Brussels | Relations with the International Committee for Bird Preservation |
| 1.1 | GA 1948 RES 001 | 1948 Fontainebleau | UNESCO promoting awareness of nature protection |

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| IMPLEMENTED | DG has reported to WCC2016 as requested. The concept of biodiversity underpinning ecosystems services and being essential for food and water security is embedded in IUCN's work and policy. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | Policy adopted, and implemented. Rights-based approaches are part of core IUCN culture and business. |
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| ACTIVE | The Activty Reports suggest little else has happened. Could remain Active. The design of a Regional Programme fulfils part of the resolution, but lack of funding could keep this resoltion active until this is resolved. Unsure if (b) the possibilities for strenghtening the intitutional presence of IUCN in the Southern Cone of South America has been analysed. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | The resolution calls on the Secretariat to make three requests of the Mexican Government. These requests were made and responded to. With respect to Pedro's comment, while there is much to do to implement and enforce the framework for voluntary conservation, this is not specified in the resolution, nor is IUCN requested to monitor or report on implementation. |
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| ACTIVE | The resolution does not specify World Heritage. The first two operative paras have been implemented as the Congress passed the motion (Urging the Government of Madagascar... and Calling on providers of ODA...) but the third para calling on the DG and Commissions to undertake four actions is likely to be still active. The Task Force notes that the CoP16 to CITES adopted decision 16.152 on Ebony (*Diospyros* species) and rosewood and palisander (*Dalbergia* species) of Madagascar specifying the adoption of an action plan to facilitate the implementation of listing these species in Appendix II. Traffic reported on the state of rosewood and ebony in Madagascar, and gathered information for a NDF and made many recommendations that would assist in actioning this resolution https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Traf-146.pdf but the Task Force can find no evidence of relevant action by IUCN so it appears there is still much work to do to help safeguard Madagascar's natural heritage. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | Scalloped, great and smooth **hammerhead sharks** are **listed** on Appendix II to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ( **CITES** ). The **listing** came into effect on 14 September 2014. This meets the objective of the first part of the Resolution (calling on States to support the listing). The listing creates obligations on CITES State parties to implement management and conservation measures for these species meeting the objective of the second part of the motion. |

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| IMPLEMENTED | The resolution calls on States (parties to RFMOs, CMS and those that fish) to implement a range of actions to conserve sharks especially mako sharks. The resolution does not specify any action or policy for IUCN. The Task Force notes that Mexico in Oct 2018 announced it would be taking a proposal to CITES for listing of both species of mako sharks on Appendix II. |
| ACTIVE | The first four operative parts urges, calls, encourages and recommends actions for fishing, coastal, shark range States and parties to CITES to take a range of actions to beter conserve shark species. The Task Force considers this implemeted by virtue of the Resolution being passed by Congress. The fifth operative paragraph calls on the DG to promote and strive to achieve these actions. While the history of shark listings in CITES shows a steady rise in the number of species listed, and apparently more will be considered at the next CITES meeting in 2019, IUCN remains active in promoting more effective shark conservation, so the Task Force recommends this remain active. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | OP1 urges members and UNFCCC parties to take action on a series of REDD issues. The Task Force considers this done. OP2 requests the DG to take a series of actions in the context of the IUCN 2009-2012 Programme. The Task Force considers this either implemented or obsolete as at termination of the 2009-2012 Programme. OP3 (a) and (b) requested actions by 2009 and these would be either obsolete now or implemented. OP3 (C) requiests WCEL and ELC to develop a proposal to link CBD and UNFCCC on ecosystem-based climate mitigation (this may still be active, although probably overtaken by the focus in the Paris Agreement on NBS). OP4 is an ongoing request (of the DG and Commission Chairs to harness the knowledge and skill of IUCN and Commission members), and this is entirely consistent with existing IUCN policy and practice and the One Programme approach in both process and policy content. In summary best described as implemented |
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| IMPLEMENTED | OP1 and 2 urges IUCN members and government agencies to support indigenous land uses including wildlife, tourism, plant production, and collaborate. Implemented in the sense of no further action specified for IUCN. OP3 provides guidance for the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2009-2012. As this was time-bound and current IUCN policy and practice reflects the suggested guidance, the Task Force recommends classfying this as Implemented |
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| SUPERSEDED | OP1 calls on members to support Indigenous Peoples Territories and Conserved Areas. This suite of policy recommendations is continued by and superceded subsequent WCC resolutions. OP2 and 3 provide guidance for the implementation of the 2009-2012 IUCN Programme and as both key elements of these - of IUCN providing leadership and support, and strenghtening collaboration between CEESP and WCPA - are core business for IUCN and as these OPs are time-bound, the Task Force would consider this resolution to be Implemented. As suggested in the Secretariat notes, there are valuable elements within the suggested guidance for the implemtation of the 2009-2012 Programme and these could be picked up in an updated Motion for WCC 2020 - to draw together all relevant policy elements related to supporting indigenous-led conservation and |

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| ACTIVE | OP1 - Congress resolves to apply the UNDRIP to all of IUCN programme and operations. This could be regarded as onging and therefore Active. OP2 and 3 calls on governments and members to act consistently with UNDRIP, CBD POWPA and the Durban Accord. The Task Force would regard this as Implemented (not specific ongoing action for IUCN). OP4 calls on the DG to work closely with indigenous peoples, and OP5 asks Commission Chairs to include experts from indigenous peoples in their Commissions. OP4 and 5 are couched as guidance for the implementation of the IUCN 2009-2012 Programme and being time-bound - the Task Force recommends they are classified as Implemented. As suggested in the Secretariat notes, there are valuable elements within the suggested guidance for the implemtation of the 2009-2012 Programme and these could be picked up in an updated Motion for WCC 2020 - to draw together all relevant policy elements related to supporting indigenous-led conservation and sustainable development initiatives. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | OP1, 2 and 3 congratulates, commends, thanks and calls on various parties, in particular two state parties, to establish and manage a transboundary protected area. OP4, as guidance for the Implemetation of the 2009-2012 IUCN Programme recommends that the DG cooperate and support the parties to manage this protected area. While the objective of establishing a transboundary PA may not have been realised, it appears the IUCN acted as requested, in the context of the 2009-2012 IUCN Programme. The Task Forces does not see ongoing actions for IUCN in the absence of agreement between the major parties. The Task Force recommends classifying as Implemented (in so far as it requests action by IUCN). |
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| IMPLEMENTED | All OPs call, urges, entreats and encourages relevant parties to improve the conservation and management of sharks. No specific action for IUCN. The policy context and specific actions requested of state parties, range states, etc are entirely consistent with IUCN policy and practice, and no new policy or practice is determined for IUCN |

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| IMPLEMENTED | OP1 calls on the EU to include specific measures in the Plan of Action for Sharks. OP2 calls on Fisheries Ministers to endorse and implement these measures. No action for IUCN. Recommendation made, and therefore implemented (insofar as the actions recommended sit outside IUCN's control and no specific action or policy is adopted for IUCN) |
| IMPLEMENTED | OP1 requests the UN to urge states and RFMOs to protect leatherback turtles and hammerhead sharks. OP 2 and 3 call on coastal states and relevant entities to carry out their international obligations, adopt and implement policies and laws to protect these and other marine species. Recommendation made, and therefore implemented (insofar as the actions sit outside IUCN's control and no specific action or policy is adopted for IUCN) |
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| IMPLEMENTED | OP1 and 2 are statements, and are consistent with current IUCN policy and practice, which has a growing focus and influence on climate change mitigation and adaptation. OP3 has been implemented in a variety of ways, including Commission Specialist Groups and Taskforces on Climate change, the establishment of a Council Taskforce on Climate Change in 2012, and continued in 2016, and an increasing stream of IUCN publications and briefs on climate change (eg WCPA best practice guides, climate change and MPAs, WH, NBS, blue carbon, adaptation etc). These draw heavily on IUCN members (OP4) and OP5 calls on members to adjust their programmes and policies in the light of climate change. The Task Force recommends classification as Implemented. |

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| ACTIVE | While several OPs of the resolution are obsolete, OP1 and 2 requests the DG, Commissions and members to encourage relevant governments to develop and implement policies that protect territories and lands of indigenous people in voluntary isolation, and while this action itself may now be Obsolete, OP2 sets out three principles which could be regarded as IUCN policy - and hence still Active. |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution requests the DG as security conditions allow, to assist with planning, management planning, and capacity building in three national parks. Since 2003 this region has experienced major and ongoing conflict. The situation of biodiversity seems dire, due to human settlements, and basic human needs and survival in a war-torn country. https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/the-impact-of-war-on-wildlife-in-radom-national-park-southern-darfur-statesudan-2332-2543-1000224.pdf It does not appear that there has been much opportunity over the last 15 years for this motion to be implemented, nor sadly much prospect in the near future. The Task Force recommends classifying this as obsolete, as the conditions 'as security conditions allow' have not been met, and do not appear to be able to be met. IUCN's proposed Flagship publication on conflict, migration and biodiversity may help shine a spotlight on this region where human disaster is also a natural disaster. |
| OBSOLETE | This motion is similarly couched and aimed as WCC 2004 RES 043 and similar comments and assessment of that resolution lead to recommending this resolution be classfied as Obsolete. |
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| OBSOLETE | Obsolete as the recommendation is that Congress merely 'invites all IUCN members' to promote the conservation of the Bandula barb. There is no specific action required of IUCN. The species iscurrently listed as critically endangered on the Red List. In response to this recommendation the Ministry of Environment in Sri Lanka developed the Bandula Barb Conservation Action Plan in 2008 and implemented some of the initial actions. In 2013, IUCN initiated a project to implement the Bandula Barb Conservation Action Plan. Project outputs included: an increase in the Bandula Barb population from 500 to 1,300; a second Bandula Barb population was established within a protected area located in the Warakapola area of Kegalle District; and Hapugoda, Alpitiya and Rabbidigala community-based organisations were established and strengthened to develop sustainable mechanisms for conserving the species. So had the recommendation been a resolution for the DG to act, it would be classified as Implemented! |

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| SUPERSEDED | Superceded by 4.114 (WCC 2008 REC 114) on Shark finning. While most relevant nations have national plans of action or have banned shark finning, there remain major issues of compliance and enforcement, illegal trade and unregulated catch on the high seas. |
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| OBSOLETE | While considerable progress has been made on the subject and many of the elements of the recommendation, its operative elements are directed at a range of States and CMS and CITES parties, and not IUCN. Some of the elements of the recommendation have been ctioned by relevant parties. New factors threatening the conservation of the Saiga antelope, and an updating of the status of actions taken by relevant parties, will require a new resolution |
| IMPLEMENTED | The recommendation 'encourages' the government of Chile to declare and establish an MPA and develop and implement a management plan. In 2008 Chile declared its Pacific coastal territorial waters a whale sanctuary and in 2014 the Chilean Government established the Tic-Toc MPA to protect the blue whale and its habitat. |
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| OBSOLETE | The recommndation has three parts, directed at agencies in southern Africa, dealing with management of large terrestrial herbivores, including taking an ecological approach, research and monitoring on the need for population control, raising public and stakeholder awareness, and minimising stress and suffering in the case of population control measures. There is no specific action for IUCN, and the recommendations are entirely consistent with the current approaches generally taken for the management of large herbivores. As an example the Task Force notes the development by the African elephant range states and adoption by consensus of the African Elephant Action Plan (African elephant range states, 2010), which provides objectives, strategies, and activities for the conservation and management of Africa's elephants. Each of the recommendation's elements are addressed in the Action Plan. While the recommendation does not specifically mention elephants, the Task Force recommends that this recommendation could be reasonably regarded as |
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| OBSOLETE | Overtaken by (or implemented through) Agenda 2030 |
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| OBSOLETE | The recommendation calls on the Canadian government to continue to protect and restiore the ecological integrity of Banff by implementing the recommendations in the Banff Bow Valley Study. There is no action recommended or required by IUCN. There were over 500 recommendations in the Study Report. It appears many have been implemented (eg Hodgkins et al 2000 - https://www.wilderness.net/library/documents/science1999/Volume2/Hodgins_2-36.pdf) and the current Banff National Park continues to reflect and address key issues raised in the Study. It seems likely however that a key driver of the study, and issue of concern to many - human use and development compromising the ecological integrity of the park, remains. The Task Force recommends that this be classified as Obsolete, given the elapsed time 23 years, and the ongoing focus on this issue by park |
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| SUPERSEDED | The recommendation urges relevant African governments and NGO members of IUCN and civil society to put a high priority on the conservation and sustainable management of Africa's forests and requests the DG to continue effort and follow up the recommendations of the Conference on the Tropical Rainforest Ecosystems of Africa. The Task Force cannot find any reference on the web to this conference. The Task Force notes that the Maputo African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, adopted in 2003, became effective in 2016. The first Conference of the Parties, essential to operationalizing the Convention, is yet to be held. The 7th special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Nairobi on 17-21 September 2018, consensually called in its final declaration for the convening of Convention's first COP as "a step for its full implementation", urging member States and partners to provide support for its organization. Given the scope of the Convention, it is likely to have embraced (deliberately or not) the recommendations of the Conference on the Tropical Rainfroest Ecosystems. The Task Force recommends this Resolution be classified as Obsolete (superceded). Consideration could be given to a new resolution calling on the parties to the Maputo Convention to holding its first COP and implementing its provisions |

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| IMPLEMENTED | Given the 23 years since this resolution was passed and the work of IUCN and many others to develop, facilitate and implement debt reduction and alleviation strategies,including debt-for-nature swaps, the Task Force recommends this be regarded as Implemented. Debt is an escalating worldwide issue for virtually every nation and given its changing nature eg debt-funding of iinfrastructure, may warrant fresh consideration at a future WCC |

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| SUPERSEDED | Superceded by WCC 2004 3.055 and WCC-2012-Res-099 and more generally by the Durban Plan of Action, IUCN's input to the CBD and especially CBD POWPA which picks up the principles detailed in the resolution. |
| SUPERSEDED | Superceded by WCC 2004 3.055 and WCC-2012-Res-099 and many others and more generally by the Durban Plan of Action, IUCN's input to the CBD and especially CBD POWPA which picks up the principles detailed in the resolution. IUCN has been very active in promoting, developing and disseminaating best practice guidance on protected areas on indigenous lands, recognising rights and respecting ILC knowledge and PA governance. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | The recommendation includes two specific requests of IUCN - of WCEL and ELC to investigate support and legal mechanisms to address weak environmental standards of transnational corporations; and of the DG and Commissions to encourage corporations to adopt and comply with the highest standards, and urge professional associations to adopt relevant ethics and codes of practice. The ELC, WCEL and the IUCN Business and Biodiversity Program have been involved in a wide variety of projects relevant to this motion, including environmental certification systems and standards, working with the ISO on ESG issues, and a wide variety of trade and environment issues (checked through the ELP Year in Review reports (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2016). As further examples of implentation of this resolution, there is a WCEL Ethics Specialist Group and also IUCN has developed a set of tools and resources for assessing and improving legal aspects of natural resources governance. In 2016, the latest of these resources was published in the form of the Environmental Policy and Law Paper (EPLP) "Framework for Assessing and Improving Law for Sustainability". |
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| IMPLEMENTED | IUCN has had a close relationship with MAB and the Biosphere Reserves (BR) program for decades, contributing, for example to MAB program evaluation (1998), and BR governance and capacity building. An issue of PARKS was devoted to Biosphere Reserves (2008). The Seville Strategy has been followed by the Madrid Action Plan (2008) and the current 2015-2025 MAB strategy which aims to align the program to the SDGs. CEM has a BR Specialist Group. As such the Task Force recommends that this resolution be considered Implemented |
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| IMPLEMENTED | This motion specifically requests CEM to consider a range of issues related to the ecological impacts of human-induced fire events. It has been difficult to find what excatly CEM did post this recommendation, but it seems clear that concern and effort on addressing the impact of human-caused (and climate change-related) fires has grown significantly in the last two decades. In light of global concerns about wildfires in 1996/97, IUCN and WWF commissioned and published a major review of forest fires in 1998. The CBD Secretariat has published a major review in 2001 on this issue - " Impacts of human-caused fires on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, and their causes in tropical, temperate and boreal forest biomes" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-05.pdf). CEM's work on the Red List of Ecosystems has been driven by the accelerating rate of human-induced change in ecosystems. Altered fire regimes are one identified threat in RLE assessments (cf Keith D (2015) Austral Ecology 40, 337–346 'Assessing and managing risks to ecosystem biodiversity.') The Task Force recommends this be classified as Implemented |
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| IMPLEMENTED | The IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (IUCN ECARO) was established in 2015 in Belgrade with a view to supporting the IUCN constituency and implementing the IUCN Programme in the IUCN Statutory Region East Europe, North and Central Asia. It includes all countries in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus, the Russian Federation, and Central Asia, except for EU Member States. In the Programmatic Region of East Europe and Central Asia, 18 countries lie under the direct responsibility of the ECARO Office and the Membership network counts 33 Members in 14 of these countries. Strengthening and enlarging the membership network are the Office's strategic priorities. The Task Force recommends this resolution be considered Implemented. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | Overtaken by numerous policies, programmes, publications, workshops and initiatives - including the work of GPAP and WCPA (see especially PA Category V Protected Landscape and associated Best Practice Management Guidelines (https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/8170) , CBD POWPA and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, and the IUCN RLE. The Task Force recommends be classfied as Implemented |
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| ELAPSED | This resolution calls on the Australian government to ensure that areas proposed to be cleared of vegetation are duly assessed, areas of environmental and ecological significance are not cleared, remnant vegetation managed sustainably, degraded lands rehabilitated and a community appreciation of the value of native vegetation be developed and fostered. In the absence (as per resolution GA_19_REC_082) of ther report in the subsequent IUCN GA on the progress of resolutions, it is difficult to assess whether IUCN formally followed this up. In the 24 years since this resolution was passed, land clearing laws and practices have changed, both for the better (generally) and then sometimes for the worse. Overall Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry data reported in the context of greenhouse gas emission reporting, indicate and overall slowing of the rate of land clearing in Australia overall, although there are more recent exceptions. An analysis in 2013 by the Climate Change Authority reported "Emissions from deforestation declined by 41% between 1990 and 2000 (Figure 3) along with declining rates of land clearing, principally in response to economic conditions in the farm sector. Deforestation emissions declined further in the period 2000-2010 due to further decreases in land clearing reflecting, at least in part, regulatory changes in domestic vegetation management frameworks. By 2010, deforestation emissions had declined by 68% compared with emissions in 1990 (Figure 3)." (http://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/files/files/Target-Progress-Review/Australian%20land%20use,%20land%20use%20change%20and%20forestry%20emissions%20projections%20to%202030/Australian%20LULUCF%20emissions%20projections%20to%202030.pdf). While it can be reasonably argued that the substance of the issues in the resolution remain valid, the Task Force recommends this be classified as Elapsed, as it reflects the situation in the early 1990s which has improved substantially, not the circumstances of the 2020s. A more contemporary motion could address the contemporary issues on land clearing. |
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| ELAPSED | The resolution urges the Australian government to better protect mangrove communities, and explore alternative sites for development; and urges the Ramsar Secretariat to consult re systematic listing of mangroves. There was a Congress paper titled Follow-up of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the 19th Session of the General Assembly (CGR/1/96/4) discussed at the second session of the WCC at Montreal on 15 October 1996 but it does not appear to be available on the IUCN Library portal. A report from the National Vegetation Information System for Australia in 2017 stated that the pre1750s areal extent of managroves was estimated as 10750 km2, and the current extent was 10491 km2 - a loss of 2.4% and with 2494 km2 protected (24%) (https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/2edcda80-d9b7-49d4-9e97-36236b91e9f9/files/mvg23-nvis-mangroves.pdf) although the report (and some other sources) notes that other estimates indicate up to 17% loss of mangrove area since European colonisation. The report also states "In recent decades the conservation values and economic benefits of mangroves to fisheries have been recognised through planning strategies and habitat protection controls in most States and Territories. More recent concerns about mangrove loss have arise from climate change, high water temperatures and drought, although there are reports of the expansion of mangrove areas in some regions due to sea level rise. There are 32 coastal wetland Ramsar sites in Australia. More information at https://ozcoasts.org.au/indicators/biophysical-indicators/mangrove_areas/ A review of the status of mangroves in the Great Barrier Reef WHA in 2006 concluded that the overall condition of mangroves was relatively stable although they remain under considerable development pressure and other threats (http://elibrary.gbrmpa.gov.au/jspui/bitstream/11017/666/1/State-of-the-Reef-Report-2006-Mangroves-and-saltmarshes.pdf) Under Australian government environmental legislation passed in 1999, there have been several notable cases proposing mangrove clearing, mostly port |
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The resolution calls on nations to support the wider use of national environmental funds, urges a diversity of approaches to establish and support such funds, to support their capacity to operate cost-effectivelyand accountably, to consider innovative mechanisms to finance such funds, and requests the DG to promote the establishment of such funds. In 1998, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an important contributor to EFs worldwide, carried out an evaluation of experience with Environmental Funds. It noted that the number of funds operating grew from twenty-one in 1994 to at least forty-six in 1997. Most existing funds are in Latin America or the Caribbean. Globally, at least another eleven EFs are in the process of being established and forty-five more have been proposed. The most common source of financing for EFs has been debt-for-nature swaps. The review also noted that Grants from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies were also a major source of funding for some EFs. For example, GEF resources provided by the World Bank and increasingly by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) became one of the principal sources of endowment capital for conservation trust funds. National governments have made important financial contributions to EFs, either directly or through enactment of user fees and special taxes. Finally, international conservation NGOs and foundations have been an important source of both financial and technical assistance to EFs. Reference: Bayon et al 2000 at http://economics.iucn.org (issues-20-01) and (https://www.portalces.org/sites/default/files/migrated/docs/41.pdf) This article also lists a range of newer initiatives involving private and government funds, the emerging Clean Development Mechanism under the UNFCCC. The Task Force recommends, given subsequent motions and the work Juha lists, including IUCN organising a Global Forum on environmental funds, that this be classified as Implemented.

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| ELAPSED | The resolution asks (a) CEL to appoint a working group to examine the issue of compensating a State or authority that manages wildlife sustainably and controls export of wild species for losses from (ie "punished by") international wildlife trade restrictions, and (b) calls on donor states to support developing countries to manage wildlife sustainably. THE ELP reported in 2002 that IUCN embarked on a biodiversity and trade strategic development process. "The ELP, through the ELC and CEL, participated in this process and assisted in the development of a more strategic program of work on the nexus between biological diversity and trade, one of IUCN's priorities for the coming years. Initial areas of work identified included the promotion of synergies between the international environmental regime and the international trade regime to ensure that the goals, means of implementation and enforcement of the multilateral environmental agreements and the World Trade Organization are mutually supportive and contribute effectively to the achievement of sustainable development. The ELP, through the ELC and CEL, is a member of the Steering Group that will continue the process of program and project development." An action guide entitled "Towards a mutually supportive relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Trade Organization" was published in 2002. The EPL Annual report in 2004 reported: "An Environment and Trade Specialist Group was created within the Commission, with its members actively participating in trade and biodiversity discussions at WCC 3." So while there has ben considerable activity within WCEL on trade and environment, it does not appear too have addressed the specifics of thois resolution. The ELP 2016 Annual report noted: "ELC also engaged with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife trade monitoring program of the WWF (TRAFFIC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other partners to scope possible new legal and policy solutions to the global problem of wildlife crime." A WWF-Traffic report in 2008 on the contribution of wildlife trade |
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| IMPLEMENTED | This resolution sets out broad guidance and criteria for the function and governance of the Commissions - requesting Council to bear the critera in mind in reviewing the mandates of the Commissions in the future. The current IUCN Statutes and Regulations, the One Programme approach and current practice, such as the annual review of Commissions by Council (albeit not independent evaluations as the resolution proposes), the regula external reviews of IUCN governance, all reflect substantial elements of this resolution and the guidance it provides. Several of the specific recommendations, such as an InterCommission Standing Committee on Conservation of Biological Diversity, a Standing Committee on the Environmental Implications of Global Change and two Advisory Committees (Population and Resources, and Role of Women in NRM). Elements of these are picked up in Commission mandates (eg CEESP) and Council Taskforces (on Climate Change). The reference to the "World Conservation College" has been subsumed by the One Programme approach. The Task Force recommends that this resolution be classfied as Implemented given the bulk of it has been incorporated, if not in exactly the terms of the resolution then in spirit or implicitly into the way that IUCN, Council and the Commissions now operate |
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| ELAPSED | The resolution applauds the IMO deicison to declare a PSSA in the GBR, welcomes the Australian Government announcement to legislate compulsory pilotage (nb: implemented in 1991), calls upon the Queensland and Australian governments to prohibit coastal tanker traffic in the inner north channel of the GBR, and notes this is not a precedence for elsewhere. The first two elements are congratulatory, the third calls on state parties to 'move towards prohibiting coastal tanker traffic and developing rail as an alternative'. The North-East Shipping Management Plan (2014), which covers this region, and developed by the Australia Marine Saftey Authority includes a range of measures to protect the GBR such as mandatory ship reporting. Vessels are largely confined to dedicated shipping lanes in general use zones of the GBRMPA, and much of the region requires the compulsory pilotage of vessels over 70 m and all loaded oil tankers and chemical and natural gas carriers. This does not however implement the thrust of the resolution element to move towards rail, to displace tanker traffic.The current risk assessments and management arrangements and forecasts indicate that prohibition and rail transport replacement is not being entertained, although many risk mitigation measures are in place for shipping. The practicalities of constructing and using rail as an alternative transport option for some cargoes (a distance of over 2000km) make implementing this element of the resolution remote. The Task Force recommends it be classfied as Elapsed. |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution is a vaguely worded recommendation, directed non-specifically to 'all competent international forums' to reverse 'economic processes causing environmental degradation in Latin America', and to extend financing systems for nature conservation. The Task Force recommends that this be classified as Obsolete |
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| OBSOLETE | This resolution is generally directed to a range of government and non-government agencies and organisations to increase efforts to study land use practices that contribute to land degradation and practices that support sustainable land use; to identify and develop simple land degradation measures;to develop education and extension programmes; and all with community involvement and supportive fiscal and taxation measures. Given the resolution is a recommendation, and nearly 30 years have elapsed during which time an array of international instruments such as the CDB and UNCCD and their work programmes, collaborations and technical and scientific advice ahve been developed and promulgated, that embody the approaches set out in the resolution, the Task Force recommends this be classified as Obsolete. |
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| IMPLEMENTED | Given the time specific nature of the first part (focused on a Summit in 1988) and the elapsed time since this resolution was passed, and subsequent motions on debt and natural resource and conservation financing (eg WCC 1996 RES 059) the Task Force recommends this resolution be classified as Implemented. |
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OBSOLETE The resolution requested the President of IUCN to write to heads of state inviting those who had not signed up to the World Charter for Nature, to do so. I cannot find out if this actually happened. The Charter adopted by the UN in 1982, and had an impact in raising the profile of nature conservation and environmental protection in many countries. Its principles have been further elaborated through the Rio Conventions (and virtually all nations are parties to these), and more recently Agenda 2030. While the principles are still relevant they have been given more concret expression, and stronger emphasis on implementation through the MEAs and Agenda 2030. The Task Force recommends classifying as Obsolete.

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| OBSOLETE | Congress recommendation to heads of governments, ministers etc to acknowledge and respect traditional knowledge and practices, support their participation in development and conservation strategies and their implementation. The Task Force recommends this be classified as Obsolete, primarily on the grounds that these principles and sentiments are embodied within the CBD and Convention documents, including POWPA and the Nagoya Protocol and the ongoing work on Article 8(j). Also Obsolete as the resolution does not include any specific action for IUCN |
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| IMPLEMENTED | The resolution reaffirms IUCN's commitment to supporting policies, plans and strategies for sustainable development. Implemented through Rio Conventions and more recently Agenda 2030, and the IUCN Quadrennial Programme. |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution urges UNDP and UNEP to evaluate the environmental impact of a proposed dam at Rusumo. Given the current status of the project and its history (below) I recommend this be classfied as Obsolete. The project was modified somewhat during its planning. The **Rusumo Hydroelectric Power Station**, also known as the **Rusumo Power Station**, is a hydropower plant currently under construction,[1] with initial planned capacity installation of 80 megawatts (110,000 hp) when completed. The project will involve the construction of a dam, with run of river design. A more expensive 90 megawatts (120,000 hp) reservoir design was considered before being abandoned in favour of an 80 MW project with a smaller environmental impact and an estimated cost of US$300 million compared to US$400 million for the bigger project.[2] The World Bank announced on 6 August 2013 that it had approved loans totaling US$340 million towards the US$468.60 million needed for the project.[3] In November 2013, the African Development Bankapproved a loan of US$113 million towards completion of the project. As of February 2019, construction work on this project was estimated at 35 percent, with completion still expected in 2020. Founded in 1934 to protect animals and vegetation, Akagera national park is the largest protected wetland in Africa. It was named after the Akagera River which flows along its eastern boundary.<br><br>The park used to cover over 2,500 sq. km but in 1997, it was reduced in size by close to 50%. A lot of the land was reallocated to refugees returning to Rwanda after the civil strife of the genocide. Before 1997, many refugees returning to Rwanda had settled in the area and the conservation area was harmed by poaching and cultivation.<br><br>In 2009, Rwanda Development Boards and Africa Parks signed a joint management agreement in which the Akagera management company was |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution recommends a ban on dumping of radioactive and other wastes in ocean trenches; that ocean trenches with EEZ be declared as marine sanctuaries; and ocean trenches on the high seas be protected under international conventions. The London Convention, the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972, has been in force since 1975. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matter. Currently, 89 States are Parties to this Convention. Among its milestones is the 1993 ban on ocean disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. In 1996, the "London Protocol" was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol all dumping is prohibited, except for possibly acceptable wastes on the so-called "reverse list". The Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006.<br><br>IUCN has vigorously pursued the establishment of marine protected areas within EEZ and ABNJ, including special features such as ocean trenches, and has actively participated in urging, and now negotiating a legally binding agreement to protect biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions. Given all this progress and that the resolution is a recommendation to all nations, rather than recommending any specific action by IUCN the Task Force recommends this be classified as Obsolete, rather than implemented, as implementation is still underway. |

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| OBSOLETE | Overtaken by many subsequent IUCN resolutions, and is a significant ongoing thematic area of work for IUCN including CEESP, WCPA and WCEL, and a number of international instruments have adopted many of the resolution's elements, including UNDRIP, the CBD, especially the POWPA and Nagoya Protocol, and more broadly Agenda 2030 |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution recommends governments organise separate departments or similar to conserve wildlife and habitats. Likely to have been almost universally implemented, given the rapid growth in the 1970s on conservation and supporting insitutitional arrangements - underpinned by a range of international conventions such as the CBD, CITES and CMS and their reporting requirements. The Task Force recommends classification as Obsolete |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution urges governments to coordinate their legislation and regulations on wildlife capture, possession and trade. The resolution is focussed on the countries of the upper Amazon Basin, but is pre-CITES which renders the resolution obsolete. |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution invites the Government of Rwanda to better protect Volanoes National Park, noting threats from EC funded development of pyrethrum farms in the 1960s. From being the first national park in Africa in 1925, to being a part of a much larger transboundary group of protected areas, including the Virunga National Park, and building on the work of many including Dianne Fossey promoting mountain gorilla research and conservation, these critical habitats are much better protected as gorilla tracking has became a major income earner for Rwanda, especially after the parks were reopened in 1999 following the civil war of the 1990s. The Task Force recommends classification as Obsolete. |
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| OBSOLETE | This resolution recommends that immobilization of wildlife especailly rare species, by drugs only be undertaken by qualified personnel. Since this resolution, there has been significant progress in wildlife conservation and management including the development of safer drugs and techniques for wildlife capture, with many research articles (eg review by Proulx et al 2012 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/248706927_Humane_and_efficient_capture_and_handling_methods_for_carnivores) and major textbooks on appropriate techniques (eg Handbook of Wildlife Chemical Immobilization Keeger and Arnemo 2014 - https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jon_Arnemo/publication/278022226_Book_info_4th_ed/links/55793b3508aeacff20028ef3.pdf), many training courses at university and training institutions, regulations to ensure the relevant drugs are available to qualified personnel (although these vary greatly between countries) and codes of practice and guidelines on the ethical aspects on wildlife handling and wellbeing issued by wildlife agencies and professional societies (eg those issued by the American Society of Mammologists - http://www.mammalsociety.org/uploads/committee_files/CurrentGuidelines.pdf, and the Canadian Council on Animal Care - https://www.ccac.ca/en/standards/guidelines/ ). Examples include: the training manual for chemical and physical restraint of wild animals http://wildlifecaptureafrica.com/the-manual/chapter-by-chapter/. Noting that in 2015 the World Animal Health Organisation and CITES agreed to collaborate on animal health issues to safeguard biodiversity (https://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/oie_and_cites_agree_to_collaborate_on_animal_health_and_welfare_issues_worldwide_to_safeguard_biodiversity_and_protect_animals_04122015) The Task Force recommends classification as Obsolete |
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| OBSOLETE | The resolution calls on the Zanzibar (Tanzania) Government to protect relic habitat of the red colobus monkey and Licvingstone's antelope. At the **9th IUCN GA** the report on the 1963 resolutions noted:' the outcome of three Resolutions [including Res 33] is not known with certainty, Further efforts may have to be made to ensure that they have been effective, though in the absence of news it is to be hoped that adverse trends may at least have been halted.' In 2019 Tanzania officially created a new national park, the Magombera Nature Reserve, extending protection to numerous species of rare plants and animals, including the endangered Udzungwa red colobus monkey. The reserve, located in south-central Tanzania and spread over 26 square kilometers (10 square miles), lies sandwiched between two large protected areas: the Selous Game Reserve to the east and the Udzungwa Mountains National Park to the west. A survey by WCS showed more re colobus monkeys than previously thought (Zanzibar's endemic red colobus Piliocolobus kirkii: first systematic and total assessment of population, demography and distribution 2019 Oryx 53: 36-44<br>Davenport TRB et al )<br>https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/oryx/article/zanzibars-endemic-red-colobus-piliocolobus-kirkii-first-systematic-and-total-assessment-of-population-demography-and-distribution/F084062464F9C99208E5F7E8CB155880 This study showed that Zanzibar's protected areas are, to some extent, working. Some 69 percent of the population of Zanzibar red colobus monkeys live inside Unguja's protected area network, and monkey groups found within protected areas boasted both higher average group sizes and more females per group. The IUCN Red List has the Zanzibar red Colobus monkey as Endangered and decreasing, and the suni (Nesotragus moschatus) population as stable and the species classified as Least Concern. The Task Force recommends this resolution, which focuses on protecting relic habitat of these species, be classified as Obsolete |
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| IMPLEMENTED | This resolution specifically askes IUCN to examine the possibility of convening a symposium at which representatives of Medical Research Authorities, the World Health Organisation, the Primate Committee of IUBS and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens could confer with the Union's Survival Service Commission on measures to reduce the high mortality, waste and cruelty associated with the capture and transport of primates for medical research and vaccines. This was probably promoted by the fact that in the 1950s hundreds of thousands of wild primates were captured and used to develop the polio vaccine. At the **9th IUCN GA**, the following report was made on this resolution: "Although falling short of the status envisaged by the Assembly when it called for an international conference on problems relating to the capture and transport of primates, the first Conference on the Availability and Long-Term Supply of Primates for Medical Research, held in New York (May 1965) under the joint sponsorship of the New York Zoological Society and IUCN, constituted a very significant step in implementing this Resolution. Its scope did in fact cover a region which accounts for an estimated two-thirds of the world's exploitation of captured primates. Moreover, as indicated in the full report published in IUCN Bulletin No. 18, it also drew attention to several important aspects of the problem which had been overlooked at Nairobi. A second meeting on the subject was held in May 1966, but the results have not been received in time to be reviewed in this Report." In 2012 the Hastings Centre reported that in some countries research on primates is being phased out or much reduced. While researchers that do work on primates often use captive bred primates, each year, thousands are captured from the wild, mostly in Asia and Mauritius, and transported to other countries. For example, China sets up breeding colonies, and the infants are sold to various countries, including the United States and European countries. http://animalresearch.thehastingscenter.org/report/the-case-for-phasing- |
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| OBSOLETE | This resolution recommends to the Government of Tanganyika that the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve be accorded the security and careful conservation associated with the status of a Strict Nature Reserve, with access strictly controlled. The **9th IUCN GA** in 1966 noted: "the outcome of three Resolutions [including 023] is not known with certainty, Further efforts may have to be made to ensure that they have been effective, though in the absence of news it is to be hoped that adverse trends may at least have been halted." Tanzania established the Gombe National Park in 1968, and it become the core zone of the much larger Gombe Masito Ugalla Biosphere Reserve in 2018. High visitor fees (>US$100 per 24 hours, access only by boat and strict rules about chimpanzee viewing (see https://www.tanzaniatourism.go.tz/uploads/Chimps-Viewing-Regulations-Mahale.pdf) are broadly in the spirit of the resolution, although it is not established or managed as a strict nature reserve, given tourism is a key activity and revenue generator for Tanzania and the Gombe regional economy. The Task Force recommends this resolution be classifed as Obsolete, as there are a range of measures consistent, but not fully compliant, with the resolution, and it has been largely overtaken by events |
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| OBSOLETE | This resolution asks the Union to encourage every effort to satisfy the demand for energy in Sweden, Norway and Finland without unrestrained exploitation of their rivers and lakes, especially the Torne and Kalix river systems. The 8th GA in 1963 did not include a report on the resolutions of the 1960 GA. A 1999 report (Carlson B 1999 - 'Some facts about theTorne and Kalix River Basins' Hydrology 80 -https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:947693/FULLTEXT01.pdf0 noted that in 1979 two Swedish government organisations recommended the construction of 10-15 hydropower stations on each of the two rivers. These projects did not come to fruition- the report states 'as we know now the river environmentalists won this fight.' The Wikipedia entry for the Kalix River (Nov2018) states it is one of four northern rivers untouched by hydropower construction. The Task Force recommends this resolution be classified as Obsolete. There appeared to be a successful campaign to prevent hydropower construction on the rivers, but unclear what role IUCN played. |
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| Retirement Comment - Secretariat | Type | Keyword 1 |
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| active | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | Law |
| | Resolution | Species |
| trade species | Resolution | Trade |
| The plan to build a road was rejected (could be elapsed or implemented). Afterwards the plan to build a road was accepted. | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Whales | Resolution | Species |
| implemented. Obsolete | Resolution | Catchment |
| renewable energy | Resolution | Energy |
| indigenous PA | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| PA Network Connected | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| hunting | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| indigenous | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Latest and active Resolutions on the African Convention | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |

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| | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| indigenous | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| non regression | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Funding financing | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| | Resolution | Economics |
| | Resolution | Private sector |
| CBNRM | Resolution | Fisheries |
| Health | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| | Resolution | Private sector |
| SDGs | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Forest | Resolution | Forests |
| | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| OFFSET? | Resolution | Economics |
| | Resolution | Economics |
| climate oceans | Resolution | Climate change |
| | Resolution | Climate change |
| Whales | Resolution | Marine |
| Fisheries regional mining | Resolution | Fisheries |

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| Mining | Resolution | Protected areas |
| MPA created | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Network Connected | Resolution | Protected areas |
| MPA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | Transboundary |
| | Resolution | Protected areas |
| UNCLOS | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | Protected areas |
| cities water | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA specific water peatlands | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA specific | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA KBA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| FLR | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA CC | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Integrated PA Management fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA private | Resolution | Protected areas |
| transboundary PA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA specific | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Antarctica | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| PA fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Indigenous PA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Cities | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA specific | Resolution | Protected areas |
| | Resolution | Species |
| yellow sea | Resolution | Species |
| trade species indigenous | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| Fisheries | Resolution | Species |
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| hunting | Resolution | Species |
| hunting | Resolution | Species |
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| elephant ivory | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| trade species | Resolution | Species |
| Implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Implemented indigenous | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Active | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Active committees | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Active | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Offshore energy renewable | Recommendation | Marine |
| | Recommendation | Economics |
| | Recommendation | Private sector |
| CBNRM | Recommendation | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| | Recommendation | Economics |
| | Recommendation | Climate change |
| coral | Recommendation | Marine |
| PA specific | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental forest | Recommendation | Forests |
| Rangers | Recommendation | Protected areas |

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| mining infrastructure | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| shark | Recommendation | Species |
| | Recommendation | Species |
| | Recommendation | Species |
| Infrastructure energy | Recommendation | Species |
| Pacific climate | Recommendation | Climate change |
| According to Report on OTS agriculture pesticides | Resolution | Agriculture |
| pollution | Resolution | Pollution |
| First part implemented with entry into force of Minamata Convention. But OP 2 seems to continue onwards, even if not really within IUCN's mandate. | Resolution | Pollution |
| African convention superseded by 6.078 | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Wildlife crime superseded by 6.076 | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Concerning creation of an online platform to report on, track sustainability commitments coming out of Rio+20 Conference, I believe that this is in part realized by the UN Division for Sustainable Development itself, though honestly the level of reporting on such commitments is rather poor, and partly superseded by the adoption of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which largely take over from Rio+20 and where monitoring and reporting at the global level happens through the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Covenant on Environment and Development | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| ECOLEX | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Justice supersed by 6.077 | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| by WCC-2016-Res-074 | Resolution | Environmental Law |

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| The Resolution is yet to be implemented | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| With financial support of the Jeju Government a participatory project has been implemented to assess the feasibility of a global system for WEH. The results have been presented in a final report which provides insights in the process that has<br>been followed to develop a system that can contribute to ensuring accountability for integrating NBS in urban and regional planning and development at global level, as well as greater insight into the methods and challenges of evaluating these impacts. The project showed support from international partners as well as subnational governments from around the world, which is an important foundation for the future operationalization of the initiative and to strengthen the use of nature | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| A number of steps have been taken to implement this resolution. The proponents have organised a number of consultations and networking meetings. APBON has been established, with its hub located in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, hosted by the Chair of the IUCN Asia Regional Members' Committee, Professor Ma Keping. Currently, there are efforts underway to link with the CBD priorities of the governments across the region | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| This resolution remains active, since to the best of our knowledge the first operative paragraph requesting the development on an international commons standard has not occurred. The second operative paragraph doesn't have a metric by which it would be possible to measure whether it had occured | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| CBNRM | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Juha: part implemented, parts remain active. Note that IUCN is actively involved in Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC) which addresses the topic form the private sector angle. The issue itself is ongoing. Recommendation: keep active.<br>Funding financing. Parts seems implemented. IUCN is a Member of the leading group http://www.leadinggroup.org/rubrique173.html Missing is still the work with CBD on innovative financing options. Not sure what work has happened, is ahppening and where that stands | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Op. para 1 not done (CEESP responsibility). Op para 3 related to Aichi (ie end 2020) | Resolution | Environmental governance |

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| There is one report in the portal, noting that "Although it is difficult to assign attribution to IUCN, there are increasing governance mechanisms that reflect South-South cooperation, such as the South-South cooperation fund set up by the Chinese government to address climate change; the Green Climate Fund set up by South Korea; UNEP South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism; joint capacity-building initiatives and training programs, interregional policy dialogue, expert forums and communities of practice, sharing of best practices, and professional and operational exchanges between countries of the two regions under the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank. These are only some of the trends that show the strengthening of South-South cooperation." The report also notes IUCN's involvement with IPBES and its focus on South-South collaboration. Some of the requests are fulfilled, but there is also an on-goign aspect to this work, as maintaining efforts to improve South-South cooperation is needed. The resolution also calls for a formation of an expert group to develop "innovative modalities ... I am not aware whether such a group was everestablished---searching internet reveals no traces of it being estabslihed. In general, south-south cooperation remains an issue so the resolution as such remain relevant. It is also not superceded by more recent resolutions. Recommendation: keep active | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Partnership https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/specialist-group-sustainable-use-and-livelihoods-suli/hunting-and-sustainable-wildlife-management/collaborative-partnership | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| IPBES could also be considered immplemented | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| IPBES | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| ABS | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Indigenous | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| applies 1.32 to Spain… | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Natural disasters Ongoing through capacity development of Governments and project implementation | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Biodiversity Security | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| IIED work carried out on this - but not aware of IUCN best practice guidelines on this issue. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Policy elaborated and adopted in 2016 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |

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| Green growth | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Green growth | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Secretarait is currently developing a programme of work around this theme, targeting WCC 2020 for publication or launch | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Food agriculture | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Is limited to 2013-2016 Programme agriculture | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| This is partially being addressed through the work to develop an agriculture program of work, but aspects related to mapping the logging frontier should be considered by the forest program | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| local food cities agriculture | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Good governance Access Land | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Rights | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Rights | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Adopts IUCN Policy on human rights and asks for its implementation. Could be considered as implemented as now there is an IUCN Policy that guides all future action? | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Water | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Operative para 1. incomplete (to be done in collaboration with IUCN IPOs as part of their strategy). Operative para 2 - taskforce not created, but Secretariat regularly reported to Council through 2016. CEESP Chair role to represent IP issues in Council. IP Councillor now appointed. Operative para 2 refers to old Programme but rest still valid. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Indigenous | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Indigenous | Resolution | Human well-being/development |

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| Indigenous | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Communities | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Communities | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| energy | Resolution | Energy |
| The Resolution is still relevant and in particular the operative paragraphs targetting the "States" are still very much needed. This Resolution can be used as a foundation in developing positions with regards to unconventional gas and fossil fuels. | Resolution | Energy |
| catchment energy infrastructure | Resolution | Energy |
| renewable energy Question has this compilation been done? | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Energy (however major part calling on DG is elapsed as it was linked to past programme) | Resolution | Energy |
| PA as a tool. Superseded by 6.039 | Resolution | Climate change |
| Climate change | Resolution | Climate change |
| SS: Operational paras 3 & 5 still remain valid and useful | Resolution | Climate change |
| SS: Operational paras b, c, d, e still remain relevant and valid<br>Nature based solutions. How far advanced. Read together with 6.107 | Resolution | Climate change |
| Some action has been undertaken by CEESP to develop an understanding of the scientific importance and cultural value of the Jeju Haenyo marine ecology stewardship intangible cultural heritage. However, the second part of the operative on the development of policies and practices is still to be fully implemented.<br>**GMPP:** permanent process | Resolution | Marine |
| Noise pollution | Resolution | Marine |
| Still a number of points to be implemented, especialy at the level of Regioanl Seas Programmes | | |
| Diving sport | Resolution | Marine |
| Relevant efforts has been made by IUCN through a project P01869 which addresses 2.a. | Resolution | Marine |
| Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet<br>**GMPP:** Nothing done yet, as far as I know | Resolution | Marine |

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| MPA | Resolution | Marine |
| MPA | Resolution | Marine |
| Oceans<br>Permanent | Resolution | Marine |
| UNCLOS | Resolution | Marine |
| coastal | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| wetlands water | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| In April 2013, The Supreme Court of Panama re-established the 'Panama Bay Wetland' as a protected area, as a result of a legal action brought and led by the Panama National Committee of IUCN Members, that also prepared a Bill that was submitted to the National Congress on July 9th, 2014 (Protected Area Declaration of the Panama Bay Wetlands). Finally, the government of Panama declared Panama Bay as Protected Area by Law # 39 of 2014, as a result of the advocacy actions led by the National Committee of IUCN Members | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| AM: IUCN-Sur supported the design and implementation of a Plata Basin Regional Programme (including the presence of members and Commission). The programm was designed but due to lack of funding (and also considering insititutional changes in this sub-region) was not implemented.<br>water wetlands Plata Basin | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| **ARO:**IUCN continues to strengthen coordination for the monitoring and management of cross-boundary freshwater, coastal, estuarine and marine ecosystems in East Asia. Some of the results have included new collaborative frameworks and MOUs with institutions such as PEMSEA and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. In addition, the IUCN Asia Regional Office is now the Secretariat for the Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative, involving Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. IUCN is also facilitating coordination and collaboration among the countries of North-east Asia on the conservation of the Yellow Sea eco-region.<br>**GMPP:** Still a number of points to be implemented | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| water wetlands | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Arctic | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Antarctica | Resolution | Ecosystems |

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| Indigenous grasslands | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Forest boreal only affirms anc congratulations | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| This resolution is still active. IUCN is continuing to expore options for collaborating with the Jeju Government to provide support for the management of the Gotjawal forests.<br>BUSS: ACTIVE - ARO to consider continued engagement; Proposal would be to keep active whilst continued support to IUCN comes from South Korea and Jeju government | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| AM: IUCN-Brazil has carried out activities of restoration in different areas of Brazil, including the support of Atlantic Forest)<br>Other Comments: Forest atlantic parts elapsed as they refer to past programme<br>BUSS: ELAPSED - Resolution was for 2012-16 programme<br>AM2: only literal a it referes to the 2012-16 Programme (however if the teams decides to consider that, we would be OK with ELAPSED) | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Tropical could have superseded | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Primary forests Resolution on primary forests Hawaii | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| disasters | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| disasters | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Connectivity by 6.087 | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| RLE Criteria adopted by Council in 2014. I would say **implemented,** but one could argue that OP4 on AT5 would still stand til 2020 | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| The resolution was communicated to the Mexican Government. The Marine Ecologic Land Use Program for the Gulf of California and the Ecologic Land Use Plan for the Los Cabos Municipality are in the process of approval, according to the sponsor member-CEMDA. In 2014, The Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cabo Dorado tourism megaproject (Chinese investment of 18,000 rooms next to the Cabo Pulmo National Park) was rejected by the Mexican Environmental Authorities (SEMARNAT), as a result of the advocacy efforts of environmental organizations from Baja California, which include IUCN members (CEMDA). | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| IMPLEMENTED: The resolution was communicated to the Mexican Government. CONABIO, IUCN member in Mexico, in 2014 reported that the Mexican Government currently addresses the subject of voluntary conservation, which includes community conservation actions through the following institutions: CONANP, CONAFOR and CONABIO. According to this report, there is a legal framework, and also several institutions and programs that address the schemes of community conservation in Mexico.<br><br>Pedro: ACTIVE: This is an on-going process that depends on political will of the government and this may change from one governmnt to another. Progress have been achieved but not in all protected areas nor in all Mexican states. To me the fact that the government establish a legal framework doesn't mean much if we don't really assess what measure have been taken to enforce that legal framework. Almost on weekly basis I can see on the international news serious problems affecting indigenous communities in Mexico; thus in my opinion there is still a lot to do. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Actions are on-going and edepedent of UNESCO, not only of IUCN.<br>UNESCO PA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| yellow sea | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Demande encore des progrès, efforts et campagne d'exploration pour mieux connaître ces habitas profonds; pas intégrés aux résaux d'AMP (mème si travaux sur les EBSA et projets pilotes au Liban ou accompli dans le Golfe du Lion ou Pelagos mème si manque de gestion reelle pour Pelagos).<br>**GMPP:**almost done, but points d and f are permanent | Resolution | Protected areas |
| cities | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Had a timeline for 2013-2016 programme | Resolution | Protected areas |
| DO NOT RETIRE. All of the four operating paragraphs remain relevant. There has been significant progress in implementation but he motion relates to ongoing issues so would only be retired at the point that a new resolution would supersede it. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| World Heritage | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| The Guidelines for Ecological restoration in PAs were produced and applied in a limited number of PAs. However this is still and on-going task which is very much depending on additional resources.<br>PA restoration | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Rangers transboundary PA seems it was happening.<br>http://www.tbpa.net/page.php?ndx=26 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Implementation is on-going and it is very much linked to the implementation of the Green List standards.<br>PA Management fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| criteria under development | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Management fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Health Superseded by 6.064 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| World Parks Congress | Resolution | Protected areas |
| land use planning | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA KBA Could be implemented and rest superseded by 6.041 unless it is understood much broader as a full integration of data going beyond mere KBA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Implementation is on-going and it is very much linked to national efforts to implement Aichi targets. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA ABT Largely implemented I would say. | Resolution | Species |
| Fungi | Resolution | Species |
| tuna RFP report in 2015 =>bluefin tuna population is recovering | Resolution | Species |
| Fisheries<br>Still a number of points to be implemented | Resolution | Species |
| crab | Resolution | Species |
| birds hunting | Resolution | Species |
| Flyway 6.026 | Resolution | Species |
| Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented | Resolution | Species |
| Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet | Resolution | Species |
| elephant partially superseded by 6.011 | Resolution | Species |
| poaching crime | Resolution | Species |

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| Mammals | Resolution | Species |
| Mammals | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| Amphibian | Resolution | Species |
| Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet | Resolution | Species |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| Simon to check | Resolution | Species |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| Naming IUCN: This can be considered as implemented. I remember that instead of approving and publishing a list of translations in other than the three official languages, the DG and Communications decided to include in the IUCN Brand Book a procedure for the approval of such translations : see https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn_brand_book_staff_en.pdf . For more information, please ask Communications | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| ORMA now ORMACC | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| SUR: We consider that 2 of the 3 requests as already been implemented (but literal b- “an institutional presence” in the Southern Cone of South America” has not been implemented and is not considered to be implemented in the near future. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| The resolution is still under implementation as it relates to strengthening the One Programme approach across Asia. The programmatic strategy prepared and approved by the Asia Regional Members' Committee is currently under implementation. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Cooperation was encouraged leading in a faith journey at last congress | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Youth what happened to this council task force and strategy of OP1 and OP2?<br>Natureforall | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| Membership | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Could also be considered expired as it was about the last programme. Cities local Still there seems to be a call for IUCN to enegage with relevant actors beyond the programme and not necessarily as formally part of IUCN structure as in the Hawaii resolution.<br>See activity report from 2015: https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/45499 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Committees implemented andsuperseded 6.002 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Ethics | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| IUCN governance | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Membership | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Motions Review of Motions process pre 2016 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| cities | Recommendation | Pollution |
| pollution | Recommendation | Pollution |
| Participation | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| CBD Strategic Plan | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| Sustainable use | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Development aid | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| As recommendation was communicated to the mexican authorities. ORMACC has been working in new approaches for conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems in the region ( including FLR / ROAM) specially in Mexico | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| The Resolution refers to the PAFs (Prioritised Action Frameworks) which were at the time being developed - however, we cannot say the PAFs at the time included the suggestions of the Resolution (namely "the appropriateness of promoting programmes to support private initiatives, and initiatives carried out by companies and conservation organizations, to create ‘green jobs’"), while there is currently a process in place to update such PAFs. It is expected that the PAFs will also be updated in more occasions in the future | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |

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| AM: as recommnedation, communications were sent to the Government of Colombia on this.<br>Also partly superseded by 6.102 | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| The Resolution is still relevant and in particular the operative paragraphs targetting the "Mediterranean Coastal States" are still very much needed. This Resolution can still be used as a foundation in developing positions with regards offshore oil and gas development in the Mediterranean.<br>ADDITION BY MED: Il y a encore besoin de continuer à travailler avec les Etats sur la base du principe de précaution, d'encadrement des activités notamment en dehors des AP avec un besoin tout particulier sur les zones côtières et marines, source de développement économique futur pour certains pays: trop faible considération du facteur écologique (destructions d'habitats et nuisances sur les espèces dont mammifères marins). | Recommendation | Energy |
| AM: as recommnedation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region. | Recommendation | Energy |
| energy renewable | Recommendation | Energy |
| MPA The element on marine reserves across the global has been superseded by general resoulutions on marin protected areas e.g. Res-076 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries stakeholders | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries | Recommendation | Marine |
| disasters | Recommendation | Marine |
| Overseas territories Rec 108 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Mining Australia | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| estuary water | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| Andes | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| AM: as recommnedation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region. In addition IUCN-Sur carries out action in El Chaco through several initiatives (as El Chaco and the SRJS/PaCha Project) | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| AM: as recommnedation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region. In addition, IUCN-Brazil was active in the BioFuel RoundTable that affects pampas and campos in that Sub Region. | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| The eolic park project was cancelled thanks to IUCN Members pressure (https://www.seo.org/2013/02/21/los-parques-eolicos-marinos-requieren-una-estricta-planificacion-y-evaluacion-de-impacto-ambiental/) | Recommendation | Ecosystems |

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| oasis | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| Patagonia compare to 4.126 | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| Restoration | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| PA specific Leader of Poachers shot in 2014 http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20140414-rdc-congo-chef-rebelle-morgan-paul-sadala-mort-tue-fardc not sure if anyone was brought to justice. La of report indicating whether long-term financing mechanisms for both conservation and community support have been established<br><br>Vicky: From implementation report in 2015: The secretariat issued a letter to the chairperson of the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to draw his attention on the content of this resolution. However, we have no evidence that the letter sent through the DRC representation in Geneva did get to the recipients. Government has taken step toward strengthening the protection and security of the country protected areas, including the Okapi wildlife Reserve. http://whc.unesco.org/fr/actualites/1343/<br><br>Tim: as WH site it remains on the list of WH in Danger, so we have also had an annual WH monitoring report every year. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| The IUCN- DG sent a letter on 2013 April 1st to Mr. Luis Fueyo – National Commissioner of the CONANP (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas - Mexico) requesting support for implementation of this recommendation. The IUCN sponsor member (CEMDA) reported some actions promoted for the conservation of the biodiversity in the protected Natural Area of Huiricuta as follows: in October 2012 official notice was published to the public for the review of the study to justify the issuance of an Executive Decree to declare it as a protected natural area, with the character of biosphere reserve, the area is known as Wirikuta, proposed by the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP). The impact assessment of the Decree had also started; however, it is currently suspended because people living within the possible polygon of the proposed reserve presented a legal action that is pending of approval. In 2014, the legal process was underway and additional legal action has been added to recognize the rights of eight (8) communities of the Huichol People. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| There have been considerable activities for implementation of this Recommendation including CEM's involvement in developing a comprehensive restoration plan for the Crater. This restoration plan is currently being implemented by Jeju government with the support of CEM exports. The third part of the operative that relates to restoration of similar craters across other Northeast Asian countries is currently under implementation | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| coral MPA Were the 11 recommendations implemented? | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| This recommendation has not been implemented fully, as damaging fishing and dredging activities in Poyang Lake have continued in 2018. In addition, some of the actions related to enhancing conservation measures have not yet been implemented | Recommendation | Protected areas |

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| ARO: This recommendation is still under implementation. Actions identified in the operative related to enhancing the connectivity of the PA system in North-east Asia are still to be implemented. WCPA, along with the concerned countries, has been involved in various consultation meetings and some relevant research has been undertaken.<br>Pedro: This is an on-going technical and political process. ARO can provide aditional information as required.<br>ECARO:I haven't heard much about this initiative when it comes to Sikhote-Alin so it's very difficult to provide substantial feedback on this resolution. Though mega-connectivity remains a very topical issue in the region, and even more so given the growing threat of infrastructure development, it remains unclear if this initiative has taken off and if our members plan to continue working on it.<br>PA Network Connected. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| World Heritage | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Though the HPP construction projects which directly led to the adoption of this recommendations have been cancelled as a result of the concerted action of the NGO coalition and IUCN, the plans are not completely abandoned so we should keep it active. (2. CALLS on the Macedonian (FYR) authorities to properly implement its existing international commitments and adhere to the non-regression principle, and thus to abandon plans to develop hydro-electric power within Mavrovo National Park) | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Members and promotors of the resolution have launched an initiative in order to implement actions. The fist attempt was the submission of an international project to the EU Life+ programme which was not approved. Nevertheless, those Members are still interested in developing activities. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Mountains | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| sacred | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| shark | Recommendation | Species |

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| shark | Recommendation | Species |
| shark | Recommendation | Species |
| Fisheries regional After assessment in 2013, no moratorium decided. Various catch limits decided since last in 2018. SPRFMO regulating this fish | Recommendation | Species |
| dolphin river | Recommendation | Species |
| Gyps vulture in South Asia, ARO concluded ACTIVE as there are elements that are not implemented. | Recommendation | Species |
| Craig Stanford, Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group: this resolution is still active and should not be retired | Recommendation | Species |
| This REC is still extremely relevant with ongoing work pursuant to this Rec. ARO: This recommendation is still active. Many concerns remain about the continued operation of bear farms in Asia. | Recommendation | Species |
| Rosie Cooney's cpmment: this resolution is still entirely relevant | Recommendation | Species |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| CEC Chair, Deputy Chair and the Co-Chair of the IUCN #NatureForAll were consulted. IUCN has done significant work related to the resolution such as the Love not Loss campaign and #NatureForAll . However with the exception of paragraphs 2 (c), which is #NatureForAll, and 3, which is obsolete, work on all items of the resolution is either ongoing or still required to be initiated. Consequently the status should remain Active. | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education training | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Publications spanish Was for last programme. Not sure it was established | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |

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| Management of knowledge | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| 4th Edition created | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Military | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Continues to be highly relevant to IUCN's mission and Programme work. Generic but applicable and linked to nature-culture initiatives. - Discussion with Giulia about whether this was superceded by the Res. On Natural Capital, but we suggest to keep it active.<br>Giulia: The Resolution is still active. Despite Resolution on Natural Capital, WCC 2016 Res 058, provides on one side more specific guidance on the importance of developing approaches to value biodiversity, Res. 4.099 is more encompassing in addressing culture and worldviews than is the Natural Capital one - and so is still a useful base from which to position | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Intergenerational partnerships | Resolution | Population |
| Military | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Law | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| African Convention has entered into force | Resolution | International agreements and processes |

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| Most of it is elapsed (linked to programme 2009-2012.) What might still be standing is the request to local and regional governance to articulate biodiversity conservation policies and include them in cross sectoral policies.Without local and regional governments part of IUCNs membership and with no IUCN thematic programme for collaboration with these partners in place, it will be difficult for IUCN to ensure that subnational governments articulate specific policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and to incorporate these elements into their sectoral policies as important factors in decision making; However, since 2008, more and more initiatives have developed at global scale to strengthen the role of local and regional governments for biodoiversity conservation: e.g. TEEB for local governments, Local Action for Biodiversity, Singaore Cities and Biodiversity Index, CBD partnership for cities and subnational governments, 100 Resilient Cities, Cities Biodiversity Outlook.The long standing collaboration of IUCN with ICLEI, global network for sustainable cities, has driven most of the action in this area of work through collaboration in projects, joint awareness raising actions and the latest development to join forces in a new initiative called CitiesWithNature http://citieswithnature.org/ The IUCN Commissions, WCPA, CEC and CEM are also actively developing collaboration with cities and subnational governments through work on urban protected areas, collaboration with Salzburg Global Seminar - Parks for the Planet, NatureForAll and Healthy Parks, Healthy People and an urban component for Panorama Solutions. Another important development in follow up to the adoption of WCC 2016- resolution 029 is the establishment of the IUCN Urban Alliance in the Autumn of 2018 to develop a global platform for increased awareness of the value of nature for greener healthier and more | Resolution | Sub-national |
| Soils | Resolution | Soil |
| ECOLEX 2012 Res 130 | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Strategic Environmental Assessments | Resolution | Protected areas |
| ORMACC, with the support of the Ford Foundation, since 2012 has developed several annual projects to raise awareness about the negative impacts of mining on the environment and the indigenous peoples of Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala; resulting in the strengthening of relations of cooperation and communication between three key indigenous regional networks: the Indigenous Council of Central American (CICA), the Mesoamerican indigenous Council, the Indigenous Coordination of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean (CIMCÂ) and with other regional networks such as Oil Watch, the Latin American network against dams (REDLAR) and the Alliance against mining in Central America. Also various legal consultation instruments have been promoted based on free, prior and informed consent within the framework of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, including the development of a referential map on indigenous territories and extractives mega-projects in Central America and Southern Mexico. | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| mining IUCN setting up such councils | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |

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| mining was for programme 2009-2012 | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| Superseded by WCC 2016 Rec 102 mining infrastructure | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| The actions required have been implemented by the IUCN Secretariat, including the establishment of a Council's Private Sector Task Force and a complete revision of the Operational Guidelines which niow cover all types of engagement with a business entity. | Resolution | Private sector |
| Funding financing Was for 2008 Doha Conference | Resolution | Economics |
| AM: this Resolution is actually presented as Recommendation. IUCN-Sur has working on the protection of Protected Areas in the Andes (but it doesnt include mining within its Regional Program/WorkPlan). In several countries the conditions for mining refered to in this Recommendation have changed (for instance Ecuador actually legally accept open mining in Andean areas – so I consider that this Resolution is obsolete. | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| agrilcuture energy. Resolution part continues (development of appropriate regulatory structures, no specific activities beyond policy work on this needed anymore. | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Energy biomass biofuel | Resolution | Energy |
| Energy Several parts elapsed (on all activities by Secretariat) but the request for IUCN Members continues | Resolution | Energy |
| coral op2 elapsed. What about OP1? Thus this still need to remain active? Is the IPCC looking at marine issues now? IPPC DID LOOK. SEE RES 6.057 | Resolution | Climate change |

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| SS: I am not in a position to make a judgement on this. Relevant EU colleagues & Carole Martinez should be asked to review this<br>EURO: We consider this resolution as IMPLEMENTED although parts can be considered as ELAPSED.<br>Below we provide specific comments on each of the three clauses from the resolution to support this classification.<br>1. CALLS ON the EU and its Member States, the OR and OCT authorities and other stakeholders concerned, to provide specific responses to the Message from Reunion Island recommendations.<br>IUCN produced a report in 2014 entitled Assessment of the Message from Reunion Island which examined the progress made since the Message and identifyed the main gaps a weaknesses that remained (this report is available online). This served as a background paper for a follow-up conference in Guadaloupe in 2014. The resulting Message from Guadeloupe recalled the Message from Reunion Island and set out required actions under five strategic priorities as well as a number of cross-cutting actions. As the Message from Guadaloupe has superseeded the Message from Reunion Island we consider this part of the resolution as ELAPSED.<br>2. CALLS ON the French Presidency of the EU and the future Czech, Swedish and Spanish Presidencies to pay particular attention to the monitoring of the awareness of this message, in particular in view of the 2010 targets.<br>We consider this part of the resolution as ELAPSED as the EU presidencies referred to have now passed. In addition to the report mentioned above produced by IUCN which took stock of the implementation of the Message from Reunion Island it is relevant to note that monitoring was considered during the formulation of the Message from Guadeloupe and a specific provision was included for the establishment of a monitoring sytem for its implementation.<br>3. ENCOURAGES IUCN to develop a new phase of the European overseas | Resolution | Climate change |
| Environmental change | Resolution | Climate change |
| Human Rights Climate  rest is elapsedChange | Resolution | Climate change |
| SS: several of the operative paragraphs still remain relevant and valid<br>Actions called for through this RES are still "valid" given that they are quite generic in nature. Urging for inclusion of climate change consideration in NBSAPs and viceversa for inclusion of biodiversity, protected areas and ecosystems to be addressed and form part of strategies developed under the UNFCCC framework will continue to be important. Moreover, specific actions called for under the Programme implementation part, even if referring to the Programme 2009-2012, if not fully implemented, should still be looked at and assessed. Other Resolutions that followed in subsequent years might have addressed similar issues (e.g. WCC 2012 RES 083, WCC 2012 RES 086, WCC 2016 RES 039) but not necessarily in the same way and perhaps as "comprehensively". | Resolution | Climate change |
| Climate Change Paris Agreement | Resolution | Climate change |
| Climate Change | Resolution | Climate change |
| AM: IUCN-Sur has implemented the IAPA (Amazon Vision) Project since 2014 with FAO and WWF. | Resolution | Forests |

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| PA private A WCPA task force on private protected areas was created. + Res 6.036 --> supporting privately protected areas. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Pedro: This Res. Targeted a particular situation that was adressed. However the issue remains valid as forest fires is a recurrent issue in most regions.<br><br>fire. Most elapsed. The rest calls on international donors to support environmental rehabilitation in and around damaged protected areas forest | Resolution | Forests |
| Mountains New compliance procedures + report in 2009 for alpine convention | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Mesoamerica Mangroces Coasts | Resolution | Climate change |
| SS: some of the operational paras may have elapsed or become obsolete now. Maria should be consulted on this to check if this still remains valid and relevant | Resolution | Land |
| Islands superseded by 2012 Res 057 | Resolution | Marine |
| The governance systems in the Mediterranean region have been reinforced, mainly through a strengh collaboration between their actors: UfM, Barcelona Convention and CGPM. | Resolution | Marine |
| James: Highly relevant for today's agenda in particular concerning SDGs 6 and 15.<br>Pedro: This is an on-going issue and fresh water ecosystems are still under represented in protected areas networks. Implementation is limited due to the highly political issues associated to transboundary waters.<br>Max: IUCN participes actively as stakeholder in the forums and working groups from those 3 international organisations. | Resolution | Water |
| It is considered that has been an improvement since its adoption in the Barcelona,WCC and so it could be withdrawn mainly because the objectives of the resolutions have not deadline, and can be last forever. | Resolution | Marine |
| water | Resolution | Water |
| PA network by 2012 Res 056 and 6.087 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| This is an on-going task. Implementation dependent mostly of political will of goverbments involved | Resolution | Transboundary |

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| The European Green Belt Initiative is active and IUCN sits on the Board of the initiative | Resolution | Transboundary |
| land use | Resolution | Land |
| Conservation and poverty | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| The resolution is being effectively implemented through MFF interventions in the country. Recently, the first Marine Protected Area was declared in Astola. | Resolution | Marine |
| Rights based | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Culture | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Most implemented OP4 elapsed. OP3 could remain active SS: agree | Resolution | Climate change |
| indigenous most implemented by adoption. Rest is elapsed | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| could be considered superseded by WCC 2012 097. However then we "loose" the offical endorsement indigenous | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| indigenous was for past programme | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Indigenous PA parts are elapsed, the rest superseded. Possibly that the elapsed parts were also implemented | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Pedro: This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 oand 2016 Res 030<br>KAIA: ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work.<br>KAIA 2: elements of each have been superseded, but each have elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member IPOs. | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |

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| Pedro: This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 oand 2016 Res 030<br>KAIA: ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work.<br>KAIA 2: elements of each have been superseded, but each have elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member IPOs. | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Africa Communities indigenous | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Fisheries Superseded by 2012 Rec 170 | Resolution | Fisheries |
| MPA Several elements elaèpsed or superseded by 2012 Res 076 but other parts quite detailed e.g. Calling on states | Resolution | Marine |
| South America by 2012 rec 162 | Resolution | Species |
| AM: the IIRSA mega project has been archived at the moment (and IUCN-Sur also implemented a Project for an IIRSA Observatory when the Project was active) | Resolution | Climate change |
| ORMACC: IMPLEMENTED - This resolution was communicated to the Honduras and Nicaragua Governments. ORMACC contributed technically in the dialogues between the authorities of those countries and also made arrangements with WCPA to analyze the possibilities of supporting this resolution. However, the process could not continue due to lack of political will of both Governments to implement this resolution. Today would even be much less feasible by the current political crisis in both States of Central America.<br>Pedro: ACTIVE - as there could be changes in the political situation of the countries involved that could then allow IUCN to push for the idea of a transboundary park. I am fully aware of the political crisis in Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly n Nicaragua, but this situation may change and then IUCN could promote this resolution as its objective is as valid and needed as ever. This is still and important objective; however implementation has been limited due to lack of political will. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Proposed actions are now depending on national commitments under the CBD and the implementation of Aichi Targets.<br>PA fundamental. Possibly elapsed. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Jeju and Hawaii (DOUBLE CHECK) | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| SSC/SULi specialist group | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| sacred 2012 Rec 147 | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| cities | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental restoration. Most of it implemented --> development of guidelines. Rest superseded by Res. WCC 2012 Res 044. And even if it werent, it would be elapsed as this was about a previous programme | Resolution | Protected areas |
| according to Report to jeju | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Antarctica | Resolution | Marine |
| Arctic | Resolution | Climate change |
| The Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge is still a working document with activities still being pursued for funding like the issue of plastics in the ocean. During the change in leadership at ORO the handover may not have been effective and this needs to be rectified and strengthened - needs to be reviewed by the next WCC in 2020 | Resolution | Marine |
| UNCLOS probably superseded by 2012 Res 074 and the remaining elements obsolete as they are already covered in 3.064. Pending issue. Has UNGA adopted a Resolution that ensures actibvities with impact have prior authorization by states responsible for nationals? Check with Lydia<br><br>ELC: UNGA resolutions achieved, see http://sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-adopts-resolutions-on-oceans/ | Resolution | Marine |
| Fisheries | Resolution | Fisheries |
| AM: IUCN-Sur with its members implemented aproject focused in fishes conservation in La Plata basin beetween 2009-2010 | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| tuna Jeju Resolution 32, recalls and reinforces this resolution | Resolution | Species |
| Fisheries whales This resolution is to be considered together with fisheries and by catch resolutions | Resolution | Marine |
| sustainable use hunting | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| vaquita Res 6.017 | Resolution | Species |
| Lynx | Resolution | Species |

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| Comments from the Marine Mammal Protected Area Task Force. This resolution is still very important to the species.<br><br>Pinniped Specialists Group - Lloyd Lowry: I've consulted with Alexandros Karamanlidis, the Pinniped Specialists Group's expert on Mediterranean monk seals, regarding resolution 4.023. This is a hard evaluation to make since we have no knowledge of whether or not the World Conservation Congress or the Director General undertook the actions identified in the resolution. That said, to the best of our knowledge the resolution in not obsolete, elapsed, or superseded. If the intent of the resolution was/is the recovery of the Mediterranean monk seal that has not been achieved so it has not been fully implemented. We cannot say whether the resolution is active; although several concerned parties are working for the conservation of the species, this is done on a local level without any overall framework or overarching coordination. Perhaps the best thing is to classify it as to be determined. Will such a decision lead to any action on the part of IUCN? | Resolution | Species |
| GMPP: some permanent points | Resolution | Species |
| We would consider it ACTIVE (although we found another more recent IUCN resolution on this topic: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2016_RES_014_EN.pdf, that recalls the WCC_2008_RES_21 resolution and so we are not sure if, in this case, it would be considered SUPERSEDED because the newer one also encompasses Africa). There has been some progress towards resolving this issue, mostly in terms of monitoring the problem and raising awareness, but the issue is definitely not solved. We undertand that action has been taken mainly through LIFE projects, and according to a search on the LIFE project directory, we found 35 projects that included the keyword "poison" which should address in various degrees different aspects of this problem (we can provide an excel sheet separately; search done with starting year 2008, which was the year of the resolution). Some LIFE projects have been implemented specifically to address this issue (for example, Life+ VENENO from 2010 to 2014, total budget 1.6 million euros; LIFE09 NAT/ES/000533 from 2010 to 2015, total budget ~5 million euros; LIFE13 NAT/IT/000311 from 2014 to 2019, total budget 2.4 million euros) while others include some measures targeted at dealing with this problem (for example, LIFE13 NAT/PT/001300 - Conservation of the Spanish Imperial Eagle in Portugal). Particularly the Spanish projects contributed to the establishment of informal, although somewhat weak, European Networks of Stockbreeders, Municipalities and Hunters Against the Illegal Poisoning (more here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&rep=file&fil=LIFE09_NAT_ES_000533_LAYMAN.pdf). There are a couple of platforms in Iberia called Programa Antídoto (the Spanish one was created in 1997 and the Portuguese one in 2004) that correspond to national programs responsible for collecting data on illegal poisoning events. Some of these data have been analysed by the scientific community (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jwmg.424 | Resolution | Species |
| RLE | Resolution | Ecosystems |

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| Still ACTIVE, the World Species Congress has not been organised yet. It is still under discussion under SSC. | Resolution | Species |
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| looks like it has been superseded by Rec 020 from Jeju, but would need to be checked word for word. | Resolution | Species |
| DG Report in jeju claimed this was implemented. If not, elapsed. | Resolution | Species |
| Species | Resolution | Species |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| Sustainable use Part of it is elapsed, the other part invites | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| Data Still relevant | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Could also be considered active. Reminder to National Committees | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Resolutions | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| This can be considered implemented. Since Council's approval of a new Transparency Policy in 2016, all Council agendas, decisions, documents and minutes are posted on the public website, which goes much further beyond the rtequest of Res 4.009. Council reports to Congress in writing about its performance in the past term. The report is presented during the Members' Assembly and followed by discussion to allow Members to give feedback. Election candidates are encouraged to address this point during the presentation of their candidacy during the Members' Assembly. in 2012 and 2016, at its first meeting immediately following the close of Congress, the Council invited the outgoing Council members to join and hand over their advice to the next Council. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Hawaii | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Implemented by decision 21 of the 2012 Congress to amend the Statutes as requested by 4.007. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Naming IUCN | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Gender | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| . Superseded by Jeju 11 Brazil Office exists . Additional presence in Southern Cone not created, but possibly been explored. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Committees implemented andsuperseded 6.002 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Programme elapsed or implemented through one programme approach on which all programmes are now based | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| One Programme One Programme now formally part of IUCN's way of working | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| Superseded by WCC 2016 Rec 102 mining | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| Energy renewable | Recommendation | Energy |
| Jonathan: ACTIVE - This work on climate change, land degradation, and deforestation is being addressed at the moment, although it covers multiple themes and therefore the work is fragmented<br>BUSS: SUPERSEDED - New climate change resolutions including responses to Paris agreement such as WCC 2016 Res 056; WCC 2016 Res 046; WCC 2016 Rec 107 | Recommendation | Forests |
| As recommendation, was communicated to Mexico and Nicaragua Governments. Both have developed different conservation projects for these lakes ecosystems. | Recommendation | Water |
| Actions still in process: Spain is working in different management plans to improve the condition of the River Ebro. The IUCN is not participating in these projects<br>• Plan Hidrológico del Ebro 2015-2021 (The plan aims to achieve the appropriate state and protection of the hydraulic system and water, the satisfaction of water demands, balance and harmonization of regional and sectoral development, increasing the availability of the resource, protecting its quality, economizing its use and rationalizing its uses in harmony with the environment and other natural resources -> http://www.chebro.es/contenido.visualizar.do?idContenido=34057&idMenu=4281)<br>• Plan de Gestión Integral de los Sedimentos de la cuenca del Ebro (According to various scientific studies carried out in the lower section of the Ebro river and its estuary, there is a progressive regression and permanent subsidence of the Ebro Delta. The retention of sediments by numerous dams in the Ebro river basin is an established fact recognised by the Spanish State that puts at risk the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the Floods Directive and the Habitats and Birds Directives. The WFD sets out a programme of measures that should be included in the river basin management plans and which could be used to correct changes caused by dams and reservoirs. -> http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2018-000720+0+DOC+XML+V0//ES)<br>• Proyecto Ebro 2030: (http://www.europapress.es/aragon/noticia-lamban-desea-convertir-ebro-corredor-verde-mas-importante-espana-diez-anos-despues-expo-2008-20180614215751.html) | Recommendation | Water |
| Iberian Peninsula 2012 Rec 149 | Recommendation | Species |
| The Resolution refers to the Natura 2000 network designation (which can be considered more or less completed, except for the marine area), but also to action related with financing and connectivity, which is far from being adequate / complete, and is an ongoing discussion in the EU. The new Action Plan for Nature, People and teh Economy of the EC aims to support this action (implementation of the EU Nature Directives), but it cannot be considered finalised, and in any case the focus on implementation will still be crucial after 2020 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| coast | Recommendation | Marine |

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| cities | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| This Resolution it is superseded by 2012 Res 094 oand 2016 Res 030 | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| AM: as recommnedation, communications were sent to the Government of Chile on this (and better Environmental studies were carried out) | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| Peatland superseded by call for moratorum and work desribed in 6.043 | Recommendation | Water |
| CAN BE RETIRED. Regarding the operating paragraph. Australia has subsequently acted on the request (which was in itself restating the request of the WH Committee) and brought forward additions to the Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area, which were approved following IUCN advice to the WH Committee. See: http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/7290 for the decisions on this site since the 32nd WH Committee (34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd Sessions).<br>PEDRO: IMPLEMENTED - The Australian goverbment has addressed this Resolution in the context of the WH Convention. Tim's final assessment is | Recommendation | Forests |
| PA categories fundamental Makes a delcaration and thereby becomes implemented by adoption. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| World Heritage Ningaloo reef became a WH site in 2011 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Med | Recommendation | Marine |
| PA Management fundamental BIG QUESTION. IF ONLY ONE OP and THIS ONE IS ENCOURAGES… also expiry after 8 years? | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Rangers | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Antarctica | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries | Recommendation | Marine |
| **GMPP:** The issue of IUU is not solved yet but the REC, as it is drafted has been implemented | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries RFMOs Mostly elapsed, OP still possibly valid is OP2<br>Whale | Recommendation | Marine |
| Shark | Recommendation | Marine |
| Shark | Recommendation | Marine |

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| Shark Plan adopted in 2009. | Recommendation | Marine |
| Turtle shark | Recommendation | Marine |
| Comments from the Crane Specialist Group: Most pof the elements of the recommendation are still active and ongoing. | Recommendation | Trade |
| Funding financing | Recommendation | Economics |
| Data | Recommendation | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| SUR: Clauses 1 to 3 qualify as "implemented by adoption"; 4 asks Members to support the initiative; and 5 is a recommendation for donor funding (Clausule 5 has not being implemented but could be considered also as implemented)<br>MED: Signature of a collaboration agreement during the 2016 Congress, between the Spanish National Committee and the Regional Committees from Centro and South America. A meeting is being organised to jointly coordinate and prepare the participation at the 2020 Congress.<br>Membership: One Programme. | Recommendation | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| looks like it has been superseded by Rec 141 from Jeju, but would need to be checked word for word. | Resolution | Species |
| Sturgeon Specialist Group concluded that this resolution is still active.<br>ECARO: Vast majority of sturgeons are listed as Critically Endangered (CR) and the threats referred to in the resolution are growing so we should keep this resolution active. NOTE: Cambridge RL Unit consulted | Resolution | Species |
| Whale. WGWAP in place and going on. Still several points to implement | Resolution | Marine |
| Trade water | Resolution | Water |
| ELC: This Resolution is still relevant and can be used as a foundation to numerous other Resolutions and Recommendations (unless there is a more recent Resolution on the same subject). | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Precautionary principle. Compare with dams and energy. PROBABLY ACTIVE AND BUILDING OUR FOUNDATION FOR MANY SUBSEQUENT POLICIES. | | |
| Still entirely and extremely relevant! Has not been implemented well but should be. These remain major piece of interntional guidance on SU and continue to be elaborated/discussed in CBD. | Resolution | Sustainable use |

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| Still ACTIVE as some elements have not been implemented. | Resolution | Species |
| Soils superseded by 4.093 and guideline sfor national policy adopted | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| barcelona report forest | Resolution | Forests |
| barcelona report | Resolution | Marine |
| Nuclear energy. Rusia built floating nuclear power pant. (that part is hence obsolete) but the call for ratification of London Convention continues on as there are currently on 87 Parties. HOWEVER BARCELONA REPORT SAYS IMPLEMENTED | Resolution | Marine |
| noise pollution | Resolution | Marine |
| Fisheries stakeholders | Resolution | Fisheries |
| GMPP: Fisheries HIGH Seas. Still several points to implement | Resolution | Marine |
| approach to conservation | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| UNCLOS CALLS ON DG OVERACHING RESOLUTIONS FOR UNCLOS work | Resolution | Marine |
| cities likely superseded by 6.029. | Resolution | Cities |
| Millenium ecosystem assessment POSSIBLY THE LAST THING TURNED INTO RED LIST OF ECOSYSTEMS | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Private sector included in workplans of bbp and fully implemented barcelona report | Resolution | Private sector |
| Private sector included in workplans of bbp and fully implemented barcelona report | Resolution | Private sector |
| Energy superceded and elapsed. Much was for a previous programme. Also new decision at Hawaii Congress against Energy in IUCN programme | Resolution | Energy |
| Conflict | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Vicky: partly SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 084, partly IMPLEMENTED -one can argue that the EbA programme fulfils the role of the working group + a number of guidelines by GPAP, SSC, EbA, etc.<br>SS: probably best to keep ACTIVE as unclear if OPs 3 and 4 were implemented, and if OP5 can be said to be completed | Resolution | Climate change |

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| AM: IUCN has not promoted directly actions for voluntary isolation in El Chaco (but was promoting actions for conservation of PAs in Amazonia - in this context). Conditions at the moment are different for these Groups so this Resolution could be considered as obsolete).<br>KAIA: ACTIVE - Still needed to reference IUCN position IP living in voluntary isolation. Would default to SUR on any further opinions.<br>AM: we are agree with the comment of Kaia that "Still needed to reference IUCN position IP living in voluntary isolation" but in the context of this Resolution seems to be obsolete as we consider that several changes have | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| indigenous PA | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| The Resolution is still active. Given the regular reoccurance of the issue (every two year there is an Olympic bidding cycle), the resolution is still relevant. | Resolution | Infrastructure |
| water Ramsar report Barcelona | Resolution | Water |
| Coordination et renforcement des collaborations entre Etats de la Med effectifs avec des reseaux d'ONG actifs et soutient aux CAR/ASP. Augmentation du % de couverture d'AP (objectif d'Aichi) mais toujours un besoin de renforcement des capacites et de gestions | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA water Partially implemented. Rest is superseded by 4.063 and 4.065https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/wcpa/what-we-do/freshwater | Resolution | Water |
| The objective of this Resolution is still valid but it is considered under national commitments towards the implementation of CBD's Aichi Targets. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Mostly implemented and superseded by 4.049 | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| PA fundamental. Revision carried out and made public in 2008 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| The objective of this Resolution are still valid but it is considered under national commitments towards the implementation of CBD's Aichi Targets. PA fundamental The decision to actively support CBD Programme of Work may continue on. Rest it elapsed. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Military: the region has political and military conflicts in the north , west and the south. This is causing instability in the region and this should be highlited in the big environment conferences like CBD. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| IUCN Asia is supporting hydro-diplomacy initiatives aimed at enhancing trust between civil society and research institutions in both India and Bangladesh. The BRIDGE Ganges - Brahmaputra - Meghna initiative is one of the newer initiatives addressing the implementation of this resolution. However, this resolution is still active as there has been no GBM Commission established similar to that for the Mekong. | Resolution | Water |

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| In response to this Resolution and as follow up to the WW2BW Partnership Initiative for the Wider Caribbean Basin, IUCN-US had initiated an interdisciplinary, Washington-based network consisting of both government and non-government participants interested in environmental issues and sustainable development in Haiti. IUCN-US is providing technical support to the Haiti NGO member on a continuing basis. Haiti's Environment Minister (Yves-Andre Wainright) visited the Meso-America Office of IUCN and expressed interest in becoming an IUCN member. In 2005, according to the request of Haiti Minister, IUCN ORMA was held a technical Mission to Haiti to identify further work in specific areas. At the moment IUCN is not working in Haiti. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Military | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Military | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| water river | Resolution | Water |
| Mountains Many parts implemented pending OP1 c | Resolution | Transboundary |
| Mountains book produced and klaunched barcelona report | Resolution | Marine |
| Mountains Parts on Programme are elapsed. The general call for conservation of biological diversity in mountains could continue onwards | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Arctic Parts are implemented parts are superseded by 2012 Res 067 | Resolution | Law |
| Antarctica probably superseded by 4.118 | Resolution | Marine |
| The ecological status of the Aral Sea remains to be of the greatest ecological tragedies and biodiversity losses in the recent history. According to an RLE assessment the Aral Sea was categorised as Collapsed, the only ecosystem with such status on RLE. | Resolution | Water |

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| Since its creation, the Mediterranean Cooperation Center has enormously improved its influence role and activities in the Mediterranean region. The 2 programmes that the Center is implementing (Mediterranean and North Africa) are now consolidated. This improvement has been succesfully reached thanks to the great collaboration among IUCN Mediterranean Members, both Governmental and non Govermnetal. Besides this, more than 70 MoU have been signed since its creation in order to facilitate and consolidate the activities of the Center in the region.<br>For this reason, we consider that the resolution could be withdrawn. | Resolution | Marine |
| Islands ORMACC exists now | Resolution | Protected areas |
| IUCN no longer functions in this way and we have contracts with all our translators now | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| CSU: There seems to have been a celebration on international volunteer day and volunteering is possible in IUCN ECARO. Some work initiated see BCN report.<br>Some elements have been implemented: the Union Portal has enhanced access to information and communication with Commission members; the establishment of CSU provides a unit to take ownership of interactions with volunteer networks and to streamline administration of Commission membership, data management and communications.<br>Status remains active as CSU will bring this Reso to the attention of the Commission Chairs to open a discussion of how specific actions can be taken forward. | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education capacity building youth | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Capacity buidlgin | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| 2014 + MDGs + before 4th WCC. Superceded by 4.015. Also draft policy on Education for Sustainable Development was developed (see policy review 2009) | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education learning superseded by 4.104 | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| 2005-2014 and 2005-2008 | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| report barcelona | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| could be also considered active as there are not millions in funding yet… | Resolution | Environmental Law |

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| Probably active | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Use covenant as guidance for negotiations etc. still valid | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Ethics 2012 Res 004 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| ELC: The UN Environment has been working on this, see http://web.unep.org/divisions/delc/our-work/env-governance-conventions/meas-support-and-cooperation | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| VERY INTERESTING, SHOULD FIND OUT IF THIS HAS HAPPENED | | |
| Even though references 2005-2008 programme, still useful to guide IUCN positon and work around mobile peoples | Resolution | Transboundary |
| Food agriculture | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Poverty | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Poverty | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Poverty agriculture | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| | Resolution | Species |
| ELC is aware of ongoing discussions about the Nature Resources Governance Framework.<br><br>Kaia: Relevant to NRGF work. Policy statement not adopted (to our knowledge) but principles of good governance are included in the NRGF.<br><br>Lots of work happening in IUCN (secretariat and commissions) on good governance related aspects. Still it needs to be seen, whether the IUCN policy statement on good governance was adopted? Could probably be seen as still active, while much has been done, it asks for continuous support by some commissions for specific governance related work | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Health | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Health | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Gender OP2 Probably part of revised council gender policy - to be reassessed. Rest would be elapsed. | Resolution | Gender |

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| GMO agriculture Partially elapsed. The other two elements not sure this has happened. | Resolution | Agriculture |
| GMO agriculture | Resolution | Agriculture |
| water could supersede some previous ones | Resolution | Water |
| Overseas territories 2012 Rec 167 | Resolution | Species |
| Superseded by WCC 2016 Res 078. | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| This came back up in Barcelona (Res 008), Jeju and then latest Resolution in Hawaii. Working Group established now. | Resolution | Sub-national |
| Council superseded by 4.009 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| REC 3.118 Tibetan antelope.<br>Preamble outdated (lot happened since 2004). A lot of good conservation work happened. Population has increased, RL status changed to Near Threatened (from Endangered) in 2017. Still heavily conservation dependent.<br>Recommendation 1: Still needed, and see also Resolution at CITES DoP17. ACTIVE<br>Recommendation 2: India has done a lot of good work. But still needed. ACTIVE<br>Recommendation 3: A lot of good work done, but still needed. ACTIVE<br>ARO: The Government of India has continued to maintain the ban on the hunting of the Tibetan antelope under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Earlier this year, it rejected suggestions to breed Tibetan antelope, emphasising the ban. However, the third part of the operative of this recommendation still needs to be fully implemented. | Recommendation | Trade |
| Species could be implemented only invite and more than 8 years ago | Recommendation | Species |

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| shark could be superseded by 4.114. Specific aspect is on national plans of action. In 2012 only 3 out of 26 shark fishing nations did not have one. Possibly have one now. http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/en/ | Recommendation | Species |
| Species: This needs to be concluded by ARO<br>ARO: The Government of India has approved a programme for integrated conservation of the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard; however, this programme still needs to be implemented as adequate funds have not been allocated. There also need to be actions developed for collaboration on conservation of the Great Indian Bustard between India and Pakistan, including conservation of its habitat | Recommendation | Species |
| Recommendation builds upon WCC 2000 REC 072 (2.272) 2000 Amman<br>It is superseded by WCC 2008 RES 22 (still this resolution has important information as to the reasons why the calls were made and it was much more specific to the Okinawa area) | Recommendation | Species |
| REC 3.113 Saiga antelope.<br>The preamble is now very outdated (a lot has lappened since 2004).<br>A lot of progress has been made since the 2004 resolution. The population increased due to improved protection, BUT there have been two major outbreaks of disease causing mass mortality and this factor was not considered at the time. I expect it will ned a new resolution to include diease a a major threat (i.e. we cannot rewrite an old resolution).<br><br>Recommendation 1: Implemented partly, but still needed (species is heavily conservation dependent) ACTIVE<br>Recommendation 2: IMPLEMENTED<br>Recommendation 3: All states signed the MoU. IMPLEMENTED<br>Recommendation 4: Some progress, recommendation still valid and needed. ACTIVE<br>Recommendation 5: Implemented and see also later CITES CoPs. SUPERSEDED (later CoPs)<br>Recommendation 6: Good porgress on IT but recommendation still valid and action still needed. ACTIVE<br>Recommendation 7: Range state governments havve supported saiga conservation. No GEF project that I know of. Continued support essential. TBD | Recommendation | Species |
| MPA regional ONLY ENCOURAGE… OVER 8 YEARS OLD, but no other request. So I would say not active anymore… | Recommendation | Marine |
| Infrastructure Still no road built. As recommendation, was communicated to the Colombia and Panama Governments. It is financially expensive and massive environmental concerns. If the activities have taken place, this could be considered as implemented and therefore not requiring any action anymore. Both Governments have only considered a possible project of electric interconnection of 500kms, without roads, which was suspended in 2013 by lack of financing. There is no clarity at the moment if in the future such road can be constructed. | Recommendation | Infrastructure |

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| This recommendation called upon Mekong States to: acknowledge threats to water resources; enhance dialogue and cooperation to promote ecosystem based approaches; address issues of sustainable use of water; and establish a network of freshwater protected areas. IUCN, as well as other organisations such as the Mekong River Commission, are supporting the governments of the Mekong countries to better understand the threats to water resources, apply the BRIDGE hydrodiplomacy approach, and analyse trade-offs between energy, water and food. In addition, IUCN - through the newly-established Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative - is working with the governments in the region to improve the management of designated Ramsar sites and wetlands overall.<br>water mekong consider together with 1.98<br>James: Highly relevant to today's agenda and importantly builds upon previous resolutions demonstrating IUCN to stay up to date and relevant to the current status | Recommendation | Water |
| There have been numerous efforts to establish transboundary protected areas with the support of organisations such as GIZ, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. One of these is Hin Nam No-Phong Nha Kebang between Lao PDR and Vietnam, which is being considered as a potential transboundary natural World Heritage site. IUCN is also involved through MFF and other initiatives to explore establishment of transboundary protected areas in Southeast Asia.<br>Pedro: This an on-going task. The objectives of this Recommendation remains valid but its implementation very much depend on political will. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Coral 2012 Rec 154 | Recommendation | Marine |
| ECARO: Though the Danube Delta ecosystem keeps being under threat for various reasons this recommendation refers to specific events at the time of its submission which are not valid any longer. NOTE: EURO informed (Romania falls under the Brussels Office).<br>protection of rangers. Linked to 2.37. Specific for Danube case | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| As recommendation, was communicated to the Governments of Mesoamerica. The Plan Puebla Panama does not exist anymore. | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| Although the whole area was not declared as World Heritage site, two areas received a form of protection: ZEPA Liébana (http://rednatura2000cantabria.ihcantabria.com/ESPACIOS/7_TERRRESTRES/FORMULARIOS%20OFICIALES%20TERRESTRES/ES1300001_Liebana.pdf) y LIC Montaña Oriental (http://www.redeuroparc.org/lic-monta%C3%B1a-oriental) | Recommendation | Species |
| The PAs System in the DR have been substantially consolidated since 2004 supported by a number of GEF projects. ORMACC abd GPAP have provided technical support.<br>PA specific Seems implemented to me. Many more designated recent, BUT I AM NOT SURE ABOUT THEIR NATIONAL SYSTEM | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Biosphere reserves PA Chaco in Paraguay turned into a reserve, but no transboundary yet it seems. Not sure about the indigenous aspect. However given it is already established that part could be obsolete now.<br>Superseded by 2012 Rec 163 indigenous | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| ecosystems regional | Recommendation | Ecosystems |

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| Forest boreal | Recommendation | Forests |
| Coral | Recommendation | Species |
| **ELC:**Fisheries HIGH Seas PARTS ELAPSED MAY BE SUPERSEDED BY NEW IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT?<br>**GMPP:** still several points to implement | Recommendation | Marine |
| UNCLOS. **ELC:** COULD BE OVERARCHING Recommendation. Not sure it is needed with Res 3.064<br>**GMPP:** Still valid until a new implementing agreement is adopted. Somehow redundant with 3.064 and it would need a detailed analysis to make sure that one can be declared obsolete | Recommendation | Marine |
| AM: the Fluvial Littoral Wetland Corridor Initiative mentioned in the Recommendation is not active (so the Resolution is obsolete) | Recommendation | Water |
| World Heritage | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| CAN BE RETIRED. There has been extensive action on large multi-state WH nominations. The Gran Ruta Inca was successfully nominated and inscribed as a (cultural) World Heritage Site. A major study by Birdlife was undertaken regarding strategies in the Great Rift Valley, where there are a number of individual listed WHS. As the operation of the Convention has evolved, it has been found that there are some notable drawbacks regarding large multi-state serial sites, and thus the recommendation is also not now in step with current Convention policy (nor IUCN's technical position on WH). Thus the resolution served its purpose, but is not longer useful as an active contribution to the WH COnvention. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Species africa: This needs the opinion of ESARO PACO. From what we see it is inactive and should be concluded as TBD | Recommendation | Species |
| sustainable use hunting | Recommendation | Sustainable use |

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| Rosie Cooney's comment: Still entirely relevant - remains a live debate. Arguably superseded though by Res from Jeju - would need to look at them side by side.<br><br>Comment from Pinniped Specialists Group: It is hard for the Pinniped Specialists Group to evaluate the implementation of this resolution (REC 3.092 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Seals) because we don't have knowledge of what all the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have and have not done. So, the best we can do is agree with the opinion of SULi that the resolution should remain active. | Recommendation | Sustainable use |
| IUCN governance no further action needed | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| The resolution has been implemented | Recommendation | Invasive species |
| trapping hunting | Recommendation | Species |
| Pollution So far ban amendment has 93 parties. Basel Convention however has 186 | Recommendation | Transboundary |
| catchment energy could be superseded by WCC 2012 Res 089 | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| Energy ti ve dibe vy 2005 and in follow-up to another non iucn conference | Recommendation | Energy |
| The first operative clause calls for IUCN to endorce the conservation commons; which it has (https://www.iucn.org/content/conservation-commons). However, the conservation commons are no longer an operational body; therefore, the second operative clause urging participation in the conservation commons is now obsolete | Recommendation | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Paris Agreement | Recommendation | Climate change |
| SDGs adopted + superseded by 6.026. Might continue on somewhat in its spirit however. The element of capacity building depends if it should still be active. The question is, when is capacity sufficiently built? | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Giulia: The Recommendation refers to Reports and Guidelines from early 2000 and have been revised since. It could also be considered SUPERSEDED as a more recent IUCN's Recommendation reflects a new IUCN position with regards to the recommended "no go" policy (see WCC-2016-Rec-102)<br><br>Max: Mining Report from BCN shows that DG informed the World Bank | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Good governance | Recommendation | Environmental governance |

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| resolution builds upon recommendation WCC 1996 RES 085 (1.85) 1996 Montreal (Natasha says superseded but doesn't give a reason)<br>**Meditereanean Plant SG:**<br>I think that this resolution is somewhere between obsolete and tbd. Obsolete as Planta Europea is no more active, the European Plants SG doesn't exist any more and the new IUCN KBA standard replace the Important Plant Areas concept. Tbd as there is an increasing number of european plant taxa in a threat category in the IUCN global and/or european Red List (especially in south european countries – european doesn't mean only EU !!) and because it is very difficult to get support on plant conservation.<br>So, I would consider it as TBD, but I don't really understand the difference between TBD and ACTIVE !<br>**EURO:** There was an European Strategy for Plant Conservation developed by the Planta Europa Network and the Council of Europe in 2001 that ran until 2007, and another one from 2008-2014: https://ichn.iec.cat/ECCF/Documents%20europeus/29-gdos-2010_plant_conservation-48s.PDF). We could not find any other after 2014 (only the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which is not specifically European). EAZA also has a Plant Conservation Strategy (https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/Strategies/0489-Plant-Conservation-Strategy.pdf). Philippe Bardin (MNHN, France) from Planta Europa was contacted, adn we asked him whether Important Plant Areas (IPAs) have been identified in all European countries, or more generally what was the progress towards achieving this resolution. Philippe replied saying that his impression was that most of the EU countries are not involved in IPA because of the Natura 2000 network already existing, and if he remembered correctly, there are some countries that have developed both (Italy). However, he did point us to this paper (https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs10531-017-1336- | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Invasive species |
| Fisheries birds | Resolution | Marine |
| Fisheries by catch turtle | Resolution | Marine |
| Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented<br>Juha comment: This resolution directly addresses SSC and WCPA--thus better assessed by those more familiar with the groups. Also, there are no reports on this resolution, although it was passed already in 2000. Seems that CITES and TRAFFIC and our involvement with them addresses much of this resolution, but it is probably an ongoing effort required to continue. | Resolution | Trade |
| trade superceded by 3.076 | Resolution | Trade |
| Species: Possibly still active, need a new updated resolution in the next Congress. | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |

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| The Western Black Rhino is Extinct | Resolution | Species |
| Soils EPLP No 45 written. | Resolution | Soil |
| More recent Resolutions have been issued on this matter among which: WCC 2012 Res 089 and by WCC 2000 Res 058 | Resolution | Energy |
| Mining | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| Land use policies | Resolution | Land |
| Ecosystem assessment | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Antarctica probably superseded by 3.036 | Resolution | Marine |
| AM: IUCN-Sur has working on the protection of Protected Areas (and the promotion of IUCN Guideliness) in that sub-region (so it is considered as obsolete)<br>AM: several processes and guidelines mentioned in the Resolution are out of date (so that's why it was indicated as obsolete) | Resolution | Forests |
| Can we say this is finished as claimed in the bangkok report? | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Can we say this is finished as claimed in the bangkok report? | Resolution | Water |
| The RESWCC3.025-2004 Bangkok, cover the same issue and policy of this resolution, at the IUCN global programme level. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Until 3rd WCC | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| GFCCP and ECARO have had work plans that have included Russia and Boreal forests. | Resolution | Forests |
| MED: IUCN has not developed an international classification of rivers. Some countries have created protection figures for rivers (for example, Spain has created the "Reservas Naturales Fluviales": https://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agua/temas/delimitacion-y-restauracion-del-dominio-publico-hidraulico/Catalogo-Nacional-de-Reservas-Hidrologicas/Default.aspx)<br>EURO: We cannot consider that the action foreseen has been carried out ("URGES relevant European States to conserve the last of the European wild rivers", among others). We coudl say that the opinion of Boris Erg (ECARO) is very important in this case.<br>ECARO: Still valid for most of the cited rivers in South-East Europe, East | Resolution | Water |
| PA specific https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/wcpa/what-we-do/transboundary-conservation | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Can we say this is finished as claimed in the bangkok report? Mountain | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| IUCN ECARO actively works on developing a strong programme component in Central Asia. | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| James: SUPERSEDED -Superseded by 3.11 which rolls many of the isuses into a set of simpler recommendations to all states on the Mekong region, incorpating the issues raised in 1.98 and 2.43<br><br>ARO: In terms of Mekong related Resolutions, 1.98 and 2.43, we are perfectly fine with retaining James's status updates. We do agree with his assessment and comments | Resolution | Water |
| | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| Ombudsman<br>https://aarhusclearinghouse.unece.org/resources/international-ombudsman-centre-for-environment-and-development-omced | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Military | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Actions to be presented by 2002 | Resolution | Forests |
| One Programme Charter | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Interaction Membership<br>??? Can we say this is finished as claimed in the bangkok report? | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Environmental Defenders<br>Poverty superseded by 4.058 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Forest | Resolution | Forests |
| finance funding | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| trade | Resolution | Trade |
| Secretariat is currently adressing this by developing a program of work (or similar) on agriculture. The resolution should be implemented by WCC2020 | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Precedence clause. Superseded by 3.007 and/or 3.008 agriculture | Resolution | Agriculture |
| indigenous military | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Policy statement remains active | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok | Resolution | Gender |
| Focused on Durban World Parks Congress | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Focused on one specific year. Could also be implemented. In any case it is elapsed. | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| GSPC adopted and project on plants conservation e.g. Plants for People | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Environmental Law |

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| CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Background Doc Bangkok Arctic Implemented also see https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2002-004.pdf | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok | Resolution | Marine |
| marine | Resolution | Marine |
| cONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok catchment energy hydropower | Resolution | Energy |
| UNCCD (could be superseded by 4.134) The Global Initative on Desertification oseems to be Global Dryland Initative (it is taking place Secretariat/Commissions). LDN strategies could be considered to respond to OP2. | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok Energy Climate | Resolution | Climate change |
| This Resolution was reported completed (implemented) in 2008. See BCN report | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Was to have been reported back on by October 2001 conservation programme could be superseded by any Resolution including 4.002 on the one programme approach. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Status remains active as this is something IUCN should be doing perpetually and should be reported at the end of every quadrennium. The establishment of the Commission Support Unit provides an operational unit to to streamline administration of Commission membership, data management and communications and to coordinate reporting processes | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| despite having a new name, this still applies in my opinion. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Cooperation Parliaments | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Standing agenda item | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Builds foundation for all our interactions with MEAs | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| This motion can be deleted as the Oceania Regional Office is now up and running as an active part of the IUCN Secretariat | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Council was supposed to put forward proposal to next WCC on inclusion of Arabic as an official language | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Major progress made towards developing a global thematic programme (Global Drylands Initiative) - not strictly a thematic program, but I think the resolution is essentially fulfilled | Resolution | Land |
| Programme or probably implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| as identified in documentation for Bangkok | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Military: it is still the same military conflict. | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Martens Clause possibly superseded by 4.100 | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Draft Covenant prepared and Earth Charter analysed (Check Bangkok Earth Charter) | Recommendation | Environmental Law |
| disasters drought flood | Recommendation | Disasters |
| Climate Change Paris Agreement | Recommendation | Climate change |
| Bangkok report | Recommendation | Forests |
| Indigenous peoples CBNRM | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Marine pollution | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| 1995 Amendments are ratified and in force. All protocols in force except the amendments to the one on dumping. Pollution | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| MPA regional Many established between 2005 and 2017. I would say implemented, and the rest is superced by general guidance on MPAs | Recommendation | Marine |
| AM: conditions have cahnged for a Ecological Corridor but sub-regional initiatives (such as the Jaguar Corridor or Amazon Corridor) has been promoted.<br>ORMACC: The object of this recommendation has not been a priority for the countries in the Americas region. The Central American Integration System (SICA) adopted a regional approach and implemented the project known as: The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, among others. Diverse efforts have been made by the Latin American Network of Technical cooperation in Natural Parks, Protected Areas, Wild Fauna and Flora (Redparques) and other regional networks and institutions. IUCN and IUCN WCPA supported the Latin American Congress on Protected Areas 2007. | Recommendation | Forests |
| Bangkok report | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Recommendation updated by Resolution WCC 2004 RES 041 (3.041) 2004 Bangkok water | Recommendation | Water |
| IUCN-Sur prepared also in 2009 a “La Cuenca basin Regional Program” in coordination with Governments, International Organizations and IUCN-Members (Institutional and Commissions) in that Sub-Region, so the Recommendation could be considered also as Implemented. In addition, we consider that this Resolution has been superseded by Resolutions WCC 2012 Res 070 (Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative) and WCC 2008 RES 029 (Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Río de la Plata Basin) – this one already implemented. | Recommendation | Water |
| Military | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Bangkok report | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |

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| IUCN's Recommendation reflects a new IUCN position with regards to the recommended "no go" policy (see WCC-2016-Rec-102) | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| As recommendation, was communicated to the Mesoamerica Governments. During 2000-2001, with the support of the IUCN Netherlands Committee, ORMACC in coordination with the IUCN Mesoamerican Regional Committee of Members implemented a regional project of capacities building on the recommendations topics, which included national diagnoses, case studies, national dialogues and the production of a technical publication on the subject, which was spread in the region through the IUCN National Committees of members. | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Similar to 1.108 but it does not have the indegnous peoples character beringia | Recommendation | Species |
| | Recommendation | Invasive species |
| GMPP:Fisheries Although many other REC are addressing the same points, 2.78 is valid as permanent framework REC<br>Fisheries ACTIVE or could be superseded by 3.066 3.099 4.030, 2012 Rec 169 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Marine Turtle SG concluded that this resolution can be retired | Recommendation | Species |
| Marine Turtle SG concluded that this resolution can be retired | Recommendation | Species |
| Seabird | Recommendation | Species |
| Not sure if any such process was elaborated with CITES | Recommendation | Species |
| Although its population continues to increase, and there are now perhaps more than 250 mature individuals, its habitat continues to decline in quality, justifying its retention as Endangered. | Recommendation | Species |
| Recommendation updated at WCC 2004 REC 114 (3.114) 2004 Bangkok | Recommendation | Species |
| dolphins by 2012 Rec 142 | Recommendation | Species |
| trade speciesigorous protection has allowed the population to increase recently, possibly to double the size it was in the mid-1990s. (RedList) on CITES Appendix I | Recommendation | Species |
| Tiger | Recommendation | Species |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Resolution further developed by recommendation WCC 2004 RES 036 (3.036) 2004 Bangkok Antarctica Also has been ratified by Japan and Russia | Recommendation | Marine |
| Beringian | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Beringia parts are superseded by 2.8 but this Recommendation still holds elements on indiegnoush peoples and their involvement which is not in others | Recommendation | Marine |

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| Caribou Population at all time high. http://www.gov.yk.ca/news/18-002.html There is a management board in place. US Canada agreement exists. Not sure however if the breeding grounds have been fully protected in national law. At the same time apparently US congress was looking into opening parts of the breeding grounds for oil drilling http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/11/drilling-arctic-refuge-could-put-north-america-s-largest-caribou-herd-risk. So this would mean no "eternal" protection in law | Recommendation | Species |
| Arctic. other REC have been adopted later on the Arctic making this one redundant (to be checked precisely) | Recommendation | Marine |
| Coral Rec 3.108 and 2012 Rec 154 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Superceded 19.87. But not sure if this problem is still going on. It seems that only Koongarra is still outside. Even Koongarra included http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/kakadu in 2011 | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| The work for Cape York to be declared a WHS is still work in progress at the political level both in Queensland and in the Australian Federal Government and it would be prudent to keep the motion alive until it is either declared a WHS or that the Australian Government formally declares it as not being a WHS<br><br>Australia World Heritage By 2015 Cape York not yet nominated for World Heritage listing. https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/world-heritage-areas/cape-york-project-faq.html#what_areas_of_cape_york BUT IT SEEMS THAT PROGRESS WAS MADE ON THE AGREEMENT, WHAT IS THE ACTUAL TOPIC OF THE RESOLUTIONS. SO IT COULD POSSIBLY BE CONSIDERED IMPLEMENTED | Recommendation | Land |
| The motion calls on the Australian Government to implement its work program in recognition of various processes that the Australian Government is quite capable of undertaking. The motion should be removed as it has been implemented through various Government initiatives | Recommendation | Forests |
| Much progress made. Only Tuvalu and Nauru still not signatories. | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Mining in the Fly River catchment is managed under the laws of Papua New Guinea and assisted by various studies on mining in the subject area so this motion can be considered to have been completed and needs to be removed. | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |

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| Vicky: The issue of forest conservation in Oceania was included in the IUCN Programme 1997-2000 (even when there was not an Oceania Regional Office). Also, IUCN has signed various MoU with SPREP, has been part of the Pacific Islands Rountable for Nature Conservation, and been involved in the drafting and implementation of the Action Strategies for the Conservation of Nature in the Pacific Region. Finally the Resolution is partly elapsed as it requests a progress report no later than 12 months after the Congress (1997).<br><br>ORO: The motion needs to be retired as IUCN as a secretariat does not have the resources to deal with the issues in the motion and unless resources can be identified in future then this types of motions need better scrutiny in future before it becomes an approved recommendation or motion.<br><br>Amman report: The IUCN Programme has not had the resources (either human or financial) to pursue this resolution in any depth. It is unlikely that the Union can apply its limited resources to address this resolution in the foreseeable future. The resolution needs to be discussed with the Regional Committee to better understand the opportunities and constraints for IUCN | Resolution | Forests |
| James: Superseded by 2.43 with issues picked up in 2.43 that overlay those raised in 1.98. The Mekong Basin and its overall mgmt has also moved on from 1996 and so the more relevant Resolutions need to be focused on.<br>ARO: In terms of Mekong related Resolutions, 1.98 and 2.43, we are perfectly fine with retaining James's status updates. We do agree with his assessment and comments. | Recommendation | Water |
| World Heritage Listed now as World Heritage Site. IUCN mission had gone there for the assessment as desribed. NO INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS but IUCN World Heritage Outlook classifies as significant concern with mining continuing to be a high threat. BUT THROUGH WHO IUCN CONTINUES TO MONITOR THE STATUS OF THIS RESOLUTION ANYWAYS…? | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Pedro: Proposed actions have been implemented by the Parks Canada.<br>Frank: ACTIVE - Continued commercial development in Banff and Jasper National Parks means that the substance of the Recommendation has not been implemented | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA specific Consultations were held with many IUCN Members. New protected areas plan set up, not included all the terrirtories that were indicated by this resolution however. Still, given there was a transparent process with the full involvement of IUCN, this should be considered implemented. nPlus 2002 North Conservation Reserve. + http://www.friendsoftemagami.org/forest-conservation/ | Recommendation | Forests |
| Designated as biosphere reserve in 2000. Nomination included indigenous peoples. | Recommendation | Forests |

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| This programme is now a reality and received lots of support (Amman report) | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| New law approved for the Galapagos in 1999. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Forests IUCN Members assisted Surinam government. Big protected area was designated . It is now a WH site too (Amman report) National Forest Policy requires sustainable use. | Recommendation | Forests |
| This recommendation was communicated to El Salvador Government. This government adopted a conservation plan for this area. The original proposal of this motion does not exist anymore. | Recommendation | Forests |
| Funicular was built | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| see 19.92 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA network Spain uses IUCN Category system in propsoed national law (Amman report) | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| EURO: Although it is obsolete in some sense (eg references to old EU legislative acts), the calls are still much valid (eg "to integrate environmental objectives into European agricultural policy", which is still at this point a call from environmental organisations). Therefore, our suggestion is to keep it active in terms of its objectives, noting that the references are old. | Recommendation | Agriculture |
| definitely implemented part on CAP. Not sure about the points on trade agreements. Certainly much has happened since (with 2030 Agenda) to link | | |
| Recommendation updated by Resolution WCC 2000 RES 068 (2.68) 2000 Amman | Recommendation | Species |
| Mining Report Amman | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Even though the intent of this Recommendation is in large extent being achieved with many policy instruments, conservation mechanisms and targeted financial mechanisms exist and being applied, the sustainability of such mechanisms still need to be demonstrated and secured. | Recommendation | Forests |

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| Juha: I believe this resolution is superced by WCC-2012-Res-122.<br>Giulia: Since this Resolution, IUCN has issued many more Resolutions and Recommendations dealing with private sector finance (operative paragraphs 1 and 3) - such as WCC-2012-Res-122-EN Promotion of Innovative Financial Mechanisms (IFM) for biodiversity – World Conservation Congress (IUCN), and promoting engagement with private sector (operative paragraph 2) | Resolution | Private sector |
| Private sector Private Sector Task Force established by Council. Exchange with private sector standard procedure in IUCN's work now through BBP | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| UN | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| This addresses the implementation of commitments made at Earth Summit (beyond Conventions) | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| This recommendation has been implemented as all the concerned countries have now ratified the ASEAN agreement on the conservation of nature and natural resources | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Marine pollution Also new convention on Ballast water created entered into force on 8 September 2017 http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Control-and-Management-of-Ships'-Ballast-Water-and-Sediments-(BWM).aspx ONLY PENDING THING, THERE ARE STILL ABOUT 50 States who have not ratified MARPOL. Question wetherh this should stay active for that alone? | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Fisheries. Permanent | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Superseded by 3.058 still calling for negotation no draft convention... Draft convention never adopted nor received enough diplomatic support. http://www.un.org/zh/events/environmentconflictday/pdfs/int_law.pdf (p.20) Ottawa convention entered into force. Much work happening to get ride of mines.<br>Problematic as this could be outdated as no one cares about this Draft anymore… how long must a draft lie around with out use before it becomes redundant???? | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| could be argued many ways… implemente, superseded by 2.18 or active desertification… JD: Some aspects of this recommendation are quite open-ended, but all aspects have been imlpemented to some extent | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| calling for Kyoto. BUT also lays out that IUCN believes in transfer of environmentally sound technologies etc. HAWAII PARIS | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| ON UNFCCC. IS Pretty much implemented, but might be the basis for all our CC work. It also containts the affirmation of CC being a major threat to bd --> can we consider this as general policy for which no resolution is needed anymore? | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| UNFCCC. SUPERSEDED BY PARIS? | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| CALLS UPON all IUCN members to take the following specific steps over the triennium 1997–1999 | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| trade | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |

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| DG recommended other countries to develop such a charter (amman report) | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| World Heritage Could be **superseded** by WCC 2012 Res 046 | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| Draft Covenant prepared | Recommendation | Environmental Law |
| Highly relevant and active Resolution that needs more attention under the SDG agenda given the chalenges of water pollution | Recommendation | Pollution |
| pollution Stockholm convention adopted in 2001 and in effect 2004. IUCN Secretariat carried out work (Amman Report) | Recommendation | Pollution |
| Meeting was held in 1999 IFOAM, IUCN, WWF, 1999. International Meeting on the Relationship Between Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and Organic Agriculture.<br>(Meeting also referred to in 2.32)<br>https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/7643 agriculture | Resolution | Pollution |
| FOREST: Many resolutions supporting illegal trade - WCC 2016 Res 025 (role of IP groups), and other local trade issues. Promoting improved responsbility for global biodiversity in WCC-2012-Res-121-EN<br>Max: trade probably implemented or elapsed. Seems it is about one specific document.<br>Vicky: OBSOLETE - article in 2003 published on Estimating the extent of illegal trade of tropical forest products (by ITTO) + IPF became UNFF and the UNCDS became the HLPF | Recommendation | Trade |
| trade | Recommendation | Trade |
| Juha: some of the resolution is addressed by the development of GEF and other trusts, including some 50 existing national level trust funds (http://www.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/solutions/environmental-trust-funds.html. On the hand, the issue itself is very much active and high on the agenda, including various efforts to develop blended finance mechanisms. In some ways, one could argue that the WCC-2012-Res-122 addresses the same issue in a modern way. So one might consider this resolution superceded by WCC-2012-Res-122. | Recommendation | Economics |
| Largely implemented but ongoing efforts remain relevant.<br><br>Elements calling on IUCN DG and Commissions are largely implemented according to Amman report. Urge to bilateral creditor countries and International Financial institutions might continue onwards. | Recommendation | Economics |

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| As noted in WCC-2016-Res-058-EN (NAtural Capital), "IUCN is involved in natural capital initiatives including: (i) the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework and Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA), a process for countries to track natural assets, the services provided and the relationship to national economies...". So the resolution is being actively addressed. The UN SEEA is not finalized yet -- IUCN is involved in making progress towards the completition of the framework, so the work continues. I would suggest keeping this resolution in the books as an active one.<br>Accounting Economics according to Amman report parts are implemented | Recommendation | Economics |
| Indigenous superseded by 4.047 | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| AM: several initiaitves on this has been implemented by IUCN-Sur (including gender, indigenous people, mountains) in the Andes<br>KAIA: TBD | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| KAIA: still applies to IUCN position on IP<br>FOREST: SUPERSEDED - Multiple IP Resolutions passed since 1996 including 10 in Hawaii, and also IPO status now established | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| ORMACC: SUPERSEDED - A similar and related Resolutions was adopted afterwards and covers the same issue but adds additional components, especially, in Barcelona, Jeju and Hawaii WCC´s. And also the subject of this recommendation does not exist anymore (The IUCN Initiative for Indigenous People and Conservation-1996).<br>Kaia: DEFAULT TO ORMACC but would suggest majority of operative para to still be broadly relevant | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| No policy yet developed (op para 1), still relevant to IUCN positition and mandate on IP issues but outcomes of work on Res 080 should be considered in the future as well. GPAP should also be consulted. | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| to our knowledge no policy drafted | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| GIULIA: This Resolution is still active as it has not been implemented as for now IUCN has not issued a "clear policy on the use of non-renewable natural resources which includes criteria for the conservation of natural resources and respect for<br>the rights of the world's indigenous peoples". This Policy would still be relevant today and the principles listed in the Resolution (a to g) as well.<br>KAIA: Still applicable in regard to IUCN position on IP rights especially around NR extraction and related infrastructure. - had some discussion with Giulia and agreed. | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Indigenous peoples There now is the Nagoya Protocol. IUCN was involved in its negotiation. | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Indigenous peoples There is now an IPO Membership Category | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |

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| Res 1.48 refers to Agenda 21 and the CSD process which has since been replaced by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (WCC-2016-Res-062-EN The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development) | Recommendation | Sustainable use |
| In amman report it is mentioned that this was to be carried out between 2001 and 2004. Has it happened? Corporation business transnational | Recommendation | Transboundary |
| ACTIVE - calls on members to ensure integrity of the concept of sustainable development - integrated. Could also be considered IMPLEMENTED given the SDGs exists todav- | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| COMPARE TO WCC3.75 | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Access land SETS POLICY CLEARLY. Superseded ? If not a ctive | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| Good governance Aarhus Convention created. Maintains our policy for public participation. | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| conservation programme superseded by 1.42 | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| Mostly elapsed (as it was for a specific timeline) but there are the calls for ratification of MEAs that continues on . Law has been integrated into elements of IUCN Programme | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Fisheries. Permanent | Recommendation | Sustainable use |
| The Sustainable Use Initiative was mainstreamed and no longer exists as a discrete IUCN Programme | Resolution | Sustainable use |
| The objectives of this Recommendation are now considered under national commitments to implement the CBD's Aichi Targets. GPAP and WCPA actively promote and support this process.<br>PA network DG requests were carried out. Seemes that the only thing continuing is IUCN members to further the development of ecological networks | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| MPA superseded by 4.045 | Recommendation | Protected areas |

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| NOT SURE (TIM). This resolution is old, quite general, and parts of it are sure to be obsolete and/or elapsed. At the same time IUCN remains engaged in Biosphere Reserves (CEM has only just set up a specialist group) and a general backing for IUCN engagement seems to remain relevant. Advice from Pedro, and I suggest also CEM, but I would suggest to retain, but surely it will be good to look to an updated resolution that would supersede this.<br>Pedro: IMPLEMENTED - Key objectives of this Rec were considered in the UNESCO's Strategy for BRs adopted in Seville (1996) and governments are | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| There are a number of Res. and Rec. that are active (many of those above) and that cover the same objectives. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental Was preparation for Congress in 1997 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA private water superseded 6.036 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Ecotourism | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Fisheries regional new treaty adopted in 1999 it includes a commitment to restor and protect salmon habitat (amman report) | Recommendation | Species |
| rabbit continues to be listed as endangered on Red List<br>A number of conservation efforts were implemented following the adoption of this recommendation. On Amami-Oshima Island, the Amami Wildlife Conservation Center of the Ministry of the Environment was established in 1999. The Ministry of Environment restarted a mongoose eradication program in 2005 and designated the Amami rabbit as endangered in 2004. The status of the Amami rabbit continues to be monitored. The Government of Japan has enhanced conservation efforts by establishing a new national park, Amami Gunto Natonal Park in 2017 which covers an area of 421.81 sqkm, which replaces the Amami Gunto Quasi-National Park primarily for the conservation of endangered species | Recommendation | Species |
| trade species sturgeon Added to Appendix II in 1997 but other elements might or migh not have been implemented.<br>Sturgeon Specialist Group concluded that this resolution is still active | Recommendation | Species |
| CMS is planning to repeal parts of their Resolution on this agreement in October 2017. The consideration of the draft agreement is considered as completed. CMS has a rule that in case there has not been any lear expression of interest/or offer to lead an instrument after two intersessional periods then the instrument will no longer be considered under development. This would mean that this Agreement is not going forward and we could thus consider this resolution partially as implemented / elapsed. BUT then we don't have any **asiatic** houbara bustard specific resolution anymore. (in any case this would still be | Recommendation | Species |
| by 2.61 Amman | Recommendation | Species |
| dugong Action Plan created by IUCN. DG sent letters (implemented). The call to all states with dugong populations to conserve superceded by other resolutions including 4.022 | Recommendation | Species |
| Guidelines for use of the IUCN developed, peer reviewed annd avaible for dowload on IUCN Red List website | Resolution | Species |

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| Input from CEM: The first paragraph has two parts:<br>• to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events, and<br>• to identify and consider the implications of human-induced changes to natural fire regimes for the biodiversity and ecological integrity of such ecosystem.<br><br>To my knowledge neither has been addressed. It may be possible to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events in those countries where such data are available. Most likely these would be in more developed countries, which could bias any conclusions related to biodiversity conservation. It would take time and would require a consultant who could document the historic fire regime on the landscapes to provide a baseline against which more recent human-induced wildfires might be compared.<br><br>Even if the Commission were to undertake the exercise, I am not sure it would necessarily lead to a better understanding of the affect wildfires have on the state of biodiversity. There are many other factors at play in the survivorship of species, and how one could discriminate wildfire from all other factors would be virtually impossible.<br><br>In short, the mandate as extended to CEM, would require considerable effort, for questionable returns.<br><br>Regarding the second operant paragraph, I am pretty sure that there is a strong incentive for all governments to be cautious when using planned fire to reduce fuel loads irrespective of the risk to biodiversity. It definitely is the case in the western states in the US. But those same governments | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| • to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events, and | Recommendation | Forests |
| • to identify and consider the implications of human-induced changes to natural fire regimes for the biodiversity and ecological integrity of such ecosystem. | Recommendation | Forests |
| | Recommendation | Forests |
| To my knowledge neither has been addressed. It may be possible to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events in those countries where such data are available. Most likely these would be in more developed countries, which could bias any conclusions related to biodiversity conservation. It would take time and would require a consultant who could document the historic fire regime on the landscapes to provide a baseline against which more recent human-induced wildfires might be | Resolution | Forests |
| | Resolution | Forests |
| Even if the Commission were to undertake the exercise, I am not sure it would necessarily lead to a better understanding of the affect wildfires have on the state of biodiversity. There are many other factors at play in the survivorship of species, and how one could discriminate wildfire from all other factors would be virtually impossible. | Recommendation | Marine |

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| | Recommendation | Marine |
| In short, the mandate as extended to CEM, would require considerable effort, for questionable returns. | Resolution | Marine |
| | Resolution | Marine |
| Regarding the second operant paragraph, I am pretty sure that there is a strong incentive for all governments to be cautious when using planned fire to reduce fuel loads irrespective of the risk to biodiversity. It definitely is the case in the western states in the US. But those same governments would also state without reservation, that there first priority is to ensure the safety of the firefighters; the second is to protect private dwellings and associated structures. Biodiversity per se is not a priority for firefighters when engaged in containing a forest fire. | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Implemented Amman report. Regional committees of commissions exist. Remaining elements elapsed. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Malaga office created. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Amman report shows how the action is taking place. Parts are elapsed other initiatives no longer exist | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Offices exist in report from Amman clear description of increased budget being made available | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Arctic Observer Status sought in 1999 (received interim status) Draft Arctic Strategy developed and consulted in 1999. WCPA appointed arctic coordinator ALSO CHECK 19.97 Council approved IUCN Artcic Strategy in 2002 https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/Rep-2002-004.pdf | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Difficult to say now whether this was implemented OR is this is just elapsed now | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Gender Policy adopted as per report from Amman Congress. Currently being revised. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Some aspects of this are still valid, but in some senses the entire resolution has been superseded by subsequent programmatic developments in the SSC. | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| Commissions as per report from Amman congress | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| active or implemented/elapsed. Close reading says this is for the next WCC… **VICKY SOLVED** | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Governance general | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| IUCN did not engage with Myanmar at the time this resolution was adopted because of its adherence to the UN Resolution on Myanmar. Subsequently, with the improvement in the political situation, IUCN gradually established a presence in Myanmar, staring from the early 2010s. The Government of Myanmar is now a State Member of IUCN | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Andes superseded by 2012 Rec-164 | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| But needs some serious updating | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Discussion paper prepared https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-037.pdf Forest | Resolution | Forests |
| Designation of areas to be protected during war. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| PA fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Fully implemented through a series of global and regional assessments done by IUCN, UNEP-WCMC and other IUCN members (CI, TNC, WCS). | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Regional Conservation Fora | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Essentially still applicable, though IUCN has advanced significantly since this was adopted - possibly superseded with elements included in newer Resolutions but keeping ACTIVE as basic mandate for support for CBNRM | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Indigenous Peoples CBNRM Elapsed Superseded by many others including 6.088 | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| World Conservation Strategy doesn't exist anymore. Could also just be elapsed or even implemented | Resolution | Human well-being/development |

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| Contains manadate to advocate for Sustainable Development at international policy processes (however it is mentioned only for the triennium at the time). Given the time limit, I believe this has implemented. IUCN continues to advocate for these type of policies in line with subsequent resolutions and recommendations adopted on sustainable development | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Antonio: to be considered by Euro office<br>EURO: These were the plans for IUCN in Europe 25 years ago but there are some considerations that are fully valid still, such as: "REQUESTS in particular all members of IUCN to support IUCN activities in central and eastern Europe through additional non-project-related financial contributions so that this Programme can enhance its advisory role". This has certainly not been implemented and a lot of work is still needed in Europe given the high pressures on biodiversity.<br>EECARO: I find most of the requests in this resolution obsolete, e.g. the European Nature Conservation Year 1995, launch of the Action Plan for Protected Areas in Europe in 1994, etc. As far as the ECA regional is concerned, the only valid clause is 5 (a): to pursue further and fuller cooperation between IUCN members in eastern and central Europe and those in western Europe. However, given that most of this resolution speaks to Europe I will follow Luc's advice on this resolution. NOTE: EURO | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| The intent of this Resolution has been achieved, though it is not difficult to determine whether all actions carried out. The Ramsar Convention is large deployed and the work of IUCN Secretariat can be brougth forward in support of this assessment. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Now Covered by ORMACC | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| SUR: this Resoultion has two requests; the first order has 3 sections:<br>section a) has to do with institutional presence that can be indicated as implemented with the installation of the office. IMPLEMENTED<br>section b) can be said to be obsolete because mention is made of instances / organizations that no longer exist. OBSOLETE<br>section c) was implemented because it is about making the first Latin American parks congress. IMPLEMENTED<br>Point 2 asks that an amount not less than what is collected in installments | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| The intent of this Resolution has been achieved, though it is not difficult to determine whether all actions carried out. IUCN now has a Global Drylands Programme that works with governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, international organisations and the civil society across the world to address the issue. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Paper use Partially implemented, rest seems to stand (urge to IUCN Members) | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| North south | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Statutes If not implemented, elapsed and superseded by governance reforms since | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| PA fundamental implemented by adoption as it adoptes the categories. Superseded by 3.048 review of PA Management catrogies. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| As far as I can tell, this is superseded by 1.04 from Montreal | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Commissions | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Programme was guidance for the 1994 -1996 trienium | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| Arctic superseded by 1.7 | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Antarctica Protocol entered into force in 1998 Superseded by 2.54 | Resolution | Marine |
| Antarctic. Permanent | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| water | Recommendation | Water |
| Mountain regional 3.096 | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| MPA https://www.tethys.org/activities-overview/conservation/pelagos-sanctuary/ | Recommendation | Marine |
| Marine regional. Process still going on. | Recommendation | Marine |
| The restoration of the lake has not happened and it still features in the news water | Recommendation | Water |
| Forest regional superseded 4.124 | Recommendation | Forests |
| MPA Kent designated in 2001 https://www.protectedplanet.net/kent-group-national-park | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| by 1.104 World Heritage | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Mining Australia | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| water wetlands | Recommendation | Water |

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| Australia | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| This resolution has been implemented | Recommendation | Species |

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| Mangroves coastal | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| Australia many Pas now. Do they quali9fy as "reserve system?" Many are indigenous Pas | Recommendation | Species |
| Very regional and specific focus - probably superceded by WCC 2016 Res 045, but that doesn't call on Australia government, which wil have changed manv times since '94 | Recommendation | Forests |
| Mining catchment superseded by 1.100 | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Buss: SUPERSEDED - Very regional and specific focus - probably superceded by WCC 2016 Res 045 and REDD+ / Cliamte Change resolutions but that doesn't call on Canadian government, which will have changed many times since '94. Not sure we can take claim for implemented solely of this resolution<br>Frank: IMPLEMENTED - A range of new protected areas in the Great Bear Rainforest have largely covered the issues described in the Recommendation | Recommendation | Forests |
| Marine regional Prince William sound has recovered from Exxon Valdez oil spill according to NOAA's report. This recommendation is no longer needed. | Recommendation | Marine |
| Congratulations/endorsement type water | Recommendation | Water |

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| AM: we consider that this is obsolete at the moment (considering the level of deveolopment achieved at the moment) but we highlight that several of the recommendations have not been achieved.<br>AM2: the problem with this Recommendation is that even when many of the aspects requested in it were not executed, after 24 years I find that the current context is very different considering the development processes carried out by the countries, so that's why I consider it as obsolete.<br>That doesn't means that new efforts needs to be done in that sub-region (is only that there are even Institutions that no longer exist in the sub-region – and are indicated in the Recommendation …) | Recommendation | Marine |
| GMPP: Marine regional. Very broad so it seems obsolete but raised issues are still valid. | | |
| AM: the waterway is has been promoted and implemented by the countries (so this Rec could be considered as obsolete) | Recommendation | Water |
| AM: there are several new normatives that regulates this such as Resolution ANAC No. 527/2015, by which the Provisional Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) is approved. TIM: OBSOLETE AND ELAPSED. CAN BE RETIRED. This relates to support for a specific parliamentary bill, and a very general call to LAC states. I have no knowledge of what happened to the bill, but this is surely ancient history, and the resolution has no current value in raising conservation issues for WH sites. We do continue to address issues related to air travel and WHS, but mainly related to airport constructions. | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| World Heritage Paraty was nominated in 2004. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Biosphere reserves PA Seems implemented or obsolete now. There is a WCPA regional vice chair for South America (AM: agree) | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Other comments: Biosphere reserves PA most is congratulation. There is a request to organizations to give priority making the imoprtance of Alto Orinoco widely known. I believe this can be consider done.What might continue to stand is the encouragement to Venezuela to counter any development of exploiting area's natural resources in an unsustainble way. This could be however superseded by newer resolutions on extractive activities in PAs. (AM: agree) | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| AM: this Road has been in debate since the 70s (at the moment the construction is going on and several actions have been considered to avoid the impact in particular in Madre de Dios) - another recommendation in WCC2016 has also been implemebted on this) | Recommendation | Forests |
| superseded by 3.111 | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| AM: OBSOLETE - IUCN has been working in new approaches for conservation of native forests in the Region (including FLR/ROAM). it was considered obsolete due to the institutional "panorama" indicated in the Recommendation is out of date and new IUCN approaches and methodologies are now in place<br>Forest Progreamme: SUPERSEDED - Very regional and specific focus - probably superceded by WCC 2016 Res 045 and REDD+ / Cliamte Change resolutions but that doesn't call on S.American governments, which wil | Recommendation | Forests |
| Whale | Recommendation | Marine |

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| Whale I would say this is implemented. It is not as detailed as 17.46 or 15/30 but it could also simply supersed those to. But if then I say this is implemented not one continues. | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries by catch | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries by catch | Recommendation | Marine |
| Le moratoire mondial des Nations Unies sur toutes les pêches pélagiques aux filets dérivants à grande échelle a été adopté en 1992. La pêche au filet dérivant dont la longueur est supérieure à 2,5km a été interdite en Méditerranée par la Communauté européenne cette même année, dans le cadre d'une résolution à caractère exécutoire, adoptée par la CGPM en 1997.L'interdiction totale de la pêche au filet dérivant a pris effet au début de 2002. En 2003, la Commission internationale sur la conservation des thonidés d'Atlantique (CICTA) a interdit l'utilisation des filets dérivants, aussi bien pour les navires européens que non européens pêchant en Méditerranée. | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries HIGH Seas THE MORATORIUM SEEMS TO BE IN EFFECT. IN ADDITION FOR EU AND EU WATERS BAN OF DRIFT NETS IN EARLY 2000 BUT | | |
| AM: OBSOLETE - IUCN has promoted the East Topical Marine Corridor (with members such as CI) and also supported/implemented the Regional Conservation of Sharks in that Marine Sub-Region.<br>GMPP: Marine Regional. Very broad so it seems obsolete but raised issues are still valid | Recommendation | Marine |
| sustainable use | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries regional UN Agreement adopted. Non NAFO members countries ? | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries Superseded by 2.78 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries Superseded by 2.78 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Policy Statement on sustainable use of wild living resources. Would be superseded also by 2.2.9 | Recommendation | Species |
| Listed in CITES Appendix II | Recommendation | Species |
| Policy statement +guidelines to reintroduction and other conservation translocations | Recommendation | Species |
| Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented | Recommendation | Trade |
| marine pollution. Lot of work has been done, but this REC is broad enough to be permanent. | Recommendation | Marine |
| MPA. Sounds obsolete but still valid as framework REC | Recommendation | Marine |
| This is superseded by 19.44 as this Resolution is generic wetland focused and is covered through 19.45 and by 17.42.<br>OBSOLETE? As 19.44 is more general/comprehensive? | Recommendation | Water |
| James: highly relevant as it encapsulates previous Resolutions 18.69, 17.42 and 19.45 | Recommendation | Water |

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| Turn unused military basis into conservation areas | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Agriculture Land | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental I would say implemented/superseded through AT11 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Juha: is this superceded by WCC-2012-Res-122 on innovative financing mechanisms? Note also that WCC- 1.60 (1996, Environmental Trust Funds) has similarities with this one. The request part seems fulfilled, but efforts continue. So the question is what is the threshold for retiring a resolution if it addresses an issue still relevant and is not perfectly superceded by a later resolution?<br><br>IUCN developed report on such funds and organized a first global forum on environmental funds. This report has become the basic reference document for people involved in NEF. (MONTREAL REPORT) Still the rest of Resolution might continue I THINK THERE IS ANOTHER ONE ON SAME ISSUE funding | Recommendation | Economics |
| The Rec is still active.The Rec in fact is still valid today (more than ever in fact). Even if RESOLUTION 1.47 has been implemented, the call to States and Companies is captured only in this. I did my best to check if a similar call is included/embedded in other business Resolutions/Recommendations but I could not find any | Recommendation | Economics |
| In 2007, APEC leaders present at Sydney committed, through wide-ranging and ambitious actions, “to ensuring the energy needs of the economies whilst addressing the issue of environmental quality and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions". In 2015, APEC leaders committed to achieving the UN Goals, including the SDGs | Recommendation | Trade |
| Military North Korea continues nuclear tests | Recommendation | Trade |
| Waste-not inline with IUCN's priority areas of work<br>Call for countries to ratify the Basel Convention is still valid (incl. the Ban Amendment) - the rest is ELAPSED and OBSOLETE.<br>http://www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/Overview/tabid/1484/Default.aspx | Recommendation | Trade |
| Incentives | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| catchment Could be the basis for our current policy on Dams. Might be superceded by 3.087 energy. Superseded also partially by 2.158 | Recommendation | Energy |

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| Env Impact Assessment | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| The Recommendation has been expanded to the concept of Green Growth and the recommendation for IUCN to embrace this as a sustainable strategy (WCC-2012-Res-109-EN Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development) | Recommendation | Economics |
| Still entirely relevant, not obsolete or lapsed, and not superseded by any Res I know of (even if no hope of anyone implementing it)<br><br>ELC: Action 1-Elapsed<br>Action 2-superseded if there are other resolutions concerning financial support from developed countries to less developed ones for wildlife conservation | Recommendation | Trade |
| trade parts could be considered as **elapsed.** The urge to all governments still continues | Recommendation | Trade |
| Although newer Resolutions address similar issues, still useful to keep to demonstrate commitment and comprehensive mandate on IP issues. | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Although newer Resolutions address similar issues, still useful to keep to demonstrate commitment and comprehensive mandate on IP issues | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Med Office exists | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| Ramsar water cooperation | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| HQ | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| | Recommendation | IUCN governance |

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| Antarctican Finalized https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/6032 stilld discussed today https://www.ats.aq/documents/ATCM37/att/ATCM37_att027_e.pdf | Resolution | Marine |
| Strategic Plans developed for IUCN and SSC | Resolution | Species |
| World Conservation Strategy doesn't exist anymore. Could also just be elapsed or even implemented | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| AM: several methologies (such as KBAs) are already promoted on this at the moment. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme by 19.13 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme by 2.8 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Secretariat programme Asia 2'012 Res 010 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Funding. Has this been implemented? If not, why not? | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Commissions most implement see 19.02 BUT I would say the main bulk lives on as guidance. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Superseded by 19.01 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Governance general | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Mission different now in our statutes | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Antarctic Macquarie Island is a WH site | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Recommedation builds upon GA 1984 RES 008 (16/8) 1984 Madrid Antarctica | Recommendation | Marine |

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| Mining AUstralia | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Mining Australia | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Fraser Island is a WH site sinde 1992 | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| See comment on Rec. 4.124 above. | Recommendation | Forests |
| James: Superceded by 19.44 with more general calls on wetlands and freshwater systems | Recommendation | Water |
| catchment energy. Wetlands water (General call to protect wetlands superceded by various other Resolutions e.g. on Ramsar.) Thus the question of activtity relates to OP1 | | |
| Australia Lots of protected areas later 1990 and 2000 up to today | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Kakadu World Heritage Phase III was nominated | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Mining Australia General parts covered in Hawaii Resolutions on NoGo areas. Australia specific parts superseded by 19.86 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Australian legislation resources or obsolete. See preamble Rec 19.80 | Recommendation | Law |
| Out of date when compared to revised global forest management and climate change policies | Recommendation | Forests |
| Superseded by Rec 19.79 mining catchment | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Mangroves coast but not a WHO or Ramsar, but possibly it was considered. | Recommendation | Marine |

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| CAN BE RETIRED. World Heritage Lorentz National Park became world heritage site in 1999. The other recommended sites have not, although a number of natural sites do feature on the Indonesia WH Tenative List. There has been a process of review of the Indonesian Tentative List, so at this stage there would need to be up to date science regarding further site selection. Whlst of historical value, it does not seem to me that the recommendation has current value regarding WH implementation in Indonesia | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Forest Programme: OBSOLETE - Out of date when compared to revised global forest management and cliamte change policies | Recommendation | Forests |
| energy geothermal The Geothermal Plant was built. The regions continues to be under immense presure by other factors such as logging. | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Coral Only a recommendation stands | Recommendation | Marine |
| This recommendation has been fully implemented. The site of the new Ishigaki airport was shifted 10km inland and not located near the reef. | | |
| Dam was opened in 2006. It is now able to withstand an earthquake of 8.4 energy | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| energy catchment Many dams build to be completed in 2025. Opposition seems still to be gooing on.https://www.sierraclub.org/compass/2015/10/disastrous-narmada-valley-projects-struggle-resist-continues | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| We recommend the status of the Recommendation 18.55 – Sino-Pak International Park, China and Pakistan, is maintained as active, since there are new entry points now for implementation of this Recommendation, including the clear reference of transboundary PAs in the Draft National Wildlife Policy of Pakistan.<br>As of yet, there is no transboundary national park combining the areas of Khunjerab National Park in Pakistan and Toxkungan Reserve in China. This could possibly be explored in the context of IUCN's support to enhancing the sustainability of the China - Pakistan Economic Corridor | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Radui transmissions seens ut wasb't built https://www.breakingisraelnews.com/95473/israels-arava-get-huge-desert-nature-reserve/ https://www.nytimes.com/1992/11/27/world/hatzeva-journal-loud-no-to-voice-in-the-wilderness.html | Recommendation | Species |
| PA specific seems still to be issues https://www.ramsar.org/news/joint-statement-issued-to-stop-spains-strawberry-growers-drying-a-key-wetland-donana-national | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| The New World screw worm was eradicated from Libya | Recommendation | Species |
| Mining still a massive problem https://www.worldheritageoutlook.iucn.org/explore-sites/wdpaid/2574 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| AM: several initiatives are already in place (such as the SICA in Central America, the Jaguar Corridor, among others in Amazonia)<br><br>ORMACC:The object of this recommendation has not been a priority for the countries in the Americas region. The Central American Integration System (SICA) adopted a regional approach and implemented the project known as: The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, among others efforts have been made by the Latin American Network of Technical cooperation in Natural Parks, Protected Areas, Wild Fauna and Flora (Redparques). | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |

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| Other comments: Still a valid issue, but may have been superseded by numerous other resolutions on tropical forests (AM: Agree)!<br>Forest programme: Covered by many regional resolutions including: WCC-2012-Res-062; WCC-2012-Res-096; WCC-2012-Res-061 | Recommendation | Forests |
| Degradation forest only recommends | Recommendation | Ecosystems |
| GA18 1990 REC 047 (Migratory Bird Conservation in the Western Hemisphere)<br>• This resolution is Active. A comprehensive programme to conserve migratory birds has been set up for shorebirds and is still being implemented. Serious scaling up is needed. Not all countries have ratified the Western Hemisphere Convention. | Recommendation | Species |
| water river This is now a Protected Area (one opf the largest in the world) and a World Heritage Site | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| superseded predominantly by 1.108 BUT the call for suggesting for inclusion in world heritage list might still continue onwards beringia | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| 1.27 ontreal and then 1.28 Montreal | Recommendation | Species |
| This recommendation has been implemented, as both the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China and several international organisations have taken considerable action to improve the conservation status of the Giant Panda. | Recommendation | Species |
| Most elements were implemented and a few elements are obsolete | Recommendation | Species |
| insects | Recommendation | Species |
| Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution. | Recommendation | Species |
| Superseded by 19.49 | Recommendation | Species |
| the actions that have been taken have not effectively protected the species. From what we know the resolution is not superseded, elapsed, or obsolete. and it has not been fully implemented. | Recommendation | Marine |
| turtle | Recommendation | Marine |
| Fisheries Consider superceded by 19.60. while title seems to be on mediteranean regarding drift nets and UN Assembly resolution the moratorium (which was adopted afterwards) is being promoted | Recommendation | Marine |
| whales supersedes remaining parts of 15/19. | Recommendation | Marine |
| whales. Supersedes most parts of 15/19 except the one on small cetaceans | Recommendation | Marine |

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| training marine coastal managers | Recommendation | Marine |
| timber tropical forest | Recommendation | Forests |
| seems TFAP doesn't exist anymore, but similar work still going on. IUCN has resolutions on specific tropical forests or action plans in countries forest | Recommendation | Forests |
| more appropriate for the forest programme to comment | Recommendation | Forests |
| Forest Programme: this was appropriate for the relevant global policy processes at the time | | |
| Still a valid issue, but may have been superseded by numerous other resolutions on tropical forests | Recommendation | Forests |
| Implemented. | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| But may have been superseded by numerous other resolutions on the need to enhance biodiversty in national parks | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Hunting | Recommendation | Marine |
| Policy Statement on sustainable use of wild living resources. Elements of IUCN general policy (how does this link to 19.54) E.g. the protected areas part might live in others and this Resolution could thus be considered superseded by 9.54 **superseded by 2.29** | Recommendation | Sustainable use |
| Land degradation Strongly recommends. If not, I would say still active. | Recommendation | Land |
| Pending issue goal on deforestation by 2010 ELAPSED and now we got SDG 15.2 | Recommendation | Climate change |
| This recommendation is superseded by 19.34 and 1.47. | Recommendation | Private sector |
| Environmental protection and sustainable development are integral part of WTO (follow-up to GATT) as enshrined in Marrakesh Agreement trade | Recommendation | Trade |
| Juha: Superced by 1.58 "Integration of Environment and Economics in Systems of National Accounting" (Montreal 1996) | Recommendation | Environmental governance |
| Gender There is a gender programme now | Recommendation | Gender |
| population | Recommendation | Population |
| Although newer Resolutions address similar issues, still useful to keep to demonstrate commitment and comprehensive mandate on IP issues | Recommendation | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Might have superseded 15/3. Although the call for integration not explicitly mentioned here. Instead reference to ecologically sustainable development made. This resolution is superseded by 6.062 | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |

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| Concept of sustainable development. Talking about an ideal scenario in the future, phasins out of use of non-renewable resources. | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| by 19.15 | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| Restoration Europe | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| There are now IUCN offices in boths west and eastern europe. Programmatic work is bgin implemented. The part on triennial programme is obsolete. | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution. | Recommendation | Species |
| superseded by 18.43 (although it reaffirms 17.50…) | Recommendation | Species |
| The CITES ivory quota system no longer exists; the resolution is no longer relevant. | Recommendation | Species |
| seal hunting in Finland seems to be continuing but there are specific quotas now in Finland and Sweden (300 in total) would say implemented<br>The Pinniped Specialists Group recommends that this resolution be categorized as “implemented” since hunting of Baltic ringed seals has been prohibited since 1988. | Recommendation | Species |
| Recommendation builds upon GA 1978 RES 014 (14.14) 1978 Ashkhabad turtles | Recommendation | Species |
| whales talks mostly about disreagardin IWC and whaling under special permits. Could be supersed by 19.63 | Recommendation | Species |
| | Recommendation | Species |
| PA private | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| PA cooperation | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| James: Superceded by 19.44 which includes the recommendations from 17.42 and 19.45 | Recommendation | Water |
| water wetlands Could be superceded by 19.44 (but it seems that the consultation with civil society is not duly covered in that one) | | |
| Ramsar | Recommendation | Water |
| Timber trade forest 18.32 | Recommendation | Forests |
| by 18.31 tropical forest | Recommendation | Forests |
| Marine coastal superseded by 1.17 and others | Recommendation | Marine |
| Marine superseded by 2.21 | Recommendation | Marine |
| PA fundamental simply congratulates the Commission on national parks. | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| Hunting Have such guidelines been prepared? If not, Max to decided given there is only one Recommends<br>Definitely superseded, given that we have many other more recent ones on hunting/wild meat etc. | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| EC | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Education | Recommendation | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Juha: The resolution is quite general in its text, but the key aspects of the request remain valid and seem not superceded by more recent resolutions. Money OP2 --> GEF exists. OP1 could possibly still be active | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Development assistance | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Nature swaps. | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| The resolution is quite general in its text, but the key aspects of the request remain valid and seem not superceded by more recent resolutions. | | |
| The resolution "REQUESTS the President of IUCN to send a memorandum to the Governments attending the Economic Summit of the Group of Seven in Toronto in June 1988, expressing the concern of the members of IUCN and requesting that governments, in conjunction with multilateral financial institutions, private financial institutions, and conservation groups, provide incentives for sound natural resource management and long-term economic development as elements in current and future debt adjustments. 2. URGES governments and intergovernmental institutions to which debts are owed by low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa to take appropriate steps to alleviate the debt burden of those countries as rapidly as possible." The REQUEST part is either fulfilled or the opportunity has passed (the conference was held in 1988). The second part (URGES...) maybe still be relevant. Recommendation: depends on the threshold required for retirement... | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| National Conservation Strategy Now preparations of NBSAPS under CBD Framework | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| 2030 Agenda | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| The call for such a convention on Env + Sus Dev could still be valid. However, is this still needed today with SDGs etc? Do we need a cofication in a treaty? | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Money | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| | Recommendation | Environmental Law |
| The expressions of support for UNCLOS remain active | Recommendation | Environmental Law |
| ELC: 2012 Res 131 | Recommendation | Environmental Law |
| This should no longer be active but shouldn't be considered as implemented or superseded. Perhaps this could be called obsolete. But I believe for this one there would need to be an "active" decision to no longer call for such a treaty… Could also be superseded by Draft International Convenant | | |

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| marine pollution superdeded by 1.77 | Recommendation | Pollution |
| pesticides agriculture | Recommendation | Pollution |
| Pollution waste could be superseded by Res-136 | Recommendation | Pollution |
| Ozone depletion | Recommendation | Pollution |
| superseded likely 15/3 | Recommendation | Population |
| Fortunately, not a topic highest on the agenda these days, though still a relevant one. Not a very specific resolution, but the issue remains valid. Recommendation: keep active | Recommendation | Human well-being/development |
| Max: Have additional studies been carried out? Decade was 1990s | Resolution | Disasters |
| Request is limited to IUCN's programme 1988-1990. But it is still relevant | Resolution | Climate change |
| Gender While most is implemented, the call to governments for equal rights continues | Recommendation | IUCN governance |
| Difficult to say now whether this was implemented OR is this is just elapsed now | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Youth https://uia.org/s/or/en/1100028936 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| It appears the network ceased activities in 1995 (source:http://www.uia.org/s/or/en/1100014511) | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| NGO participation | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Cooperation | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Elapsed | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Data | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| through decisions at 18 GA | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Governance general | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Patrons If Res 17.1 is not yet retired, this Res was implemented has has now elapsed | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Can be considered superseded by reform of the Statutes. Patrions are now governed by Regulations 42 and 44. Strategic Partnerships may provide more information. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| 18.58 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Peatland superseded by call for moratorum in 6.043 | Recommendation | Water |
| Objectives of this Rec, fully covered under the Alpine Convention | Recommendation | Law |
| Biosphere reserves PA There is a small town (600 people). There does not seem to be any off-shore banking. Eco tourism taking place | Recommendation | Protected areas |

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| AM: the infraestructura was made (under the WorldBank standards) | Recommendation | Species |
| PA specific Only exxists in Canada, not Alaska | Recommendation | Sub-national |
| No action known to complete protecttion the entire watership of the Stikine. A section is missing in British Columbia. | | |
| Arctic Res 1.107 | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| superseded by 18.45 beringia | Recommendation | International agreements and processes |
| . Project shelves few months after the San José congress. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261806321_Thailand's_Nam_Choan_Dam_Project_A_Case_Study_in_the_'Greening'_of_South-_East_Asia | Recommendation | Infrastructure |
| CAN BE RETIRED. This resolution was superseded by Recc 4.124 (Barcelona), which is also now obsolted. It is no longer current regarding the situaion with WH Listing in Tasmania. | Recommendation | Protected areas |
| Extended in 2011 | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Antarctica. Basic REC (but need some more investigation to make sure that it is not obsolete | Recommendation | Extractive industries/mining |
| Antarctica Seems to supersed 17/8 possibly superseded by 18.75 | Recommendation | Marine |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Funding situation has changed and is beyond 10 millions now. | Resolution | Economics |
| Given Parks still exists, I guess this has been implemented | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| adopted by Un, but is it still relevant today? | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Wet tropics region is a world heritage site | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Antarctica | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Galapagos superseded by 1.92 | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Recommendations made by the WH Committee to improve the management of the Wood Buffalo NP are underway. It is not know if any of this action involves the Slave River and Peace Athabaska deltas which are part of Wood Buffalo | Resolution | Water |
| water river Navigable Waters Protection Act Probably obsolete with theis act | | |

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| by 1.67 | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| The key objectives have been covered by the CBD/POWPA and by WCPA's work on private protected areas. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| This information has been dealt with now by broader research programmes funded by GEF, WWF, TNC, and others on critically important freshwater ecosystems and rivers - along with the development of fragmentation criteria, e-flow assessmernt criteria and methodolgies, integration with EIA and SEA processes, etc. also note this is included in subsequent Resolutions including 2012-089 | Resolution | Water |
| Biosphere reserves PA welcomed and elapsed | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Financing Superseded by Resolutions on Funding and GEF etc. | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| whales Most implemented except call to opposing countries to take away their objections. Could be supersed by 19.63 | Resolution | Species |
| resolutions builds upon resolution GA 1978 RES 024 (14.24) 1978 Ashkhabad AND Resolution GA 1975 RES 010 (12.1) 1975 Kinshasa | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Chimpanzee Spain is a party to Ramsar now. Also https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jun/26/humanrights.animalwelfare | Resolution | Species |
| Island National park created in 1980 which was extended to cover more than 60% of island. Includes most breeding areas. 20% of mined areas adjacent to enstin areas restored. Leas agreeement with Phsphate company prohibits clearance of primary forest and requires permits to clear regrowth http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22696649/0 | Resolution | Species |
| Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution. | Resolution | Species |
| trade plant | Resolution | Species |
| Superseded by the CBD? | Resolution | Species |
| agriculture LDN soil vonservation | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Juha: this is a general resolution which calls for assessments of the environmental impacts of development aid projects and international trade. The development aid part of the resolution is mostly superce3d by WCC-2016-Res-073 "Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights." However, the trade of the resolution is not fully superced by other resolutions, although WCC-2000-Res-33 (trade liberalization and the environment) addresses the topic. WCC 1.61 (Trade and Environment) from 1996 is also relevant, but it also does not fully address the issue higlighted here. Moreover, issues related to trade and biodiversity are still highly relevant, and IUCN continues to work on understanding (and measuring) biodiversity impacts form trade. Recommendation: keep active<br>Possibly superseded | Resolution | Trade |
| would consider this implemented. Reforms done to CAP and now adays EU has an integration in their work of environmental considerations. Concerning the recommendation to implement fully EC environmental policies. ??? | Resolution | Environmental governance |

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| Development assistance Superseded by 17.31 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| marine stakeholders Lots of marine policy adopted afterwards. Also big partnerships coalesced around SDG14 conference | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Cooperation Basis of Policy Work | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| could be argued that the call for Members still stands | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| 19.11 | Resolution | Water |
| marine pollution The protocls referred to were superseded by protocols in 1992. These protocols are widely ratified. | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| marine pollution Part elapsed the other part is questionable given it is a simple recommendation and 8 years gone by | Resolution | Pollution |
| marine pollution | Resolution | Pollution |
| by 17.23 UNCLOS | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| or superseded by Resolution on ABNJ | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| Regional conventions superseded by resolutions specific to the different regions | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Antarctica. Superseded by 18.75. | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Resolution further developed by recommendation GA GA 1990 REC 075 (18.75) 1990 Perth Antarctica | Resolution | Marine |
| The intent of this Resolution has been achieved, though it is not difficult to determine whether all actions carried out. Since Madrid in 1984, IUCN has been in the forefront and many instruments, tools, policies and financial mechanisms are now being implemented in support of conservation in Africa | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| cities and sustainable development. Superseded by 6.029 | Resolution | Cities |
| governments to limit use and export of pesticidies. NGOs to look into less hazardous or other alternatives. Agriculture trade | Resolution | Trade |
| Pollution | Resolution | Pollution |
| population | Resolution | Population |
| Conflict military Superseded by 4.100 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| study carried out ENUWAR | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Action points many issues contained. Largely implemented. Questions are regarding A4 rabbies, | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| implemented | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Fundraising superseded by 16.42 | Resolution | Economics |
| active? When did IUCN get quasi international status? | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Oceania IUCN has an office in region | Resolution | Marine |

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| Oceania not trust territory anmore | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| Australia Lot's of PA on Tasmania. There is a south west conservation areas since 2012 | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Coral Rec 3.108 and 2012 Rec 154 | Resolution | Marine |
| Antarctica. Superseded by 18.75. | Resolution | Marine |
| whales Calls for moratorium. But also talks about IUCN promoting conventions work as well as subsistance whaling for indigenous peoples. Ask the IWC scientific committee to track data on populations of small cetaceans. Today scientific committee is carrying out research but it is not adding anything to the schedule. SUPERSEDED by 18.34 together with 18.35 | Resolution | Marine |
| deep sea mining 2012 Res 079 | Resolution | Marine |
| UNCLOS Urges all states to ratify UNCLOs. So far 168 parties . Superseded by 16/12 and 17.23 | Resolution | Law |
| water Ramsar | Resolution | Water |
| focuses on export of pestecides - ban for some . Still this is also taken up by 16/5. Other parts implemented agriculture trade pesticides | Resolution | Trade |
| Pollution all countries in ECE except San Marino and the Holly See have ratified. Not sure how world wide. Also recent push on air pollution so much work still needed. But rest is superceded by 16/4 | Resolution | Pollution |
| James: This information has been dealt with now by broader research programmes funded by GEF, WWF, TNC, and others on critically important freshwater ecosystems and rivers - along with the development of fragmentation criteria, e-flow assessmernt criteria and methodolgies, integration with EIA and SEA processes, etc. also note this is included in subsequent Resolutions including 2012-089 water possibly superseded by 19.44 | Resolution | Water |
| Mangroves coast | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Now covered by many resolutions | Resolution | Forests |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| renewable Energy by WCC 2012 REC 172 and WCC 2012 RES 88 | Resolution | Energy |
| Education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Indigenous peoples | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| cities Wonderfully explaining NBS cities. Superseded by 4.128. But critically important for any policy overview. | Resolution | Cities |
| Development assistance Superseded by 16/22 and 16/20 | Resolution | Economics |

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| Env planning | Resolution | Environmental governance |
| This call for integrated policies still stands today! (Could possibly be superseded by 18.15 and 6.062) | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Military | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| World Conservation Strategy doesn't exist anymore. Could also just be elapsed or even implemented | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| ICBP I think this is now BirdLife | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| whales IWC adopted a moratorium on whaling in 1986. Not adhering to the memorandum are Norway, Iceland. Japan and Russia oppose it but don't act. | Resolution | Marine |
| Programme | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| World Conservation Strategy | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Resolution reporting | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Largely superceded by Rec 138 from Jeju, but the part calling for population information to be sent to IUCN is still valid | Resolution | Species |
| Ivory trade 6.011 | Resolution | Species |
| The Indian Government's Project Elephant is now in place | Resolution | Species |
| Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution. | Resolution | Species |
| Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented | Resolution | Trade |
| natasha notes: resolution updated by resolution GA 1984 RES 029 (16/29) 1984 Madrid. Simon notes: Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution trade | Resolution | Species |

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| PA specific Seems to be still going on http://www.rtda.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/akagerafrom_Jose.pdf | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA specific More area of Iriomote Island were designated in 1992 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| The protection of this area have been legally established under the Regional Natural Park of Verdon, France. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Islands superseded by 17/27 | Resolution | Marine |
| ICIMOD exists now. Are their Pas in the region? Is their integrate policies for watershed management etc? This resolution was implemented with the establishment of ICIMOD. Countries in the Himalayan region have also established national parks as well as regional initiatives such as the transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape initiative, the Kanchenjunga initiative and the Upper Salween Basin initiative, among others | Resolution | Ecosystems |
| Peatland superseded by 6.043 | Resolution | Water |
| by 16/35 and 1.67 | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| ? Seems superseded by CBD PoW on Forests, yet still work to be done on tropical forests in the regions indicated | Resolution | Forests |
| seals great scottish cull abandoned. Today there is clear regulation in place since 2010 | Resolution | Marine |
| Resolution updated by GA 1988 RES 047 (17.47) 1988 San Jose turtle | Resolution | Marine |
| Wadden sea PA, Ramsar and WH site since 1980 and 2009 and WHO says its in good state | Resolution | Water |

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| Islands Palau is covered by many protected areas now 28% if terrestrial and 82% of marine area | Resolution | Marine |
| Resolution further developed by recommendation WCC 2004 RES 036 3.036 2004 Bangkok Antarctica | Resolution | Marine |
| Marine | Resolution | Marine |
| marine | Resolution | Marine |
| Oil pollution MARPOL has 159 ratified parties. Res superseded by 2.91 | Resolution | Marine |
| fisheries by catch partially superceded by 19.61 (however national legislation not mention specifically, but could be seen in requirement for fishin vessels) | Resolution | Species |
| deep sea mining 15/18 | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| health | Resolution | Species |
| Pollution superceded by 16/4 | Resolution | Pollution |
| agriculture protect wild crop resources and ensure divers agro ecosystem. Create protected areas ub areas of agricultue. First part on Wild Crops superceded by 2012 Res-106 (It seems also the PA related aspect) | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Knowledge | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| There is now a process for suspension and rescission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Related to membership dues | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| share a HQ with WWF | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member category transferal | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| applying new statutes | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| voting delegates | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| membership rescinding | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member category transferal | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member admission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member admission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member admission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member admission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| member admission | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Energy Mostly superceded by WCC-2012-Res-087 | Resolution | Energy |
| Still work to do on this topic | Resolution | Species |
| resolution updated by resolution GA 1978 RES 024 (14.24) 1978 Ashkabad AND Resolution GA 1984 RES 029 16/29 1984 Madrid trade | Resolution | Trade |
| Protected Area was established. The Tamarins (Marmosets) are still endangered. With one having moved to critically endangered in 1996. | Resolution | Species |
| Sustainable Development agriculture sustainable use. I would say this is implemented as it simply announces theresults of on maximum yield. No further action is necessary. Principles however remain valid unless superceded | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Restoration | Resolution | Land |
| tropic forest superseded by 14.16 | Resolution | Forests |
| Traditional Indigenous | Resolution | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| mangroves Ramsar convention was created | Resolution | Marine |
| Coast | Resolution | Marine |
| MPA superseded by 2012 Res 076 | Resolution | Marine |
| was proclaimed by UN on 28 October 1982 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| ECOLEX and LAW Library created. What might continue onwards is the call for providing personnel etc. | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution. | Resolution | Species |
| primates monkeys | Resolution | Species |
| Still relevant | Resolution | Species |

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| Giulia: The issue is still very much relevant. However, this Resolution has been since superseded by numerous Resolutions providing overarching policies and guidelines on Sustainable Use (n particular Resolution 2.29 IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources and Resolution 3.074 Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity). The specific call to work with the industry is also reflected in 4.026 Trust building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity and 4.013 Sustainable use and accountability Per conclusion of Giulia | Resolution | Private sector |
| CITES exists trade | Resolution | Trade |
| marine could be superseded by various Resolutions considered together. | Resolution | Marine |
| CMS + Agreement on the conservation of polar bears | Resolution | Species |
| PA specific WDPA | Resolution | Protected areas |
| This is now Vanuatu and not the responsibility of France or the UK anymore. | Resolution | Forests |
| Arctic | Resolution | Protected areas |
| MPA superseded by 2012 Res 076 | Resolution | Marine |
| But may have been superseded by numerous other resolutions on the need to enhance biodiversty in national parks | Resolution | Protected areas |
| mining 2012 Rec 174 | Resolution | Extractive industries/mining |
| by 1.32 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Still work to do on this topic Tropical Rain Forest | Resolution | Forests |
| Environmental impact assessment EIA superseded by 19.28 | Resolution | Economics |
| Agriculture No more action is needed. It simply commends FAO for working on environmental issues and expresses hope for close liaison between FAO and IUCN | Resolution | Land |
| UNESCO MAB welcomed only | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Calls for signing and ratification of Ramsar. | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| by 11.2 and 16/35 | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| Endorsement of Stockholm | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Host | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| by 15/3 16/3 | Resolution | Population |

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| This resolution is Active. The BirdLife Partnership is very invested in stopping the illegal killing of (migratory) birds in the Mediterranean. We are planning an Illegal Killing of Birds campaign for 2019 (led by BirdLife Europe and Central Asia). | Resolution | Species |
| Several sub-regional, inter-governmental environmental process related to biodiversity have been established in South Asia, including the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), among others. | Resolution | Trade |
| Institutions Only "recommends" | Resolution | Species |
| Calcutta salt lake was turned into a settlement. The remainders became a Ramsar site in 2002 https://www.quora.com/How-did-Kolkatas-Salt-Lake-get-its-name | Resolution | Species |
| Landscape planning | Resolution | Land |
| Islands It seems that a draft convention was developed by 1971 Rachelle Adam Elephant Treaties p. 84 | Resolution | Marine |
| agricutlture pesticides. Worldwide ban on DDT for agriculture seems to exist since 2001 and other use is very regulated. The remaining parts of the Resolution might still be active (e.g. setting up government agencies to regulate the use of pesticides). But could also be implemented by now superceded by 17.20? JD: The recommendations are broad based, some have been imlpemented, others need to be more specific and up to date. Any further use of this recommendation depends on active lobbying of governments, and it seems unlikely that we would use a recommendation from 1969 | Resolution | Agriculture |
| Environmental Impact Assessments EIA superseded by 19.28 | Resolution | Infrastructure |
| semi natural | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| Basis for integration and biodiversity mainstreaming | Resolution | Species |
| no action required. | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| was for biosphere conference | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Youth superseded by 2012 Res 008 | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| This resolution was addressed with the integration of environmental education into the school curriculum. | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Pollution | Resolution | Pollution |
| Training education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |

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| somewhat implemented but still to fill gaps in botanic gardens in some developing countries and to move focus from horticulture to conservation | Resolution | Species |
| Felid species - check if regulated by CITES | Resolution | Species |
| The Resolution was partly implemented, partly elapsed or obsolete (e.g. for several taxa that are according to modern classification no longer valid), was partly superseded, but in some cases and for some species would partly still be to be done and could hence considered to be active. With regard to the specific requests to the CoL and SSC, all these species or subspecies – as long as they are still considered valid taxa – have today legal protection e.g. with regard to trade, as they are all CITES listed species, and most of them – to my knowledge – are protected in some or | | |
| Largely implemented, some some countries still have some legal loopholes to close, and tiger parts are still openly on sale in a few places. | Resolution | Species |
| New protected area since 1980. Population has increased since mid 2000 | Resolution | Species |
| trade species on CITES apendix now | Resolution | Species |
| Marine Turtle SG concluded that this resolution can be retired | Resolution | Marine |
| The concerns were addressed with the adoption of the Wlidlife Protection Act in 1972. This was also addressed under specific legislation adopted subsequently related to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. | Resolution | Agriculture |
| ACTIVE: Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented | Resolution | Species |
| AM2: please note that this Resolution was Pre-CITES Convention (so the Resolution should be considered as OBSOLETE) | | |
| Studies Red List Partnership | Resolution | Species |
| PA local Itr is na MAB Biosphere Reserve since 1983 and there is a GOBI Survey from 2006 | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Congo | Resolution | Protected areas |
| cities by 4.128 | Resolution | Cities |
| PA specific Became National Park in 1982 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| https://www.protectedplanet.net/periyar-national-park | | |
| | Resolution | Species |
| List of Pas Done | Resolution | Protected areas |
| https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/NS-027.pdf | | |
| PA fundamental Superseded by development of Categories of Protected Areas and their endorsement through Resolution 19.04 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| | Resolution | Species |
| Hunting | Resolution | Species |
| Indonesia NO MORE ACTION NEEDED<br>The Government of Indonesia subsequently adopted legislation for the conservation of all the identified species. | Resolution | Species |
| Other comments: Peru NO MORE ACTION NEEDED (AM: agree - in addition, several actions have been carried out for vicuna conservation) | Resolution | Species |
| The Peruvian Anchovy is listed as least concered in the red list. Not sure if this is due to the government implementing the FAO recommendations.<br><br>See: In Peru, Fishing Less Anchoveta Pays Off - http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/06/peru-anchoveta-pescadores | Resolution | Marine |
| whales IWC has a moratorium and governs subsistence hunting. This is included in IWC Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling adopted in 1981 | Resolution | Marine |
| Urges the creation of a UN specialized agency on conservation of whales. That does not exist, but various other international treaties today also cover whales e.g. CITES, CBD. Also there is UNEP SO I would say this is today obsolete as this is sufficiently covered by the work of other UN agencies. And there was a UNEP Global Plan | Resolution | Marine |
| Since the time when this Res. was adopted Italy has developed a national system of protected areas which objectives cover the key issues proposed in this Res. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Salonga is now a Congelese National Park and UNESCO WH site | Resolution | Forests |
| PA Congo Kahuzi-Biega is a National Park and a UNESCO WH site linked to Res 7.12 | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| PA Virunga organization of conference | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA USA WH Outlook - Good with some concerns. Was turn into WH in 1979 | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA fundamental. Interesting about it, it also talks about the Olypic games. Superseded by 2012 WCC Res 045 | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| The Resolution, which focuses on outdoor recreation, has been since superseded by a number of other Resolutions which call for a stronger action in managing the development of nature based / eco-tourism activities. The most recent of all was adopted in Hawai'i (WCC-2016-Res-060-EN Improving standards in ecotourism) | | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| its is a National Park since 70s extended in 1992 | | Resolution | Marine |
| Islands Check list developed according to Rachelle Adam in Elephant Treaties | | Resolution | Marine |
| Superseded by Rec 151 from Jeju | | Resolution | Species |
| Desert: more effort is needed to support large national parks and equivalent protected natural areas in the deserts and semi-deserts, and in the unique area of the Rift Valley between the Gulf of Aqaba and the mountains of Lebanon | | Resolution | Land |
| Research stations | | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| superseded by 10.27, which is also elapsed - this is a general recommendation that needs updating | | Resolution | Pollution |
| The organisation became wetlands international and governments concerened cooperated. | | Resolution | Species |
| Superseded by 14.e | | Resolution | Species |
| seems not to exist anymore | | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| | 1968 | Resolution | Species |
| Thanks | | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| PA Tanzania | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| MPA Regional | | Resolution | Marine |
| congratulations | | Resolution | Population |
| PA Zimbabwe | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Kenya mountain | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Indonesia | | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Congo Congratulations/endorsement type | | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| There are now a number of Protected Areas in Zanzibar. Still the Monkey remains endangered on red list. | Resolution | Species |

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| Whale | Resolution | Fisheries |
| These Birds of Paradise are included in Appendix I of the CITES. | Resolution | Species |
| turtles expresses appreciation and hope | Resolution | Species |
| turtles superseded by 17.47 | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| Orangutan See preamble of Res 9.22 | Resolution | Species |
| Gorilla | Resolution | Species |

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| Primates Monkeys hunting | Resolution | Species |
| | Resolution | Species |
| Wasn't achieved, but since only recommendation and the it hasn't been turned into a strict nature reserve since 1963 --> in active. | Resolution | Species |
| PA Sierra Leonoe Mountain Congratulations/endorsement type in any case, it is now a national park since 2012 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Borneo Several Wirldllfe Reservees and National Parks now exist in that area | Resolution | Protected areas |

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| catchment energy Dam built. Can't be said today anymore whether an EIA was carried out | Resolution | Infrastructure |
| MPA kenya Endorsement. No action required MPA established in 1986 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Jordan Ramsar Site + World Heritage Site | Resolution | Protected areas |
| https://www.protectedplanet.net/wadi-rum-protected-area-world-heritage-site https://www.protectedplanet.net/azraq-oasis-ramsar-site-wetland-of-international-importance | | |
| PA Italy It is a PA and on the green list | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Italy See preamble of Res 9.17 | Resolution | Protected areas |
| PA Indonesia It is now a national park | Resolution | Protected areas |
| https://www.protectedplanet.net/gunung-leuser-national-park | | |
| PA Ecuador Multiple Protected Areas on mainland of Ecuador. No continous belt but several across | Resolution | Protected areas |
| IUCN position statement on translocation of living resources (1987) + new guidelines on conservation translocation (2013) | Resolution | Species |
| Since the time when this Res. was adopted all modern legislation on PAs explicitly prohibit the use of pesticides in National Parks. | Resolution | Agriculture |
| agriculture pesticides. Prohibition of use of chemical control in national parks unless a pest specieis if not controlled would threaten areas outside the park or reserve. TREVOR | | |
| parts only welcoming, also today there are many studies. | Resolution | Land |
| consideration to population increase in IUCn's work superseded by 10.34 | Resolution | Population |
| Money flowing into ecology and conservation | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Much capacity building done now in the region. Also there are probably various universities doing such work | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| by 11.23 | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Communications | Resolution | Protected areas |
| cites exists | Resolution | Trade |
| Over taken by a plethora or working relationships with FAO over many years | Resolution | Environmental Law |
| Res simply fully endorses new African Charter on Protection and Conservation of Nature | Resolution | International agreements and processes |
| by 9.2 and 18.26 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Invitation to governments to conserve natural resources | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Sustainable Development Has become a major part of the UNGA work. | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| PA Expresses gratitude. And recommends the park be preserved. To date it is still a protected area. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| CITES exists. But basis for IUCN's policy on illegal trade. | Resolution | Species |
| Gorilla | Resolution | Species |
| Gorilla superseded by 8.26 | Resolution | Species |
| chemicals pollution | Resolution | ScienceResearch |
| Forests 12.6 | Resolution | Forests |

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| Landscape planning superseded by 2012 Res 037 | Resolution | Land |
| population | Resolution | Agriculture |
| by 11.23 | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Antarctic See the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. | Resolution | Species |
| PA Japan Now National Park, UNESCO WH, Ramsar Site | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Energy I would argue that no more work is needed as it only encouraged and dates back to 1960 | Resolution | Energy |
| Africa IUCN Offices in Africa, many projects going on | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Africa by adoption | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Africa probably implemented. 1961 | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| PA fundamental Calls for creation of a list of all PAs. | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Seems implemented. Lot's of material on birds of prey available now | Resolution | Species |

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| MED: • 1963: the Spanish government and WWF bought part of the territory and created the first Doñana preserve<br>• 1964: the Doñana Biological Station and the Spanish National Research Council (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas - CSIC) was established to study the biodiversity of Doñana and other Spanish ecosystems.<br>• 1969: the WWF and the Spanish government purchased another section of the Guadalquivir Delta marshes and establish the Doñana National Park. That same year the Doñana National Park was created by decree, part of whose territory was owned by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad) and part still in private hands.<br>• 1979: the protected area was expanded and the "Preparque Doñana" was created.<br>• 1980: UNESCO recognised the Doñana National Park as a Biosphere Reserve | Resolution | Species |
| Species:This will be concluded by Antonio, Mediteranean Regional Office, Education | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Landscape planning by 2012 Res 037 | Resolution | Land |
| EIA and SEA rocedeures, guidance and regulations have over taken this as far as they can (incluidng safeguards) | Resolution | Soil |
| this is basic science implemented globally and now with the addition of space based technologies and online facilities this information is readily available in different formats | Resolution | Water |
| catchment hydropower renewable energy Superdeded by 12.12, 2.19 etc. | Resolution | Energy |
| THIS RESOLUTION ALSO TALKS ABOUT CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE NEED TO CONSERVE IT AND INVITED THE EXECUTIVE BOARD TO WORK WITH UNESCO on IT (THIS PART SEEMS IMPLEMENTED) | | |
| Landscape planning superseded by 6.1e | Resolution | Land |
| superseded by Resolutions on land use and land planning | Resolution | Land |
| Both IMPLEMENTED and SUPERSEDED. IMPLEMENTED as there have been hundreds of papers, many books, etc., that have addressed the effects of myxomytosis. The Lagomorph SG devoted a full chapter to Disease in our recent book: “Lagomorphs: Pikas, Rabbits, and Hares of the World” https://jhupbooks.press.jhu.edu/content/lagomorphs . SUPERSEDED: as diseases (more virulent ones than myxomatosis) continue to ravage European Rabbits. | Resolution | Species |
| This Resolution is outdated | | |
| PA Management fundamental | Resolution | Protected areas |
| Communications and obsolete. New media techonologies today. IUCN has a coms unit etc. | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Insecticides pesticides agriculture regulates what type of insecticide to use and in what quantities. Including need for impact study. Asks IUCN to develop a pamphlet on the dangers to fauna and flora by misuse of chemical application COULD THIS BE BRS convention? Superceded by 16/5 | Resolution | Species |
| Arctic | Resolution | Species |
| Thanks | Resolution | IUCN governance |

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| No action required. Expresses sympathy and wishes success | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| In 1956, IUCN's President presented the Atlas to the Assembly. | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| Association established | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| PA fundamental First resolution talking about area based conservation. Superceded by many resolutions that followed on Protected Areas e.g. 6.246 from athens | Resolution | Land |
| Cooperation Statement-like Resolution. By many other Resolutions | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| Breeding | Resolution | Species |
| Islands IUCN carries out work in the region. https://www.iucn.org/regions/mexico-central-america-and-caribbean | Resolution | Species |
| agriculture small scale use of fire. Is this still an issue today? | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| AM: San Esteban National Park was established as a national park of Venezuela, in the central region of the coastal mountain range, western section of the Serranía del Litoral. | Resolution | Species |
| Hydropower renewable energy (general elements on renweable energy superseded by 12.12, Dam related elements supersided by 19.29 | Resolution | Energy |
| Gran Paradiso | Resolution | Species |
| establishment of local committees in Africa | Resolution | Human well-being/development |
| disagree with Natasha. I believe this ICBP lives on in BirdLife we would need to check if there are such agreements and if they still apply | Resolution | IUCN governance |
| basis for education work of IUCN | Resolution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |

| Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | Keyword 4 | Keyword 5 | Keyword 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental governance | | | | |
| Species | | | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Marine | Protected areas | | | |
| Ecosystems | | | | |
| Land | Sustainable use | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Protected areas | | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Trade | | | |
| Pollution | | | | |
| Land | | | | |
| Climate change | | | | |
| Environmental Law | Economics | | | |
| Environmental governance | | | | |

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| Law | Transboundary |
| Ecosystems | |
| Land | International agreements and processes |
| Economics | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| Disasters | |
| Private sector | |
| Economics | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Marine |
| ScienceResearch | Protected areas |
| Species | |
| Human well-being/development | Sustainable use |
| Private sector | Agriculture |
| Economics | Private sector |
| Environmental governance | Private sector |
| Environmental governance | ScienceResearch |
| International agreements and processes | Marine |
| International agreements and processes | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Extractive industries/mining |

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| Extractive industries/mining | Marine |
| Marine | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Species | Marine |
| Marine | Pollution |
| Infrastructure | Marine |
| Marine | Environmental Law |
| Forests | Climate change |
| Forests | |
| Water | Sustainable use |
| Water | Agriculture |
| Climate change | |
| Species | |
| Human well-being/development | Forests |
| Climate change | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Agriculture | |
| International agreements and processes | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector |
| Transboundary | |
| International agreements and processes | |
| Human well-being/development | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Ecosystems | |

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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Law |
| Cities | Human well-being/development |
| Environmental governance | |
| International agreements and processes | Transboundary |
| Marine | Transboundary |
| | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Trade |
| Agriculture | Fisheries |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Fisheries |
| Agriculture | Law |
| Fisheries | Marine |
| Invasive species | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance |
| Invasive species | ScienceResearch |
| Environmental Law | Trade |
| ScienceResearch | Sustainable use |
| International agreements and processes | Trade |
| Agriculture | Law |
| Environmental governance | |
| | |
| Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |

Economics

Environmental Law

Trade

Indigenous peoples/local communities

Sub-national

Energy

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

ScienceResearch

Economics

Ecosystems

Transboundary

Protected areas

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

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| Infrastructure | Extractive industries/mining | | | |
| Fisheries | | | | |
| Economics | | | | |
| Economics | | | | |
| Energy | | | | |
| Marine | Disasters | | | |
| Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Pollution | Species | |
| Ecosystems | Marine | Human well-being/development | Law | Environmental governance |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental Law | Ecosystems | Human well-being/development | ScienceResearch |
| Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Species | Transboundary | Economics | |
| Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | | |
| Human well-being/development | Economics | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | IUCN governance | | |
| Law | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | | |
| Environmental governance | Law | Human well-being/development | | |

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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Sub-national | Economics | Climate change | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Cities |
| Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | | |
| Climate change | Ecosystems | Economics | Human well-being/development | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Private sector | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| Economics | Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Sub-national | Economics | International agreements and processes | Trade | |

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| Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | Economics |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Private sector | | |
| Invasive species | International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| ScienceResearch | Ecosystems | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Sustainable use |
| International agreements and processes | Economics | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Sustainable use | Law |
| Ecosystems | Marine | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | |
| Protected areas | Land | Sub-national | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector |
| Disasters | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Economics | Ecosystems | Water | Energy | |
| Economics | Species | Ecosystems | ScienceResearch | |
| Economics | Ecosystems | Sustainable use | Private sector | International agreements and processes |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economics | Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Economics | Private sector | Ecosystems | Climate change | Environmental governance |
| Agriculture | Climate change | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Population | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Agriculture | Economics | Water | Ecosystems | Gender |
| Agriculture | Land | Forests | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Water |
| Agriculture | Ecosystems | Climate change | Species | Water |
| Agriculture | Population | Cities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Land |
| Pollution | Water | Land | Agriculture | Extractive industries/mining |
| Cities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Water | Pollution |
| IUCN governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Climate change | | |
| Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental Law | Gender |
| Water | Private sector | International agreements and processes | Gender | Environmental governance |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | IUCN governance | International agreements and processes | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Climate change | Ecosystems | Forests | Environmental governance |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Climate change | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | ScienceResearch |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Protected areas | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance |
| Climate change | Disasters | Environmental governance | Gender | Ecosystems |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Land |
| Ecosystems | Human well-being/development | Gender | ScienceResearch | Climate change |
| Extractive industries/mining | Water | Pollution | Ecosystems | Climate change |
| Infrastructure | Water | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | Human well-being/development |
| Climate change | Energy | Forests | Human well-being/development | Infrastructure |
| Gender | Human well-being/development | Economics | Climate change | Environmental governance |
| Protected areas | ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | Economics | | |
| Ecosystems | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | Economics | |
| International agreements and processes | Pollution | Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch |
| Sub-national | Economics | Pollution | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Gender |
| Pollution | Species | Extractive industries/mining | Law | ScienceResearch |
| Law | Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | Private sector |
| Extractive industries/mining | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Law |
| Species | Law | ScienceResearch | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protected areas | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Fisheries | Climate change | |
| International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Law | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Environmental governance | Species |
| Climate change | Law | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Sustainable use |
| Marine | Soil | Fisheries | Species | Disasters |
| Marine | Water | Species | Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Water | Environmental governance | Land | Infrastructure | International agreements and processes |
| Cities | Water | Agriculture | Infrastructure | Pollution |
| Marine | Human well-being/development | Population | Climate change | Fisheries |
| Water | Human well-being/development | Land | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch |
| Marine | Climate change | International agreements and processes | | |
| Marine | Climate change | Fisheries | Land | International agreements and processes |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Land | Climate change | Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | Sub-national | Protected areas | Climate change |
| Forests | Land | International agreements and processes | Sustainable use | Infrastructure |
| Forests | Land | Species | Environmental governance | Transboundary |
| Forests | Land | Climate change | International agreements and processes | |
| Forests | Land | Climate change | International agreements and processes | Agriculture |
| Disasters | Marine | Cities | Economics | Infrastructure |
| Disasters | International agreements and processes | Climate change | Environmental governance | Infrastructure |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | Climate change | Invasive species | Environmental governance |
| Human well-being/development | Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Marine | Law |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Land | Marine | Water | Environmental governance |
| Marine | Species | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | Infrastructure |

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| Indigenous peoples/local communities | International agreements and processes | Law | Sustainable use | Land |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Sustainable use | Environmental governance |
| Species | Marine | Fisheries | Land | Environmental governance |
| Marine | Ecosystems | Pollution | Species | Environmental governance |
| Cities | Ecosystems | Population | Environmental governance | Land |
| Sustainable use | Economics | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Land | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Indigenous peoples/local communities | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Environmental governance |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Agriculture | Water | Human well-being/development |
| Ecosystems | Environmental governance | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Transboundary | Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| International agreements and processes | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Species | | |
| IUCN governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | | |
| Human well-being/development | Population | Ecosystems | ScienceResearch | Cities |
| International agreements and processes | IUCN governance | Human well-being/development | | |
| Land | Ecosystems | Sub-national | Cities | Infrastructure |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | ScienceResearch | | |
| International agreements and processes | Marine | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | Land |
| Forests | ScienceResearch | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development |
| Ecosystems | Land | Marine | Human well-being/development | ScienceResearch |
| Marine | Fisheries | Private sector | Trade | |
| Fisheries | Marine | Trade | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes |
| Marine | Land | Pollution | ScienceResearch | Transboundary |
| Economics | Environmental Law | International agreements and processes | Trade | |
| International agreements and processes | Water | ScienceResearch | Transboundary | Protected areas |
| Trade | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | Economics | | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | Environmental Law | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protected areas | Extractive industries/mining | Private sector | | |
| Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | | |
| Invasive species | International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | Trade | Climate change |
| ScienceResearch | Trade | | | |
| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | |
| International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Economics | | |
| International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Infrastructure | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch |

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|---|---|
| Climate change | Ecosystems |
| Human well-being/development | |

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| Human well-being/development | Climate change |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Population |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | | |
| Sub-national | Cities | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Cities | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Energy | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch |
| Land | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | Sub-national |
| Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | Environmental Law | | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Sustainable use | Species | Law | Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Economics | ScienceResearch | International agreements and processes | | |
| Economics | Forests | Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Climate change |
| Economics | ScienceResearch | Private sector | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extractive industries/mining | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | Ecosystems | Economics |
| Extractive industries/mining | Marine | Environmental governance | ScienceResearch | Disasters |
| Marine | Species | Transboundary | Fisheries | Extractive industries/mining |
| Climate change | Marine | Infrastructure | Environmental governance | ScienceResearch |
| International agreements and processes | Protected areas | | | |
| Fisheries | Population | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Economics |
| Fisheries | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Economics |
| Population | Climate change | Disasters | Infrastructure | Environmental governance |
| Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Economics | Climate change | |
| Extractive industries/mining | Energy | Protected areas | Environmental Law | International agreements and processes |
| Marine | Sustainable use | Law | Water | Infrastructure |
| Climate change | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Species | |
| Forests | Protected areas | Transboundary | Sustainable use | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Sustainable use | Ecosystems | Land | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Energy | Species | Infrastructure | Marine | Environmental governance |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | Agriculture | Ecosystems | ScienceResearch | Water |
| Infrastructure | Energy | Environmental governance | | |
| Forests | Land | Ecosystems | Water | Climate change |
| Forests | Trade | Extractive industries/mining | Species | Gender |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | International agreements and processes | Forests | Water | Species |
| Water | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Agriculture | Climate change | Transboundary |
| Marine | Population | Extractive industries/mining | Species | Environmental governance |
| Water | Species | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | ScienceResearch |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transboundary | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Water | ScienceResearch |
| Forests | Ecosystems | Environmental Law | Trade | Species |
| Infrastructure | Energy | Water | Species | Environmental governance |
| Transboundary | Species | Population | Ecosystems | Climate change |
| Ecosystems | Climate change | Human well-being/development | Water | Environmental governance |
| Agriculture | Indigenous peoples/local communities | International agreements and processes | Gender | |
| Marine | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | Trade | Economics |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marine | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Environmental governance |
| Marine | Trade | Economics | Fisheries | Environmental governance |
| Fisheries | Economics | Marine | Trade | International agreements and processes |
| Water | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | Environmental governance | ScienceResearch |
| Human well-being/development | Environmental governance | Transboundary | | |
| Water | Marine | Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Environmental governance | International agreements and processes | Trade | Economics | ScienceResearch |
| Trade | Transboundary | Economics | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |

Environmental Law

Land

International agreements and processes

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

Environmental governance

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

Law

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable use | Cities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Environmental Law | Land | Sustainable use | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Environmental governance | | | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Water | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Environmental governance | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infrastructure | Protected areas | Energy | International agreements and processes | Private sector |
| Private sector | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Protected areas | Ecosystems | Water | Law | Environmental governance |
| Energy | Land | Human well-being/development | Soil | Economics |
| Agriculture | Climate change | Private sector | Forests | Land |
| Human well-being/development | Sub-national | Economics | Extractive industries/mining | |
| Marine | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |

Energy

Sustainable use

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Environmental Law | |
| Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| International agreements and processes | Land | Energy | Forests | Agriculture |
| Forests | Soil | Energy | Trade | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | Private sector | | | |
| Protected areas | Species | Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Law | | | | |
| Ecosystems | Private sector | | | |
| Forests | Climate change | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Ecosystems | Environmental Law |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Land | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Protected areas | Transboundary | Agriculture | Climate change | Ecosystems |
| Land | | | | |
| Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector | | |
| Ecosystems | Infrastructure | Water | Marine | Climate change |
| Water | International agreements and processes | Climate change | Land | Infrastructure |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protected areas | Species | Environmental governance | | |
| Ecosystems | Climate change | Soil | Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Fisheries | Water | |
| Environmental Law | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Protected areas | Forests | Extractive industries/mining | Energy | Economics |
| Sustainable use | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Protected areas | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | Infrastructure | Energy |
| Law | Environmental governance | Protected areas | | |
| Law | Extractive industries/mining | Land | International agreements and processes | Protected areas |

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| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Land | Environmental governance | |
| Climate change | Environmental governance | Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Ecosystems | Marine | Protected areas | Environmental governance | Gender |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Law | |
| Ecosystems | Sustainable use | Environmental Law | Transboundary | |
| Infrastructure | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Economics | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Transboundary | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Marine | Gender | | |
| IUCN governance | | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Extractive industries/mining | Population | Climate change | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental governance | Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Sub-national | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Marine | Law | International agreements and processes | |
| Climate change | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Environmental governance | Fisheries | |
| Ecosystems | Environmental governance | | | |
| Fisheries | Water | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Transboundary |
| Marine | Fisheries | ScienceResearch | | |
| Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | ScienceResearch |
| Ecosystems | | | | |
| Marine | Fisheries | ScienceResearch | Transboundary | |
| Land | Cities | Infrastructure | Energy | Sub-national |

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| Marine | Protected areas | |
| Marine<br><br>Invasive species | International agreements and processes | Transboundary |
| Climate change | ScienceResearch | |

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|---|---|---|
| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| ScienceResearch | | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Protected areas |
| Climate change | | |
| ScienceResearch | | |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Trade |

Sub-national

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| Gender | International agreements and processes |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |

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| Extractive industries/mining | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Protected areas | | |
| Infrastructure | Species | Transboundary | | |
| Climate change | Ecosystems | Land | Sustainable use | Agriculture |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Transboundary | | |
| Species | Infrastructure | Energy | | |
| Transboundary | Protected areas | | | |
| Environmental governance | | | | |
| Population | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Protected areas | Catchment |

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| Cities | Population | Land | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | | | |
| Energy | Environmental governance | Water | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Land | Law | Protected areas |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Ecosystems | Species | Infrastructure | International agreements and processes | |
| Law | | | | |
| Climate change | Species | Fisheries | Invasive species | Protected areas |
| Fisheries | Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Fisheries | Species | Protected areas | ScienceResearch | |
| Fisheries | Species | Trade | Law | International agreements and processes |
| Fisheries | Species | Trade | | |
| Fisheries | Species | Trade | International agreements and processes | |

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| Fisheries | Species | Trade | | |
| Fisheries | Protected areas | Species | Law | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Environmental governance | Agriculture | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Marine | Sustainable use | Environmental governance | Fisheries |
| Species | Extractive industries/mining | Transboundary | | |
| Transboundary | Species | Human well-being/development | Trade | Law |
| Law | Environmental Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |

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| Ecosystems | Human well-being/development | Sustainable use | Agriculture | |
| Soil | Land | Environmental Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Environmental governance | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Pollution | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Energy | Environmental Law | International agreements and processes | Pollution | Extractive industries/mining |
| Species | Fisheries | Extractive industries/mining | ScienceResearch | Protected areas |
| Environmental governance | Law | Marine | | |
| Fisheries | Species | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Law |
| Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Law | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | ScienceResearch | Environmental governance |
| Population | | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Environmental governance | Infrastructure | | | |
| Climate change | Human well-being/development | Extractive industries/mining | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | | |
| Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Ecosystems | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | Human well-being/development | Forests | International agreements and processes | Law |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Environmental governance | Species | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | |
| Species | Infrastructure | Forests | | |
| Agriculture | Fisheries | Marine | Human well-being/development | |
| Marine | Protected areas | Species | Sustainable use | Ecosystems |
| International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Climate change | Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Agriculture | Gender | |
| Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Marine | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Agriculture | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Ecosystems | Transboundary | Environmental governance |
| Human well-being/development | Sub-national | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Transboundary | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Disasters | | | |
| Ecosystems | Land | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Species | Environmental governance | Infrastructure | Energy | Private sector |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | Sub-national | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | | | |
| Environmental Law | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| Protected areas | Species | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Infrastructure | Agriculture | Ecosystems | Species | |

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| Pollution | Transboundary | Climate change |
| Marine | | |
| IUCN governance | | |
| Species | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | |
| Human well-being/development | | |
| IUCN governance | | |
| Human well-being/development | Law | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental governance | Environmental Law | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Law | Environmental Law | Environmental governance | | |
| Environmental Law | | | | |
| Environmental Law | Environmental governance | | | |
| Sustainable use | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Population | |
| Human well-being/development | Land | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Gender | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Economics | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Environmental governance | Law | International agreements and processes | Environmental Law | ScienceResearch |
| Agriculture | Ecosystems | Sustainable use | Ecosystems | Gender |
| ScienceResearch | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Law | |
| Environmental governance | Water | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | Protected areas |
| Agriculture | Trade | Ecosystems | Population | Invasive species |
| Gender | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Agriculture | | |
| IUCN governance | Environmental governance | Economics | | |

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| Human well-being/development | Ecosystems | Species | International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch |
| Human well-being/development | Ecosystems | Species | International agreements and processes | Private sector |
| Human well-being/development | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Gender | Ecosystems | Trade |
| Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Transboundary | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Species | Law | Environmental governance | |
| Water | Trade | | | |

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| Marine | Fisheries | Sustainable use | Trade | Economics |
| Protected areas | Transboundary | | | |
| Marine | Environmental governance | Land | Transboundary | |
| Trade | Transboundary | | | |
| Protected areas | Species | | | |
| Ecosystems | Forests | Economics | Environmental governance | Transboundary |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transboundary | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | Pollution | Species |
| Transboundary | Marine | | | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Environmental governance | Ecosystems | | | |
| Environmental governance | Land | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | | | |
| Law | International agreements and processes | Marine | Land | |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | | | |
| Species | Human well-being/development | Climate change | International agreements and processes | Private sector |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Species<br><br>Marine | Indigenous peoples/local communities<br>Fisheries | Protected areas | Sub-national | ScienceResearch |
| Fisheries | Species | Law | International agreements and processes | |
| Protected areas | Law | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | ScienceResearch |
| Ecosystems<br><br>Protected areas | Infrastructure<br><br>Transboundary | Species | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes |
| International agreements and processes | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| Sustainable use | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| Species | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Trade |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Species | Trade | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | |
| Ecosystems | Species | International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | Transboundary |
| Trade | | | | |
| Pollution | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Energy | Economics | Water | Ecosystems | Species |
| Human well-being/development | Environmental Law | Extractive industries/mining | | |
| Sustainable use | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | International agreements and processes | | |
| Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Trade | Environmental governance | Private sector | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | Protected areas | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Species | Ecosystems | Trade | | |
| Fisheries | Species | Trade | | |
| Fisheries | | | | |
| Species | Law | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Law | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Sustainable use | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Law | Sustainable use | Land | | |
| Infrastructure | Water | Species | Ecosystems | Environmental governance |
| Private sector | Land | | | |
| Law | Marine | ScienceResearch | | |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | Fisheries | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Extractive industries/mining | Protected areas | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Transboundary | |
| Trade | Infrastructure | ScienceResearch | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Sustainable use | | | | |
| Ecosystems | Catchment | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Species | Transboundary | | | |
| Sustainable use | Agriculture | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Law | Infrastructure |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental Law | Protected areas | | |

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| Ecosystems | Transboundary | Indigenous peoples/local communities |
| Water | Environmental governance | |
| Economics | Trade | |
| Protected areas | Economics | |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| ScienceResearch | Private sector | |
| Environmental governance | Environmental Law | International agreements and processes |
| Species | Human well-being/development | |
| International agreements and processes | IUCN governance | |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Law | |

IUCN governance

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Marine | Forests | Sustainable use | Protected areas |

IUCN governance

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Fisheries | Protected areas | International agreements and processes | |
| Infrastructure | Water | | | |
| Land | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy | Private sector | Marine | Land | |
| Climate change | Protected areas | Species | International agreements and processes | Ecosystems |

Marine

International agreements and processes

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|---|---|
| Ecosystems | IUCN governance |

Ecosystems

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | International agreements and processes | Land | | |
| Law | Human well-being/development | | | |
| Environmental governance | | | | |
| Land | Water | Environmental governance | | |
| Land | International agreements and processes | Forests | Pollution | Environmental governance |
| Infrastructure | Cities | Species | | |
| Sustainable use | Trade | International agreements and processes | Law | Species |
| Energy | Pollution | Marine | International agreements and processes | Law |
| Marine | Pollution | | | |
| Protected areas | Sustainable use | | | |
| Ecosystems | Transboundary | Environmental governance | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marine | Ecosystems | Law | Forests |
| Species | Infrastructure | Energy | Environmental governance |
| Transboundary | Fisheries | Human well-being/development | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Transboundary |
| Protected areas | Transboundary |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | | | |
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Protected areas | Environmental Law | Transboundary | |
| Ecosystems | Species | Environmental governance | | |
| Fisheries | Human well-being/development | Economics | ScienceResearch | |
| Marine | Fisheries | Transboundary | International agreements and processes | |
| Marine | Fisheries | Transboundary | | |
| Fisheries | Marine | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Infrastructure | Forests | Marine | Protected areas | Environmental governance |
| Water | Fisheries | Transboundary | | |
| Trade | Law | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Pollution | Species | Transboundary | |
| Fisheries | Ecosystems | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Transboundary | Protected areas | | |
| International agreements and processes | Law | Pollution | Fisheries | |
| International agreements and processes | Protected areas | | | |
| Protected areas | Water | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Extractive industries/mining | Environmental governance |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | | |
| Ecosystems | Species | International agreements and processes | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Protected areas | | | |
| Water | Private sector | Environmental governance | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | | |
| Transboundary | Environmental governance | Environmental Law | Science and research | Energy |
| International agreements and processes | Economics | Extractive industries/mining | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Water | | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Protected areas | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Human well-being/development | | | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Marine | Invasive species | Private sector |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Sustainable use | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Protected areas | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Marine | Species | | |
| Trade | | | | |
| Trade | | | | |
| Ecosystems | Private sector | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economics | | | | |
| Private sector | | | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | | |
| Transboundary | | | | |
| Marine | Pollution | Invasive species | Fisheries | |
| Marine | Fisheries | Pollution | Environmental Law | Environmental governance |
| Human well-being/development | Protected areas | | | |
| Land | | | | |
| Climate change | Pollution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Climate change | Pollution | Protected areas | | |
| Climate change | Pollution | | | |
| Water | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Species | Fisheries | Trade | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental governance | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Protected areas | |
| Water | Private sector | | |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | | |
| Agriculture | Soil | | |
| Forests | International agreements and processes | Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| International agreements and processes | Sustainable use | Science and research | Private sector |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Science and research | | | |
| Agriculture | Species | Sustainable use | Private sector | Environmental governance |
| Forests | Environmental governance | | | |
| Protected areas | Land | | | |
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | Land | | |
| Marine | Sustainable use | Environmental governance | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | Infrastructure | Environmental governance | | |
| Trade | Land | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Land | IUCN governance | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Human well-being/development | Economics | Private sector |
| Environmental Law | Law | Private sector |
| Environmental governance | | |
| Land | Water | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental Law | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Gender | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | IUCN governance | Law |
| Marine | Fisheries | Species |
| Species | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Ecosystems | Species |
| Marine | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | |
| Land | Water | Private sector | |
| Marine | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | |
| Marine | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | |
| Infrastructure | Private sector | Environmental governance | |
| Trade | Marine | International agreements and processes | Fisheries |
| International agreements and processes | | | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Trade | |
| Marine | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Fisheries | |
| Sub-national | Environmental governance | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | Protected areas | | | |
| Private sector | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | | | |
| Law | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | | |
| Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Economics |
| Fisheries | Agriculture | Human well-being/development | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fisheries | Law | International agreements and processes | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Fisheries | Species | International agreements and processes | Trade | |
| Fisheries | Species | | | |
| Marine | Law | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Protected areas | Private sector | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Marine | Extractive industries/mining | Private sector | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Species | | | | |

Protected areas

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infrastructure | Energy | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | |
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | | | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch | Sustainable use | | |
| Environmental governance | | | | |
| Species | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental Law | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Law | Protected areas | Pollution | Species |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |
| Agriculture | Fisheries | Forests | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | |
| Sustainable use | | | | |

IUCN governance

Protected areas

Forests

Human well-being/development

Protected areas

Species

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | | |
| International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | Extractive industries/mining | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | Species |
| Infrastructure | Energy | Ecosystems | |
| Infrastructure | | | |
| Protected areas | Species | | |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Pollution | |
| International agreements and processes | Infrastructure | Energy | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Marine | ScienceResearch | | |
| International agreements and processes | Extractive industries/mining | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | | |

Land

Extractive
industries/mining

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | Infrastructure | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Water |

| | |
|---|---|
| Land | Protected areas |
| Law | Economics |
| Water | Catchment |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Extractive industries/mining | Forests |
| Protected areas | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Species | Infrastructure | Energy | |
| Infrastructure | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Sustainable use | Environmental governance | Infrastructure | Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| ScienceResearch | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Infrastructure | |
| Soil | Law | Ecosystems | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Economics |
| Fisheries | Species | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fisheries | Species | International agreements and processes | Law |
| Fisheries | Species | | |
| Fisheries | Species | ScienceResearch | |
| Fisheries | International agreements and processes | | |
| Fisheries | Sustainable use | Protected areas | Human well-being/development |
| Fisheries | Species | Sustainable use | Law |
| Fisheries | International agreements and processes | Species | |
| Fisheries | International agreements and processes | | |
| Fisheries | Sustainable use | | |
| Sustainable use | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | |
| Invasive species | International agreements and processes | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | | |
| Pollution | | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Protected areas | |
| Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| Agriculture | Land | | |
| Ecosystems | Environmental governance | | |
| Law | | | |
| Transboundary | Private sector | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | |
| Human well-being/development | International agreements and processes | | |
| Pollution | International agreements and processes | Transboundary | |
| Soil | Economics | Agriculture | Private sector |
| Infrastructure | Water | | |

Private sector

Law

International agreements and processes

Economics

Protected areas

Sustainable use

International agreements and processes

Water

Ecosystems

Ecosystems

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sub-national | Species | Human well-being/development |
| Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | Species |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extractive industries/mining | Marine | International agreements and processes | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | Marine | International agreements and processes | | |
| Species | Marine | Forests | Sub-national | |
| Extractive industries/mining | Infrastructure | Energy | Protected areas | Sub-national |
| Catchment | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Sub-national | Environmental governance | | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | Species | Ecosystems | | |
| Private sector | Environmental governance | Protected areas | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | | | | |
| Water | Catchment | | | |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | International agreements and processes | Forests | Private sector |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Protected areas | Sub-national | Land | Indigenous peoples/local communities | |
| Energy | Pollution | Water | Infrastructure | Law |
| Ecosystems | Sub-national | Agriculture | | |
| Energy | | | | |
| Energy | Forests | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | Sub-national |
| Transboundary | | | | |
| Environmental governance | Infrastructure | | | |
| Water | Infrastructure | Agriculture | Human well-being/development | |
| Invasive species | Human well-being/development | | | |
| Extractive industries/mining | International agreements and processes | Infrastructure | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable use | Human well-being/development | Extractive industries/mining | Land | Infrastructure |
| Economics | | | | |
| Pollution | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Water | | |
| Water | Extractive industries/mining | Sub-national | | |
| Transboundary | | | | |
| Trade | | | | |
| Trade | | | | |
| Trade | International agreements and processes | Law | | |
| Trade | International agreements and processes | Law | ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Trade | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Trade | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Species | Fisheries | | | |
| Species | Trade | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | |
| Sustainable use | Fisheries | | | |
| Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | | |
| Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Protected areas | |
| Protected areas | Environmental governance | Land |
| Law | International agreements and processes | |
| Species | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Environmental governance |
| Species | Ecosystems | |
| Sustainable use | | |
| Species | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| International agreements and processes | Pollution | Forests |
| Extractive industries/mining | | |
| Human well-being/development | Private sector | |
| Economics | | |
| Environmental governance | | |
| Human well-being/development | | |
| Human well-being/development | | |
| Population | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pollution | Agriculture | Extractive industries/mining | Private sector | |
| Invasive species | ScienceResearch | | | |
| Law | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | | | |
| Marine | Pollution | | | |
| Marine | Fisheries | Pollution | ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Marine | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | | |
| Economics | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Sustainable use | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Trade | Land | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | |
| Land | Environmental governance | Ecosystems | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | |
| IUCN governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Species | Sustainable use | Trade |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Economics | | |
| Economics | | |
| Economics | | |
| Economics | | |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | |
| Economics | | |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | |
| Environmental governance | International agreements and processes | |

Marine
Fisheries
Ecosystems
International agreements and processes
Law
ScienceResearch
Agriculture
International agreements and processes
Private sector
Private sector
International agreements and processes
Human well-being/development
Pollution
Gender
Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication
Population
Ecosystems
Species
International agreements and processes
Protected areas
Environmental governance
Ecosystems
Infrastructure

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Forests | Private sector | Extractive industries/mining | Protected areas |
| Water | Protected areas | | | |
| Transboundary | Species | Marine | | |
| Marine | Transboundary | Protected areas | | |
| Energy | Forests | Protected areas | Species | |
| International agreements and processes | Forests | Sub-national | | |
| Species | Protected areas | | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Pollution | ScienceResearch | Fisheries | Extractive industries/mining |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Law | | | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Infrastructure | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Protected areas | Species | International agreements and processes | | |

Protected areas

Protected areas

International agreements and processes

Marine

Fisheries

International agreements and processes

Species

International agreements and processes

Law

International agreements and processes

Trade

International agreements and processes

Ecosystems

Soil

Agriculture

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economics | | | | |
| Marine | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | Pollution | | |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Marine | International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | | |
| Marine | | | | |
| Marine | Protected areas | | | |
| Marine | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | | |
| Ecosystems | Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | |
| Population | | | | |
| Agriculture | | | | |
| Agriculture | Soil | | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |
| Land | Forests | Marine | Species | International agreements and processes |
| IUCN governance | | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Ecosystems | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | |
| Infrastructure | Energy | Protected areas | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| International agreements and processes | Extractive industries/mining | Species | |
| Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes | |
| Protected areas | Extractive industries/mining | Environmental Law | Ecosystems |
| Marine | Environmental Law | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | |
| Agriculture | Pollution | Species | |
| Ecosystems | Water | International agreements and processes | Transboundary |
| Infrastructure | Energy | | |
| Marine | Protected areas | Agriculture | Species |
| Trade | Agriculture | | |
| Species | | | |
| Sustainable use | Environmental governance | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Population | | |
| Environmental governance | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private sector | | |
| International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Population |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| IUCN governance | | |
| Species | Fisheries | International agreements and processes |
| Human well-being/development | | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | |
| Trade | | |
| Ecosystems | | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | Species | Infrastructure | Energy | |
| Marine | Species | | | |
| Species | Infrastructure | Energy | Water | |
| Forests | Protected areas | Extractive industries/mining | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Science and research | Transboundary | | |
| Ecosystems | | | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Species | | | | |
| Species | Fisheries | | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Species | Protected areas | Pollution | Law | Land |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extractive industries/mining | Human well-being/development | Ecosystems | Private sector | |
| Fisheries | Species | International agreements and processes | Extractive industries/mining | Protected areas |
| Pollution | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Law | |
| Pollution | Species | Ecosystems |
| Marine | Fisheries | |
| Marine | Species | Ecosystems |
| Human well-being/development | Protected areas | |
| Species | Ecosystems | |
| Species | | |
| Land | Marine | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Human well-being/development | Extractive industries/mining | Agriculture |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | |
| Forests | | |
| Species | Population | Sustainable use |
| Species | | |
| Land | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Protected areas | |
| Ecosystems | Species | Science and research |
| Species | Protected areas | |
| Ecosystems | Protected areas | |
| Law | | |
| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |
| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Species | | | |
| Species | International agreements and processes | | |
| Species | Fisheries | | |
| Transboundary | | | |
| Land | | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Ecosystems | Species | Environmental governance | |
| Pollution | Marine | | |
| Species | | | |
| Protected areas | Private sector | Species | Land |
| Human well-being/development | | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Human well-being/development | | | |
| Water | | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| International agreements and processes | | | |
| Human well-being/development | ScienceResearch | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Species | Law |
| Environmental governance | |
| Protected areas | |
| International agreements and processes | ScienceResearch |
| Pollution | ScienceResearch |
| Ecosystems | |
| Ecosystems | |
| Forests | |
| Species | Ecosystems |
| Population | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector |
| Private sector | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ScienceResearch | | |
| Trade | Law | ScienceResearch |
| Trade | Agriculture | |
| Agriculture | | |
| Trade | Law | |
| Species | ScienceResearch | Trade |
| Protected areas | Species | |
| Trade | | |
| ScienceResearch | | |
| Protected areas | Forests | Agriculture |
| Species | Human well-being/development | Infrastructure |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Sub-national | Protected areas |

ScienceResearch

Forests Ecosystems

Species Fisheries

Species International agreements and processes Fisheries

Species

Law

Water Protected areas

Species

Transboundary

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land | Water | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Protected areas | ScienceResearch | |
| Species | Population | |
| Trade | | |
| Protected areas | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | |
| Trade | Agriculture | Private sector |
| International agreements and processes | | |
| Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | |
| Protected areas | | |
| Protected areas | Species | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| International agreements and processes | Marine | Species |
| Trade | Law | |
| Marine | | |
| Marine | Trade | |
| Trade | | |
| | | |
| Protected areas | | |

Ecosystems

Water Energy Species

Pollution Protected areas

Ecosystems Soil
Human well-being/development
Land

Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication
Species

International agreements and processes Economics

Trade Law
Protected areas Agriculture
Protected areas

Protected areas Soil Ecosystems ScienceResearch

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | Soil | Water | Species | Forests |
| Ecosystems | International agreements and processes | | | |
| Water | Energy | Infrastructure | | |
| Water | Infrastructure | | | |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Species | Forests | | |
| Species | Ecosystems | Soil | | |
| Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Land | Species | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecosystems | Water | | | |
| Human well-being/development | Environmental governance | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | |
| Water | Infrastructure | | | |
| Water | Species | | | |
| Ecosystems | Agriculture | Soil | ScienceResearch | |
| Water | Infrastructure | Land | Agriculture | Environmental governance |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |
| ScienceResearch | Extractive industries/mining | Private sector | | |
| Agriculture | ScienceResearch | | | |
| ScienceResearch | Species | Ecosystems | | |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |
| Agriculture | Pollution | ScienceResearch | Private sector | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication |
| Ecosystems | ScienceResearch | | | |

ScienceResearch

Protected areas

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil | Water | Land | Protected areas | Private sector |
| Land | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector | | |
| Protected areas | | | | |
| Environmental Law | Ecosystems | Protected areas | | |
| Agriculture | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | ScienceResearch | Law | |
| Ecosystems | Land | Protected areas | Water | Environmental governance |
| Infrastructure | Water | Protected areas | Private sector | ScienceResearch |
| Protected areas | Water | Energy | Infrastructure | Human well-being/development |
| International agreements and processes | | | | |
| Species | | | | |
| ScienceResearch | | | | |

| Keyword 7 | Keyword 8 | Keyword 9 | Keyword 10 | Regional Scope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Meso and South America<br>Pacific Ocean |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | Atlantic Ocean |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Africa |
| | | | | Global |

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Pacific Ocean

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

North America and the Caribbean

Global

South and East Asia

Mediterranean Sea

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

South and East Asia

Global

Atlantic Ocean

Global

Africa

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

East Europe, North and Central Asia, European Union (EU)

Global

Antarctica, Southern Ocean

Global

Global

Global

North America and the Caribbean
Global

Global

Global

Meso and South America
Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Meso and South America
Global

Global

Global

Global

Africa

Global

South and East Asia

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Global

Pacific Ocean

European Union (EU)

Global

Global

Meso and South America

Global

Global

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|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Pacific Ocean |
| | | | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Cities | Private sector | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | Global |
| | | | Africa |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global, European Union (EU) |

Global

Global

East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean

East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia

Global

Global

Global

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| International agreements and processes | | | Global |
| Environmental governance | Gender | Private sector | Global |
| | | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean |
| | | | Global, West Europe |
| | | | Global, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| ScienceResearch | Environmental governance | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Global |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Global |
| Law | | | | Global |
| Population | Water | Land | | Global |
| Fisheries | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Land | Global |
| Climate change | Energy | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Global |
| Soil | Land | Indigenous peoples/local communities | | Global |
| Environmental governance | Gender | Economics | Soil | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Energy | | Meso and South America |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Law | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| Agriculture | ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | Meso and South America |

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| | | | Global |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental Law | | Global |
| Protected areas | International agreements and processes | | Global, West Asia, Africa |
| | | | Global |
| Law | Environmental governance | | Global |
| Law | Environmental governance | | Global |
| Land | Protected areas | | Global |
| International agreements and processes | Private sector | Population | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | Global |
| Human well-being/development | Ecosystems | | South and East Asia, Country |
| | | | Africa |
| Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | | Global |
| | | | Global, Country, Pacific Ocean |
| | | | Global |

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| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| Environmental governance | Fisheries | Private sector | Extractive industries/mining | Global |
| Water | Protected areas | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Africa, Country |
| | | | | Africa |
| Environmental Law | Economics | Private sector | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Disasters | Climate change | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Water | Cities | | | South and East Asia, Country |
| Transboundary | International agreements and processes | | | Global |
| | | | | The Arctic |
| Law | Pollution | Infrastructure | Protected areas | Antarctica, Southern Ocean |

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| Protected areas | Sustainable use | International agreements and processes | | Global |
| International agreements and processes | Human well-being/development | | | North America and the Caribbean |
| Water | | | | South and East Asia |
| International agreements and processes | Climate change | Population | | Meso and South America, Country |
| | | | | Meso and South America, Africa, South and East Asia |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | | | Global |
| Climate change | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Private sector | Environmental governance | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Gender | | | Global |
| | | | | Global, European Union (EU) |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Climate change | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| Law | Ecosystems | Environmental governance | Human well-being/development | Meso and South America, Country, Pacific Ocean |

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| | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Human well-being/development | | | Global, Country |
| International agreements and processes | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Ecosystems | South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean |
| | | | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | | | Global |
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| | | | Global, Africa, Country |
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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | Global |
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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | South and East Asia |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea |
| Private sector | ScienceResearch | | | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Trade | International agreements and processes | Environmental Law | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Country |
| Environmental Law | Marine | Land | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | West Europe, Africa, European Union (EU), Mediterranean Sea<br>South and East Asia |
| | | | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia |
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| | | | Africa |
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| ScienceResearch | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Global |
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| | | | Global |
| Agriculture | Private sector | Climate change | Global |
| | | | Global |
| | | | North America and the Caribbean<br>Meso and South America |
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| Protected areas | | | | Global |
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| | | | | Global, European Union (EU) |
| Private sector | Economics | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Gender | Global, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Country |
| International agreements and processes | | | | Global |
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| | | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| | | | | West Europe, European Union (EU) |

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| Private sector | Law | Protected areas | | Meso and South America |
| | | | | West Europe, Mediterranean Sea |
| Economics | | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Oceania, Country |
| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Environmental governance | Cities | Sub-national | Global, Africa |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Private sector | | | Global |
| Transboundary | Cities | | | Africa |
| | | | | West Europe, European Union (EU), Country |
| Environmental governance | | | | Oceania, Country |
| Fisheries | Species | International agreements and processes | | Meso and South America, Country |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
| Environmental governance | | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Transboundary | Soil | Agriculture | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Transboundary | | | | West Europe |

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| Cities | Climate change | Soil | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Global |
| | | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Economics | International agreements and processes | | | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | Africa, Country |
| Soil | Environmental governance | | | Meso and South America, Country |
| Private sector | Ecosystems | | | South and East Asia, Country |
| Economics | Climate change | Environmental governance | | Global |
| | | | | South and East Asia, Country |

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| | | | | South and East Asia |
| Economics | Environmental governance | Sustainable use | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Africa |
| | | | | West Europe |
| Infrastructure | Agriculture | | | West Europe, Country |
| Land | Soil | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| Law | Environmental governance | | | Meso and South America, Pacific Ocean |

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| ScienceResearch | International agreements and processes | | | Global |
| | | | | Global |
| | | | | Global, South and East Asia |
| | | | | South and East Asia |
| International agreements and processes | Trade | Invasive species | Law | Global |
| Environmental Law | | | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia |
| Environmental governance | ScienceResearch | Law | | Africa, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Country |
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| Protected areas | Meso and South America |
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| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | | Global |
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| Gender | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Extractive industries/mining | | Global |
| Trade | Gender | Indigenous peoples/local communities | Extractive industries/mining | Global |
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| | | | European Union (EU) |
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| Ecosystems | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Global |
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| Environmental governance | | Global |
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| Fisheries | Sustainable use | Global |
| | | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | Global |
| Protected areas | | West Europe |

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| Transboundary | Meso and South America |
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Mediterranean Sea, West Europe
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Meso and South America
Meso and South America

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Antarctica, Southern Ocean

The Arctic, Arctic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

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Meso and South America

Global, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, West Europe

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West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia
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Global, Mediterranean Sea, West Europe

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European Union (EU)

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Global, European Union (EU)

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| | | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
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| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Antarctica, Southern Ocean |
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| | European Union (EU) |
| | Global, Pacific Ocean |
| | Global, Africa |
| | Global, European Union (EU) |
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| | Meso and South America, Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
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| | South and East Asia |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia |
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| International agreements and processes | South and East Asia |
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| | West Europe, Mediterranean Sea |
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| Pollution | Global, European Union (EU) |
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| | | West Europe, Mediterranean Sea |
| International agreements and processes | Environmental governance | Global |
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Meso and South America

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Meso and South America
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West Europe, Mediterranean Sea

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Arctic Ocean, The Arctic

Southern Ocean, Antarctica

East Europe, North and Central Asia

West Europe,
Mediterranean Sea

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| ScienceResearch | | | Global |
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| Indigenous peoples/local communities | | | Global |
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| Species | Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Environmental governance | Global |
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| | Global |
| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | Global |
| | Global |
| | West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia, European Union (EU), Africa, Pacific Ocean |
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| | South and East Asia |
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| International agreements and processes | Global |
| | South and East Asia |
| | South and East Asia |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia |
| | Meso and South America |
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| Ecosystems | Sustainable use | South and East Asia |
| | | South and East Asia |
| | | Oceania |
| | | East Europe, North and Central Asia |
| | | Meso and South America |
| | | West Europe |
| | | Meso and South America |
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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | West Europe, Mediterranean Sea |

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| Infrastructure | Land | Environmental governance | Transboundary | Global |
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| Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication | | | | Global |
| | | | | Meso and South America |
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| | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe, European Union (EU) |
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| Private sector | International agreements and processes | Global |
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| | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe |
| | | Global |
| | | Southern Ocean |
| | | Global |
| Extractive industries/mining | Forests | Global |
| | | South and East Asia |
| | | South and East Asia |
| | | Africa |

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| | Africa |
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| Law | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
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| | Antarctica, Southern Ocean |
| | Meso and South America |
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| | Meso and South America |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe |
| | West Europe, Mediterranean Sea |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe |
| | East Europe, North and Central Asia |

East Europe, North and Central Asia, South and East Asia, West Asia

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| IUCN governance | The Arctic |
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| Forests | Global |
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| | Oceania |
| | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | Meso and South America |
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| Ecosystems | Private sector | Global |
| | | South and East Asia |
| Human well-being/development | | Global |
| | | Global |
| | | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | | East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe |
| | | Meso and South America |
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| | Africa, Atlantic Ocean |
| | Indian Ocean |
| | Antarctica, Southern Ocean |
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| | South and East Asia |
| Transboundary | South and East Asia, North America and the Caribbean |
| | South and East Asia |
| | South and East Asia |
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| | Antarctica, Southern Ocean |
| | The Arctic |
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The Arctic, North America and the Caribbean

The Arctic

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| | | Oceania |
| Infrastructure | Private sector | South and East Asia |
| | | South and East Asia, East Europe, North and Central Asia |
| | | North America and the Caribbean |
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Meso and South America
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Meso and South America

West Europe, European Union (EU), Country
Mediterranean Sea, European Union (EU), West Europe
West Europe

West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia
West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia
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| Science and research | Global |
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| Ecosystems | Global |
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| | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
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| | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia |
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West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia, European Union (EU)

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North America and the Caribbean
Meso and South America

Africa

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The Arctic

Antarctica, Southern Ocean

Antarctica, Southern Ocean

West Europe

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Mediterranean Sea, West Europe

West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

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North America and the Caribbean

North America and the Caribbean

North America and the Caribbean

Meso and South America

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Mediterranean Sea,
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South and East Asia

South and East Asia

Indigenous peoples/local communities

South and East Asia

South and East Asia

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West Europe

West Europe,
Mediterranean Sea

Africa

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Meso and South
America

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| Indigenous peoples/local communities | Agriculture | Species | Meso and South America |
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| | | | North America and the Caribbean, Meso and South America |
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| International agreements and processes | Global |
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Meso and South America

Meso and South America

North America and the Caribbean

North America and the Caribbean

East Europe, North and Central Asia, North America and the Caribbean

South and East Asia

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Protected areas

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North America and the Caribbean

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West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia

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Oceania, Indian Ocean

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Meso and South America
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West Europe

West Europe
South and East Asia

Meso and South America
Global

Global

Global
Global

Global

Africa

Global

Global

Global
Global

Global

Global

Global
Global

East Europe, North and Central Asia
Global
Global
Africa
Global
Global

Global
Global
Global

Antarctica

South and East Asia
West Europe

Africa

Africa

Africa

Global

Global

| | |
|---|---|
| | Mediterranean Sea, West Europe |
| | Global, Africa |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| Human well-being/development | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | West Europe, Oceania |
| | Global, Africa |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | The Arctic, West Europe |
| | Global |

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|---|---|
| | Meso and South America |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | Global |
| | North America and the Caribbean |
| | Global |
| Trade | Meso and South America |
| | Global |
| | West Europe |
| | Africa |
| | Global |
| | Global |

**Countries/Territories Themes 2007**

Colombia

United States of America

Peru

Argentina

United States of
America

United States of
America

India

United States of
America

Brazil

Japan

Republic of Korea

Japan|Republic of Korea|Nepal|Bangladesh

Spain

Republic of
Korea|Japan|China

Republic of Korea

Republic of Korea

Papua New Guinea|Fiji|Nauru|Solomon Islands|Fiji|Vanuatu|Tonga

Cameroon

Panama

Paraguay|Argentina|B
olivia (Plurinational
State
of)|Brazil|Uruguay

Japan

Canada

Republic of Korea

Argentina|Brazil|Para
guay

Mexico

Mexico

Republic of Korea

Republic of
Korea|China

France|Spain

Kenya

Australia

India|Singapore|Mala
ysia|Thailand|Philippi
nes|China|Japan

China|Mongolia

Mexico

Colombia

Spain|Portugal

France|Suriname|Guyana|French Guiana, France

Australia

Senegal|Guinea Bissau

France|United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland|The Netherlands

Australia

Argentina

Argentina|Bolivia (Plurinational State of)|Brazil|Paraguay

Argentina|Brazil|Paraguay|Uruguay

Spain|Portugal|France|United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Chile

Democratic Republic
of the Congo

Mexico

Republic of Korea

China

Spain|Portugal

New Zealand|Mexico

China|Viet Nam|Republic of Korea

Cameroon|Indonesia|Viet Nam|Malaysia|India|Nepal|South Africa|Zimbabwe

Spain|Portugal|Franc
e|Andorra|Italy

Pakistan

Honduras|Nicaragua

Argentina|Brazil|Urug
uay

Honduras|Nicaragua

Argentina|Paraguay|B
olivia (Plurinational
State
of)|Brazil|Uruguay

Mexico|Canada|Unite
d States of America

Japan|United States
of America

Spain|Portugal

Mexico|Nicaragua

Spain

Portugal|Spain

Chile

Argentina

Australia

Australia

China|Japan|Russian
Federation|Republic
of Korea

Russian Federation

Chile

Iraq|Afghanistan|Kuw
ait|Palestine

India

Haiti

Sudan

South Sudan

Belize

France|United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland|The Netherlands

India

Sri Lanka

India|Pakistan

Japan|United States
of America

Chile

Panama|Colombia

Australia

Ukraine

Spain

Dominican Republic

Paraguay

Canada|Russian
Federation

Argentina

France|Switzerland|It
aly

Russian Federation

China

Cameroon

Guyana|Brazil|Colombia|French Guiana, France|Suriname|Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Panama

Russian Federation

Costa Rica

Japan

Argentina|Bolivia (Plurinational State of)|Canada|Chile|Colombia|Ecuador|Mexico|Paraguay|Peru|United States of America

Belize

Argentina

Panama|United States of America

Panama|Colombia

United States of America|Russian Federation

United States of America|Japan

Bhutan|China|India|Bangladesh|Nepal|Pakistan

Japan|Russian Federation

Russian Federation

United States of
America|Canada

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Papua New Guinea

Russian Federation

Canada

Ecuador

Suriname

El Salvador

United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Spain

Brunei
Darussalam|Malaysia|
Singapore

Japan

Myanmar

Spain

France|Switzerland|It
aly

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Australia

Papua New Guinea

Canada|United States
of America

Canada|United States
of America

Argentina|Brazil|Boliv
ia (Plurinational State
of)|Paraguay

Argentina

Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of)

Australia

Australia

Papua New Guinea

Indonesia

Indonesia

Malaysia

Philippines

Japan

India

India

China|Pakistan

Israel

Guinea|France|Japan
|United States of
America

United States of America|Canada

United States of America|Russian Federation

China

Thailand|Singapore|Indonesia

Japan

New Zealand

Japan

Norway|Russian Federation|Japan|Brazil|Peru|Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Finland

United States of
America

Republic of
Korea|Japan|Iceland|
Norway

Brazil

Costa Rica

Japan

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Switzerland|France|Italy

Chile

Brazil

Canada|United States of America

Canada|United States of America
Russian Federation|United States of America

Thailand

Australia

Australia

Spain

Australia

France

Ecuador

Canada

Portugal|Japan|Brazil
|Russian Federation

Spain

Australia

Micronesia (Federated
States of)|

Australia

Australia

Democratic Republic
of the Congo
India

United States of
America

Japan|Indonesia

Rwanda

Japan

Australia|New Zealand

India|Thailand

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mexico

Denmark|Germany|The Netherlands

Japan|United States
of America|

Brazil

Brazil

France|United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America|Canada

India

India

India

Indonesia|Malaysia
Turkey

Brazil

Rwanda

France

Democratic Republic
of the Congo

India

Indonesia

Peru

Peru

Democratic Republic
of the Congo
Democratic Republic
of the Congo

Rwanda|Democratic Republic of the Congo

United States of America

Japan

Kenya

United Republic of Tanzania
South Sudan|Sudan
Rwanda
Zambia

Kenya

Indonesia

Congo

United Republic of
Tanzania

Malaysia|Indonesia

United Republic of
Tanzania

Sierra Leone

Malaysia|Brunei
Darussalam|Indonesia

South Africa

Kenya
Jordan

Italy

Italy
Indonesia

Ecuador

Poland

Japan

Sweden|Norway|Finla
nd

Spain

Liberia|Ireland

Sweden|Norway|Finla
nd

Mexico

Cambodia

Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of)

Italy

| | |
|---|---|
| ACTIVE | 534 |
| IMPLEMENTED | 380 |
| OBSOLETE | 99 |
| SUPERSEDED | 207 |
| ELAPSED | 65 |
| THANKS | 20 |
| TBD | 0 |
| | |
| Total | 1305 |
| | |
| ACTIVE | 534 |
| Candidates for archiv | 771 |
| TBD | 0 |

| TF Recommended Retirement Clasification |
| --- |
| IMPLEMENTED |
| IMPLEMENTED |
| ACTIVE |
| IMPLEMENTED |
| ACTIVE |
| IMPLEMENTED |
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| ACTIVE |
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| IMPLEMENTED |
| SUPERSEDED |
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| SUPERSEDED |
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| SUPERSEDED |
| SUPERSEDED |
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OBSOLETE
OBSOLETE

Document C/96/PPC47/2.2
8 March 2019

# 96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019

47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

*Agenda Item PPC47/2.3*

## Implementation of Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001: Report of the Task Force on Resolutions Retirement

Origin: Director General

**Required action:**
The PPC is invited to recommend the Council to *approve* the final list of the Resolutions and Recommendations to be retired provided by the Task Force on Resolutions Retirement, and to *approve* the deployment and launch of the archive prior to the opening of the online motion submission process for the 2020 World Conservation Congress in May 2019.

## A. Background

1. At the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, IUCN Members adopted Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001 *Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions*.

   For ease of communication, Resolutions and Recommendations will both be called 'Resolutions' throughout this report.

   This Resolution calls upon the IUCN Council to continue its work related to retiring Resolutions, inter alia, by:
   a. Establishing criteria for identifying obsolete Resolutions;
   b. Establishing a working group or equivalent to undertake the review of IUCN; Resolutions with the objective of applying the criteria established;
   c. Drawing on the expertise of Members and Commissions in the review process; and
   d. Creating an accessible archive of Resolutions that no longer require implementation (*as approved by Council*) and update the IUCN Resolutions Platform to include only those Resolutions still requiring implementation in order to facilitate future efficient and effective review.

2. At the 93rd meeting of the IUCN Council in November 2017, the Secretariat presented a step-wise process to implement Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001 including a set of criteria to decide whether a Resolution remains active or is inactive. This set of criteria and the step-wise process are included in Council document C/93/PPC/5.1/1.

## B. Progress for the retirement exercise

3. In 2017 and 2018 the IUCN Secretariat carried out *Step 1* of the above-mentioned step-wise process to categorize IUCN's Resolutions. In line with the process therein, the Global Policy Unit first assessed all 1305 Resolutions, which yielded the following:

   - Resolutions still requiring implementation: 384
   - Resolutions that no longer require implementation: 543
   - To be determined (TBD): 378

4. As part of *Step 2*, the 378 Resolutions that could not be categorized in this initial analysis (in other words, those falling in the 'TBD' category) were assigned to the IUCN Programmes with the relevant expertise to provide further, and possibly concluding, information on the status of those Resolutions. This subsequent iteration of the classification by the Secretariat yielded the following:

    - Resolutions still requiring implementation: 527
    - Resolutions that no longer require implementation: 711
    - TBD: 67

5. The 67 Resolutions classified as TBD reflected some of the challenges encountered by the Secretariat in this exercise, such as divergent interpretations preventing a definitive verdict regarding the categories 'active' (still require implementation) vs. 'inactive' (no longer require implementation).

## C. Formation and work of the Task Force on Resolutions Retirement

6. At the 95th meeting of the IUCN Council in October 2018, the Programme and Policy Committee established a Task Force on Resolutions Retirement (*Step 3*) to, among others, consider and revise the initial classification of Resolutions carried out by the Secretariat, in particular the Resolutions categorized as TBD, and provide the Programme and Policy Committee with the final list of Resolutions to be archived. The complete Terms of Reference of the Task Force are included in Council document C/95/19 Annex 18. Councillor Peter Cochrane was appointed Chair of the Task Force, and he was joined by Councillor Carlos Durigan.

## D. Update of the Resolution classification

7. The Task Force's revision of the Secretariat's preliminary work, as per the TORs, resulted in the following:

    - Resolutions still requiring implementation: 534
    - Resolutions that no longer require implementation: 771
    - TBD: 0

8. Among the 771 Resolutions no longer requiring implementation, these are classified as:

    - Implemented: 380
    - Obsolete: 99
    - Elapsed: 65
    - Superseded: 207
    - Motion of thanks: 20

9. The classification of the entire set of 1305 of Resolutions is included in Annex 1, as approved by the Task Force.

## E. Proposals for how to proceed with active Resolutions adopted before the last Congress and regular review of all active Resolutions

10. Of the 534 Resolutions that remain active, many of them are not currently being implemented by the Secretariat, Commissions, or Members. Nevertheless, they cannot be classified as superseded, elapsed, nor obsolete. There are a number of options to address these Resolutions and their subsequent review process:

- Distinguish Resolutions that are 'actionable' from those that only provide guidance or establish rules ('non-actionable'). One approach for making such a distinction would be to consider actionable Resolutions (or operative paragraphs within Resolutions) to be those that request one or more components to IUCN to take an action that has not yet been taken. (Examples of 'actionable' Resolutions might include WCC-2012-Res-110, which called on the Director General to establish a working group to develop a policy on biodiversity offsets, or WCC-2016-Res-038, which requests the World Commission on Protected Areas to establish a task force on 'protected area friendly system'. An example of a 'non-actionable' Resolution might include WCC-2004-Res-001, which calls on all Union components to adopt the 'precedence clause' regarding inconsistencies between Resolutions.) Calls for third parties, including Members, to take some action are not within IUCN control, and in the Task Force's view, are not further actionable unless the Director General or other IUCN component is tasked with monitoring implementation.
- 'Actionable' Resolutions could be brought to the attention of Members to assess interest in implementing (or continuing to implement) them. This could be done via an online poll, or through an agenda item at the Regional Conservation Fora. For Resolutions that have been, are being, or will be implemented, Members will be encouraged to report on activities using the existing online tracking system. Further, a Secretariat focal point could then be assigned to report back on their implementation status during future reviews.
- For others, a sunset provision could apply, in which Resolutions that were adopted a given number of years ago are automatically retired, with their continued relevance or policy elements – when applicable – reflected in a distilled policy document adopted by Members (see below).
- For 'non-actionable' Resolutions, they can likewise be retired so long as their continued relevance is reflected in a distilled policy document adopted by Members (see below).

11. To strengthen the retirement exercise, a policy analysis could be undertaken in the next quadrennium to identify strategic policy priorities in IUCN's general policy. This could produce an 'Omnibus Resolution,' in which the general policy messages across many themes (incl. inter alia, climate change, indigenous peoples, protected areas, or Union governance) would be collated. Thereafter, as mentioned above, a more rigorous approach to retiring Resolutions could be taken, for example retiring all Resolutions not being actively implemented after a given period has elapsed since their adoption and their key policy priorities and/or guidance are extracted and integrated into the general policy document, database or 'Omnibus Resolution' (i.e. a sunset provision is applied).

12. In addition to the changes currently being proposed to the Motion Submission Form (C/96/GCC19/3.1),[1] further modifications to the motions process could be introduced such as the inclusion of a timeline element in new motions, starting at the 2020 Congress, indicating that after a given period of time, if the motion is not being actively implemented, the sunset provision would automatically apply. The rationale for such a step is that Resolutions should not have an indefinite lifetime, and policy-focused Motions can be reworked and resubmitted at a later date to reflect recent developments and evolving priorities, thereby ensuring that IUCN's body of policy is up-to-date.

[1] The draft prompt reads, "As required by WCC-2016-Res-001, please indicate when the motion automatically ceases to be effective and will be moved to the Resolutions and Recommendations Archive. This can be either when a stated period has elapsed or when an objective has been achieved."

13. The Task Force also suggests that a field be added to the annual Resolution Progress Reports asking Secretariat focal points whether they believe that the Resolution could be retired, and on what basis (using the criteria adopted for implementing WCC-2016-Res-001).

14. Regarding future reviews of the 534 active Resolutions, and for those that will be adopted in future Congresses, the Task Force recommends that a quadrennial assessment be undertaken either 1) against the retirement criteria, or 2) based on the proposals above regarding sunset provisions and timeline elements, with the understanding that relevant policy elements would be extracted as part of the exercise. This work should be overseen by a Task Force established by the Programme and Policy Committee, and should be completed for Council's approval at its final meeting prior to the opening of the Motion submission process. This will ensure that Members have the most up-to-date overview of IUCN's body of policy when preparing their Motions.

## F. Creation of an accessible archive

15. Working closely with the Secretariat, the Task Force recommends creating the archive of Retired Resolutions on the current library platform. This can be achieved by tagging the Resolutions slated for retirement, and then only displaying those Resolutions that have not been so tagged. However, users would be able to select in the portal whether they wish to view Resolutions that are i) active (the default setting), ii) retired or iii) both.

16. The Task Force recommends that a detailed description of why a given Resolution was retired not be included. Rather, it is proposed that a brief presentation of the context and rationale for creating the archive, including a link to Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001, should be provided.

**Annex 1**

**Task Force Assessment of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations applying the criteria of Council document C/93/PPC/5.1/1**

The Programme and Policy Committee is invited to consider the following classification of Resolutions, compiled by the Secretariat and the Task Force, by following the link below:

**Retirement of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations – Classification Table**

Council document C/96/PPC47/2.3
5 March 2019

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

47th Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)

*Agenda Item PPC47/2.3*

# A guidance note to assist the interpretation and implementation of IUCN Recommendation WCC-2016-Rec-102 "Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development

Origin: Jane Smart (Director, BCG) and Trevor Sandwith (Director, GPAP)

REQUIRED ACTION

Council is invited to approve the use of the attached Explanation of Terms used in IUCN Recommendation WCC-2016-Rec-102 *"Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development"* as a guide for implementing the Recommendation.

Council is further invited to endorse a further process of consultation with IUCN Members, other governments and civil society as a step towards developing practical guidance, including a suite of case studies, to assist implementation.

## Background

This item was added to the Council/PPC agenda at the request of the Secretariat; see PPC Report to the 95th Council meeting, section 8.3.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i in 2016 approved Recommendation 102 (WCC-Rec-102-EN) on "Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development" (see full text of the Recommendation appended to the attached Explanation of Terms).

The Recommendation contains many terms and expressions that have specific meanings where these reference previous IUCN Resolutions, IUCN definitions and standards, Best Practice Guidelines, or technical matters.

The recommendation is directed towards governments, decision-makers, relevant authorities, public sector bodies, businesses, companies, financial institutions (including development banks), relevant certification bodies and relevant industry groups as well as communities and private landowners. Interactions with relevant groups have identified the need to provide a clear explanation of the terms and expressions used, together with resource materials. These would enable better understanding of the Recommendation and would facilitate its implementation.

IUCN intends to convene focus groups among the audience of the Recommendation, to deepen understanding, clarify concepts and work towards preparing Guidelines for use in different sectors to avoid the "damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development" referred to in the Recommendation.

Council is invited to approve the use of the attached Explanation of Terms used in IUCN Recommendation WCC-2016-Rec-102-EN Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development as a guide for implementing the Recommendation.

Council is further invited to endorse a further process of consultation with IUCN members, other governments and civil society as a step towards developing practical guidance, including a suite of case studies, to facilitate implementation.

# Explanation of phrases, concepts and terms included in IUCN WCC Recommendation 102/2016

**WCC-2016-Rec-102-EN Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development**

| Phrase | Explanation | Supplementary resources |
|---|---|---|
| "the six IUCN Protected Area Management Categories" [Operative Para 1] | IUCN recognizes that protected areas can be classified according to their management objectives into six management categories (Categories I-VI). These range from strict protection in Category I to a situation in Category VI where low intensity uses that are compatible with the overall conservation objective may be permitted | **Reference and further guidance:** Dudley, N. (2008) Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories, IUCN, Gland. Download |
| "four Governance Types" [Operative Para 1] | IUCN recognizes that the governance of protected areas varies according to whom has the authority to make decisions about protected areas. Four types are recognized, including governance by governments, governance by private actors, governance by Indigenous Peoples or local communities, and shared governance arrangements (combinations of the other three) | **Reference and further guidance:** Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Dudley, N., Jaeger, T., Lassen, B., Broome, N. P., Phillips, A. and Sandwith, T. (2013) Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action, IUCN, Gland. Download |
| Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 [Operative Para 1] | Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted Decision X/2 regarding the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including its 20 Aichi Targets. Target 11 on Protected Areas sets the following target: "*By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes."* | Convention on Biological Diversity Decision X/2 Download |

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| "IUCN's existing resolutions and recommendations" [Operative Para 1] | For completeness, the specific resolutions and recommendations that address similar topics include the following. The present Resolution seeks to collate the main principles and application of these resolutions in a more comprehensive way, without diminishing the agency of the existing suite of resolutions. Resolution 1.51 Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works (Montreal, 1996); Resolution 2.34 Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features (Amman 2000); Recommendation 2.82 Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration (Amman, 2000); Recommendation 3.087 Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations (Bangkok, 2004); Recommendation 4.087 Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas (Barcelona, 2008); Resolution 4.088 Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative (Barcelona, 2008); Recommendation 4.136 Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous people and mining activities (Barcelona, 2008) | All of IUCN's existing Resolutions and Recommendations can be accessed here: Resolutions database The resolutions referred to here are hyperlinked directly to the relevant location in the database. |
| "environmentally damaging" [Operative Para 1] | In other words, that have a (significant) negative impact on the value or objectives of a protected area, its biological, cultural or economic value, including the components of biodiversity, the operation and productivity of ecosystem services, either *prime facie*, or as identified through an environmental impact assessment<br><br>(See also below for "negative affecting or having a negative impact") | |
| "industrial activities and infrastructure projects" [Operative Para 1] | The scope and application of these are defined in the preamble of the resolution as "**including** mining, oil and gas, and agriculture, and environmentally damaging infrastructure, such as dams, roads and pipelines". The context of the phrase implies any industrial or infrastructure activity with the potential to be "environmentally | |

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| | damaging". In some jurisdictions, environmental regulations prescribe activities that are the subject of regulation.<br><br>The list of activities is derived mainly from those identified in the previous resolutions, and the current resolution is intended to bring these together in one more comprehensive form. The precedents come from:<br><br>**Resolution 2.34**<br>extractive industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining, and timber operations) and infrastructure projects (e.g. hydroelectric projects and road building)<br><br>**Resolution 2.82**<br>• mining and mineral exploration activities worldwide<br>• exploration and extraction of mineral resources<br>From 2010-Res-090: exploration and exploitation of unconventional fossil fuels, including, inter alia, shale gas, tight gas coal seam gas, coal liquefaction and coal gasification<br><br>**Resolution 4.087**<br>• a range of large-scale infrastructure projects such as major dams, energy plants, highways, ports and airports as well as from extractive industries including mining, oil and gas, industrial fishing and extensive aquaculture, and industrial logging;<br>• activities that result in diversion, pollution and contamination, intrusion, disruption, submergence, dumping, discharge of effluents, drilling, or other processes that impair their ecological integrity | |
| "relevant recommendations of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014" [Operative Para 1] | The IUCN World Parks Congress is convened by IUCN at intervals of approximately ten years. The last WPC was convened in Sydney, Australia where the *Promise of Sydney* was declared and recommendations regarding approaches for achieving the *Promise of Sydney* were compiled. There were calls for the adoption of "no go policies" regarding protected and conserved areas; given that these recommendations do not carry the weight of | All of the recommendations emanating from the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 can be found here:<br>Promise of Sydney |

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| | decisions, the present resolution can be regarded as a response, in part, to recommendations of the WPC. | |
| "located in, around, or otherwise negatively affecting"<br>[Operative Para 1] | In this resolution, the geographic scope of concern relates to any negative impact on protected areas, and so the scope of activities is **extended beyond** activities taking place in protected areas, to those around them, or that have negative impacts on them.<br><br>"Negatively affecting" or having a "negative impact" is a concept integral to the conduct of an environmental impact assessment. It relates to the:<br>(i) context, i.e. what values exist in the area that can be adversely affected by the activity;<br>(ii) whether the values are predicted to be adversely affected by the activity;<br>(iii) the magnitude of the adverse effects, including their geographic scale, timing, frequency or duration;<br>(iv) the irreversibility of the adverse effects;<br>(v) their likelihood of occurring.<br>These are usually summarised through an assessment of the significance of the negative impacts of the activity. | Many countries and jurisdictions have a regulatory framework for assessing the negative impacts of activities, that incorporate the concepts outlined here. For example see the Reference Guide for the Canadian Environmental Protection Act |
| "impede achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets, as well as the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals"<br>[Operative Para 2] | The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (agreed 2010) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (agreed 2015) post-date the suite of IUCN resolutions referred to above. This phrase seeks to invoke the relationship between the integrity of protected areas, and avoiding negative impacts on them, with the achievement of these goals. There are several Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs that depend on the integrity of protected areas for their achievement. For example, Aichi Target 12 that focuses on preventing species extinctions and improving the status of those species most in decline. Negative impacts on protected areas will reduce the likelihood of achieving the Strategic Plan, the Aichi Targets and SDGs. | Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<br><br>UN Sustainable Development Goals |

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| "CALLS ON governments to prohibit"<br>[Operative Para 3] | Governments have the legal and regulatory authority to constrain activities. In this resolution, which repeats a call made in Resolution 2.82, governments are requested to prohibit these activities in protected areas. Many governments already have laws that do not allow these activities in protected areas, or that prescribe environmental impact assessment to determine whether negative impacts will occur. This clause suggests that governments should in the first instance not allow these activities at all. | |
| "in all IUCN categories of protected area"<br>[Operative Para 3] | This extends the call for prohibition in Resolution 2.82 to apply to all protected areas, whatever the IUCN Category. In Resolution 2.82, the call was for prohibition in Categories I-IV, whereas for Categories V-VI, environmental impact assessment was required to determine whether the activity was compatible with the objectives of the protected area. The intention of the current operative paragraph is to strengthen the insistence that all activities that have negative impacts should be prohibited. | |
| "to take measures to ensure that all activities are compatible with the conservation objectives of these areas"<br>[Operative Para 3] | This extends the a priori test of "environmentally damaging" to call for a test of **compatibility** with the objectives of a protected area. To comply with IUCN's definition of a protected area, the area must "achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values". The conservation objectives of any particular area can be further specified by identifying the specific components of nature and associated ecosystem services and cultural values that are being conserved. The test of compatibility would be applied to these specific objectives through the measures identified in this paragraph. | |
| "appropriate, transparent and rigorous pre-emptive appraisal processes, such as international best practice environmental and social impact assessments, strategic environmental | In many jurisdictions, regulations require that appraisal and assessment processes are undertaken prior to any activity being conducted, and so this is not a novel request. This paragraph sets out some examples of these, leaving it to the authorities to determine what is appropriate. Applying these processes would be the first step in determining whether there is an impact on the | |

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| assessments, and appropriate regulation"<br>[operative para 3] | objectives/values of the protected area, and what the magnitude, duration and significant of the impact would be as an input into further decision-making. | |
| "avoiding .. activities…that impact sacred natural sites"<br>[Operative Para 4] | IUCN defines sacred natural sites "as areas of land or water having **special spiritual significance to peoples and communities.**" (Wild and McLeod, 2008). In accordance with their spiritual beliefs, many traditional communities throughout the world have given a special status to natural sites such as mountains, volcanoes, rivers, lakes, springs, caves, forest groves, ponds, coastal waters and entire islands. The reasons for their sacredness are diverse. They may be perceived as abodes of deities and ancestral spirits; as sources of healing water and medicinal plants; places of contact with the spiritual realm, or communication with a "more-than-human" reality; and sites of revelation and transformation. They are sometimes the burial grounds of ancestors, places of pilgrimage, the locale of a temple, shrine or church, or sites associated with special events, saints and spiritual leaders. The implication is that not only is the site's sacred value of concern, but also the values held by the custodians and stakeholders of these sites. | **Reference and further reading:**<br>Wild, R. and McLeod, C. (Editors) (2008). Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers. Best Practice Guideline Series No. 16. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.<br>Download |
| "and territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs)"<br>[Operative Para 4] | IUCN's governance types are associated with the main actors involved in the conservation of an area. In the case of governance by indigenous peoples and local communities, the area can be considered to be an ICCA when:<br>• an indigenous people or local community possesses a close and profound relation with a site (territory, area or habitat);<br>• the people or community are the major players in decision-making related to the site and have de facto and/or de jure capacity to develop and enforce regulations<br>• the people's or community's decisions and efforts lead to the conservation of biodiversity, ecological functions and associated cultural values, regardless of original or primary motivations. | **Reference and further guidance:**<br>Borrini-Feyerabend, G. and Hill, R. (2015) 'Governance for the conservation of nature', in G. L. Worboys, M. Lockwood, A. Kothari, S. Feary and I. Pulsford (eds) Protected Area Governance and Management, pp. 169–206, ANU Press, Canberra.<br>Download at this link |

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| | It follows that the purpose is to avoid negative impacts on these areas, using the same suite of regulatory or assessment processes identified in Operative Para 3. | |
| "noting the ICCA Registry maintained by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre" [Operative Para 4] | The World Database on Protected Areas, managed jointly by IUCN and UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), seeks to record all protected areas globally. The inclusion of ICCAs in the WDPA (through a specific ICCA Registry) is governed by a number of key considerations including whether the affected community agrees to its inclusion through the application of their "free, prior and informed consent" in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. | ICCA Registry<br>World Database on Protected Areas |
| "not to de-gazette, downgrade or alter the boundaries" [Operative Para 5] | The implication is that it is not appropriate to reverse the act of proclamation of a protected area, or to downgrade its protected status or its IUCN category, or alter the boundaries, e.g. by excising an area previously included within the proclaimed boundary, to facilitate the conduct of an activity that would not be allowed in the area. | A comprehensive set of definitions of these terms is provided by PADDR |
| "when preparing development plans and plans for infrastructure, to adopt and implement policies that restrict environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development" [Operative Para 6] | This can be interpreted as requesting authorities to anticipate at the **planning stage** of development and infrastructure activities any future negative impacts on protected areas and to try to place such activities in areas that mitigate the risk of negative impacts, through avoidance, minimization, restoration, and/or offsets as appropriate, and consistent with the IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets. In many jurisdictions, spatial development frameworks and planning processes require the specific identification of areas that are not appropriate for particular kinds of activities, and so that approved plans pre-empt the risks emerging over time. This pre-emptive mitigation can also be applied to sectoral development plans (e.g. for housing, transport, water supplies, communications) seeking to harmonize planning within and across development sectors, also ensuring that environmental impacts do not create new risks for the development sector itself (e.g. damaging a | Resolution 6.51 IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets |

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| | watershed through poor agricultural planning could undermine water resource management). Note that the scope of Operative Para 6 is broader than other paragraphs of Recommendation 6.102 (including not only protected areas but also "any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services", and so operative verb differs accordingly ("restrict" rather than "prohibit"). | |
| "or on any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Targets" [Operative Paragraph 6] | Aichi Target 11 requires Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to conserve "areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services" to achieve ecologically representative systems of protected areas. While these processes of proclamation are pending, this paragraph is requesting governments not to defeat their stated intent/commitments by ensuring mitigation of activities that would negatively impact these areas. IUCN has adopted "A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas" that provides definitive guidance on which areas are of particular importance for the persistence of biodiversity. Where a national analysis of KBAs has been conducted the result could be used to guide application of this request. | A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (IUCN 2016)<br>World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (managed by BirdLife International on behalf of the KBA Partnership)<br>Guidelines on Business and KBAs (KBA Partnership 2018) |
| "CALLS ON the business community to respect all categories of protected areas as "no-go" areas" [Operative Para 7] | As a result of IUCN Resolution 2.82 several industry bodies, companies and investment institutions have instituted voluntary "no go" commitments to avoid conducting activities in World Heritage Sites and in Protected Areas (sometimes referring only to Category I-IV protected areas). Acknowledging this contribution, this Paragraph calls on the business community to apply voluntary no-go policies more broadly, and to apply them to all categories of protected areas without exception. | |
| "to withdraw from those activities in these areas, and not to conduct future activities in protected areas" [Operative Para 7] | Taking the concept of voluntary no-go commitments a step further, the resolution calls for the voluntary withdrawal of existing activities in protected areas, and strengthens the request not to continue with or plan future activities that have negative environmental impacts on these areas. | |

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| "URGES companies, public sector bodies, financial institutions (including development banks), relevant certification bodies and relevant industry groups to not conduct, invest in or fund environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development<br>[Operative Para 8] | Extending the provisions of Resolution 2.34, this Paragraph further defines the kinds of institutions that should apply no-go commitments, and specifically not to invest in or fund relevant activities. Many financial and public sector bodies already apply social and environmental safeguards as part of their decision-making processes, and this Paragraph is intended to help them to define more closely which activities should not be the subject of investment. The scope of application is similarly extended beyond World Heritage Sites, and Category I-IV Protected Areas to include all protected areas, and all areas of particular importance (KBAs) | |

**TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION**

**WCC-2016-Rec-102-EN Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development**

NOTING that we share a universal responsibility for protecting Earth's vitality, variety and beauty;

RECALLING the following Resolutions and Recommendations, which address the negative impacts of environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development projects in, on, or otherwise affecting protected areas: Resolution 1.51 *Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works* (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features* (Amman 2000), Recommendation 2.82 *Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration* (Amman, 2000), Recommendation 3.087 *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations* (Bangkok, 2004), Recommendation 4.087 *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008), Resolution 4.088 *Establishing the* IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative (Barcelona, 2008) and Recommendation 4.136 *Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous people and mining activities* (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING relevant recommendations of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, including the call to apply “no-go” policies to priority conservation sites for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure, the recommendation that protected areas should progress and not regress, and that a step increase is necessary in the scale of protected area investment to deliver conservation goals;

RECALLING the request by IUCN members "to assert 'No-Go Areas' for mining and other extractive industries and destructive activities threatening World Heritage Sites, and protected areas, including ICCAs and sacred natural sites and territories" (Plenary Resolution #12, 10th World Wilderness Congress, 2013);

RECOGNISING that there are six IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories and four Governance Types[i] and these identify activities and infrastructure consistent with IUCN’s Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories;

RECOGNISING that the concept of areas being “no-go”, or off-limits, to environmentally damaging industrial activities, including mining, oil and gas, and agriculture, and environmentally damaging infrastructure, such as dams, roads and pipelines, is integral to conservation policy for protected areas and other sites of known importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services;

RECOGNISING the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the findings of Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 that the loss of biodiversity continues despite these efforts;

ALSO RECOGNISING the adoption in 2015 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the essential role that protected areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity continue to play in achieving many of these goals;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the essential part played by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures to achieve climate change adaptation and mitigation;

ACKNOWLEDGING the decisions of the World Heritage Committee that environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure developments are incompatible with World Heritage status, and the responsibility of States Parties to avoid negative impacts on World Heritage Sites from such activities outside their boundaries (e.g. Decisions 39COM7A.4 and 34COM7A.2);

CONCERNED by the continued rapid growth of environmentally damaging industrial activity and infrastructure development that causes irreparable damage, and that impacts directly or indirectly on protected areas and other areas of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity identified as essential to achieving the Aichi Targets;

RECOGNISING the development of conservation-based business practices, including International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; and

STRESSING that many governments still do not have adequate laws, policies and measures in place to ensure the integrity of protected areas, as well as other areas of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services essential to achieving the Aichi Targets, so that they are not compromised by environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development;

## The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai‘i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REAFFIRMS the six IUCN Protected Area Management Categories and four Governance Types (Resolution 035 *Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, Jeju, 2012) and the importance and relevance of IUCN’s existing resolutions and recommendations regarding environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure projects located in, around or otherwise negatively affecting any protected areas;

2. RECOGNISES that environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure impede achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets, as well as the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals;

3. CALLS ON governments to prohibit environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development in all IUCN categories of protected area, and to take measures to ensure that all activities are compatible with the conservation objectives of these areas, through appropriate, transparent and rigorous pre-emptive appraisal processes, such as international best practice environmental and social impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, and appropriate regulation;

4. FURTHER CALLS ON governments, decision makers, community and private landowners to give high priority to avoiding environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development that impact sacred natural sites and territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), noting the ICCA Registry maintained by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The aim is to ensure that all activities are compatible with the conservation outcomes of these areas through appropriate, transparent and rigorous pre-emptive appraisal processes, such as international best practice environmental and social impact assessments, and via free, prior and informed consent, in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

5. CALLS ON governments not to de-gazette, downgrade or alter the boundaries of all categories of protected areas to facilitate environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development;

6. CALLS ON governments and relevant authorities when preparing development plans and plans for infrastructure, to adopt and implement policies that restrict environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development that may have negative impacts on protected areas, or on any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Targets;

7. CALLS ON the business community to respect all categories of protected areas as "no-go" areas for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development, to withdraw from those activities in these areas, and not to conduct future activities in protected areas; and

8. URGES companies, public sector bodies, financial institutions (including development banks), relevant certification bodies and relevant industry groups to not conduct, invest in or fund environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development within, or that negatively impact protected areas or any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Targets, and to make public commitments to this effect.

**96th Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland (CH), 28-31 March 2019**

*Agenda Item 4.4*

# *Draft IUCN Programme 2021-2024*

Origin: Director General

**Required action:**

The Council is invited to consider the draft 2017-2020 IUCN Programme and may wish to make comments, as appropriate, to allow the Director General to prepare a revised version to be used for initiating the consultations with IUCN Members and other partners, including through the Regional Conservation Fora.

**Note**

The attached draft IUCN Programme so far consists of the substantive elements of what IUCN intends to seek as objectives and to deliver as contribution in the period 2021-24. An Operational and Financial Plan will be developed in later stages once there is more buy-in about the broad directions of the IUCN Programme and the feedback from the IUCN membership will have been taken into consideration.

During the 96th Council meeting, the Programme and Policy Committee will review the draft Programme 2021-24 and present its recommendations to Council under agenda item 4.4.

At Council's 97th meeting (17-20 October 2019), the Programme and Policy Committee will be informed of the feedback from the membership, through the Regional Conservation Fora and online and have the opportunity to consider at that time, as the case may be, proposals for reflecting this feedback in a revised draft.

At its 98th meeting (8-11 February 2020) Council will consider the revised draft Programme that will form the basis of discussions during the 2020 World Conservation Congress.

# The IUCN Programme 2021-2024

## I. Nature conservation: From world challenge to global opportunity

The world is living through a decisive moment in its history and in the conservation of nature. Never before has the assault on nature, and the foundation for all life on earth, been greater. Never before has the world been more capable, including through its knowledge and experience, of finding an effective response. The pivotal year of 2020 is seen by many as the defining moment of our times.

A critical challenge for the global community is to understand and secure nature's life support systems so that humanity and all life on Earth may continue to prosper. Conserving nature is a non-negotiable prerequisite for achieving the broader vision of a more prosperous, healthy and equitable world. The year 2020 is first in a decade where that pathway will be defined, once and for all. If the world does not reverse the loss of nature, it will undermine any prospect of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

But there is great room for optimism, because the integrity of the natural world can be strengthened as the foundation for achieving humanity's vision for 2030. The evidence that effective conservation not an obstacle to human aspirations, but an essential partner, it offers essential and valuable contributions towards all human endeavours. Safeguarding nature not only provides the essence of life and livelihoods, the way it is done can help provide decent work and prosperity for millions of people around the world. It can greatly enhance food and water security, help tackle climate change and contribute significantly to securing human rights and world peace. Put simply: nature conservation enhances peoples' lives.

IUCN has a proud record of coordinating action across its global constituency to support success. The ten years leading to 2030 will be crucial for the future of all life on Earth. In 2020, this IUCN Programme 2021-2024 provides the roadmap of how IUCN will catalyse this opportunity. Building on the strengths of our existing work and launching some bold new initiative, the programme recognises the complete interconnectedness of nature and society and addresses them accordingly. It is designed for an increasingly prosperous, urban, and yet crowded planet whose vision for 2030 can be achieved only if it gets conserves nature and life support systems.

## II. Our Challenges and IUCN's Approach to the 2021-2024 Programme to address them

*<add summary of the IPBES 2019 report>*

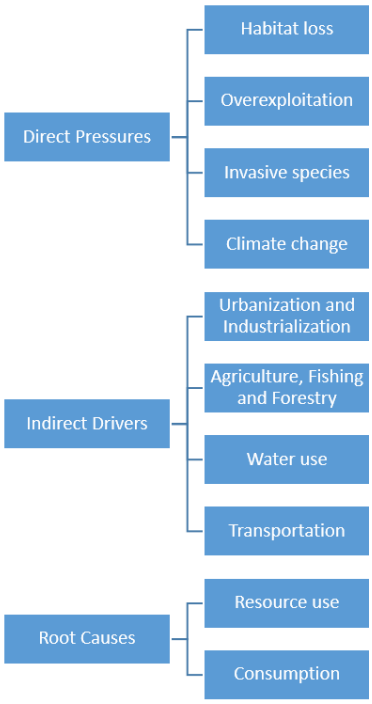
The future of life on Earth depends on the choices we make in 2020. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda positions environmental sustainability at the same level as social and economic sustainability for the first time. The IUCN Congress 2020, being convened ahead of the UN General Assembly and the negotiations on the post-2020 biodiversity framework offers a grand opportunity to position the nature conservation arguments at the centre of debate and to provide expert input into delivering these in practice. The IUCN Programme 2021-2024 has the historic opportunity to influence and support implementation of a bold and transformative suite of activities to ensure that the world takes the second of these paths towards 2030 in 2020 by addressing the following four challenges:

- **Land degradation and the overexploitation of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.** The 2018 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration gave the world a stark warning noting that "degradation of the Earth's land surface through human activities is negatively impacting the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people, pushing the planet towards a sixth mass species extinction, and costing more than 10 per cent of the annual global gross product in loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services." Besides meeting food production needs of a growing population, land is under increasing pressure to supply biofuel, bioplastics, and other goods and services. The technological solutions introduced to meet these demands introduce new risks to biodiversity (synthetic biology, systemic pesticides, etc.).

- **The asphyxiation of oceans**: The First Global Integrated Marine Assessment (2016) found that the pressures on marine biodiversity are increasing, particularly near large population centres and in areas, such as the open ocean, that have so far suffered only limited impacts. Crucial areas for

marine biodiversity, particularly coastal areas, are magnets for human uses. To long-standing uses of the ocean, such as fishing and shipping, are added newly developing uses such as mining and offshore energy generation. The current, and growing, levels of population and industrial and agricultural production result in increasing inputs of harmful material and excess nutrients into the ocean. The exploitation of living marine resources has exceeded sustainable levels in many regions. Globally, the current mix of the global capture fisheries is near the ocean's productive capacity, with catches on the order of 80 million tons. Overexploitation has also brought about increased by-catch and changes to ecosystems. Reproductive success and survival is being reduced by overexploitation, pollution, noise, loss of habitat and other forms of disturbance, including climate change. Climate change and related changes in the atmosphere have led to rises in sea level, higher levels of acidity in the ocean, the reduced mixing of ocean water and increasing deoxygenation.

**Priority Drivers and Pressures on Ecosystem Services addressed by the IUCN Programme 2021-2024**




- **The threat of climate Change.** The 2018 IPCC Special Report confirmed that human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, with a likely range of 0.8°C to 1.2°C. It predicts that global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require deep transformation, including on land, urban and industrial systems. It would reduce climate-risks on biodiversity and ecosystems, including species loss and extinction.

- **The disempowerment of people and nature:** The 2018 Report of the UN Secretary General report on Gaps in International Environmental Law bemoans the fact that implementation and compliance with the cluster of biodiversity-related treaties remains a major issue. It identifies the adoption of the concept ecosystem services as a unique opportunity to mainstream biodiversity in other areas of policy and law. It urges more attention be given to the governance of both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss.

### III. 2020 – a pivotal moment for nature and people

The 2011–2020 Decade of Biodiversity and progress against the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity has been one of mixed success On the one hand, where implementation of programmes has been effective, there is no doubt that the state of nature is much better than it would have been in the absence of conservation. For example, IUCN analyses show that declines towards species extinction would likely have been at least 20% worse without the efforts of the conservation community, and national governments have supported the extensive growth of the world's protected and conserved areas, especially in the marine realm. On the other hand, the state of nature has continued to decline.

Where targets in the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity were structured to elicit commitments and measurable action from all of society, they have been more productive. A great innovation of the 2015 Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was the adoption of a planetary science-based target – of keeping human-caused climate change to 1.5–2°C above pre-industrial levels. This target is of the form that can then be disaggregated into specific science-based targets for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by individual actors. These actors include countries who embed their specific targets into Nationally Determined Contributions, but also engage non-state actors – businesses, cities and regional governments, indigenous and local communities – such that all of society has the opportunity to make the contributions needed to achieve the planetary target.

Biodiversity needs an equivalent mechanism, and the post-2020 biodiversity framework can provide this with IUCN's support. Current proposals regarding a 2030 Mission for biodiversity are taking the form of a planetary science-based target, that could involve "stabilising trends", "retention", "no net loss", "net gain" and "bending the curve" for species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity, as a waypoint towards the 2050 Vision of recovery and restoration of nature. Such a planetary target could be disaggregated to allow state and non-state actors to make the cumulative contributions required to achieve the 2030 Mission.

Much of the data, and much of the capacity, to support societal actors in defining such specific science-based targets for biodiversity, has been developed by IUCN. In proposing an IUCN Programme 2021-2024, IUCN has the threefold opportunity to: is advance negotiation among IUCN's government members for establishing a planetary science-based 2030 target at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and soliciting commitments towards this; Second, to encourage IUCN's non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organisations to make equivalent pledges; and third, to convene high-level summits for non-state actors, including businesses and cities to make their contributions.

**IV. The interdependence between economic prosperity and a healthy planet**

Most people around the world enjoy greater economic prosperity today than did their previous generations did. While 10% of global population still suffers from extreme poverty, more than one billion people have lifted themselves out of poverty during the last 25 years. On the other hand, no time in history has seen the magnitude of impacts on nature by human activities that we see today. While our wellbeing and survival depends on nature as a source for food, clean water, pure air, building materials, medicinal products, shelter, and many other services, human activities threaten nature's capacity to support these essential benefits. Conservation actions have helped dampen human impacts on nature, but have not been able to stop let alone reverse them. Future challenges are greater yet, as the human population will approach 10 billion globally in just the next few decades.

Fortunately, a growing recognition exists that human wellbeing does not need to come at the expense of nature. Rather, nature provides the basis that supports human prosperity and economic systems, and the involvement of communities everywhere in the restoration and maintenance of natural ecosystems can itself generate economic benefits. The Global Commission on Climate and the Economy asserted in its 2018 New Climate Economy report that a shift to more sustainable forms of agriculture combined with strong forest protection could deliver over US$2 trillion per year of economic benefits. Overall, the Commission sees Low-carbon growth could deliver economic benefits of US$26 trillion to 2030.

One basic need to advance these objectives is to have a better understanding of nature's contributions to economy to inform decision-making. This is the objective of ecosystem accounting currently under development internationally and in many countries around the world. In the long term, sustainable green growth requires decoupling economy from its degrading impacts on nature. This will require considerable innovation, for example, through enabling a shift towards increasingly circular economies that reuse and restore, rather than waste and degrade natural resources.

IUCN contributes to realigning economies by providing nature-based solutions. Nature-based solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. Whether they take the form of ecological restoration, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, forest landscape restoration, or integrated water resource management, among others, IUCN will strive to promote, across its Programme Areas and objectives.

**World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolution 69 – Defining nature-based solutions**

1. Embrace nature conservation norms (and principles);
2. Can be implemented alone or in an integrated manner with other solutions to societal challenges (e.g. technological and engineering solutions);
3. Are determined by site-specific natural and cultural contexts that include traditional, local and scientific knowledge;
4. Produce societal benefits in a fair and equitable way, in a manner that promotes transparency and broad participation;
5. Maintain biological and cultural diversity and the ability of ecosystems to evolve over time;
6. Are applied at a landscape scale;
7. Recognise and address the trade-offs between the production of a few immediate economic benefits for development, and future options for the production of the full range of ecosystems services; and
8. Are an integral part of the overall design of policies, and measures or actions, to address a specific challenge.

## V. Where IUCN makes a difference

Many of the multilateral structures that were built over the past seven decades are today under pressure and the international cooperation they facilitate is under threat. Yet the challenges that the world faces require collective action internationally and at all levels of society. As an organisation that brings together States, civil society and Indigenous Peoples' Organisations, IUCN is a singular vehicle of cooperation and action that can rise above the shifting international political landscape. By harnessing the experience, resources and reach of some 13,000 experts, IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.

IUCN has honed a unique value proposition among international organisations supporting the advancement of nature and people, IUCN:

1. provides credible, trusted knowledge
2. convenes and builds multi-stakeholder partnerships for action
3. has a global-to-local and local-to-global reach
4. sets and influences standards and practices impartially
5. incubates innovations from networked volunteer experts worldwide

These five features of IUCN's value proposition make the Union distinct from others in the conservation and sustainable development arena.

IUCN's core strengths have allowed the Union to influence global policy since its founding in 1948. IUCN shaped the conservation agenda by introducing landscape planning and national conservation strategies, spearheading the recognition of diverse stakeholders for conservation action, and mainstreaming human rights, poverty reduction and gender considerations. Back in 1960, IUCN called attention to climate change and its impacts. The World Conservation Strategy of 1980 –the first document to put the phrase "sustainable development" into the international vocabulary, legitimized linking conservation with development. IUCN has supported the development of international conservation law from the World Heritage Convention of 1966 to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Throughout its history, IUCN had developed and introduced into the mainstream a powerful suite of standards, tools and guidance that supports efforts everywhere. What will be the key achievement of the 2020s? The IUCN Programme 2021-2024 will strive to leverage the legacy of IUCN 70 years to assert a new ambition and underpin this through four inter-related Programme Areas.

**Lessons learnt in Programme implementation**

**When seeking transformational change, IUCN must combine knowledge, policy and action for a common objective.** Organizational planning processes and professional communities of practice tend to compartmentalize knowledge generation, policy influencing and technical assistance to delivery. This tends to reinforce a focus on products instead of the change we want to enact. However, they are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. This Programme proposes outcome-based objectives will only be achieved if knowledge, policy and action are jointly delivered.

**To encourage joint action for results, IUCN must adopt outcome-based indicators for its Programme**. IUCN has largely focused on output indicators with a narrow scope at the expense of clarity of purpose. As a consequence, indicators have multiplied to cover every aspect of delivery. This proliferation of indicators has further encouraged compartmentalized thinking. This Programme incorporates a limited set of key immediate and long term outcome indicators of relevance to progress for nature and people.

**To ensure sustainability of results, IUCN must entrench systemic change across stakeholders at all levels.** We tend to vertically divide strategies and programs by level of action from the local to the global. Horizontally, we compartmentalize actors and sectors. We separate out support to public action and capacity development for civil society. Private sector engagement is confined to its own strategy. This Programme systematically incorporates actions at all levels, fosters public private dialogue with civil society and the private sector across all objectives and reaches out to new audiences outside the conservation community to mainstream biodiversity.

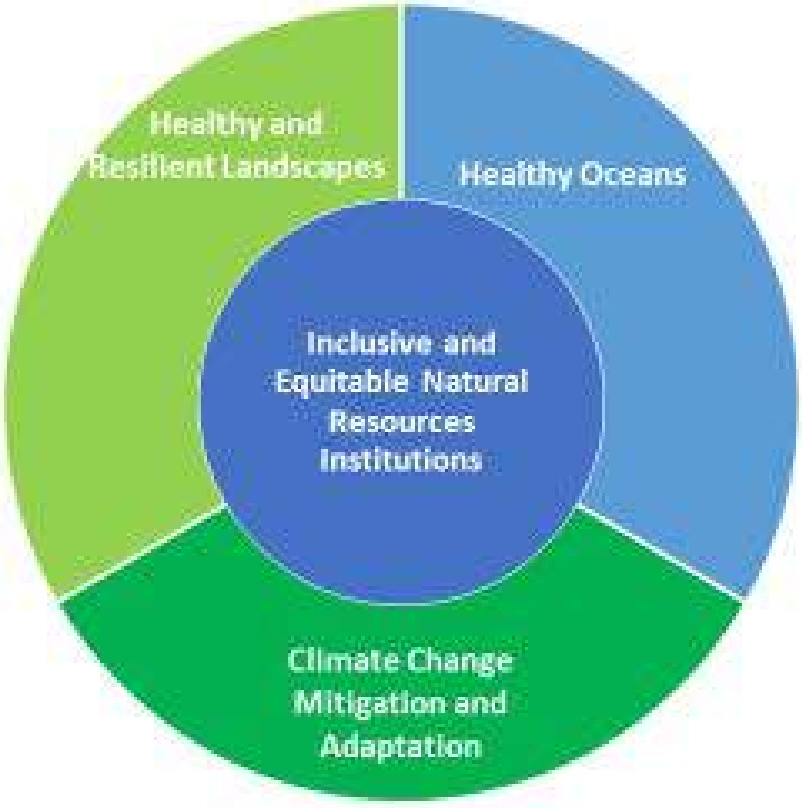
**To be strategically relevant at inception and remain relevant throughout the quadrennial period, the IUCN Programme must prioritize specific objectives.** The Programme cannot be a response to all necessary conservation actions. It must arise from the combination of analysis of needs and of the strengths of IUCN. Focus in delivery will increase value to Members in the chosen priorities, clarify accountability for results and sharpen the mobilization of different IUCN constituencies.

**VI. IUCN Prioritized Programme Areas**

Building on IUCN's foundation and capacity, and leveraging IUCN's members and expertise, the IUCN Programme 2021-2024 will focus on four main areas that together can make a significant difference in confronting the global challenges facing our world. While there are many ways of focusing effort, each Programme Area will strive to achieve maximum impact through collective action. This will be IUCN's first commitment to achieving the 2030 Mission.

With the overall aim of securing the planetary life support system by 2024, the Programme Areas are:

1. **Healthy and Resilient Landscapes for Nature and People**
2. **Healthy Oceans**
3. **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation**
4. **Inclusive and Equitable Natural Resources Institutions**




These Programme Areas are rooted in the Sustainable Development Goals for Life on Land (SDG 15), Life Under Water (SDG 14), Climate Action (SDG 13) and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16). At the same time, the IUCN Programme Areas interact with the social and economic goals including No Poverty (SDG 1), No Hunger (SDG 2), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6); Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3), Gender Equality (5), Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7) Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), , Global Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

Figure 2. Economy and society are dependent on a healthy biosphere. Source: J. Lokrantz/Azote, in Rockström & Sukhdev (2016)[5] and Folke et al. (2016)[6].

IUCN's core foundational expertise lies in fostering the SDGs related to the biosphere, life on land and under water, and climate change. Simultaneously, threats and opportunities for the biosphere will only be achieved if the SDGs underpinning more just and equitable societies and economies, including peace, justice and strong institutions. The three spheres of the biosphere, society and economy are bound by stronger partnerships.

To achieve transformational changes, each of the Programme Areas leverages a common IUCN integrated delivery model where:

1. IUCN generates data and scientific information to guide conservation policy, target setting, standard setting and action
2. IUCN provides analytics and recommendations for policymakers and conservationists
3. IUCN convenes a neutral forum for inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue and agreements on policy, standards and actions
4. IUCN provides gender-responsive, rights-based implementation support, demonstrations and lessons from project experience

IUCN is uniquely positioned to mobilize multiple constituencies of the Union to flexibly apply this integrated delivery model. Throughout, IUCN will also lead the way in demonstrating the highest scientific integrity, promoting transparency, and in applying environmental, social and governance safeguards for conservation action.

## 1. Healthy and Resilient Landscapes for People and Nature

The Healthy and Resilient Landscapes for People and Nature Programme Area will deliver a renaissance in the relationship between people and nature on land and inland waters. IUCN will strive for a world in 2030 where ecological integrity is achieved in natural landscapes, that are fully understood, valued and conserved by a diversity of actors. While ensuring that key biodiversity areas are protected and conserved, a restorative land economy would ensure the maintenance of ecosystem functions in production landscapes. IUCN also see nature conquering a new place in urban environments and cities expanding in harmony with nature.

Under this Programme Area, guided by World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolution 110 on *Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation*, Resolution 98 on *the human right to water and sanitation*, Resolution 86 on *Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guideline*, Resolution 85 on *connecting people with nature globally*, Resolution 45 on *Protection of primary forests including intact forest landscapes*, Resolution 41 on *Recognising the cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved area*, Resolution 33 on *Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas*, Resolution 30 on *Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas*, Resolution 29 on *Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN*, Resolution 18 on *Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species,* Recommendation 102 on *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development*, WCC 2012 Resolution 109 on *Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development*, Resolution 103 on *Supporting, promoting and strengthening local agri-food systems,* Resolution 49 on *Redesigning future cities and related urban zones with protected area: cities, return to nature*, Resolution 45 on *Broadening awareness of benefits and relevance of protected areas*, Resolution 36 on *Biodiversity, protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas*, and WCC 2008 Resolution 65 on *Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters*, IUCN will pursue the following key results:

1. All key biodiversity areas are conserved
2. Ecological integrity of production landscapes secured
3. Sustainable river basins maintained
4. Environmental net gain from industrial activities and infrastructure secured

### 1.1 All key biodiversity areas are conserved

IUCN will work to ensure that all areas that are essential for the persistence of biodiversity at the ecosystem, species and genetic level are identified and included in effective systems of protected and conserved areas and other relevant conservation management programmes. IUCN will continue to accumulate the knowledge of priorities, and engage with governments, civil society organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the coverage, management effectiveness and equity of protected and conserved areas across all biomes and ecoregions, including through application of the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Area Standard. IUCN will work to create connectivity within natural landscapes to maximise resilience and avert the threat of climate change. IUCN will mitigate threats to biodiversity, including invasive alien species, and to geodiversity posed by extractive industries.

These efforts will be informed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the Red List of Ecosystems, Key Biodiversity Areas, the World Database on Protected Areas, the IUCN Green List and other IUCN knowledge products, guidelines and best practice tools. Lessons learned will be captured and analysed through PANORAMA, IUCN's partnership for learning and solutions. IUCN's world leading biodiversity knowledge joins up with its global role in setting nature conservation standards and defining best practice for protected and conserved areas, and key biodiversity areas that respect cultural heritage and leverages diverse knowledge systems.

### 1.2 Secure the ecological integrity of production landscapes

The second objective is to facilitate a shift to sustainable production landscapes that make a positive contribution to nature. IUCN will encourage policies and institutional capacity development for the restoration and sustainable management of production landscapes to achieve a Land Degradation Neutral world by 2030.

IUCN will work to strengthen farm, pasture and forest management practices through knowledge, policy advice and action on the ground that balance the imperatives of livelihoods, economic development and nature conservation. To entrench lasting changes to production practices, IUCN will engage with the wider food and wood systems. Change needs to happen along these value chain from promoting crop biodiversity to anchoring restorative models in consumer behavior. IUCN will support the adoption of nature-positive agricultural production systems, including by making agriculture less demanding of water and agro-chemicals and generating real positive environmental benefits including conserving biodiversity, protect watersheds and provide climate change resilience.

### 1.3 Maintain sustainable river basins

IUCN will promote and facilitate change in water resource management that will conserve biodiversity and help to ensure a water secure future for all. Water management and freshwater biodiversity conservation require disruptive change in how water resources are perceived, used, managed, and protected.

IUCN will strengthen the policies, laws and institutions needed at local, national and transboundary levels for the protection of freshwater ecosystems, the conservation of freshwater biodiversity and the sustainable management of water resources. Water diplomacy strengthens negotiation of agreements at all levels and improves transboundary cooperation in water management. Strengthening the promotion and facilitation of contemporary approaches to water governance; building water agreements with water users e.g. on freshwater biodiversity conservation, transboundary cooperation and sustainable development, ensuring that equity considerations are front and centre, and mobilising women as agents of change in water governance.

IUCN will implement and support actions that conserve and restore freshwater ecosystems, including wetlands, to ensure water-related ecosystem services and freshwater biodiversity thrives across river basins from source to sea. Protecting freshwater species is an intrinsic part of maintaining healthy freshwater ecosystems and conservation knowledge is needed that works with and for river basin management and governance.

IUCN will increase investment in ecosystems, specifically wetlands and terrestrial ecosystems in watersheds that provide water-related ecosystem services for water storage, regulation and filtration for climate change adaptation and water security. Investments in ‘natural infrastructure’ as a nature-based solution provides water-related ecosystem services that intrinsically require the safeguarding of biodiversity and natural systems. IUCN will provide support and advice to ensure that investment in natural infrastructure provides benefits for human water security and freshwater biodiversity and will support and promote innovative finance and investment that better values water resources, and integrates water security for people and nature.

### 1.4 Secure a net environmental gain from industrial activities and infrastructure

The IUCN Programme aims to establish greener, nature-positive industry and infrastructure. IUCN will challenge these sectors to maintain ecosystem connectivity and deliver sustainable solutions. IUCN will accelerate engagement with public and private sector actors to reduce their environmental impact whist maintaining higher social and ecological integrity.

IUCN will work with partners to develop the frameworks and tools to help decision makers strategically integrate the relevant environmental and social information as the basis for selecting new infrastructure development options. The choices made today will determine how the infrastructure (transport, production and energy systems) will impact nature and people for the next 100 years.

Further, IUCN will scale up engagement on urban nature and smart urban planning. IUCN launched the IUCN Urban Nature Alliance to raise awareness of the value of ecosystems in urban areas, and of how these ecosystems can help address urban challenges including air pollution, flooding and health problems. IUCN

will work with partners to support the establishment and strengthening of protected and conserved areas in or near cities to engage a new generation who conserves and benefits from nature in cities. The integration of biodiversity values in metropolitan planning will reduce pressures on nature and enhance the quality of life and safety y of cities. Biodiverse urban spaces will provide nature-based solutions to crowded and heating cities and resilience to floods and climate change.

*<once the programme areas, objectives and content are agreed upon, we will design indicators to make progress>*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nature**<br>*<indicators reflecting change for nature expressed in coverage or technical index>* | **People**<br>Number of women and men <*benefit to people in the programme area*> |
| **Intermediate Results**<br>*<indicators of access, practices, policies for each of the objectives>* | **Financing**<br>Volume of financing mobilized <*in the concerned area*> |

## 2. Healthy Oceans

IUCN's Healthy Oceans Programme Area is to secure healthy oceans. By 2030, IUCN will secure the functioning of marine ecosystems by protection, restoration, effective management over seascapes and oceans, minimizing stresses and building resilience, mitigating pollution, including $CO_2$ emissions, and stopping biodiversity loss. Reducing harmful human activities, like overfishing and pollution, will help build ocean's resilience to warmer and more acidic waters, and will contribute to shared prosperity and climatic stability.

To restore the oceans, guided by the World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolution 57 to *take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime*, Resolution 50 on *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation*, Resolution 32 on *achieving representative systems of protected areas in the Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*, and WCC 2012 Resolution 79 on *protection, of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining*, Resolution 77 on *Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets*, Resolution 76 on *Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management*, as well as Resolution 75 on *strengthening policies relating to the sea and the oceans*, IUCN will pursue the following key results:

1. Ecological integrity of the oceans secured
2. Coastal resilience strengthened
3. Oceanic and coastal conservation outcomes enhanced

### 2.1 Secure the ecological integrity of the oceans

IUCN will develop and strengthen principles, frameworks and legislation for the protection of the whole ocean by aiming for the highest level of sustainable management of the world ocean. It includes improving the governance of the areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) and Polar Regions, and the ocean floor. IUCN will support effective transboundary governance and governance beyond national jurisdiction for unifying legal and institutional frameworks, and for securing equitable benefits from marine resources.

IUCN will provide science-based data and recommendations to the international community on all ecosystem conservation issues that face the ocean. IUCN will strengthen scientific knowledge about all $CO_2$ emission-related threats affecting life in the ocean, such as ocean warming, acidification, deoxygenation, and define risks and mitigation measures from a cumulative impacts perspective.

IUCN will address systematically pollution, notably plastics, coming from land and from the sea, and promote nature-based solutions for waste minimisation. IUCN will continue to bridge land and sea by convening and leading multi-stakeholder dialogues. IUCN will intensify work with a range of industries to facilitate their effective management and to build a sustainable "blue" world economy, including through best-practice fisheries, deep-sea mining and shipping, through providing credible knowledge particularly focusing on threatened biodiversity and cumulative effects, and innovative solutions.

### 2.2 Strengthen coastal resilience

IUCN will secure marine and coastal resilience and livelihoods through restoration and adaption actions. IUCN will play a central role in linking ecosystem-scale implementation, landscape and seascape restoration and coastal disaster-risk reduction, especially for mangrove and coral reefs systems, as well as marine protected and conserved areas. IUCN will promote marine spatial planning as a tool for engaging with stakeholders and communities for sustainable development of marine and coastal activities such as tourism and leisure, fisheries, aquaculture, emphasizing the linkages between culture and nature.

### 2.3 Enhance oceanic and coastal conservation outcomes

IUCN will strengthen the basis of marine biodiversity conservation for delivering sustainable development, through disseminating and implementing global standards for marine protected areas (MPA) as well as for other effective conservation measures (OECM) applying the Green List Standard

IUCN will continue to monitor the conservation status of the marine realm and catalyse conservation actions by delivering global assessment of the extinction risk of marine species for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ as well as global assessments of the risk of collapse of major marine ecosystems, for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. The impacts of invasive species will be assessed using the recently published standard on the Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa (EICAT) and then mitigated to the extent possible. IUCN will also identify solutions for sustainable fisheries in relation with biodiversity conservation (by-catch, biomass fisheries, etc.)

*<once the programme areas, objectives and content are agreed upon, we will design indicators to make progress>*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nature**<br>*<indicators reflecting change for nature expressed in coverage or technical index>* | **People**<br>Number of women and men <*benefit to people in the programme area*> |
| **Intermediate Results**<br>*<indicators of access, practices, policies for each of the objectives>* | **Financing**<br>Volume of financing mobilized <*in the concerned area*> |

## 3. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The goal of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Programme Area is to simultaneously reduce the risks posed by climate change to the world's natural systems and responsibly harness the full potential of these natural systems in achieving a low-greenhouse gas emission, climate-resilient, biodiversity-rich future in support of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. By 2030, ecosystem-dependent communities and vulnerable ecosystems will be made more resilient to climate change, and nature-based solutions will be fully integrated within the climate mitigation and adaptation policies and actions of every country in the world.

Under this programme area, guided by World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolution 56 on the *IUCN response to the Paris Agreement*, Resolution 39 on *Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change*, Recommendation 107 on *Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change*, WCC 2012 Resolution 86 on *Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies*, Resolution 84 on *Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation*, as well as WCC 2008 Resolution 76 on *Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies*, IUCN will pursue the following key objectives over the 2021-2024 period:

1. Climate risks and impacts on nature reduced
2. Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster-risk reduction expanded
3. Negative impacts of other sectoral responses to climate change on biodiversity and society avoided or reduced

### 3.1 Reduce climate risks and impacts faced by the world's ecosystems and species

IUCN will systematically assess the growing risks of climate change for the world's natural systems and to take steps to reduce their impacts, particularly on climate-vulnerable species and ecosystems, especially those that underpin human livelihoods and well-being. Building on previous work, IUCN will aim to integrate and profile climate risks within its flagship assessments, approaches and tools for biodiversity conservation. IUCN will draw the attention of both decision makers and the global public to the risks posed by climate change to the natural world, to mobilise greater climate ambition and action. It will initiate and drive concrete global interventions to support the adaptation and climate-proofing of the planet's ecosystems and species, ranging from coral reefs and polar systems to the world's coasts, mountains and oceans.

### 3.2 Expand nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster-risk reduction

IUCN will responsibly and inclusively harness the full potential of nature-based solutions to climate change through the better management, conservation and restoration of the world's ecosystems – its forests, wetlands, peatlands, grasslands, soils, production landscapes, coastal zones and other natural carbon sinks and reservoirs. IUCN will strengthen its institutional capacity to meaningfully demonstrate how healthy and sustainably managed ecosystems provide effective and inclusive solutions for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, while also supporting local livelihoods and conserving biodiversity – quantifying these benefits in each case, and building up a portfolio of successful solutions on its learning platform PANORAMA: Solutions for a Healthy Planet. Building on existing initiatives, it will support the expansion of these solutions at scale on the ground, and across different geographies and biomes, including through innovative financing mechanisms. It will work to ensure that these solutions are gender-responsive and socially-equitable, and take into account the interests of the most vulnerable, especially indigenous peoples and local communities.

IUCN will also continue to promote the expanded and concrete integration of nature-based solutions within both the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the mid-century Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) that countries are required to submit in support of the Paris Agreement. It will develop and disseminate standards for such solutions. In cities, it will support the uptake of natural and blended green-grey infrastructure to enhance the resilience of urban populations to climate change.

### 3.3 Avoid and reduce the negative impacts of other sectoral responses to climate change on biodiversity and society

IUCN will assess and help reduce the negative environmental and social impacts of the measures that are undertaken in other sectors to combat climate change, particularly as they relate to biodiversity. IUCN will work in collaboration with key stakeholders from these other sectors (such as energy, agriculture, transportation, buildings, etc.), including with businesses, to ensure that the policies and measures that they undertake to address climate change do not harm nature, but rather harnesses their support in a responsible fashion, adhering to the highest levels of environmental and ecosystem integrity.

IUCN will aim to ensure that these other sectoral responses to climate change adhere to best social standards, and adequately take into account the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly those dependent on the natural systems that may be adversely impacted by these responses. IUCN will also assess the risks posed to biodiversity and human-nature dependencies by other new and emerging technologies to address climate change, such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) and other Negative Emission Technologies (NETs), and other geoengineering-based initiatives.

*<once the programme areas, objectives and content are agreed upon, we will design indicators to make progress>*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nature**<br>*<indicators reflecting change for nature expressed in coverage or technical index>* | **People**<br>Number of women and men <*benefit to people in the programme area*> |
| **Intermediate Results**<br>*<indicators of access, practices, policies for each of the objectives>* | **Financing**<br>Volume of financing mobilized <*in the concerned area*> |

## 4. Inclusive and Equitable Natural Resources Institutions

IUCN recognizes that inclusive policy making, good governance and the rule of law critically determine both the extent to which ecosystems contribute to human well-being and the long-term prospects for the conservation of nature. By 2030, we see a word where good governance and the rule of law foster healthy ecosystems and biodiversity while contributing to the realization of human rights, social equity, gender equality, rights of nature and resilience to global changes. IUCN will strive to realize justice and equity for people, communities and nature, with a particular focus on enfranchising indigenous peoples and local communities and achieving gender equality

Under this programme area, guided by World Conservation Congress 2016 Resolution 88 on *Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments,* Resolution 81 on *Humanity's right to a healthy environment*, Resolution 77 on *Environmental courts and tribunals*, Resolution 76 on *Improving the means to fight environmental crime*, and Resolution 70 on *Crimes against the environment*, Resolution 30 on *Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities*, IUCN will pursue the following key results:

1. Nature integrated in sustainable development policy
2. Implementation of equitable and effective natural resource governance accelerated
3. Rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities advanced in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of nature
4. Gender equality in environmental and resource management enhanced

### 4.1 Integrate nature in sustainable development policy

To achieve this first objective, IUCN will influence public policy and private sector strategies for biodiversity and human well-being. IUCN will continue to promote the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols, as well as the other sustainable development-related conventions and agreements, fostering inclusive implementation through national and regional biodiversity policies, strategies and plans. Furthermore, IUCN will strengthen the voice of non-state actors in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other relevant global, regional and national instruments. IUCN will promote mainstreaming of biodiversity in national development policy. IUCN will also influence the private sector in adopting sustainability standards, frameworks and strategies that integrate biodiversity.

Public and private decision-makers at all levels use credible knowledge on nature. IUCN will further strengthen and demonstrate the application of the biodiversity knowledge base, including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, World Database on Protected Areas, the Red List of Ecosystems, the Green List, Key Biodiversity Areas and other IUCN knowledge products, to inform species and ecosystem conservation planning, and support governments and others in setting national, regional and international sustainable development targets and tracking progress. IUCN will not only use this knowledge base to monitor biodiversity baseline scenarios but also to identify the potential environmental, economic and social performance of alternative scenarios. IUCN will actively promote the use of this knowledge by increasing the capacity of public and private sector actors to analyse and apply data to improve conservation action and by enhancing the civic constituency supporting change, particularly among youth.

### 4.2 Accelerate the implementation of equitable and effective natural resource governance

IUCN will promote and secure equitable and effective governance of ecosystems and natural resources. Good natural resource governance entails the adoption and implementation of inclusive decision-making, recognition and respect for diverse tenure rights, cultural values and knowledge, transparency, accountability, rule of law, access to justice, civic engagement and other principles.

To strengthen governance arrangements, IUCN will use the Natural Resource Governance Framework, and related standards and tools, to enable decision-makers at all levels from concerned communities, government agencies, the private sector and civil society to make better and more equitable decisions on the conservation and use of natural resources and the distribution of nature's benefits. IUCN will foster public-

private dialogues and promote innovative and diverse forms of governance, with particular attention to community and indigenous and local community-led governance and the active involvement of women and youth. A particular focus will be on enhancing the diversity, quality and vitality of governance for area-based conservation, including in protected and conserved areas, and OECMs, at both system and site scales, supported by the application of the Green List Standard and other governance and equity assessment and evaluation frameworks.

IUCN will work to inform the development and implementation of legal and institutional frameworks for the conservation and sustainable use of nature that incorporate the obligation to protect nature, the right of nature and the rights to nature, the right to a healthy environment, minimization of adverse impacts, the recognition of ecological functions of property, and intra and inter-generational equity, including with regards to gender and indigenous rights. To strengthen the frameworks and implementation of the rule of law will require building its legislative, procedural and substantive components at sub-national, national, regional, and international levels. In particular, IUCN will work relentlessly to fight environmental crimes, activities that breach environmental legislation and cause significant harm or risk to the environment, human health, or both. IUCN will focus primarily on the illegal trafficking of flora and fauna through by addressing critical issues along the supply chain from habitat to market. IUCN will engage directly with prosecutors and judges in understanding and facilitating information sharing to improve transparency and effectiveness in the enforcement and implementation of law at all levels.

### 4.3 Advance the rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of nature

IUCN will advance the rights and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in nature conservation. Indigenous peoples hold and manage significant areas of the Earth's most biodiverse regions and play a vital role in conserving lands, waters and other natural resources. In keeping with the self-determined strategy developed by IUCN IPO Members, IUCN will expand the involvement of indigenous peoples in its own governance, programs and international policy engagements in a manner that is fully consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. IUCN will work to increase the recognition of indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources, including by expanding the evidence base demonstrating the values of indigenous and local community collective management for nature conservation. IUCN will support efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities to secure their cultural heritage and protect their rights to and use of tradition knowledge for livelihoods and ecosystem and human health. IUCN will also actively support measures to reduce conflicts impacting indigenous and communal lands and protect environmental defenders.

### 4.4 Enhance gender equality in environmental and natural resource management

IUCN will work to achieve gender equality as a fundamental right and a driving force for effective, equitable, and sustainable environmental solutions. While women and girls—together with men, boys and all people—possess invaluable knowledge, experiences and capacities for conservation, persistent gender gaps block their realization and undermine sustainable development progress. To enable gender-responsive action, IUCN will work to empower women, strengthening women's engagement, leadership, and organizations as a basis for their full and active participation in environmental decision-making at all levels. IUCN will further promote the access of women and girls to land, natural resources and other assets that reduce their vulnerability and provide a foundation for their economic empowerment and active roles in natural resource management. IUCN will provide training and capacity building for gender-responsive action at multiple levels, and ensure that its programmes, projects, partnerships and actions to inform policy integrate gender equality.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nature**<br><*indicators reflecting change for nature expressed in coverage or technical index*> | **People**<br>Number of women and men <*benefit to people in the programme area*> |
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**VII. Implementing the IUCN Programme as One Programme**

To deliver on the ambitious agenda of transformation proposed in this Programme and in the light of accelerating disruptive change of modern societies, more than ever has the One Programme approach been the key to achieving the objectives of the Programme. The targets of the Programme will not be achieved without the different parts of IUCN – government, NGO and indigenous people organizations Members, Council, National and Regional Committees of Members, Commissions of experts, and the Secretariat – working together to develop, implement and advance IUCN's Programme of work. The unique strength of IUCN lies in proactive collaboration across the different parts of the Union but IUCN will also have to leverage new partnerships to have systemic impact, retain its relevance and reach new audience.

Knowledge is the starting point of every engagement area in this Programme. The IUCN Commissions, and their networks of volunteer conservation scientists, experts and managers, play the central role in IUCN in broadening conservation knowledge and competence and foster innovation in conservation. The IUCN Secretariat will act as a platform to integrate multiple knowledge products and different forms of knowledge, including traditional and indigenous knowledge. IUCN will harness innovation in data sensing, big data and artificial intelligence to deliver conservation knowledge and insights.

The IUCN Programme is also premised on translating knowledge into policy and action. IUCN Members, whether national States, government agencies, non-governmental organizations or indigenous people organizations. IUCN Members participate in programme development and delivery where their priorities and capacities align with the IUCN Programme. IUCN will utilize its Secretariat expertise, along with that of its Commission experts and Members to provide support to Member State, government agencies and NGOs to plan and implement quality initiatives that take to scale transformative actions in these areas of engagement. To this end, IUCN will also work with players from the private sector to bring in investment opportunities that catalyse the engagement of market players along value chains, the banking and insurance sectors, alongside those engaging in areas such as digital finance and information, in order to catalyse change at scale.

Conservation action can only be as strong as conservation organizations and actors. The IUCN Secretariat and National and Regional Committees, as officially recognized groups of Members in countries and regions, will support strengthening the organizational performance and financial sustainability of Members.

IUCN plays a vital role in mobilizing multilateral funding to fight for the conservation of nature and natural resources. The IUCN Secretariat is an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). During the period 2021-2024, IUCN will provide support to Member States, NGOs and IPOs to plan and implement GCF and GEF co-financed initiatives that revolve around large land and seascape planning, management and restoration that combines biodiversity conservation alongside productive land and seascapes, that involve food systems and other productive uses.

The Union must also connect with stakeholders and emerging actors beyond the conservation community in a fast moving environment. As a consequence, this Programme defines 3 enabling themes – 1. Technology, Data and Innovation; 2. Youth, Media and Communications; 3. Investments and Financial Sustainability - that will support each of the Programme Areas. The table below shows how each of these enablers could interact with the individual Programme Areas.

| **How we deliver…** | **Healthy and Resilient Landscapes** | **Healthy Oceans** | **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** | **Inclusive and Equitable Governance** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Technology, Data and Innovation** | Innovation in data sensing, big data and AI in conservation knowledge and insights | Innovation in data sensing and machine learning for marine species and marine and coastal ecosystems | Innovation in data sensing, big data and AI in climate change knowledge and insights | Blockchain to protect right holders |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Environmental footprint of the fourth industrial revolution<br><br>Innovation in data analytics for sustainable land management | | | |
| **Youth, Media and Communications** | Youth engagement on biodiversity policy, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem management<br><br>Consumer awareness on biodiversity | Awareness of threats to the oceans<br><br>Youth engagement on ocean action | Youth engagement on climate change<br><br>Public dissemination of climate risks | ICT for greater environmental transparency and accountability, and legal education<br><br>Youth participation in governance |
| **Investments and Financial Sustainability** | Shifting investments flows to sustainable production and de-risking investments the restorative economy<br><br>Mobilizing conservation finance and financing of conservation outcomes | Steering finance towards sustainable blue industries | Facilitating climate finance<br><br>Mobilizing eco-disaster risk resilience financing and insurance | Ensuring the financial sustainability of environmental governance and rule of law institutions |

**Meeting of the IUCN Urban Task Force – Agenda**

**Venue:** Wetlands Room, IUCN Headquarters, Gland

**Date and time:** 17h00 – 19h00, 28 March 2019

**Participants:**

- Mr Jonathan Hughes (Chair)
- Mr Amran Hamzah
- Mr Andrew Bignell
- Ms Angela Andrade
- Mr Carlos César Durigan
- Mr John Robinson
- Ms Kathy S. MacKinnon
- Mr Mamadou Diallo
- Mr Mangal Man Shakya
- Mr Rick Bates
- Mr Sean Southey
- Ms Tamar Pataridze

**Observers:**

- Ms Chantal van Ham
- Mr Luc Bas

**Updates:**

1. Results of mapping exercise to determine urban activity across the Union
2. Membership of the IUCN Urban Alliance
3. Development of the Urban Nature Index
4. Compilation of case studies
5. Other engagements
6. Plans for the World Conservation Congress
7. Local government membership of IUCN

**Discussion:**

8. How can we use the World Conservation Congress to increase involvement in IUCN's future programme of work and significantly advance the urban nature agenda?

**Decisions:**

9. Define the relationship between the Urban Alliance, the broader scope of the urban agenda in IUCN and the Arcadia project.
10. Clarify how Urban Alliance members sit vis-à-vis actual IUCN Members.

# Meeting of the Private Sector Task Force of the IUCN Council

**Meeting on Thursday 28th March 2019**
**From 15:00 to 17:00**

# Room: Think Tank B

## Draft Agenda

| Item | Agenda Item/Content | Documents |
|---|---|---|
| 15.00 | **Introductory remarks by the PSTF Chair**<br><br>**Approval of the Agenda** | |
| 15:10<br>Item 1a | **IUCN engagement with the extractives sector**<br>- Discussion on a proposed operational framework around extractives sector with a bolder ambition with this sector including oil and gas. | Concept paper to be provided prior to the meeting |
| 16.00<br>Item 1b | **An update on Rio Doce and the Brumadinho tragedy**<br>- Discussion on proposed way forward and the role IUCN could play in the Establishment of a blue ribbon, multi-stakeholder panel on tailings dams safety and environmental standards | Presentation at the meeting |
| 16:30<br>Item 2 | **General Update on existing, ongoing and upcoming Business engagements:**<br>- Summary of private sector engagements at regional and other global unit level including update on sponsorship. | Powerpoint and listing to be provided at the meeting |
| 16:45<br>Item 3 | **AOB including status update on CEO summit at Congress and relevant resolutions for business e.g. Natural Capital** | |
| 17:00 | **Closing of the meeting** | |

Members of the Private Sector Task Force:
Andrew Bignell
Peter Cochrane
Mamadou Diallo
Masahiko Horie
Jonathan Hughes
Mangal Man Shakya
Jesca Eriyo Osuna
John Robinson (Chair)
Lider Sucre
Sean Southey
Kristen Walker

Secretariat: Gerard Bos, Steven Edwards, Stewart Maginnis

**IUCN Council – Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)**

**Climate Change Task Force (CCTF)**

**Proposed Agenda**

Date: Thursday 28 March 2019

Time: 13:00-15:00 CET

Venue: IUCN Headquarters, Gland (Room: Red List A)/ Zoom meeting link: https://us04web.zoom.us/j/361201831

**Proposed Agenda**

1. Welcome/introduction (Chair: Angela Andrade) – 10 mins
2. Update from Secretariat – 20 mins
3. Updates from Commission Specialist Groups – 20 mins
4. Climate change in the draft 2021-2024 IUCN programme – 30 mins
5. Proposal for a new IUCN Commission on Climate Change – 15 minutes
6. Protocol for ensuring Climate Change Task Force's input and oversight of IUCN climate change policy statements – 15 minutes
7. Next steps – 10 mins

DRAFT