



99th Meeting of the IUCN Council

By conference call on 11 August 2020 from 11.00 AM to 2.30 PM UTC

Draft Annotated Agenda

Notes:

- *Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in the official languages of IUCN.*
- *The time of the meeting in the time zones of participants is shown hereafter in Annex A.*

11:00-11:15	<p>Agenda Item 1: Introduction by the President and approval of the agenda</p>
11:15-12:20	<p>Agenda Item 2: IUCN's response to Covid-19: perspectives from the IUCN membership and Commissions</p> <p>Demonstrating IUCN's inclusivity and solidarity across all its constituencies, the Chairs of the recognized Regional Committees (RC) and the Deputy Commission Chairs will be invited in order to contribute with perspectives from the IUCN membership and the Commissions. To cover also the regions without recognized Regional Committee, the Chairs of the National Committees (NC) with the highest number of IUCN Members (US, Morocco and Australia) will be invited as well as the Chair of the Interim Steering Committee for the Interregional Committee for 'West Europe' and 'East Europe, North and Central Asia' and the Chair of the National Committee of the Host Country of the 2020 Congress.</p> <p>The RC and NC Chairs will each be invited to present in 3 minutes the challenges their Members face and the opportunities they see in the "new normal" created by the pandemic, how IUCN can be most relevant to them, and what kind of IUCN they hope to see and the world hopes to see. Should speakers have a written text of their intervention or slides, they are encouraged to send them to the Secretariat (sarah.over@iucn.org) at the latest by 3.00 PM UTC on 10 August 2020. They will be distributed to all participants in advance of the meeting. To allow the chair to manage the time effectively, speaking time will be limited to 3'. To avoid bandwidth issues, slide presentations will not be projected.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C99/2/1 - Executive Summary of KEY FINDINGS to date from the Situation Analysis commissioned by IUCN SSC-v31July2020 • C99/2/2 – PPT WCPA Covid-19 and Protected Areas • C99/2/3 – Intervention by Brahim Haddane, National Committee Morocco • C99/2/4 – PPT Coronavirus impacts Europe, North and Central Asia • C99/2/5 – PPT WCEL Response to Covid-19 crisis • C99/2/6 – PPT CEC #NatureForAll during COVID-19 • C99/2/7 – PPT CEM response to COVID-19 • C99/2/8 – CEM response to SSC situation analysis • Written text of other interventions or slides which speakers may wish to send in advance of the meeting <p><u>Initial Timetable:</u></p> <p>11:15-11:51: Interventions by the Chairs of the 7 recognized Regional Committees (RC) and the Chairs of National Committees from regions without a recognized RC [12 x 3' = 36']</p> <p>11:52-12:14: Interventions on behalf of the 6 Commissions (3' per Commission, plus extra time for the SSC Chair who requested to present SSC's situation analysis on the role of wildlife trade in the movement of pathogens to humans) (5 x 3' plus 1 x 7')</p> <p>12:15-12:20: Concluding remarks by President Zhang</p> <p><u>List of confirmed speakers:</u></p> <p>Harriet Davies-Mostert, Chair, Regional Committee, Eastern and Southern Africa Rossana Berrini, Chair, Regional Committee, South America Ernesto Herrera, Chair, Mesoamerica Regional Committee MA Keping, Chair, South and East Asia Regional Committee Chris Mahon, Chair, Interim Steering Group, IUCN Interregional Committee for West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia Brahim Haddane, Chair, National Committee, Morocco Christopher Dunn, Chair, National Committee, USA Peter Cochrane, Regional Councillor, representing Ms Campbell, Chair, National Committee, Australia Bernard Cressens, Chair, National Committee, France</p>

	<p>Sean Southey, Chair Commission on Education and Communication Kristen Walker Painemilla, Chair Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy Angela Andrade, Chair Commission on Ecosystem Management Jon Paul Rodriguez, Chair Species Survival Commission Denise Antolini, Deputy Chair World Commission on Environmental Law Kathy MacKinnon, Chair World Commission on Protected Areas</p> <p>Following the close of agenda item 2, the Chairs of the RC and NC will leave the meeting. To allow this to happen orderly, the meeting will be suspended for 5'.</p>
<p>12:25- 13:40</p>	<p>Agenda Item 3: Covid-19: managing the crisis and reflecting on the opportunities. Inputs from the Secretariat.</p> <p>Presentation by the Director General followed by any comments which the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) and the Treasurer may wish to make.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C99/3/1 – Notes from the meeting of FAC72 of 28 July incl. the Treasurer's discussion paper on "Long term financial sustainability of IUCN" • C99/3/2 - PPT Director General's presentation to 99th Council meeting on Covid-19 <p><u>Timetable:</u></p> <p>12:25 Presentation by the Director General and Grethel Aguilar 12:55 Comments of the FAC presented by the Chair of FAC 13:05 Comments by the Treasurer 13:15 Discussion: questions and comments from the floor (1' per intervention) 13:30 Response to questions and comments by the DG 13:35 Concluding remarks by President Zhang</p>
<p>13:40- 14:10</p>	<p>Agenda Item 4: Discussion of the longer-term implications of Covid-19 for the Union</p> <p>To prepare for this discussion, the President encourages every Council member to consult with their constituencies in order to present to the meeting a true picture of how Members and Commissions respond to Covid-19, the challenges they face and the opportunities they see for the future, in particular how they see IUCN's future (funding, governance, Programme etc.), its relevance and global leadership.</p> <p><u>Documents:</u> none</p> <p><u>Timetable:</u></p> <p>The time slot available for this agenda item will allow 15 Council members to take the floor for max. 2 minutes each. To help the chair manage the time effectively, Council members interested to speak under this agenda item are requested to inform the Secretariat (luc.deweever@iucn.org and anja.miller@iucn.org) before 3.00 PM UTC on 10 August 2020.</p> <p><u>List of confirmed speakers:</u></p> <p>Masahiko Horie Hilde Eggermont Mangal Man Shakya Malik Amin Aslam Khan Said Damhoureyeh Sixto Inchaustegui</p>
<p>14:10- 14:15</p>	<p>Agenda Item 5: Establishment of the Council Working Group to design and guide engagement with IUCN members on the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic</p> <p>The Bureau will present - for Council approval - a proposal for the membership of the WG based on the expressions of interest received in accordance with the ToR of the WG approved by the Bureau and validated by the Council. (B87/2)</p> <p><u>Document:</u> the proposal from the Bureau will be distributed in advance of the Council meeting.</p>
<p>14:15- 14:30</p>	<p>Agenda Item 6: Impact of Covid-19 on the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020</p> <p>IUCN Members have been asking for some information on the 2020 Congress, and many will be making decisions about participation in the near future. During its 87th Meeting on 24 July 2020, the Bureau recognized that, as the pandemic was evolving and many uncertainties</p>

	<p>remained, it was still not mature to deeply and broadly discuss, and difficult to take decisions on alternative formats for the 2020 Congress if it could not be held as planned. The purpose of this agenda item is to recall the nature of the IUCN Congress and its value for IUCN Members and the international conservation community, and to summarize the processes that will lead to further decisions on the Congress.</p> <p><i><u>Documents: none</u></i></p>
--	---

Virtual meeting of the IUCN Council (99th meeting)

Tuesday 11 August 2020 at 11.00 AM UTC

Timetable

UTC	11:00
Rarotonga, Honolulu	01:00
Guatemala City	05:00
Panama, Bogota, Mexico City	06:00
La Paz, Caracas, Manaus, New York, Ottawa, Santo Domingo, San Juan	07:00
Brasilia, Buenos Aires	08:00
Dakar, Ouagadougou	11:00
London, Rabat	12:00
Harare, Brussels, Stockholm, Prague, Gland, Johannesburg, Budapest	13:00
Ramallah, Amman, Nairobi, Kampala, Beirut	14:00
Tbilisi, Abu Dhabi	15:00
Islamabad	16:00
Colombo	16:30
Kathmandu	16:45
Kuala Lumpur, Beijing	19:00
Seoul, Tokyo	20:00
Sydney	21:00
Wellington	23:00

99th Meeting of the IUCN Council – 11 August 2020 - List of participants

Council members	
Ms Shaikha Salem Al Dhaheri	
Ms Angela Andrade	
Mr Malik Amin Aslam Khan	
Mr Rick Bates	
Mr Ramiro Batzin	
Mr Andrew Bignell	
Mr Marco Vinicio Cerezo Blandon	
Mr Peter Michael Cochran	
Mr Said Ahmad Damhoureyeh	
Ms Natalia Danilina	
Mr Mamadou Diallo	
Mr Carlos Cesar Durigan	
Ms Hilde Eggermont	
Ms Jenny Gruenberger	
Mr Amran Hamzah	
Mr Masahiko Horie	
Mr Michael Hošek	
Mr Jonathan Hughes	
Mr Sixto J. Inchaustegui	
Mr Ali Kaka	
Ms Kathy MacKinnon	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	
Mr Ayman Rabi	
Mr John Robinson	
Mr Jon Paul Rodriguez	
Mr Mangal Man Shakya	
Mr Sean Southey	
Mr Lider Sucre	
Ms Ana Elizabeth Tiraa	
Ms Kristen Walker Painemilla	
Mr Nihal Welikala	
Mr Jan Olov Westerberg	
Mr ZHANG Xinsheng	
Mr Bruno Oberle	
Council members regrets	
Mr Norbert Baerlocher	
Mr Antonio Herman Benjamin - <i>proxy to Denise Antolini (Dep. Chair WCEL)</i>	
Ms Jesca Eriyo Osuna	
Ms Tamar Pataridze - <i>proxy to Hilde Eggermont</i>	
Mr Youngbae Suh	

	Deputy Commission Chairs
KARKI Madhav B	Deputy Chair, Commission on Ecosystem Management
ANTOLINI Denise	Deputy Chair, World Commission on Environmental Law
RAMOS Ameyali	Deputy Chair, Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
LONDOÑO Julia Miranda	Deputy Chair, World Commission on Protected Areas
CZIPPAN Katalin	Deputy Chair, Commission on Education and Communication

	Regional and National Committee Chairs
BERRINI Rossana	Chair of the IUCN Regional Committee, South America
CRESENS Bernard	Chair of the IUCN National Committee, France
DUNN Christopher	Chair of the IUCN National Committee, USA

99th Meeting of the IUCN Council – 11 August 2020 - List of participants

HADDANE Brahim	Chair of the IUCN National Committee, Morocco
HERRERA Guerra Ernesto	Chair of the IUCN Regional Committee, Meso America
MA Keping	Chair of the IUCN Regional Committee, South and East Asia
MAHON Chris	Chair of the IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development, and Chair of the Interim Steering Committee for the Interregional Committee for W. Europe, and E. Europe, North and Central Asia

IUCN Secretariat's Leadership Team	
AGUILAR Grethel	Regional Director Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (ORMACC)
BROOKS Tom	Chief Scientist
DAVIS Mike	Chief Financial Officer
DERAM-ROLLASON Lucy	Director - Strategic Partnerships Unit, Strategic Partnerships Unit
FITZPATRICK Sharon	Head of Oversight Unit
FRIEDLI CELA Sandrine	Legal Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser
LAHMANN Enrique	Global Director, Union Development Group
MARKER KABRAJI Aban	Regional Director, Asia
SANCHEZ CHAVES Viviana	Gerencia Hub de Administración, Finanzas e IT, ORMACC-Regional Direction
SIKAMAKI Juha	Chief Economist, Economic Knowledge Unit
SMART Jane	Global Director - Biodiversity Conservation Group
SMITH Mason Flynn	Regional Director, Oceania Regional Office (ORO)
TEJADA Ricardo	Director - Global Communications

IUCN Others	
Luc De Wever	Secretary to Council
Louise Imbsen	Governance Assistant
Fleurange Gilmour-Bieri	Membership Coordinator, UDG
Sarah Over	Communications Manager, UDG

**Executive Summary of KEY FINDINGS to date from the Situation Analysis commissioned by
IUCN SSC, 31 July 2020**

Prepared by contracting authors: R. Kock¹, H. Cáceres-Escobar, A. Rouan

**Royal Veterinary College, University of London, Hawkshead Lane, North Mymms, Hatfield,
Herts AL97TA UK**

¹Co-chair, SSC Wildlife Health Specialist Group

**Advisory Group: Dilys Roe (CEESP SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group),
Steven Broad (TRAFFIC), Dan Challender (University of Oxford), Margaret Kinnaird (WWF
International), Peter Paul van Dijk (Global Wildlife Conservation)**

Rationale of the work: In light of COVID-19 pandemic, review what is known about zoonotic disease emergence and evaluate implications for wildlife trade policy.

Key Objectives

- 1. Define wildlife trade for the purposes of the report and provide a brief review of the global trade and its costs and benefits to society and biodiversity conservation*
- 2. Briefly review evidence for (known) zoonotic pathogens and emerging pathogens acquired through the wildlife trade. Clarify the nature of the SARS-CoV-2 infection of humans and its relationship with animals.*
- 3. Based on evidence suggest ways in which zoonosis and emerging pathogens, if any, from wildlife trade can, in general be prevented or risk managed.*

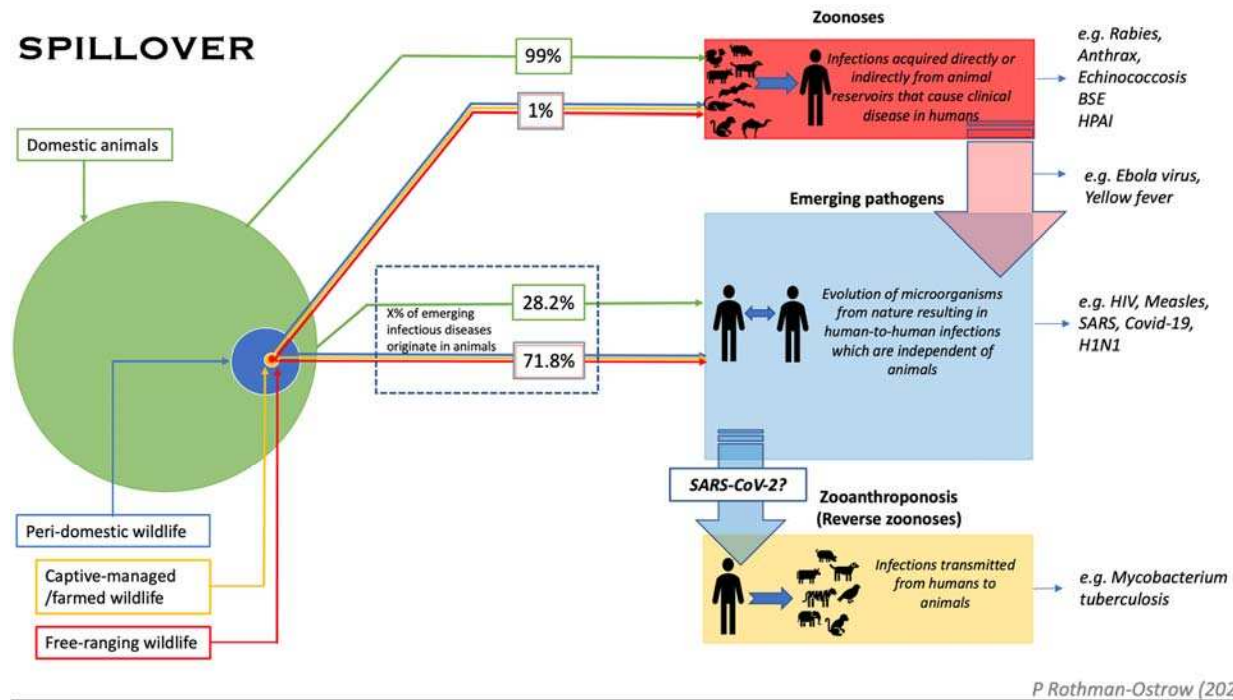
Executive Summary

The pandemic of COVID-19 has raised many questions about this emerging infectious disease (EID) which has had massive global consequences ongoing on human economy and health. The association of the Wuhan Seafood Market, a so-called wet market, selling a variety of products including animal source foods, with the first 100 or so index cases of COVID-19 in the city, along with the isolation of virus from surfaces in the market, suggested this location as the source of the human epidemic. There were other (few) records of cases elsewhere that were not linked to the market and this caused some confusion, but this was also a factor during the SARS epidemic. The evidence suggests that either i) an animal or product contaminated with or carrying this novel virus capable of infecting humans was brought into the market, or ii) humans infected with the virus introduced the virus to the market when visiting. In either scenario, surfaces were contaminated and virus spread, either through fomites or aerosol (from infected persons or animals) to create an epidemic opportunity. Given the circumstantial evidence of animal involvement, based on the identification of similar viruses in bats and other species but no isolation of the actual virus in any animal other than those acquiring it zoonothroponotically, it is surprising that the disease is described as a zoonosis and the assumption made that this was the emergent pathway. Some months later, a further outbreak was detected in Beijing and was associated with human contamination of fish in a market and subsequent spread to humans, leading to closure of the market and lockdown in Beijing (i.e. no wild animals were involved). Whatever the truth, and even the conspiracy theory of a lab escape cannot be ruled out, the possibility of animals seeding virus into Wuhan became the dogma and eventually the Chinese authorities, on a precautionary basis closed markets, much as they had done for SARS in 2004. A surprising lack of information was forthcoming on animal testing from the market, if any was done, but speculation on possible sources from snakes to pangolins ensued, with considerable media and scientific comment. The pangolin story was rejected based on analysis of the relatedness of the viruses they carry and bats remain the most likely origin of a progenitor virus for SARS-CoV-2. Molecular evidence for the most closely related SARS-like virus isolated to date comes from bats but no reservoir (if any - as a reservoir is not a pre-requisite for pathogen emergence) has been found. The SARS epidemic in 2002-4 suggested a similar possibility of the genetic origin of the virus being from horseshoe bats living in the region. Isolation of SARS-Like beta coronaviruses over the years (>500 species) provided a basis for comparison of the SARS-Cov-2 virus. However no actual SARS virus was ever isolated from nature or reservoir identified. Beta coronaviruses are found in a wide range of other mammals from pangolins to hedgehogs. As yet no initiating zoonotic event for COVID-19 has been proven and it may never be, rather like SARS, although in the former outbreak evidence for zoonosis from infected palm civets was fairly convincing. Zooanthroponosis (infection from humans to animals) has occurred with COVID-19 affecting several species, with some animal to animal spread in various locations, including fur farms, zoos, domestic housing with pets and experimental animal infection studies undertaken around the world. Whether the SARS palm civet and racoon dog cases were zooanthroponosis remains unknown but attempts to confirm a reservoir in the fur industry at the time of SARS failed.

Based on current evidence:

- 1. It is inconclusive as to the origins of the virus in Wuhan market and it is not possible at this stage to confirm animals or the trade or other routes as a source.**
- 2. It is still reasonable to state the possibility that SARS-CoV-2 virus entered human population through a zoonotic infection from animal(s) in Wuhan. There is no certainty however, that this is the true pathway to emergence.**
- 3. It is also possible that the virus entered humans much earlier or elsewhere. For example, directly from bats or another species of animal in nature, farm or other environment or evolved in humans independently. The virus evolving over time, until an epidemiologically conducive environment and suitably adapted virus started an epidemic. Studies on the molecular clock that uses the mutation rate of biomolecules to deduce the time in prehistory when two or more of these SARS-like viruses diverged, suggests SARS-CoV-2 diverged within the last 50 years. This means the virus might have been circulating humans much earlier but at low levels and not as an epidemic.**
- 4. There is no clarity on which animal(s) might be involved, other than the probability that genetic origins may be from viruses in horseshoe bat populations. In the case of SARS, the palm civet and racoon dog, farmed species in the region of the outbreak, were found infected with the virus; they were not proven to be reservoirs of the virus but might have been intermediate or zoonanthropic hosts.**

To inform our understanding of the process of emergence our analysis explores more widely the mechanisms of emerging infectious disease of humans and current pathogens or zoonoses globally and potential for emergent pathogens with the main focus on the African and Asian continents. A particular focus is also given to the evidence for a wildlife trade origin of zoonosis.

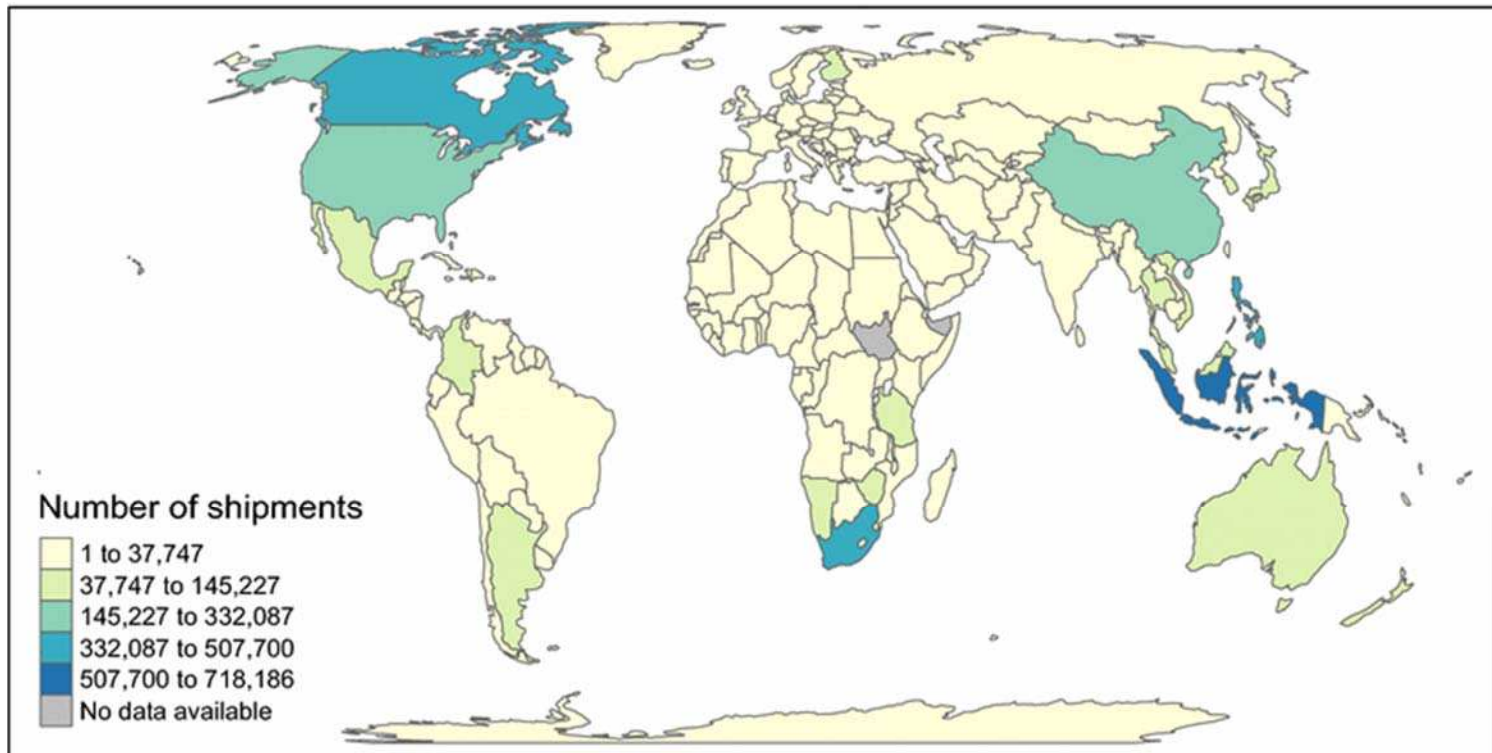


Legend: Pathway diagram for spillover of pathogens to humans from animals, describes three distinct processes. 1) **zoonosis**, with an animal reservoir directly infecting humans causing disease; 2) **emerging pathogens** which cause an emergent infectious disease of human, which is a more complex process of evolution and not necessarily with an animal reservoir and ultimately independent of animals; 3) **zoonanthroponosis**, where humans infect animals, which may or may not circulate the pathogen or establish a disease. The origin (animals) is given proportion by the size of the circles (e.g. 96% mammal biomass is domestic) and the relative infection frequency from these designated circles of domestic animals and wildlife is quantified in the percentages shown. The figure on zoonosis percentage is gleaned from available data on zoonosis from a variety of publications and is a guesstimate and considered reliable for direct zoonosis infection, food borne indirect infection but less reliable for vector borne diseases. Global Burden of Disease statistic does not currently provide these data.

Source: Rothman-Ostrow (2020)

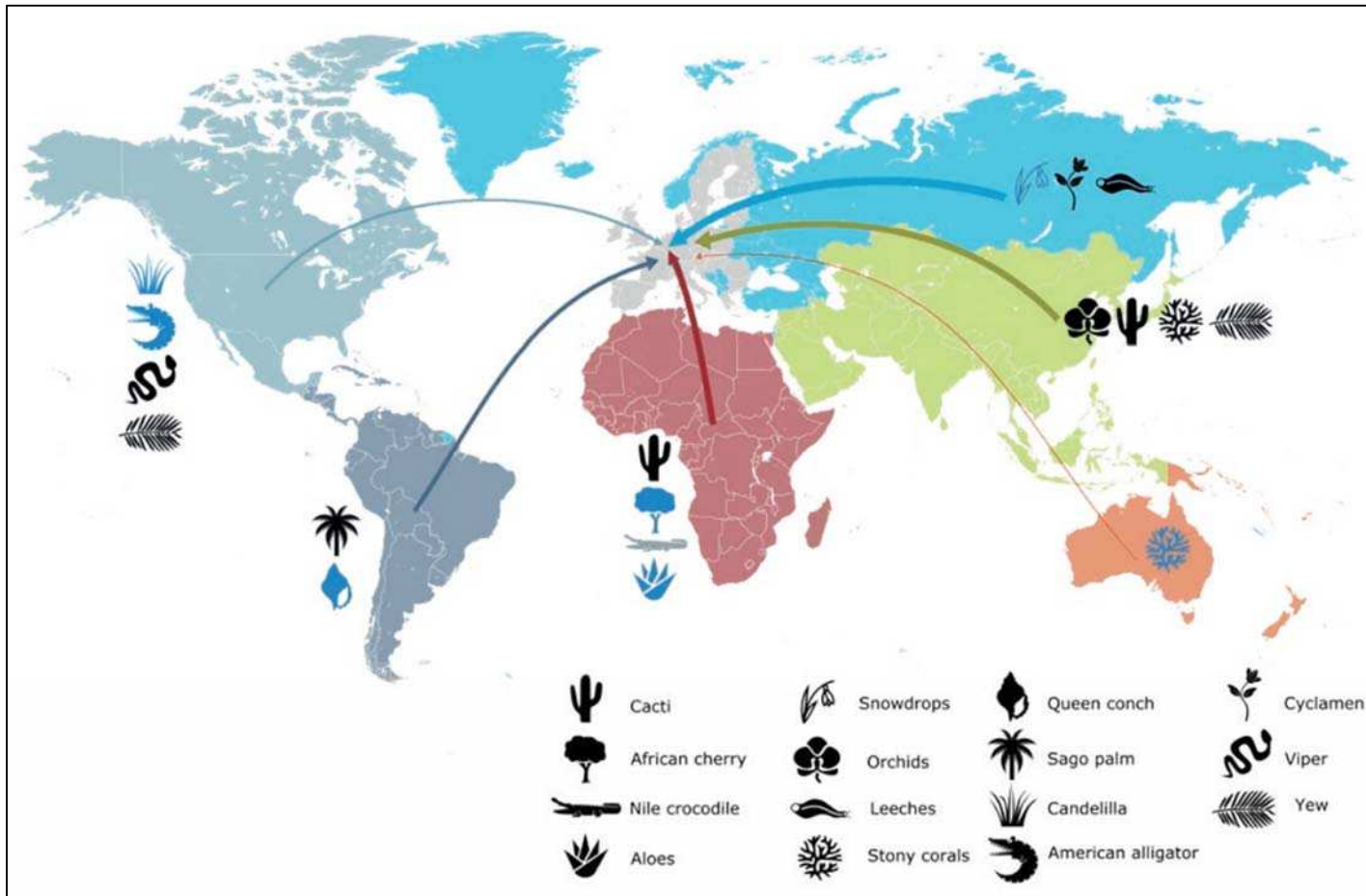
1. Zoonosis is a rare occurrence in humans and is not considered independently in the WHO Global Burden of Disease as it is relatively so insignificant. Wildlife zoonosis is the rarest of all.
2. Likelihood of zoonosis from a given species relates to relative abundance. The proportion of potential hosts globally, for zoonotic pathogens, is 96% domestic mammal to 4% wild mammal based on biomass and for birds 75% domestic to 25% wild. It is unknown but likely that ~ 99% of zoonosis is directly acquired from domestic animals.
3. Phylogenetically remote species from human genomes are unlikely sources of zoonosis (reptiles, amphibians, insects, plants) although exceptions occur.
4. Emerging (human) pathogens are proportionately, twice as likely to have genetic origins from wild than domestic animals i.e. novel microbial organism genes must come from biodiversity as domestic animals and human microbiomes are relatively impoverished genetically (uniform and unlikely many new microbial forms emerge spontaneously from this source although it can happen with *e.g.* mutation reassortment and recombination of *e.g.* influenza viruses although most often this includes some genetic material from wild birds).
5. Emerging human pathogens are relatively unusual with around 35 originating from animals considered in this analysis, mostly not ongoing zoonoses, whilst there are over 900 zoonoses (pathogens in animal reservoirs occasionally infecting humans) out of 1400 or so pathogens of humans in total.
6. There is some evidence for an increasing rate of emergence of human infectious disease and this is associated with changing global epidemiological conditions (host-pathogen-vector-environment) and the creation of new ecological niches for pathogen exploitation. Three key factors are, 1) human and domestic animal and peri-domestic wildlife population expansion; and 2) increased human and animal global/movement over short and long distances, and transcontinentally, and 3) increasing interaction between species directly or indirectly and the related opportunity and scope for infections (epidemics). Other factors with unclear mechanisms include; landscape change (*e.g.* deforestation), loss of biodiversity, intensifying domestic-wild interface, climate change, perturbation of ecosystems and stress on wild animal populations.

On the assumption that the virus may have originated unchanged from an animal reservoir (zoonosis) or, the virus adapted to humans from an animal virus through a process of genetic mutation, recombination or reassortment and infection (emergent pathogen), the analysis explores the role that the wildlife trade might have had in bringing sources of virus to the Wuhan market.



Legend: Map reflecting countries of origin of wildlife imports to the USA between 2000 and 2013, by shipment.

Source: Smith et al., 2017.



Legend: Main groups directly imported by the EU from each of the six CITES regions. Groups are ordered by trade volumes shaded by source black: >75% captive-bred/artificially propagated; blue: >75% wild, grey: >75% ranch.

Source: UNEP-WCMC, 2016

1. It must be recognised that the wildlife trade is global and involves many species and products some of which have theoretical risks with respect to zoonosis and emerging pathogens. The current pandemic crisis origin is focused on one region South East Asia and the epidemic centre in China.
 2. Our findings from a literature search to date, on zoonosis from wildlife trade, show little evidence, in both Africa and Asia for zoonosis through this route. A critical analysis of one recent systematic review of zoonosis in bush meat in Africa confirmed one case only. Whilst globally occupational risk of psittacosis, a respiratory disease, in bird traders, has been confirmed, whilst cases are very low with the highest transmission likelihood based on reviews from domestic poultry; turkeys in particular and ducks whilst owls from a wild bird (captive) perspective were the highest in that category. Another group that again has a low incidence reported is from consumption of wild hunted deer and not really a trade issue.
 3. The highest number of live wildlife animals traded in South East Asia have historically occurred out of Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia and China based on CITES data. In one study China's share was 61% and 71% of the mammal and bird trades in the region.
1. A number of potential zoonotic pathogens have been isolated from animals or animal product sampled in trade and this is certainly a confirmed route for a high proportion of zoonotic food borne diseases documented from livestock but not wildlife. Wildlife trade is relatively, an extremely small potential source of pathogens. Since from the food borne disease perspective meat is meat, the proportionate risk is crudely 300 times more likely that you will get a zoonosis from domestic animal-based foods compared to wildlife globally based on volumes processed and consumed. The relative risk of zoonosis from either source depends also on contacts to live and fresh product, freshness and hygiene measures during processing and cooking and general standards of biosecurity.
 2. If it is confirmed that COVID-19 was brought to the human population through wildlife trade, this is a highly significant fact in itself and requires intense scrutiny. However, there is no evidence to suggest the EIDs of most epidemic concern (WHO list) have come through this route. The coronaviruses may prove to be the exception, so deserve specific attention in relation to wildlife trade.
 3. In the case of South East Asia wildlife trade volumes reached *e.g.* 1997-2007 0.4 million mammals and 1.0 million birds but again dwarfed by livestock *e.g.* 33 million tonnes poultry are traded annually, or 22,000,000,000 poultry approximately compared to 100,000 wild birds.

Dealing with the risk of emerging pathogens or zoonosis from wildlife trade

1. There is currently, based on available evidence of zoonotic or emerging pathogen risks, no science-based justification for banning legal wildlife trade, globally, nationally or locally.
2. There is a need to establish appropriate risk communication and mitigation measures on this issue globally.
3. Absence and/or areas of poor application of regulations on wildlife trade and sanitary controls in wildlife trade require urgent attention to at least bring this up to the standards of biosecurity in livestock trade.

- 4. The risk of zoonosis relatively from wildlife trade is negligible and likelihood of wildlife zoonosis uncertain given the lack of quality of current data. It is not justified to convert resources currently dedicated to sanitary control in the livestock trade to this area, based on risk. However, the (even negligible) risk of an unusual or remarkable event of spill over of infection from wild or domestic animals to people, leading to a pandemic human disease and, the high consequence of such an event, justifies an independent body being set up. This needs trained capacity to undertake disease risk analysis, risk surveillance and monitor wildlife disease and the wildlife trade and related livestock industry, for such potential events. This should include local capabilities as part of the capacities needed for the new organisation(s).**
- 5. Species with potential and likelihood to transmit pathogens or pathogen precursors to the human or domestic animal population, should be prioritised in any risk surveillance and subsequent control or regulation.**
- 6. More research into the mechanisms and drivers of pathogen emergence are urgently needed especially in areas of the science without hard data.**
- 7. Precautionary principles are valid to reduce the risk of zoonosis and emerging pathogens, which have huge socioeconomic and social concerns and these include actions on: reducing physical contact and improving biosecurity between humans and domestic/wild animals (of unknown risk) and their various products; reduce unsustainable, unsanitary exploitation of wild animal resources and perturbations on ecosystems; reduce biodiversity loss, address climate change; reduce domestic animal population through alteration of human diet and create significant limitations on meat production.**

Classification of communicable diseases according to the source of infection

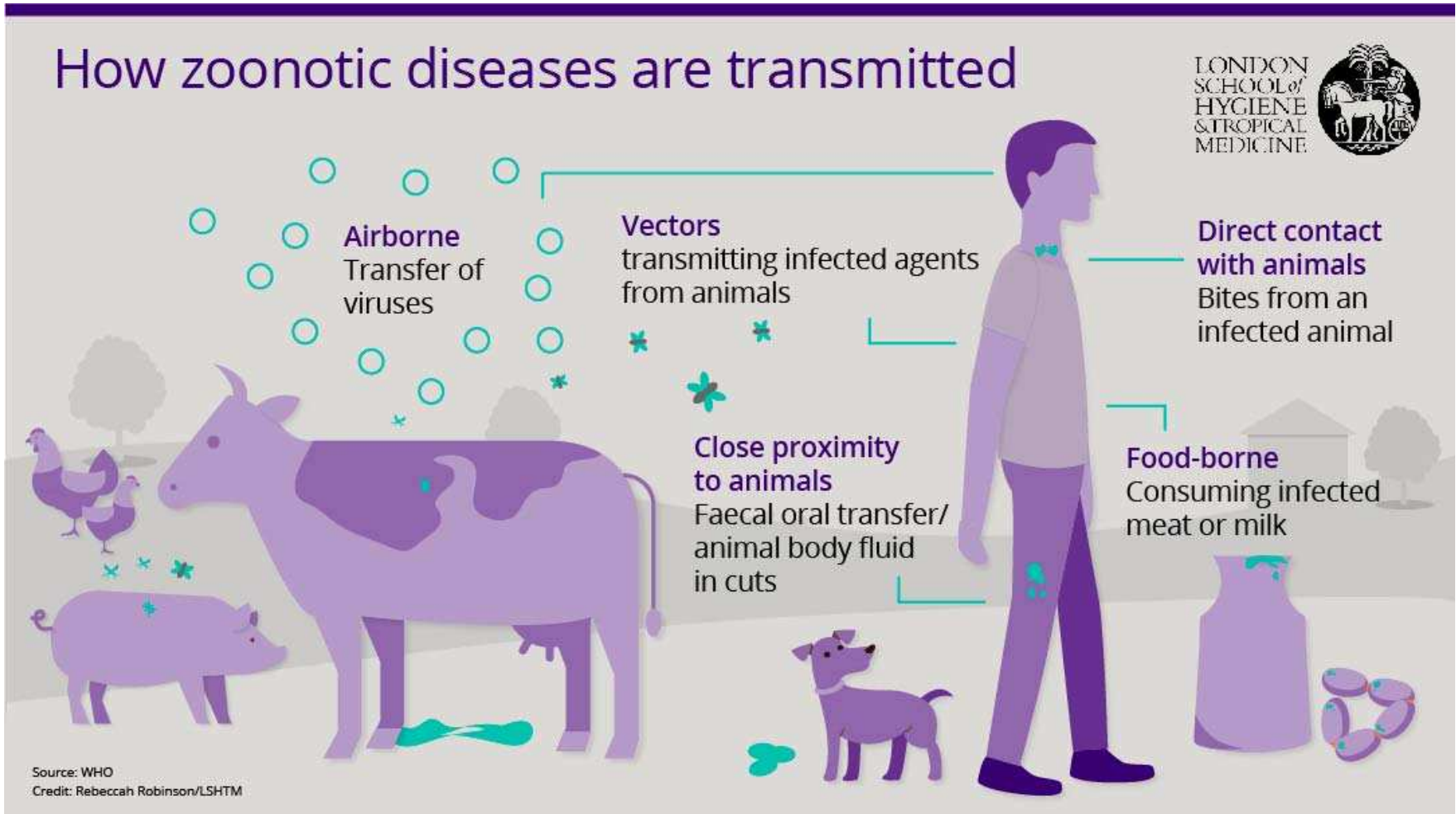
	Definition	Examples
Zoonosis (or anthroozoonosis)*	Any disease or infection (bacterial, viral, or parasitic, or unconventional agents) that is naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans (World Health Organisation), with an animal reservoir directly or indirectly infecting humans causing a disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabies • Brucellosis • Salmonellosis • Hendra and Nipah haemorrhagic bronchopneumonia • Echinococcosis • Ebola virus disease • Marburg virus disease • Taeniasis/cysticercosis • Zika virus • Leptospirosis, etc
Zooanthroponosis (or reverse zoonosis)	These are primary human diseases which can be naturally transmitted to animals, which may or may not circulate the pathogen or establish a disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) • Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus • influenza A virus • <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> • <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> • <i>Salmonella spp.</i>
Anthroponosis (or endogenous human infectious diseases: person-to-person)	Refers to person to person transmission of pathogens (viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and worms).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS • Influenza A • Rubella • Smallpox • Diphtheria
Sapronoses	The source of infection is an abiotic substrate, nonliving environment; interhuman transfer is exceptional.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coccidioidomycosis (<i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>) • Histoplasmosis (<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>) • Aspergillosis • Cryptococcosis (<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> or <i>Cryptococcus gattii</i>)

Classification of communicable diseases according to their appearance

	Definition	Examples
Emerging Infectious Disease	New pathogens which cause an outbreak of a previously unknown disease; or known diseases that are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range in the last 2 decades. It usually involves a more complex process of evolution and not necessarily an animal reservoir.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SARS-CoV-2 • Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever • Ebola virus disease • Marburg • Lassa fever • Highly pathogenic emerging Coronaviruses (MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV) • Nipah virus infection • Dengue fever • Rift Valley fever • West Nile virus • H7N4, H7N9, H9N2, H5N6, H5N1 (Influenza subtypes) • Lyme disease • Zika virus • Chikungunya • Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) • Escherichia coli O157:H7 • Variant Creutzfeld-Jacobs disease (vCJD) <p>HIV/AIDS, etc.</p>
Re-emerging Infectious Disease	Re-emerging infectious diseases are—known—diseases that once were major health problems globally or in a particular country, and then declined dramatically, but are again becoming health problems for a significant proportion of the population. Many specialists in infectious diseases include re-emerging diseases as a subcategory of emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria • Tuberculosis • Measles • Avian H5N1 Influenza, etc.

*The term *Zoonosis* is widely used, and misused, with multiple publications pointing out problematic definitions and multiple meanings in the existing. As an example, some authors define it as “any disease that is transmitted from animals to humans, **or vice versa**”, this lax use can be extremely problematic, and often misleading, as some studies may include diseases and/or pathogens that are not a real zoonotic disease. This issue is particularly relevant for systematic reviews and meta-analysis research.

Zoonotic transmission pathways



Legend: This figure shows common pathways of zoonotic disease transmission.

Source: Reproduced from Thornton, 2017.



Protected Areas and Covid-19 WCPA Report to Council

Kathy MacKinnon
August 2020



Covid-19 and Protected Areas

- Impact of Covid-19 on PAs; lost tourism revenue, restricted operations, job loss
- PARKS May 2020 – Hockings et al. essay
- <https://parksjournal.com/parks-26-1-may-2020/>
- Covid-19 and PA Task Force: impacts on PAs, principles and guidance for dealing with zoonoses
- Response, Recover and Rebuild
- Regional surveys on impacts
- Special Issue of PARKS December 2020

Ongoing Activities

- Global Forum with World Urban Parks – role of PAs in helping people cope, urban links
- *Vital Sites: The Road to Marseille* – webinars etc.
- Rapid Response mechanisms e.g. BIOPAMA
- Longterm response mechanisms e.g. funding support for community conservation, Africa
- Promoting PAs in ‘green stimulus’ economic packages

Mardi 11 Aout 2020 à 12h.

Monsieur le Président, Honorables Conseillers, Monsieur le D.G. Messieurs les Directeurs des Programmes, Chers collègues du Secrétariat, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Tout d'abord je tiens à remercier les membres du conseil pour cette initiative qui va permettre aux membres d'exprimer leurs inquiétudes suite à la pandémie Covid19 qui frappe le monde entier.

En suite je voudrai saisir l'occasion pour féliciter le Bureau du Conseil et en particulier le groupe Ad Hoc de recherche d'un DG suite au départ de Mme Inger, pour le bon choix de Dr Bruno Oberle, j'ai lu son CV et sa carrière professionnelle. C'est la bonne personne à la bonne place et je lui souhaite tout le succès pour la réussite dans sa mission.

Le Comité Régional et les comités nationaux en Afrique du Nord sont fiers de travailler avec le nouveau DG et le Secrétaire pour réaliser le programme global avec les membres au profit des bénéficiaires.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La pandémie Covid19 a touché sévèrement les pays de la région mettant en faillite la santé humaine, causant la ruine de l'économie et creusant le fossé entre les couches sociales. L'agriculture, base de l'économie vivrière des populations, a été endommagée par une sécheresse sévère marquée par un manque d'eau et l'impact du C.C.

Le tourisme qui représente entre 2,7 et 3,5 de leur PIB est complètement paralysé mettant en chômage des millions de personnes surtout au Maroc, en Egypte et en Tunisie.

L'agriculture fait travailler le 1/3 de la population est complètement dégradée poussant à l'exode rural une partie de la population rurale.

Les cours du pétrole ont chuté fortement mettant en difficulté les pays producteurs qui tirent 98% de leurs recettes financières.

L'éducation a été aussi fortement impactée surtout en milieu rural qui ne dispose pas de moyen pour l'enseignement à distance. Des millions de jeunes sont restés sans éducation.

La Nature en général et la Biodiversité en particulier ont subit des conséquences plus ou moins graves :

Dans les zones arides le bétail entre en concurrence avec les espèces sauvages pour le pâturage et surtout pour les points d'eau très convoités par les nomades et les bergers.

Durant cette période de confinement certaines espèces ont pu s'étendre au delà de leur zone stricte comme les oiseaux migrateurs (Rapaces et flamant rose), des singes magot, des petits carnivores comme le Fennec, la zorille, le blaireau. Alors que dans d'autres zones des espèces nobles ont été traquées dans leur habitat naturel. Ainsi certaines gazelles de cuvier et dorcas, des carnivores comme chacal et hyène ont été massacrées. La Flore n'a pas été épargnée et a subit des dégâts comme le cèdre ou l'arganier et les plantes PAM. Au niveau des cotes, certaines espèces marines rares ont été observées. Seuls les sangliers ont

bénéficié du confinement pour se propager partout en dehors des forêts.

Malgré le confinement les agents de surveillance avec l'aide des militants de la Société civile ont pu traquer et arrêter certains braconniers pour les traduire devant la justice.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Deux points particulièrement importants méritent d'être signalés :

Le premier est que la société civile a été particulièrement active pour apporter, sous différentes formes, de l'aide aux familles démunies touchées par le confinement. Ils ont brillé par l'organisation des débats virtuels/Visioconférences sur la thématique surtout à l'occasion de la célébration des JM (Environnement, Biodiversité, Océan et Désertification). Le comité national a organisé 2 Webinaires (Un sur la Biodiversité face aux C.C. dans le monde arabe et un autre sur La pollution en Méditerranée : Défis ou échec des efforts). Elle a été félicitée par les Hautes Autorités de l'Etat et des Ministres ont pris des engagements pour agir en conséquence dans l'avenir

L'autre point est que l'UICN est appelée à analyser de manière plus approfondie l'impact de la pandémie Covid19 sur la Nature en général et la Biodiversité en particulier pour en tirer les conséquences qui s'imposent et devrait saisir l'opportunité pour les inclure dans le futur programme global.

Elle doit aussi prêter une attention particulière aux contraintes de la Gouvernance, de la Communication incluant la Société civile,

les élus locaux, le secteur privé, et les médias, et de la mobilisation des instruments financiers pour promouvoir la conservation et la valorisation de la BD.

Mesdames Messieurs chers collègues,

Covid19 va continuer de se propager, accentuant la pauvreté de certaines couches sociales, les frontières resteront fermées, la priorité sera donnée à la consommation nationale au détriment du concept global. Les 17 ODD resteront un rêve jusqu'à la prochaine génération.

En conclusion, les habitants de la rive sud de la méditerranée y compris le sahel, poussés par la misère, la guerre, la sécheresse et maintenant la pandémie, tenteront la traversée vers la rive nord quelque soit le prix à la recherche d'un pays d'Eldorado et la communauté européenne et l'UICN n'auront d'autre choix que la coopération Nord-Sud pour aider au développement national et stopper la migration. Merci

Le Président du Comité National UICN au Maroc

Dr Brahim HADDANE

Coronavirus impacts Europe, North and
Central Asia
Report to IUCN Council
11th August 2020

Chris Mahon

Chair, Interim Steering Group, IUCN Interregional Committee for West Europe,
East Europe, North and Central Asia and the Working Group for National
Committee Development (WGNCD), Europe, North and Central Asia

IUCN COVID-19 Survey Results

Developed and compiled by the Belgian Biodiversity Platform (credit: Divija Jata and Lise Goudesuene) and networked via the WGNCD

Total number of responses: 39

English: 32 (United Kingdom:24, Netherlands: 2, Kosovo: 1, Italy:1, Israel:1, Indonesia:1, Germany:2, Belgium:1, Russia:1,)

French: 1 (Switzerland: 2)

Spanish: 3 (Spain: 4)

Question 1: What role could/should IUCN, as a Union, take up in the post-Covid-19 reality?

- Forest preservation in tropical areas in order to prevent similar future pandemics.
- Work to significantly reduce large scale human impacts on the environment.
- Leading policy changes in wild food consumption and better planning of green spaces.
- Develop strategies to better cope with environmental deterioration and conflicts with nature.
- Leadership towards nature based recovery
- Re-iterate the links between biodiversity and human society.
- Provide a platform for exchange on issues around conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity during post COVID-19 for members and stakeholders e.g. case studies, best practices, new tools for members
- Increased capacity building.
- Take on a leadership/collaborative role to ensure network of global members can work in complimentary ways.

Question 2: Do you feel IUCN has been sufficiently visible/active during the crisis?

- 52% of responses suggested poor or no visibility of the IUCN webpage.
- Recurring issues include: Lack of visibility in the media and lack of visibility outside the scientific/member community.
- When made aware of the page however, resources on the webpage have been deemed useful.
- Recommendations include increased visibility in the media, in public sectors such as education and local/regional governments.

Question 3: How could the World Conservation Congress help to strengthen the role of IUCN in helping members to building back better, and recover from the Covid-19-crisis?

- Greater emphasis on the link between **healthy ecosystems and human health**. Promoting **nature based solutions**
- **Global leadership on nature based recovery**, giving ample space at the WCC for discussion and not just highlight these topics within the keynote speeches.
- More emphasis on **plant ecosystems**. Respondent feels like that the IUCN concentrates on animals more than plants.
- Wide range participation from **transdisciplinary partners** including economists and indigenous peoples, businesses etc.
- Better promotion of the WCC in general and making **COVID-19 a theme** at the congress.
- **Mainstreaming health** considerations into already existing themes of the WCC.
- Building best practice tools.
- Consider new formats which would provide continuous advice to interested member organisations on how to **address specific topics related to recovery**.
- One respondent feels that the WCC is no longer relevant, where the talks are enjoyable but overall distract from attention.

Question 4: What has the coronavirus pandemic meant for the business functions of Member organisations (loss of income, furloughed staff, etc)?

- Challenges include keeping nature front and centre for project and development activities
- Loss of **income** (membership, grants and sites dependent on visitor income)
- **Reduced staffing** (furlough and redundancies)
- Loss of **consultancy** positions for ecologists in businesses
- Loss of **public support** for sustainable utilisation
- Significant reduction of **students** and **training programs**
- Loss of opportunities to **network and engage** with other members
- Delayed **decision making and action taking**, causing the rethinking of values and priorities for the future.
- A new work philosophy: **Teleworking**

Question 5: What has the coronavirus pandemic meant for the nature conservation work of Member organisations (less management from fewer volunteers, reduced monitoring, etc)?

- **Monitoring and management actions** have virtually stopped/significantly reduced.
- **Restrictions and delays** on needed activities,
- Reduced capacity for **volunteers**
- Less visibility/community engagement
- Greater appreciation of the value of self-reliance during unpredictable times.
- Reduction of all non-essential spending
- Inadequate need for urgency amongst the public towards urgent conservation issues.

Question 6: What have Member organisations noticed about the direct effects of the coronavirus pandemic on nature's response (reduced roadkill, increased breeding success from less disturbance, more illegal activities, etc)

- Increased **poaching and encroachment** in some protected areas, especially Asia and Africa.
- Increased unreported fishing activities
- Increased use of **single-use plastic** and **wide spread sanitisation** leading to increased chemicals in the environment.
- Generally good for wildlife in Europe, including wildlife reclaiming some urban spaces and less disturbance. Birdsong especially became more noticeable.
- **Increased awareness** of the importance of green spaces.
- Too soon to tell, information and accurate data yet to come.

Question 7: Any other comment/suggestion?

- Take this opportunity to **leverage change globally**
- Active lobbying for greener economic development. Support local conservation and sustainable development initiatives. Increase outreach activities.
- Dissemination of a list of **top priorities** for IUCN post 2020
- Balance expenditure between both plants and animals
- **Repeat survey** later this year, as more information will become apparent in the future.
- Disseminate survey results
- Show more consideration to its **volunteers**
- **Greater visibility** to the IUCN and WCC.
- Some new evidence of '**new audiences**' using protected areas for recreation with damage arising from inappropriate activity, fires from BBQs, increased littering and other pressures



The combination of release from lockdown, restrictions on international travel and hot summer weather has increased domestic visitation to protected areas (here the English Lake District National Park and World Heritage Site and Chobham Common National Nature Reserve) by 'new audiences' unaware of the pressures created on the natural environment by inappropriate behaviour.



IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law

Response to COVID-19 Crisis

Member engagement and high-level dialogues

1. 2nd World Environmental Law Congress (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
 - ▶ Postponed from March 2020 to 2021
 - ▶ Organized with extensive member consultation
2. Launched WCEL Webinar Series in April 2020
 - ▶ Hosted 5 Webinars (2067 registered participants)
 - ▶ 2 Webinars on Zoonosis
 - ▶ 10 Webinars scheduled with interpretation
3. WCEL Environmental Law Lecture Series
 - ▶ Posted 16 Lectures (Apr. – Jul. 2020)
 - ▶ 14 Lectures scheduled (Aug. – Dec. 2020)
4. Virtualizing Meetings
 - ▶ Law Student Climate Change Moot Court
 - ▶ Steering Committee Meetings
5. Publications
 - ▶ Commentary on the 2016 World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law
 - ▶ Conference Proceedings
6. WCEL Online News Articles
 - ▶ 30 Articles Posted in 2020
7. Global Judicial Institute on the Environment
 - ▶ All meetings virtual (Zoom)

99th IUCN Council Meeting
Tuesday, 11 August 2020



World Commission
on Environmental Law

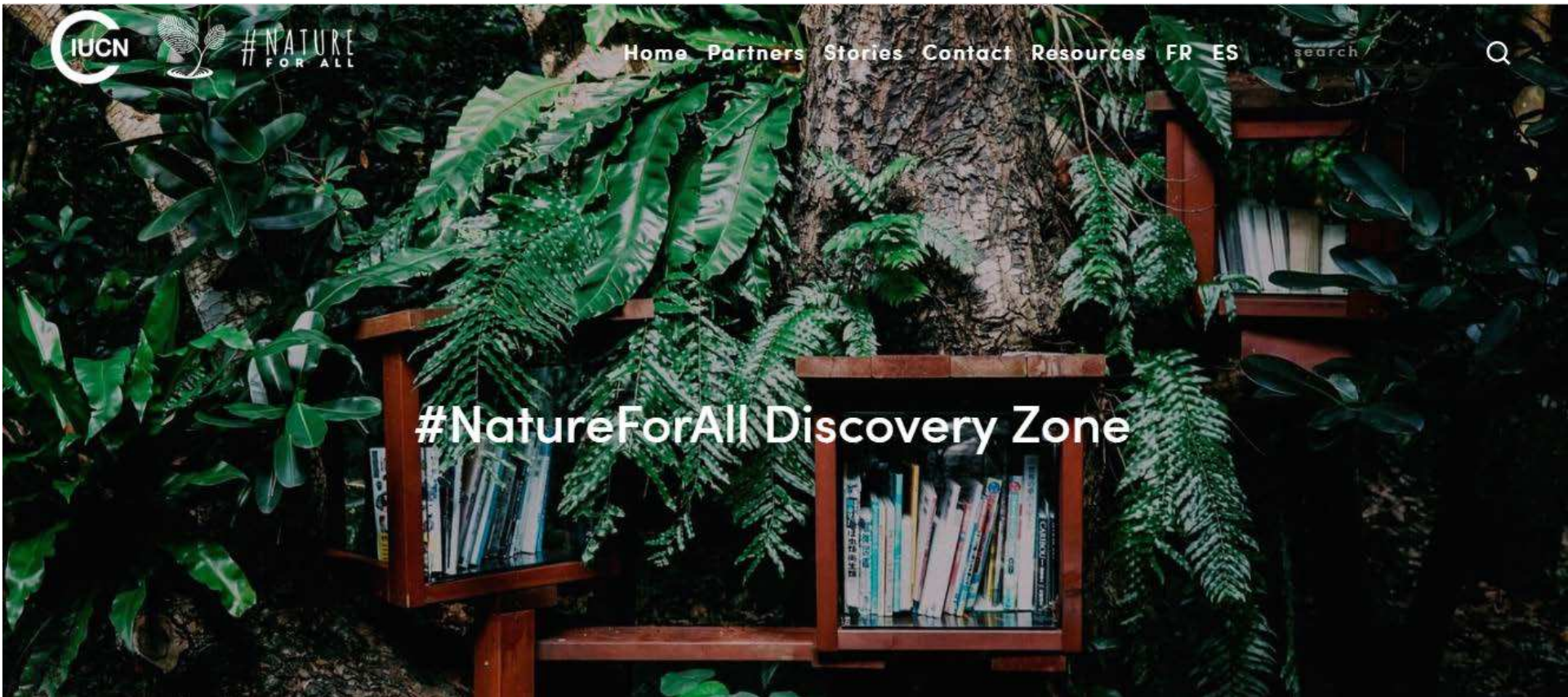
Commission Mondiale de
Droit de l'Environnement | Comisión Mundial
de Derecho Ambiental



Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) and #NatureForAll during COVID-19

Sean Southey, CEC Chair
IUCN Council Meeting
11 August 2020

#NatureForAll Discovery Zone



<http://natureforall.global/discovery-zone>

Virtual Learning Materials

Browse hundreds of partner resources, from comic books to lesson plans.



[Click here for resources!](#)

Conversation Space

A unique online platform allowing you to interact with nature enthusiasts interested in connecting people with nature.

[Calendar View](#) [List View](#) [Map View](#)

Upcoming Events

Nature-based Solutions Digital Dialogues Virtual Events

Jul 7, 2020

Hosted by: Nature-based Solutions Initiative

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the climate and biodiversity crises are ongoing. Transformative action to address these interrelated crises is needed now more than ever. To this end, on 7-9 July the [Nature-based Solutions Initiative](#) will be hosting a virtual event, Nbs...

Nature Play Day (Zoom Webinar)

Jul 8, 2020 (10:00 - 11:00) - (GMT -6:00) Central Time

Hosted by: Forest Preserve District of Will County

Attend this program virtually with your 3-5 year old for a slithering good time. Meet Penny, our ball python, and learn what makes her an awesome creature. Listen to a story about a snake musical band, and sing along as we meet the bandmates. Get inspired by different snake patterns as you grab a paper plate to transform it into your very own snake!

Registration is...

Virtual events



Calendar of Events

[Add Event](#)

[Calendar View](#) [List View](#) [Map View](#)

Upcoming Events

Wet Lab Biologist Talk: All about Sea Urchins

May 13, 2020 (11:00) - (GMT -8:00) Pacific Time

Hosted by: Ocean Wise

Ages: Primary and Intermediate

Livestream: Join our Wet Lab Biologist and get up close with our sea urchins, where they live, what they eat, how they help us and how we help them in our aquatic classroom.

Over 300 resources

Back to #NatureForAll EN ES FR

Home

Experience Nature

Live Video Chat

Calendar

Resources

#NatureForAll Blog

Settings



Resources

Add Resource Link

Upload File

Add Folder

Audience

Focus Area

Partner Name

Sustainable Development Goal

Type of resource

Country

Language

Search Title or Description

Reset Filters

Search

Virtual tours, videos and webcams



Nous connaître | Nos actions

Accueil > Nous trouver > Google Trekker

La nature à la maison

Randonnées virtuelles



Parks Canada places within Street View

Nouvelles tournées guidées virtuelles du Musée canadien de la nature!

Nous avons récemment parcouru le Musée avec une caméra, qui est présentement fermé durant la pandémie de COVID-19. Joignez-vous à notre producteur multimédia alors qu'il vous guide à travers nos galeries de renommée mondiale tout en partageant des histoires et des faits intéressants se rapportant aux expositions.

Comme plusieurs d'entre vous avaient émis le souhait de voir *Papillons en vol* pendant la relâche de mars, nous vous invitons à vous «immerger» dans une oasis tropicale pour y admirer nos papillons vivants dans la vidéo qui suit.



Curriculum and lesson plans



EARTH SCHOOL

30 Quests for students around the world to celebrate, explore and connect with nature.

[Watch videos](#)

206,669 Quests taken



The STARFISH

ABOUT TOP 25 ENVIRONMENTALISTS UNDER 25 PROGRAM
JOURNAL VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP CONNECT

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOPS



Éducation-Nature



CANADIAN GEOGRAPHIC EDUCATION'S

ONLINE Classroom



L'éducation au service de la Terre

LST

- Accueil
- À notre sujet
- Pourquoi l'EDD?
- Donnez
- Partenariats
- Contactez-nous

Enseignants

Jeunes

L'Éducation au service de la Terre > LSF Projects > Jeunes > L'apprentissage

L'apprentissage tous azimuts

Activities, games, coloring books, comics

Bateman Foundation
CONNECTION IN NATURE
INSPIRE OUR WORLD

Nature Sketch Scavenger Hunt

Colouring: Birds

pinecone





Aves de la Sierra Madre de Chiapas
Libro para colorear / (ilustraciones Allan Mooser)



of bateman
IUCN CEC
FONCET

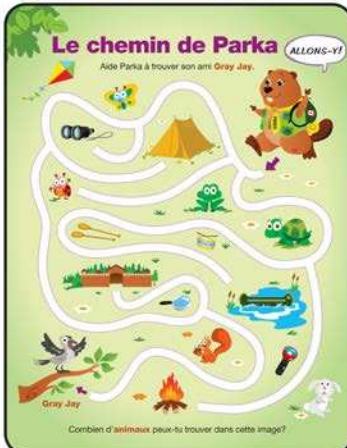
El Bosque Mágico



UNICEF
IUCN CEC

Le chemin de Parka
Aide Parka à trouver son ami Gray Jay.

ALLONS-Y!



Combien d'animaux peux-tu trouver dans cette image?

Canada

OCEAN PLASTICS EDUCATION KIT

ocean wise

SEAFOOD EDUCATION KIT


ocean wise

Žarko Vučinić

Tara and the Magic Tree

Illustrated by the students of "Petar Lubarda" Art School of Cetinje, Montenegro

2019

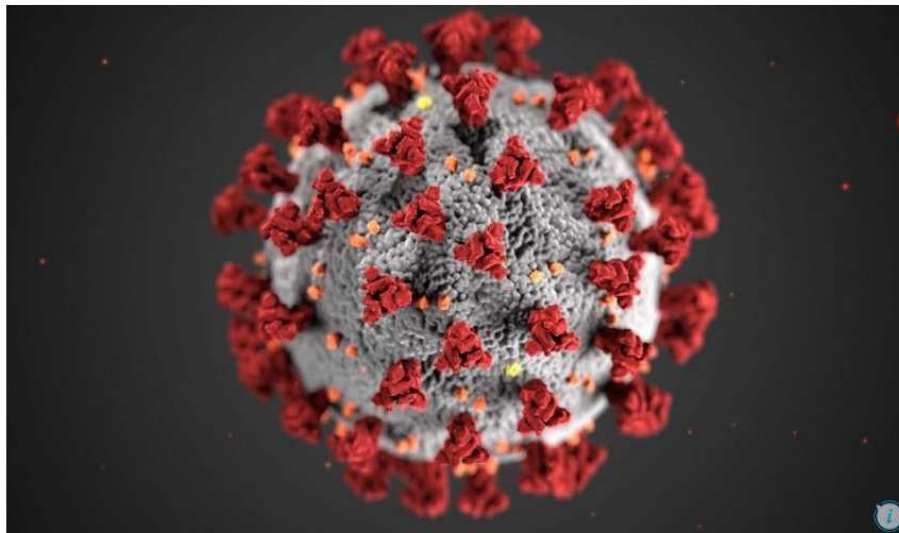


COVID-19 Messaging

IUCN statement on the COVID-19 pandemic

Wed, 08 Apr 2020

As the world continues to struggle with the COVID-19 pandemic, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) stands in solidarity with all those already directly affected by the virus around the world. Our thoughts are with all vulnerable populations, especially those who are already suffering from the ravages of environmental degradation – many with limited access to adequate healthcare for financial or geographic reasons.



April 2020

Français ci-dessous - Español bajo

Message from the IUCN CEC Chair, Sean Southey

Dear CEC members,

It is a pleasure for me to send you a [video message](#) to go with this letter.



In these difficult times, I wanted to reach out to you, the CEC family, to wish you good health and safety through the COVID-19 pandemic. As the world continues to struggle with this crisis, the CEC and IUCN stand in solidarity with all those already directly affected by the virus around the world, and we reiterate our commitment to conserving nature for a healthy planet and people. You can now read the [statement from the Union on COVID-19](#). More than ever, our community of educators and communicators has a vital role to play. I applaud all of you who continue to engage in your important work!

Global Biodiversity Communications



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

- Biodiversity Communications WhatsApp Group
- Weekly Comms “Flotilla” Meetings

Hybrid Global Youth Summit



IUCN
WORLD
CONSERVATION
CONGRESS
Marseille
2020

ONE NATURE,
ONE FUTURE
**GLOBAL YOUTH
SUMMIT**

- ❑ **Online component** (October – December 2020)
 - ❑ Plenaries
 - ❑ Capacity-building sessions
 - ❑ Thematic and regional tracks

- ❑ **In-person component** (January 12)
 - ❑ Day after One Planet Summit
 - ❑ High-level panels and dialogues
 - ❑ A place to meet and gain momentum
 - ❑ Looking ahead: Declaration to Members' Assembly, CBD post-2020 process and beyond

Thank you! Questions?



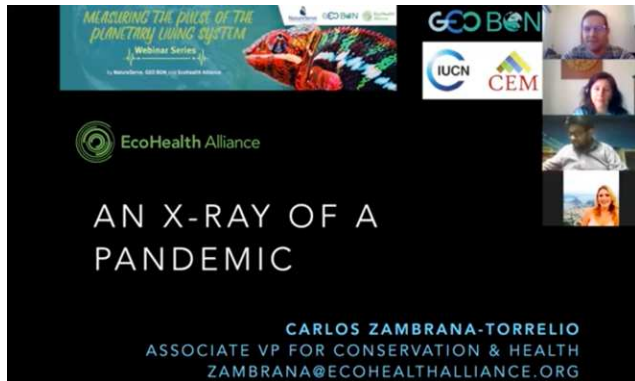
Commission on Ecosystem Management Response to COVID 19

**Angela Andrade
CEM Chair**

IUCN COUNCIL- 2020



Main events and Publications



Human Health and Ecosystem Management TG. Carlos Zambrana-Torrel
<https://www.natureserve.org/connect/pulse-planet/x-ray-pandemic>



EXPLORING RESTORATION, REWILDING AND HUMAN HEALTH

CEM IGNITE TEAM ON ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH



Human Health and Ecosystem Management, Rewilding, Ecosystem Restoration, Ecosystem Governance. June 2020
<https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management/resources/webinars>

ECOLOGIST

THE JOURNAL FOR THE POST-INDUSTRIAL AGE

Home - News

Rewilding for human health

Angela Andrade, Carlos Zambrana-Torrel, Liette Vasseur, Cara Nelson, Steve Carver and Ian Convery | 3rd July 2020



©image: Ian Hodgson

Exploring the connections between zoonotic diseases, human health and well-being, ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.

Share this article

Twitter Facebook Email

About the authors

ANGELA ANDRADE
CARLOS ZAMBRANA-TORRELIO
LIETTE VASSEUR
CARA NELSON
STEVE CARVER
IAN CONVERY

Channel

News

Tags

Rewilding

Ecological Restoration

Human Health

Timber

LATEST EDITION

The latest edition of Resurgence II. Ecologist is out



- Our work has highlighted the need to address the **complexity of connections** and **interdependencies across social, ecological and economic** areas of activity, the **global response** needs to be equally **integrated** and **inclusive**.
- There is an increasing interest in the **relationship between human health** and **well-being** and **ecosystem degradation**, due to **urbanization, land-use change, agricultural intensification, biodiversity loss, and climate change**
- There is an increased urgency of understanding these relationships, as well as understanding the **extent** to which **ecosystem management**, including ecological restoration and rewilding, can **improve human health**.
- The processes that drive disease emergence and transmission risk are, therefore, **related to social justice** issues as well as **ecological integrity** and **socio-economic activities** such as agricultural and energy production and trade in animal and animal products.
- There is an urgent need to **holistically** consider issues of **risk, resilience, capability** and **mitigation**. Need for local capabilities and **movement between different scales/levels** of granularity,.



- **Transdisciplinary working** that transcends ‘**disciplinary silos**’ and takes a systems approach. CEM is developing a modelling approach that will address these areas.

Comments to the Situation Analysis:

- We recognize that the report was commissioned with a specific remit (zoonotic disease emergence and implications for wildlife trade policy .
- **There are strong evidences that indicates that SARS-COV-2 is a zoonotic disease** and that viruses closely related to SARS-CoV-2 have been circulating in horseshoe bats for many decades
- We recommend that the advisory review panel should also **include experts of other commissions** and in other areas such as **virologists and medical doctors**. The emergence of COVID-19 is not just a wildlife trade problem, is **due to a series of events that include ecosystem degradation, encroachment of wildlife and cultural and socio-economic aspects**.

CEM Response to the COVID 19 and comments to the Executive Summary of KEY FINDINGS to date from the Situation Analysis commissioned by IUCN SSC, 31 July 2020

Angela Andrade- CEM Chair

The CEM through the Human Health and Ecosystem Management Thematic Group started at the beginning of the pandemic, a series of webinars in English and Spanish to disseminate the current state of knowledge and information about zoonotic diseases and its relation with land use change and deforestation. In March 2020, the CEM IGNITE team was established as an integration of different CEM Thematic Groups including Human Health and Ecosystem Management, Restoration, Rewilding and Governance. The main goal of the IGNITE team is to provide a **holistic, transdisciplinary assessment of disease emergence and ecosystem management**. The team has intensively worked over the last six months of discussion and engagement (e.g. a CEM webinars and an article for [The Ecologist](#)). The group is of the view that there is an urgent need to holistically consider issues of risk, resilience, capability and mitigation, and we are developing a modelling approach that will address these areas. Specifically, we aim to contribute to what the role of landscape change, including deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change, perturbation of ecosystems and other relevant socio-economic and cultural aspects. Our discussions have highlighted the need for consideration of local capabilities and movement between different scales/levels of granularity.

A central goal of our work with IGNITE is **increasing understanding about the relationship between human health and well-being and ecosystem degradation, due to urbanization, deforestation, land-use change, agricultural intensification, biodiversity loss, and climate change**. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the urgency of understanding these relationships, as well as understanding the extent to which ecosystem management, including ecological restoration and rewilding, can improve human health. There is good evidence that pandemics (and disasters generally) adversely affect the poorest and most disadvantaged members of society. When individual or community capabilities to withstand vulnerabilities, disturbances and shocks are overwhelmed, as has happened globally with COVID-19, it becomes much more difficult to maintain a sustainable livelihood system. The processes that drive disease emergence and transmission risk are, therefore, related to social justice issues as well as ecological integrity and socio-economic activities such as agricultural and energy production and trade in animal and animal products. Although there have been recent efforts to synthesize primary literature related to some of these drivers, for instance the relationship between biodiversity and disease transmission, to our knowledge there has not yet been an adequate systematic review of what is and is not known about the effect of ecological degradation, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem management on disease emergence and transmission. Towards that end, we propose that the CEM IGNITE group contribute the results of our work on a systems approach to disease emerge, and we partner with other IUCN teams to add other elements to the model, e.g. social justice and disease transmission. We see an urgent need to responds to the issues presented by this situation report and we suggest that a cross-commission working group should:

1. Conduct a systematic literature review (this work is already underway)
2. Identify gaps in information and develop (and share) research priorities.
3. Develop a participatory multi-scale modelling approach that will respond to the questions posed by both the report and 1-2 above, and provide the IUCN with the framework for a global response, from a conservation and ecosystem management perspective, towards reducing risks in the future.
4. CEM is supporting this analysis and will be fundraising for additional needs.

Regarding the Situation Analysis report, we recognise that the report was commissioned with a specific remit (zoonotic disease emergence and implications for wildlife trade policy), we strongly believe that the COVID-19 pandemic **has demonstrated the need for innovative transdisciplinary working that transcends 'disciplinary silos'** and takes a systems approach. IGNITE has highlighted the complexity of connections and interdependencies across social, ecological and economic areas of activity, the global response needs to be equally integrated and inclusive. The IUCN is uniquely placed to respond to the current pandemic in an integrated manner. We are rooted in global governance and local practice and custom, we reflect a range of difference knowledge systems, and we draw on over 70 years of experience.

However, there are concerns about some specific statements included in the report, for example that SARS-CoV-2 may have an origin different than animals. **There are strong evidences that indicates that SARS-COV-2 is a zoonotic disease** (See references 1 and 2 as examples). **There is plenty evidence that viruses closely related to SARS-CoV-2 have been circulating in horseshoe bats for many decades** (between 30 – 70 years ref. 2). SARS-CoVs are circulating in humans more than we thought. A study showed 2.7 % seropositivity to SARS-CoV in people that lived close to caves (n = 218) (ref. 3).

We agree with the report that there is uncertainty in the transmission pathway. To find the source of emergence and the pathway will require the collaboration of an interdisciplinary research team in China. It took several years of international collaboration to identify bats as the source of SARS (ref. 4).

We recommend that the advisory review panel should also include experts of other commissions and in other areas such as virologists and medical doctors. The emergence of COVID-19 is not just a wildlife trade problem, is due to a series of events that include ecosystem degradation, encroachment of wildlife and cultural and socio-economic aspects.

We suggest to contrast this report against reports produced by other instances such as the CBD and more recently UNEP.

1. Andersen, Kristian G., Andrew Rambaut, W. Ian Lipkin, Edward C. Holmes, and Robert F. Garry. "The proximal origin of SARS-CoV-2." *Nature medicine* 26, no. 4 (2020): 450-452.
2. Boni, Maciej F., Philippe Lemey, Xiaowei Jiang, Tommy Tsan-Yuk Lam, Blair Perry, Todd Castoe, Andrew Rambaut, and David L. Robertson. "Evolutionary origins of the SARS-CoV-2 sarbecovirus lineage responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic." *Nature microbiology*
3. Wang, Ning, et al. "Serological evidence of bat SARS-related coronavirus infection in humans, China." *Virologica Sinica* 33.1 (2018): 104-107.
4. Li, W. Bats Are Natural Reservoirs of SARS-Like Coronaviruses. *Science* 310, 676–679 (2005).

IUCN Commission on Environment Economics and Social Policy (CEESP) and COVID-19



Kristen Walker Painemilla, Chair
Ame Ramos, Deputy Chair

IUCN Council Meeting

August 11, 2020



CEESP & COVID-19

- Special edition of CEESP News on members work on COVID: following up on specific research
- Policy Brief on *Mobilizing Support for Small Scale Fisheries* by Dr. Nathan Bennett: SG on People and Oceans.
- Work on Green Crime and the rollback of environmental regulations: Publication and special journal in process
- Working on review of economic stimulus packages in key countries
- Promoting stimulus packages for IPLCs
- COVID Impacts on gender dynamics on Fisheries
- Work on Governance impacts from COVID
- #BuildBackBetter Dialogue Series
- Expanded work on Environmental Justice



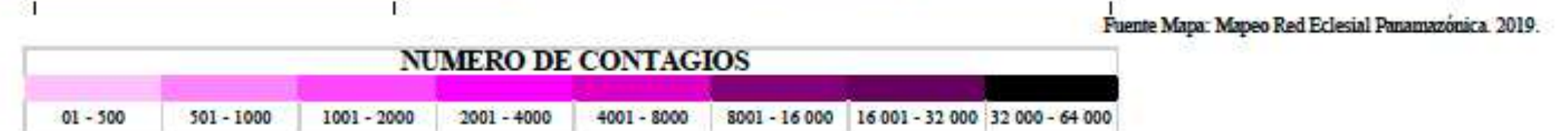
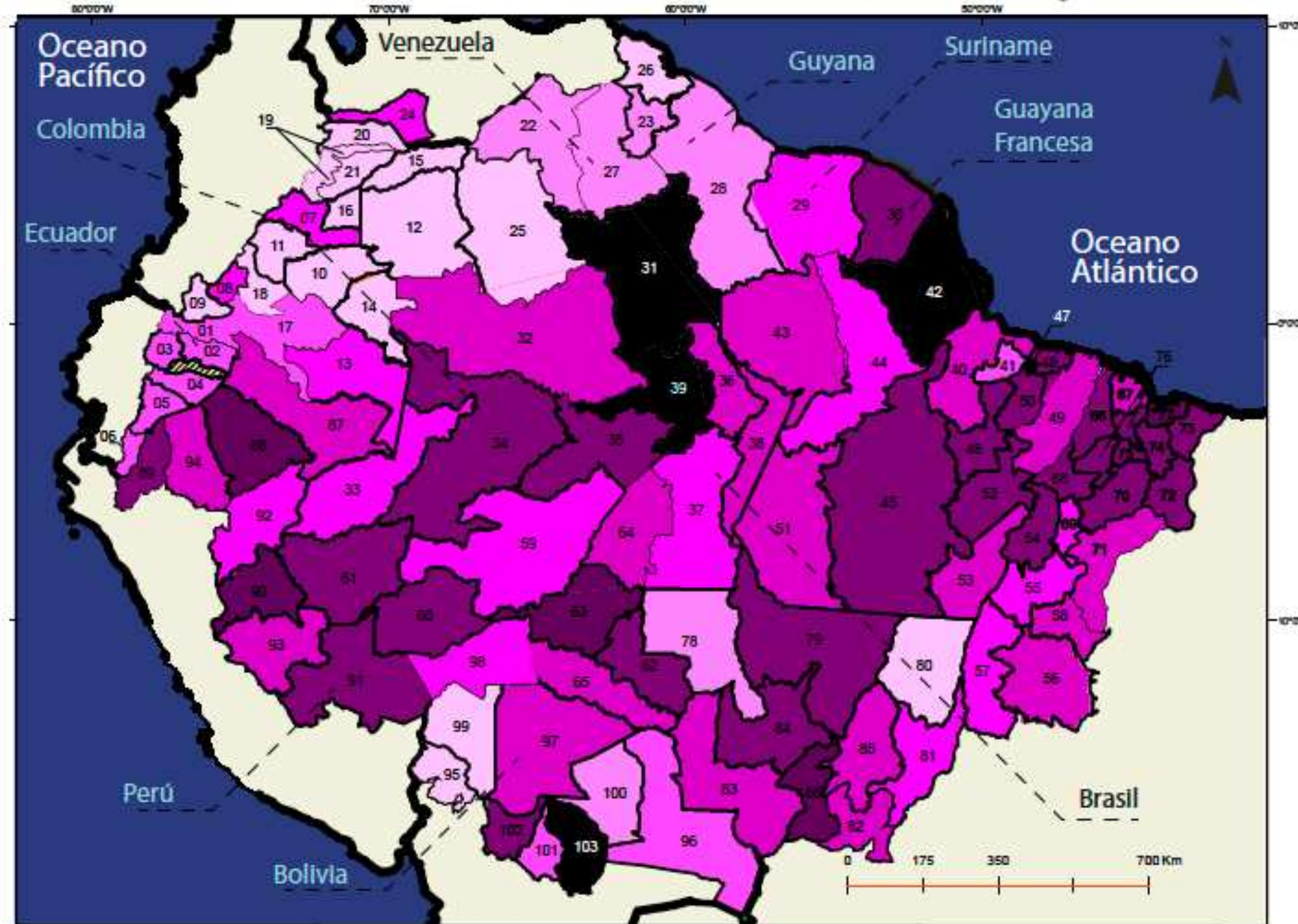
COVID-19 EN LA PANAMAZONÍA

MAPA DE CASOS CONFIRMADOS

Total de casos confirmados: 837 605
Total de fallecidos: 22 536

Lunes, 10 de agosto de 2020

- ECUADOR**
- 1 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE SUCUMBIOS
- 2 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE AGUARICO
- 3 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE NAPO
- 4 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE PUYO
- 5 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE MÉNDEZ
- 6 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE ZAMORA
- no definido
- COLOMBIA**
- 7 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE VILLAVICENCIO
- 8 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE FLORENCIA
- 9 DIÓCESIS DE MOCOA-SIBUNDOY
- 10 DIÓCESIS DE SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE
- 11 DIÓCESIS DE GRANADA
- 12 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE INRIDA
- 13 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE LETICIA
- 14 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE MITÚ
- 15 VIC. APOSTÓLICO DE PUERTO CARREÑO
- 16 VIC. APOSTÓLICO DE PUERTO GAITÁN
- 17 VIC. AP. DE PUERTO LEGUIZAMO-SOLANO
- 18 DIÓCESIS DE SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN
- 19 DIÓCESIS DE YOPAL
- 20 DIÓCESIS DE ARAUCA
- 21 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE TRINIDAD
- VENEZUELA**
- 22 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE CIUDAD BOLÍVAR
- 23 DIÓCESIS DE CIUDAD GUAYANA
- 24 DIÓCESIS DE GUASDALITO
- 25 VIC. APOST. DE PUERTO AYACUCHO
- 26 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE TUCLUPITA
- 27 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE CARONÍ
- GUYANA**
- 28 DIÓCESIS DE GEORGETOWN
- SURINAME**
- 29 DIÓCESIS DE PARAMARIBO
- GUAYANA FRANCESA**
- 30 DIÓCESIS DE CAYENNE
- BRASIL: REGIONAL NORTE 1**
- 31 DIÓCESIS DE RORAIMA
- 32 DIÓCESIS DE SÃO GABRIEL DA CACHOEIRA
- 33 DIÓCESIS DE ALTO SOLIMÕES
- 34 DIÓCESIS DE TEFÉ
- 35 DIÓCESIS DE COARI
- 36 PRELACIA DE ITACOATIARA
- 37 PRELACIA DE BORBA
- 38 DIÓCESIS DE PARINTINS
- 39 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE MANAUS
- BRASIL: REGIONAL NORTE 2**
- 40 PRELACIA DE MARAJÓ
- 41 DIÓCESIS DE PONTA DE PEDRAS
- 42 DIÓCESIS DE MACAPÁ
- 43 DIÓCESIS DE ÓBIDOS
- 44 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE SANTARÉM
- 45 DIÓCESIS DE CAMETÁ
- 46 DIÓCESIS DE BELÉM
- 47 DIÓCESIS DE CASTANHAL
- 48 DIÓCESIS DE BRAGANÇA
- 49 DIÓCESIS DE ABAETETUBA
- 50 PRELACIA DE ITAITUBA
- 51 DIÓCESIS DE MARABÁ
- 52 DIÓCESIS DE TOCANTINÓPOLIS
- 53 DIÓCESIS DE MIRACEMA
- 54 DIÓCESIS DE PORTO NACIONAL
- 55 DIÓCESIS DE CRISTALÁNDIA
- 56 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE PALMAS
- 57 DIÓCESIS DE CONCEIÇÃO DO ARAGUAIA
- 58 PRELACIA DE SÃO FÉLIX DO ARAGUAIA
- BRASIL: REGIONAL NOROESTE**
- 59 PRELACIA DE LÁBREA
- 60 DIÓCESIS DE RIO BRANCO
- 61 DIÓCESIS DE CRUZEIRO DO SUL
- 62 DIÓCESIS DE JI-PARANÁ
- 63 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE PORTO VELHO
- 64 DIÓCESIS DE HUMAITÁ
- 65 DIÓCESIS DE GUAJARÁ-MIRIM
- BRASIL: REGIONAL NORDESTE 5**
- 66 DIÓCESIS DE ZÉ DOCA
- 67 DIÓCESIS DE PINHEIRO
- 68 DIÓCESIS DE IMPERATRIZ
- 69 DIÓCESIS DE CAROLINA
- 70 DIÓCESIS DE GRAJÁU
- 71 DIÓCESIS DE BALSAS
- 72 DIÓCESIS DE CAXIAS DO MARANHÃO
- 73 DIÓCESIS DE BREJO
- 74 DIÓCESIS DE COROATÁ
- 75 DIÓCESIS DE BACABAL
- 76 DIÓCESIS DE VIANA
- 77 ARQ. DE SÃO LUÍZ DO MARANHÃO
- BRASIL: REGIONAL OESTE 2**
- 78 DIÓCESIS DE JUÍNA
- 79 DIÓCESIS DE SINOP
- 80 DIÓCESIS DE SARRA DO GARÇAS
- 81 DIÓCESIS DE RONDONÓPOLIS - GUARATINGA
- 82 DIÓCESIS DE SÃO LUÍZ DOS CÁCERES
- 83 DIÓCESIS DE DIAMANTINO
- 84 DIÓCESIS DE PRIMAVERA DO LESTE - PARANATINGA
- 85 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE CUIABÁ
- PERÚ**
- 87 VIC. AP. DE SAN JOSÉ DEL AMAZONAS
- 88 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE IQUITOS
- 89 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE JAÉN
- 90 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE PUCALLPA
- 91 VIC. APOST. DE PUERTO MALDONADO
- 92 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE REGUENA
- 93 VICARIATO APOSTÓLICO DE SAN RAMÓN
- 94 VIC. APOSTÓLICO DE YURIMAGUAS
- BOLIVIA**
- 95 DIÓCESIS DE COCHOICO
- 96 DIÓCESIS DE SAN IGNACIO DE VELASCO
- 97 VIC. APOSTÓLICO APOSTÓLICO DE BENI
- 98 VIC. APOST. APOSTÓLICO DE PANDO
- 99 VIC. APOST. APOSTÓLICO DE REYES
- 100 VIC. APOSTÓLICO DE ÑUFLO DE CHÁVEZ
- 101 PRELATURA DE AIQUELE
- 102 ARQUIDIOCESIS DE COCHABAMBA
- 103 ARQ. DE SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA



Nota: El presente mapa contiene la división de Jurisdicciones Eclesiásticas en la Panamazonia, que además son parte del proceso de la REPAM (según cada país y su correspondiente Conferencia Episcopal lo ha designado)

Tracking the Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples



99th Meeting of the IUCN Council

By conference call on 11 August 2020 from 11.00 AM to 2.30 PM UTC

Agenda Item 3:
Covid-19: managing the crisis and reflecting on the opportunities.
Inputs from the Secretariat.

Notes from the 72nd meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee Held on 28 July 2020 by teleconference at 15.00 CEST

FAC members:

Ayman Rabi (Chair)
Marco Cerezo (Deputy Chair)
Rick Bates (Deputy Chair)
Nihal Welikala (Treasurer)
Kathy MacKinnon
Jon Paul Rodriguez
Antonio Herman Benjamin
Norbert Baerlocher
Mangal Man Shakya
Said Ahmad Damhoureyeh (first hour)

Apologies:

Malik Amin Aslam Khan
Jesca Eriyo Osuna
Andrew Bignell

Secretariat staff

Bruno Oberle, Director General
Gretel Aguilar Rojas, Regional Director ORMACC
Michael Davis, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Enrique Lahmann, Global Director Union Development Group (item 2)
Sharon Fitzpatrick, Head of Oversight
Pamela Grasemann, Congress Manager (Item 2)
Jean Deong, Head of Financial Services

Invitee for item 8:

Denise Antolini, Deputy Chair WCEL

1. Welcome and approval of the agenda

The agenda was approved as presented.

2. Results at 30 June and forecast for the year, including Congress financial update

The CFO presented the results at the end of June 2020. The deficit was CHF 0.8m at the end of June. After adjusting for two timing differences: delay of receipt of framework income (CHF1.2m) and advances receipt of membership dues (CHF 0.6m), the result was a deficit of CHF 0.2m.

For 2020, the forecast is a deficit of CHF 1.5m as a result of two key factors:

1. Congress postponement. Additional salary costs of approximately CHF 100,000/month are being incurred. IUCN is prudently recognising these costs in 2020, even though there is a possibility that they could be covered by Congress revenue in 2021.
2. Low level of project implementation is impacting indirect cost recovery (funding of overhead costs by the project portfolio).

The CFO also noted that the forecast took into consideration a current loss of CHF 0.3m on the investment portfolio, and excluded CHF 350k in costs related to the planned WCEL Congress as this was budgeted to take place in 2020 but is now planned to take place in March 2021 (See agenda item 6).

The Secretariat had undertaken a review of the project portfolio to assess the impact of Covid-19 on project delivery and the impact on the 2020 budget. The exercise was a repeat of the exercise undertaken in April.

For the Project Portfolio, the initial Council approved budget for project implementation was CHF 82.2m (excluding staff and overhead costs). The forecast is significantly lower at CHF 66.6m. There is a significant reduction of partner activities of CHF 14.7m compared to budget. Approximately 50% of projects were assessed as “delivery not affected” by the pandemic.

Overall, there was a 10% drop in project expenditure compared to the forecast prepared in April 2020. The June forecast was more realistic but still may be over-optimistic.

The Chair noted that there were many uncertainties and therefore it was necessary to continually review and update the situation.

Members of the FAC noted historical challenges with project implementation. The model of partner delivery creates significant risks, which needs to be reviewed. The Treasurer asked in relation to reduced implementation by partners whether it was related to specific partners in certain regions or projects of a certain size. Additionally, a member of FAC questioned whether donors would accept spending on staff costs without concurrent delivery of field activities.

In response, the CFO stated that donors had on the whole been flexible and were allowing revisions of project plans to allow staff to focus on desk-based work and activities not impacted (or activities impacted to a lesser extent) by Covid-19. However, this increased the financial risk as staff cost budgets could become exhausted before all activities had been completed, leading to an increased risk of deficits in later years.

The Regional Director for ORMACC responded to the question on categories of partners with low implementation stating that, in her region, work by both NGOs and governments was impacted, for example they were unable to work with local communities due to the risk of transferring the virus to the communities.

Congress financial update

The CFO presented the Congress financial update. The forecast is a deficit of CHF 1.1 m. This assumes 65% registration income compared to that received for the Hawaii Congress. The estimate is based on registration income received to date, expected income from sponsored delegates and forecast income from other registrations. The exhibition fees income is based on contracts that have been signed or are under negotiation. A provision has been made for possible cancellations and non-conclusion of contracts under negotiation.

Restrictions by the French government regarding entry and quarantine due to COVID -19 may increase cancellations and refunds. For expenditure, the risk is primarily with staff costs as postponing means additional staff costs of CHF 100k per month.

Members of the FAC asked whether other scenarios has been considered, such as further postponement or cancellation, or having a virtual or hybrid Congress. In the case of cancellation, they asked whether the April forecast was still valid. The FAC noted that decisions regarding the 2021 Congress needed to be timely and that it was important to understand the different scenarios.

The CFO stated that the cancellation scenario presented in April was still relevant. This forecasted a deficit of CHF 7m if it were a unilateral decision by IUCN and CHF 4m if it were a joint decision by IUCN and the French government.

The Director of Union Development indicated that postponement raises issues of continuing support by the French government and availability of the venue. Cancellation would result in no registration or exhibition income. The possibility of a virtual Congress had been considered. Options included a virtual Members' Assembly and some parts of the Forum or a full virtual Congress. However, this would have a significant impact on both income and costs. A CPC paper from May about virtualisation was available.

The FAC took note of the Financial Update.

3. Covid-19 risk assessment

The CFO presented the IUCN COVID-19 hub developed as a response to the COVID-19 situation. The hub is a central repository that gathers all critical information on the management of the Covid-19 response. It forms part of the Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (GRC) framework. It is agile in nature and the intention is to update it on a regular basis.

The framework, which is taken from McKinsey, considers five time horizons: resolve, resilience, return, re-imagination and reform. It includes an entity-level risk assessment and risk assessments for different operational areas, e.g. finance, staff well-being and security. The heat maps display inherent risk and residual risk after mitigation and action.

The entity level heat map shows Business Model, Enterprise Risk Management, Financial Sustainability and Business Continuity as the highest risks. The CFO proposed that the FAC considers the governance risks related to Covid-19 and whether they were being effectively managed. Two checklists had been developed to facilitate this assessment. The Risk and Accountability Officer was available to provide assistance.

For the Finance Reporting and Management risk heat map, it was noted that the residual risks which are high relate to: Congress, financial sustainability, income from members and donors, management override of controls, cybersecurity, and cost recovery.

The FAC welcomed the development of the hub and agreed with the proposal to review the governance risks.

The FAC decided to form a working group to review governance risks related to Covid-19 with the following membership: Ayman Rabi, Marco Cerezo, Rick Bates and Nihal Welikala. The working group would be assisted by the Risk and Accountability Officer and would report back to the FAC and Bureau.

A member of the FAC noted that the Covid-19 pandemic also presented IUCN with opportunities, particularly in respect of the interlinkages between nature and health, and recommended that these be analysed and that IUCN plans how best to position itself.

The Treasurer agreed that opportunities as well as threats needed to be analysed. The emphasis should be on identifying actions required so that IUCN could move quickly to the implementation phase.

4. Update of the Financial Plan 2021 – 2024

The CFO provided a status update on the 2021-2024 financial plan. He asked for FAC's guidance before working on amendments to the plan. The figures for 2019 would be adjusted to reflect actual financial results and the projections for 2020 would be updated as the plan was developed before the Covid-19 pandemic started. 2021-2024 figures would be validated but might not require significant adjustment. There may be changes in the IUCN Programme itself but these may not be known until it is approved by Congress. Adjusting the plan ahead of changes to the IUCN Programme would be premature. Risk and other contextual parts of the plan would also need to be updated. The update of the plan should be done by the end of August to allow for translations and distribution three months before Congress.

The Chair noted that the focus over the next 2-3 years would be on changing funding mechanisms, framework income and project implementation rates.

The Treasurer noted reserves balances were projected to be CHF 25m by end of 2024. He did not think this realistic in view of a forecast reduction of reserves to CHF 16m in 2020. Building reserves to CHF 25m would require a rethink of the cost structure.

The FAC noted that the Treasurer had prepared a paper on long-term financial sustainability and that this had been shared with all members of the FAC. ([Annex 1](#)) The Chair suggested sharing the paper with Bureau and Council as it was of interest to all Council members. It was proposed that the Financial Task Force established in 2019 continues its work on financial sustainability, and takes into account new challenges and opportunities posed by Covid-19.

The CFO noted that he would draft revisions to the Financial Plan with the input of the Director General and Treasurer and circulate a revised document to the FAC before the end of August.

5. Revision to the workplan of the Head of Oversight

The Head of Oversight provided an overview of the unit's work completed and planned in 2020. Advisory services were provided to support management with their COVID-19 response. As part of this work, a COVID-19 HUB had been developed to support the work of the emergency team. The Head of Oversight said that this would feed into risk management updates.

The Head of Oversight had developed checklists for Council and FAC to assist them with completing their due diligence on COVID-19. She emphasised that donors see this as an important part of the governance role during the pandemic.

The Oversight workplan had been changed in 2020 to add five engagements mainly related to support with risk assessment during the pandemic and ongoing monitoring. Two engagements would be deferred to 2021 related to time management compliance and audit of the Regional Office for West and Central Africa.

The Head of Oversight also presented a summary of integrity events that had been reported in 2020 to date. Following up on integrity events would be the main focus of her work over the coming months.

The FAC noted the changes to Head of Oversight's workplan and the summary of integrity cases and thanked her for her report.

6. Revision of the FAC ToR in response to the Governance Review recommendations

The CFO provided information about the Governance review recommendations for changing the ToR of the FAC (Governance Review recommendation 6.1.3d). The draft revisions to the FAC ToR were presented. The CFO noted that the changes did not constitute a change to the scope of work of FAC but provided more details on the FAC's role in respect of the review of the annual financial statements and the external audit. The role of the FAC had, however, been expanded to include project audits. A summary of project audits and any specific issues arising would be brought to the attention of the FAC. The revision also provided additional detail on the role of the FAC in relation to the work of the Head of Oversight. He suggested that point 10c be further revised to read "Review findings and recommendations from fraud investigations and their follow up".

A member of the FAC suggested that the wording for 9e be revised so that it was clear that "other audits" referred to project audits.

In respect of the governance review recommendation 6.5.1b on the reporting line of the Head of Oversight, he noted that the Head of Oversight already had a dual reporting line and that it was clearly stated in the ToR of the Head of Oversight that the position was accountable to the Director General and to the FAC and therefore no change was required.

The Chair noted that it was important for the position of the Head of Oversight to have an independent reporting line to governance and asked whether the current reporting relationship needed changing.

The Head of Oversight noted that based on her knowledge of the oversight role in large organisations there was a 50:50 split – in some cases the oversight reporting line was within the Secretariat and in other cases to governance. In her view, it was important that the person had the right skill set, was able to raise sensitive matters and adhered to a professional code of ethics. In her

opinion, the position was best situated supporting the Director General and management with an additional reporting line to the FAC.

The FAC agreed that no changes to the reporting line of the Head of Oversight were required.

The Chair asked that any additional comments for changing the FAC TOR be sent to the CFO in the next 24 hours.

The FAC agreed that the revised ToR would be presented to the first Council after Congress for approval. ([Annex 2](#))

7. WCEL Congress

Antonio Herman Benjamin noted that the WCEL Congress was originally scheduled for March 2020 and that the WCEL Congress Steering Committee had decided to postpone it to March 2021. He requested that funds set aside for the WCEL Congress in the 2020 budget be moved and reflected in the 2021 budget. He said that the WCEL Congress was a priority for IUCN as the environmental rule of law was further being diluted due to the pandemic.

The CFO noted that the current Council would approve the first 3 months of the 2021 budget as the new Council would not be in place until January 2021. The new Council would then approve the total budget and workplan for 2021 at its first ordinary meeting in 2021. The CHF 350k that had been allocated to the WCEL Congress in 2020 would need to be included in the 2021 budget. The funding would need to come from reserves as previously agreed.

The CFO brought to the attention of the FAC that the financial situation had changed as a result of Covid-19 and that IUCN was forecasting a deficit of CHF 1.5m in 2020 and that this should be taken into consideration in deciding on funding priorities.

Members of the FAC discussed the proposal from the Chair of the WCEL; recognised the importance of the event, specifically that illegal wildlife trafficking, environmental legislation and environmental enforcement were key issues for the future; and supported moving the funds set aside for the WCEL Congress in the 2020 budget to the 2021 budget, thereby maintaining the FAC decision of October 2019 to allocate CHF 350 from reserves to fund the WCEL Congress.

The FAC requested the Secretariat to include a provision of CHF 350k in the 2021 budget in respect of the WCEL Congress.

A member of the FAC asked if it would be possible to allow all Commissions to carry forward unspent funds at the end of 2020 as several 2020 activities cannot be completed due to the pandemic.

The CFO noted that existing rules allowed Commissions to carry forward unspent funds within the four year quadrennial period, but that the balance at the end of the quadrennial period is moved to the institutional reserves.

The Treasurer suggested that this should be reviewed in the context of the 2021 budget and a decision be made at that point.

The FAC agreed that the Commission Chairs should make a specific proposal to the Director General for consideration and in the context of the 2021 budget.

8. Any Other Business

The Treasurer noted he had started discussion with GCC on defining role of Treasurer. In the regulation, the role was too broad and it was necessary have a more workable role.

A member of the FAC noted that the role of Treasurer was mentioned in the Swiss civil code and that this must be respected.

There was no other business. The meeting ended at 17:40 CET.

A discussion paper on the long term financial sustainability of IUCN

By Nihal Welikala, IUCN Treasurer, 22 July 2020

1. Overview.

Structural challenges to IUCN's long term financial viability were discussed by a FAC Task Force , which included members of the FAC and senior representatives of the Secretariat , at a retreat in November 2019, just prior to the Covid 19 global pandemic.

These challenges were identified as reliance on a few States for framework income which supports its organizational structure and the changing nature of project risk as individual project sizes grow and implementation is increasingly delegated to partners. The cost of the centralized support and global distribution structure, which generally absorbs the entirety of revenues, was also discussed. This structure leaves little or no budgetary space to build sufficient reserves to absorb revenue or cost shocks or to invest systematically for development and growth.

Recommendations included both the strengthening and the diversification of revenue sources and review of the organizational cost structure. Additionally, the effectiveness of risk management processes in relation to the changing business model, also requires continuous assessment. These recommendations are intended to increase the capacity of IUCN to invest for development and growth and to build reserves. These issues are discussed in more detail below.

The global pandemic has not only taken a heavy toll on the health and welfare of people everywhere, but has also caused massive economic disruption. Resources of governments globally have been diverted to alleviating the resulting health, economic and social impacts of the virus. The economic impact on poorer countries in particular, has been immediate and stark.

As governments face hard spending and taxation choices and as priorities change, it is unclear at present if and how their commitments to nature conservation and climate change will alter. It appears possible that these commitments will continue or even increase, because of wider recognition of the negative feedback loop of human activities on nature. However, it is also possible that the form and substance of those commitments will be fundamentally reviewed from the perspective of "bang for the buck" societal impact.

The intensity of these external pressures may adversely affect the long standing financial model of IUCN. It may therefore be timely, both to ensure the continuing relevance of the IUCN Programme and Financial Plan to the emerging priorities of donor nations and to consider the structural changes recommended by the FAC Task Force. In summary, these relate to revenue strengthening and diversification, cost structure rationalization and continuing focus on risk management, leading to a long term investment plan and the systematic strengthening of reserves.

2. Where we are (numbers are approximate and illustrative):

2.1 Revenues and expenses.

- Total revenues average around CHF 125 m per annum of which CHF 95 m relates to project income and CHF 30m to “unrestricted” revenues, which are available to fund the supporting framework of IUCN.

On the expense side, direct project expenditure amounts to CHF 60 m per annum.

Operating expenditure totals CHF 65m pa, which is funded partly by unrestricted income and by internal cross charges from projects.

Total revenues and expenses have broadly been in balance for a long period , punctuated by occasional small deficits.

- Unrestricted revenues.

- The two largest components of these revenues are membership dues (around CHF 11 m of which 75% are from States, mainly the OECD nations in value terms) and framework income of CHF 12 m (from around eight States) which is intended to fund the organizational framework which supports IUCNs activities.

Revenues from the private sector are small. Of this, the Patrons of Nature program generates about CHF 1.5 m pa, but growth potential is not high without compromising the exclusivity which underpins the business model.

- Restricted project income.

-Projects, funded largely by multilateral institutions and OECD States, generate revenues of around CHF 95 m. The accounting policy is that income is recognized as expenditure is incurred. Around a third of this income or CHF 35 m, is internally cross charged and contributes to meeting operating expenditure totaling around CHF 65 m.

- Directly or indirectly, all main funding roads at present lead to a few traditional OECD countries. The FAC Task Force proposed revenue diversification as a way of managing this concentration risk, while also strengthening existing funding relationships.

- The operational model.

The model is based largely on centralization at HQ and distribution through some 45 overseas offices. Annual costs of CHF 65 m, of which the cost of around 900 employees is a major component, reflect this model. Regional and country offices on the ground act as initiators and implementers of projects whose income is budgeted to cover their direct and allocated costs. These offices also address the needs of local members in nature conservation and maintain local franchise relationships.

2.2 Reserves.

- There have therefore not been sufficient surpluses generated annually to build reserves to the targeted level of CHF 25 m, which was set in 2015 and reaffirmed in 2019 , or for a strategic investment plan for future growth and development .

- Unrestricted reserves of around CHF 17m, which are available to cushion unbudgeted risks (including “the unknown, unknowns” such as Covid-19), have been static or on a gradual declining trend for many years. This reflects the breakeven budgeting policy, the enduring relative strength of the CHF and the denomination of the balance sheet in Swiss Francs, as resulting currency translation losses are partly charged directly to reserves.

- Reserves are likely to be depleted in 2020 and 2021, because of the short term impact of Covid-19. The amounts are being quantified, but could be significant relative to the quantum of free reserves, especially if there is an adverse financial outcome resulting from the postponement of the Congress meeting or if project implementation rates decline during the pandemic.

- Assets representing the reserves are relatively liquid. They are invested via a professional intermediary on the international bond and equity markets, at the conservative end of the risk-reward curve. Risk is managed largely on a portfolio basis, by weighting assets towards lower risk, lower yielding, shorter term debt instruments. Yields are therefore low in a world of negative interest rates, but market risk cannot be avoided in volatile market circumstances.

- Reserves also include a “designated” component of around CHF 2 m which is designed to even out lumpy expenses, such as the holding of periodic conferences. This is permitted under Swiss accounting rules, although the accounting treatment under international IFRS standards differs.

3. Issues and risks.

- Covid-19 is likely to put existing structural challenges into sharper focus. These include:

3.1 Revenue dependency, directly and indirectly, on a handful of States which are also now grappling with the economic costs of the pandemic.

-Membership fees. Around 75 % of fees are contributed by States. There are recent indications that some smaller states and NGOs may be facing difficulties in paying their dues. The expected growth trajectory or even the stability of fee income may be harder to achieve in the pandemic era.

- Framework income. This reduced from around CHF 20 m pa a few years ago and then stabilized to present levels of CHF 12m. There is dependency on around eight States (including the US for a relatively small amount) for this contribution. There is contractual assurance of such income in the short term. However, continuation of framework income in the longer term is likely to depend increasingly on the fiscal priorities of donor countries post Covid-19 and the alignment of IUCNs Programme with their objectives. A reduction in framework income if material, would cause immediate financial pressure.

3.2 The cost structure.

The organizational model of a global distribution network of 45 offices, supported by a HQ in Switzerland, is expensive. The affordability of the structure was reviewed five years ago and a further review appears to be timely.

3.3 The risk management framework.

The risk profile of IUCN is changing as the organization evolves. This includes project risk, as discussed in more detail below, market risk on investments and foreign exchange exposures, operational and IT risk in a geographically diverse institution, compliance risks and risks to reputation and physical safety. Investment in risk management therefore needs to keep pace with complex, structural changes in the business environment. Further, the materialization of those risks can result in unplanned deficits. Net annual revenues are not sufficient either to absorb such shocks or to invest systematically in their management. The need to grow reserves to optimal planned levels compounds the problem.

3.4 The changing risk reward dynamic of projects.

There are a number of challenges:

- The rapid growth of the project portfolio is reflected in the extent of and dependency on project income funded by the multilateral agencies, which amounts to around 75% of total revenues. Whether this is the correct balance for IUCN in terms of costs, risks and benefits and its mission priorities, needs to be reassessed.

- The “retail to wholesale project” strategic shift. The latter are larger, multi-year projects, which compare with smaller, lower investment, shorter gestation projects. This has at least four consequences:

Firstly, project risks on a portfolio basis necessarily increase with size and lumpy concentrations.

Secondly, significant upfront costs including development costs are often only recovered in year 2 or beyond. This conflicts with the organizational objective of balancing the budget annually. It puts pressure on project offices to cut overheads on a short term, ad hoc basis, in order to adjust for revenue timing differences. This may have the unintended consequence of retarding the business development capacity of those offices and the relationship management of members and the franchise.

Thirdly, pricing on larger, longer gestation projects is predetermined and tight. The correct tradeoff between transaction size, risk and profitability needs reevaluation.

Fourthly, the long term funding of large lending institutions such as GCF, will depend on the spending priorities and conditionalities of contributing States. While it appears likely that concerns about climate change will drive their budget priorities, this is dependent on political attitudes and the fiscal needs of contributing nations. It would be prudent for IUCN to consider options for diversification of revenue sources, while also strengthening the alignment of its own Programme with the objectives of donors.

Additional issues:

- Implementation partners. The increasing trend of reliance on implementation partners has advantages, but also carries a different set of risks. Ongoing evaluation of the capacity of those partners, their compliance with IUCN’s standards, including ethical norms which mitigate reputational risks (see Oxfam, Haiti) and risks to physical security, is therefore essential. Rigorous acceptance criteria, including a cost benefit analysis and continuous monitoring, appear to be necessary prerequisites for successful delegation to partners. The optimal balance between self and partner implementation therefore needs periodic evaluation.

- Transfer pricing. The pricing of services by HQ to branch offices is a thorny subject for most multinational organizations. The controversy stems from the fact that HQ is usually a monopoly provider of services, but which also sets pricing. One answer, adopted for example by some multinational banks, is for transfer pricing decisions to be taken by a committee comprising providers and users of services, chaired by an independent person. Such a consultative and relatively transparent process increases the perception of fairness and reasonability of transfer pricing decisions.

- Accounting policies. Project income is recognized as expenditure is incurred, in accordance with Swiss accounting policies. However, this differs from stricter international standards (IFRS) on revenue recognition. As national accounting policies in Europe tend towards harmonization with international standards, this divergence is a factor to be kept in view.

- Pandemic effects. Effective health and safety measures for staff around the world are clearly a priority. Additionally, project implementation and therefore revenue generation, may be delayed, while fixed costs remain intact, resulting in increased annual deficits. Judgement calls will need to be taken whether these are timing or structural deficits and the appropriate nature of the response based on that categorization.

- In summary, as the project portfolio increases in size and changes in composition, the profile and nature of risks are also changing. This requires both a continuing refinement of risk management procedures and a larger cushion of free reserves to absorb unplanned losses.

4. Strategic direction for long term financial sustainability.

4.1 Objectives:

- to ensure the closest possible alignment between the long term Programme and the Financial Plan. The tenors of which should not necessarily be confined to the artificial quadrennial model.
- to ensure that the financial model can absorb adverse changes to revenue sources and still retain programmatic relevance.
- to build reserves to defined optimal levels.

The following possible implementation steps merit consideration.

4.2 Revenues.

- Strengthening of established donor relationships, ensuring continuing alignment of IUCNs ten year Programme and a long term Financial Plan of equivalent tenor, with the changing priorities of donors.
- Establishing relationships with new donors.
- Review of the issues relating to the generation of project income described above, which is the primary revenue source.
- Revenue diversification e.g.:
- Expansion of the Patrons of Nature program.

- Potential for expansion of relationships with Foundations. E.g. we were informed that Switzerland is home to many thousands of foundations and that WWF generates \$20m annually from the Geneva Canton alone.
- Maximizing the opportunities to develop and monetize the intellectual capital and brand of IUCN. E.g. playing an independent certification role on environmental loan covenants for financial institutions.
- Reviewing and revitalizing where opportunities exist, the program for engaging with private sector firms.

4.3 The cost structure.

Defining the “fit for future purpose” support and distribution structure of the organization.

The cost to revenue ratio of 1:1 looks fragile in a pandemic environment where revenue generation is uncertain. Centralizing operations in a high cost country and the financial cost of the global distribution system, are contributing factors to the cost model. This needs re-evaluation.

4.4 Managing enterprise wide risks in a changing environment.

The changing risk profile and some of the issues relating to the appropriate strategic response as discussed above, will need systematic consideration. Shorter term, these include the possibility of an unplanned reduction in unrestricted revenues, possibly Covid related, which may have an immediate adverse impact. Contingency plans which take account of this possibility are important. Longer term issues, particularly relating to projects, are discussed above.

4.5 Investment.

All of the above will need to be supported both by a long term investment plan and the generation of sufficient annual surpluses to contribute to its funding. Financial Plans and budgets will need to reflect this.

4.6 Implementation.

A structured, time bound plan will need to be agreed and supported with adequate resources. It is suggested that this approach includes a continuation of the joint FAC Task Force with a redefined mandate. As recommended by the Task Force an external consultant may also be helpful in specific areas where additional expertise is needed. This external would add to perceptions of objectivity. It may also be helpful to discuss with donors whether they would be interested in providing resources for such a strategic study.



Finance and Audit Committee of the IUCN Council (FAC)

Terms of Reference (2017-20)

(Proposed revisions to the ToR adopted by the Council at its 92nd Meeting, February 2017, approved by the FAC at its 72nd meeting on 28 July 2020)

Objective

The Finance and Audit Committee assists the Council in providing strategic oversight on all matters relating to the organizational management of the Union, in particular the financial management, auditing of and fundraising for the Union and internal oversight and legal issues.

Functions

- 1) Advise the Council on financial planning, in particular on the approval of the annual budgets, on the 4 year financial plans to be submitted to Congress and any other plans to ensure the long-term financial stability of the Union.
- 2) Advise the Council on resource mobilization strategies in relation to delivering the IUCN Programme, fulfilling the statutory functions of the Union and ensuring the financial stability of the Union.
- 3) ~~Review and advise Council on the approval of~~ the annual statutory financial statements and advise Council on their approval, paying particular attention to:-
 - a) significant accounting policies and practices, and any changes in them
 - b) decisions requiring a major element of judgement
 - c) the clarity of disclosures
 - d) significant adjustments resulting from the audit
 - a)e) compliance with accounting standards and legal requirements
- 3)4) Review periodic financial management reports and performance against budgets, plans and other targets.
- 4)5) Approve the accounting frameworks and principles used in the production of the statutory financial statements. Ensure that appropriate financial rules and internal control systems are in place and advise Council accordingly.
- 5)6) Provide oversight of treasury management including investment policies and investment portfolios, liquidity management and foreign exchange management and advise Council accordingly.
- 6)7) Provide oversight of risk management, including the risk management framework and key risks faced by IUCN.
- 7)8) Advise the Council on the scale of membership dues and other financial aspects.
- 8) ~~Advise on the selection and appointment of the Union's External Auditor for approval by Congress.~~
- 9) ~~—~~
- 9) Provide oversight of the annual statutory audit and other audits:-
 - a) Agree the mandate of the statutory auditors and oversee the selection process (statutory auditors are appointed by Congress on the recommendation of the Council)
 - b) Review audit plans and scope of the statutory audit
 - c) Receive a report from the auditors on the execution and findings of the statutory audit and recommendations made

- d) Assess the effectiveness of the annual audit process
- e) Receive and review summaries of project audits undertaken, including major findings and recommendations made
- f) Consider actions taken by management in respect of recommendations made by statutory and other auditors
- ~~a) including reviewing audit plans and scope, reviewing audit reports and recommendations made by the external auditor and their implementation.~~

- 10) Provide oversight of the work of the Head of Oversight, including:
 - a) Review the annual plans of the Oversight Unit
 - b) Review major findings and recommendations from internal audits and their follow up.
 - c) Review findings and recommendations from fraud investigations and their follow up.
- ~~10) review of internal audit plans, review of major findings and recommendations and their follow up.~~

- 11) Provide oversight on legal cases involving IUCN, including monitoring the status of legal cases and providing advice on actions to be taken.
- 12) Prepare the work of the Finance and Audit Committee of Congress.
- 13) Exercise the delegated specific functions for which Council decision C/88/7 has given responsibility to the FAC and which Council may adjust as and when appropriate (Appendix 1 hereafter).

Modus operandi

- a. The FAC is a standing committee of the IUCN Council established and functioning in accordance with Article 50 (a) of the Statutes and Regulation 59 for the duration of the term 2017-20.
- b. As per Council decision C/88/7, Council committees, working groups and task forces are encouraged to include external individuals in order to bring in needed skills and knowledge. Such individuals may be appointed as members taking into account Regulation 59 (c), or invited as experts to contribute to a specific task or a specific meeting.
- c. The FAC advises Council regarding the content, format and periodicity of the reports it requires from the Secretariat and the Commissions in order to enable it to exercise its functions (in the context of the Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework approved by Council decision C/88/7).

Membership

Chair: Ayman Rabi

Deputy Chairs: Marco Vinicio Cerezo Blandón and Rick Bates

Members: Malik Amin Aslam Khan, Norbert Baerlocher, Antonio Herman Benjamin, Andrew Bignell, Said Ahmad Damhoureyeh, Patrick de Heney, Treasurer, Kathy MacKinnon, Jesca Eriyo Osuna, Jon Paul Rodriguez, Mangal Man Shakya

Extract from Council decision C/88/7 Annex 2 (Appendix 2):

Statutes, 81: Approving the staff rules

Statutes, 87: Approving the sources of income that are not considered “high profile risk” and refer those that are to Council

Statutes, 88 (c): any comments from Council on the audited financial accounts and the auditors’ report to be circulated to all IUCN Members

Statutes, 98: Council’s consent to obtaining legal status in countries

Regulation 88 (b) and 89 (b): providing any instructions and policy guidelines to the DG with respect to receiving grants, donations and other payments

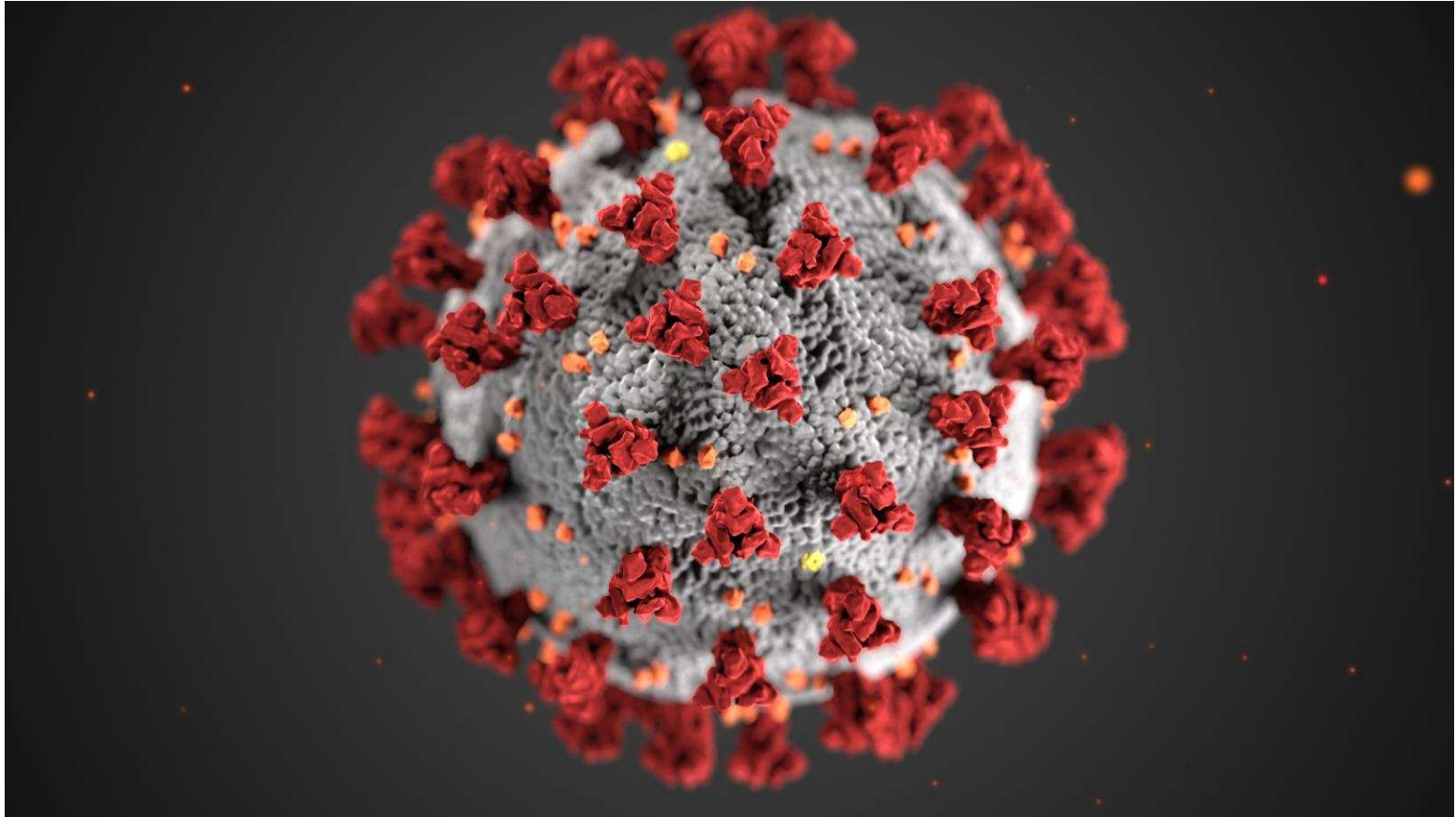
Regulation 92 (d): approving requests by the DG to designate unrestricted funds for special purposes not foreseen in the financial plan



Director General's COVID-19 Presentation to Council Agenda Item 3

(11 August 2020)

IUCN's response to the COVID-19 pandemic



Contents

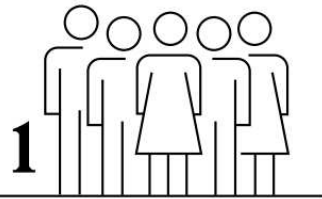
1. IUCN's Management of the pandemic
 - Resolve – Resilience – Return – Reimagination
2. IUCN's Opportunities: Developing a positive narrative from the pandemic

IUCN Secretariat around the world

Map showing status of IUCN duty stations worldwide (as of 7 Aug 2020)



COVID-19 recovery phases



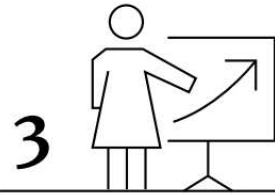
1 Resolve

Address the immediate challenges that COVID-19 represents to institution's workforce, customers, and business partners



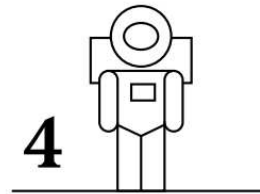
2 Resilience

Address near-term cash-management challenges and broader resiliency issues during virus-related shutdowns and economic knock-on effects



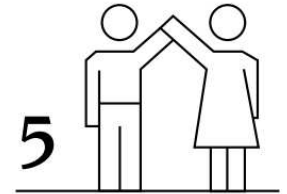
3 Return

Create detailed plan to return business to scale quickly, as COVID-19 situation evolves and knock-on effects become clearer



4 Reimagination

Reimagine the next normal: what a discontinuous shift looks like and implications for how institutions should reinvent



5 Reform

Be clear about how regulatory and competitive environments in industry may shift

Adapted from McKinsey & Company

IUCN's Resolve



- Emergency Team activated
- COVID-19 website launched
- Safety & Health guidelines issued
- Travel & meeting advice issued
- Worldwide “work-from-home” test carried out
- Business Continuity Plan (BCP) prepared

IUCN's Resilience Congress

Done in collaboration with French Government



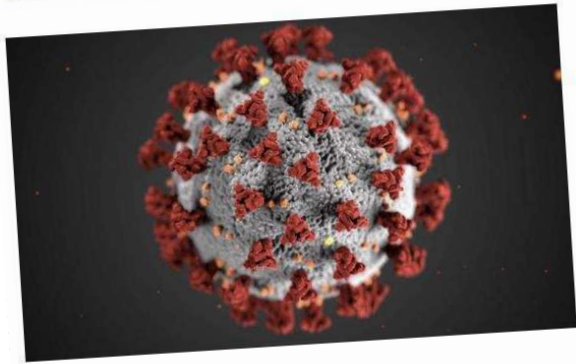
Announced 2 months before Congress

New Congress modalities now under discussion

IUCN's Resilience

COVID-19 statement

IUCN statement on the
COVID-19 pandemic



Wed, 08 Apr 2020

As the world continues to struggle with the COVID-19 pandemic, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) stands in solidarity with all those already directly affected by the virus around the world. Our thoughts are with all vulnerable populations, especially those who are already suffering from the ravages of

Key points

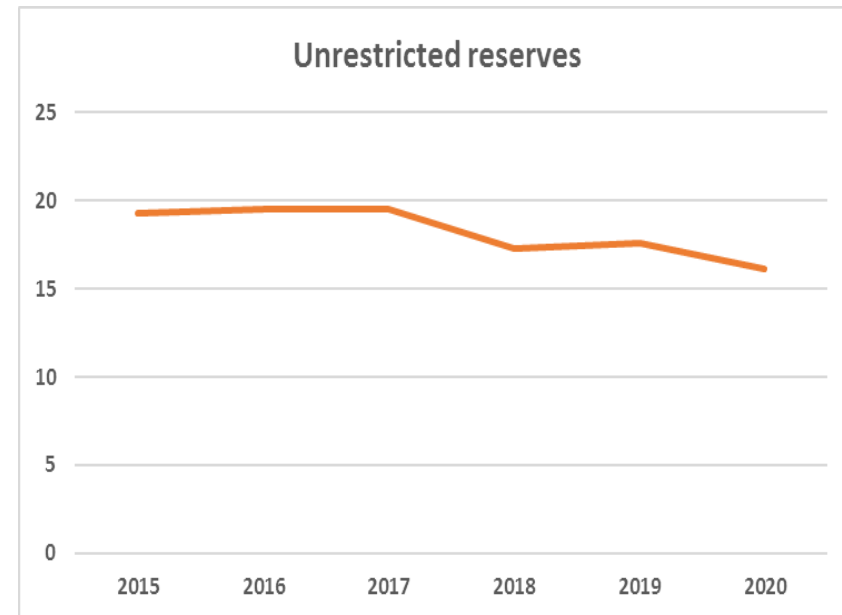
- We can rebuild, but let us rebuild smarter
- As a global leader in research and policy advice on environment, IUCN will continue to work with its Members & networks to bring essential insights & lessons learnt
- We remain committed to our powerful Union, to our mission and to working together to ensure a healthy planet for healthy people

IUCN's Resilience

Financial impact of COVID-19

- **2020 Forecast**

- Deficit of CHF 1.5m driven by:
 - Congress
 - Low level of project expenditure
- Membership dues and framework income on track
- Reserves forecast: reduce to CHF 16m



- **Congress**

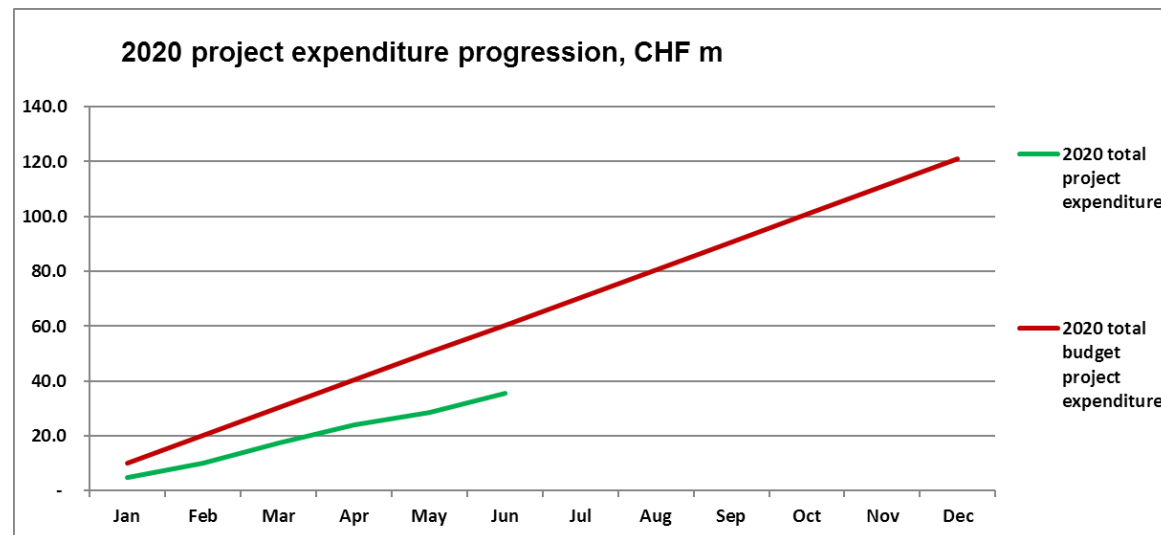
- Forecast loss: CHF 1.1m
 - Assumes registration level of 65% of Hawaii
 - Significant risk of cancellation by participants and exhibitors

IUCN's Resilience

Significant reduction in project expenditure

Forecast reduction of CHF 13.8m in project expenditure due to reduction in expenditure by partners

CHFm	Budget	Actual to 30 June	Forecast	Variance Budget v Forecast
Staff Time	28.7	14.4	30.9	2.2
Indirect Cost Recovery	6.5	2.1	6.4	0.0
IUCN Activities	36.2	13.0	35.0	1.3
Partner Activities	41.9	5.2	27.2	14.7
Total	113.3	34.7	99.5	- 13.8



IUCN's Return

COVID-19 survey

■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neither Agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

IUCN keeps staff members informed on measures to address and mitigate health and safety risks at work due to COVID-19



The tools and information provided by the Emergency Team to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic are useful



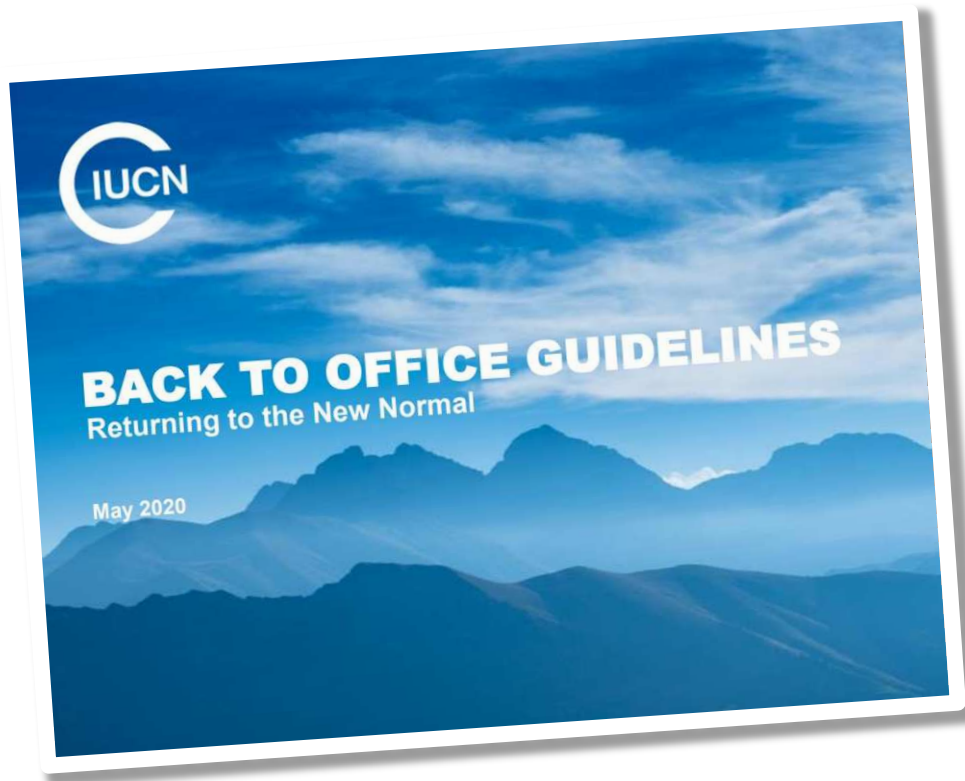
IUCN cares for the health and safety of its staff members



I have confidence in my own country management team in making the right decisions for IUCN staff to address the current situation at my duty station



IUCN's Return



- Global Back-to-Office guidelines
- HQ & Regional Back-to-Office Plans
- Updated Health and Safety guidelines

IUCN's Reimagination COVID-19 resources website

Some content includes:

- Q&A: “COVID-19 and nature conservation”
- Multiple newsletters
- “Gender-based violence and environment linkages During COVID-19”, by Global Programme on Governance and Rights
- IUCN Member opinion piece: “The Business Case for Conservation – reflections at the time of COVID-19”
- “A Green Recovery in Europe will also need to scale up Nature Based Solutions”, by IUCN European Regional Office
- IUCN Crossroads blog post: “Quarantining also means caring for our great ape relatives”
- Rapid response grants mechanism adapted to COVID-19 (BIOPAMA; SOS)
- Links to other health-nature resources



IUCN's Reimagination

Commissions



- #NatureForAll
Discovery Zone
- Message from chair



- Groups and partners produced statements and promoted campaigns



- Strengthening research on ecosystem management improving human health



- Launched new webinar series
- Published news stories and videos



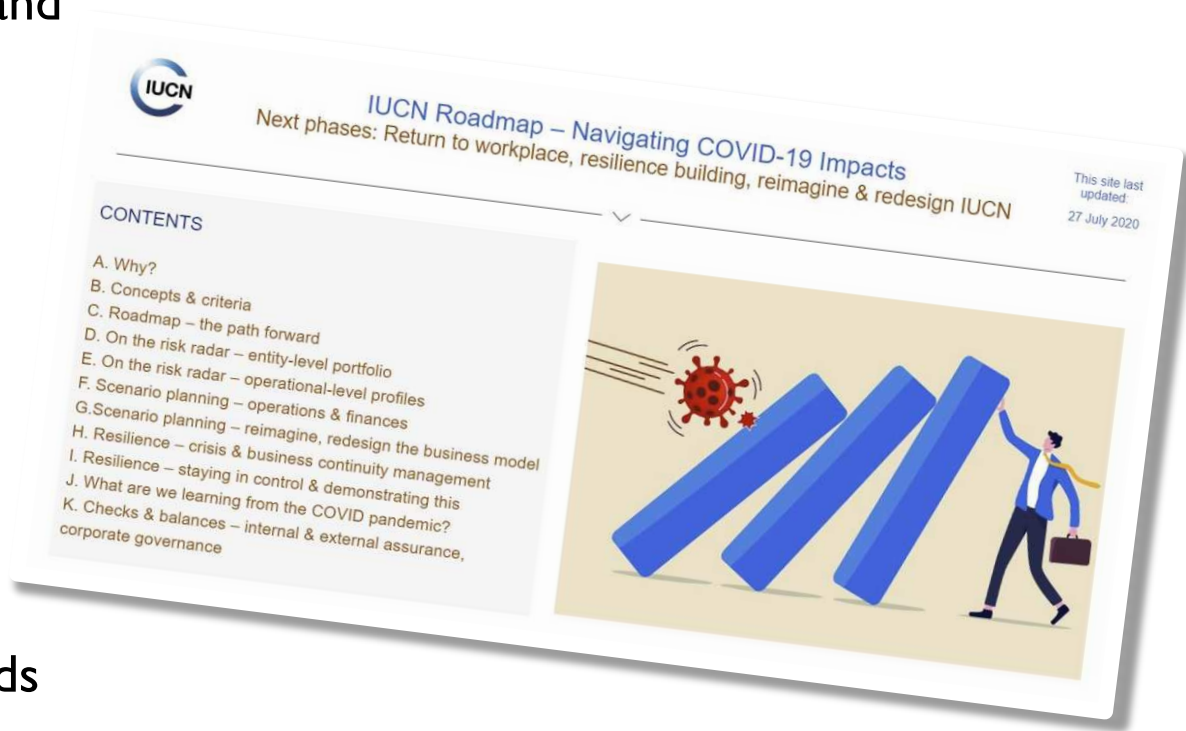
- WCPA Experts co-authored special editorial essay in journal PARKS



- Call to Action to help shape post-pandemic future
- Virtual stakeholder dialogue

IUCN's Reimagination The Hub

- A hub of tools, analysis and advice
- Readily accessible on cloud-based platform
- Regularly updated
- Replaces point-in-time reporting
- Based on GRC Framework and standards



IUCN's Reimagination

The Hub

	Rating	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	...	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
				Inherent Risk						Estimated Residual Risk		
	Very High				11 Financial sustainability	1 Staff health, well-being, safety 2 Crisis mgt 3 Crisis coms 4 Cybercrime						
	High				8 ERM 9 BCM - ops 10 BCM - long-term planning 13 Financial performance reporting	5 Corporate governance 6 Business model 7 Funding 12 Currency & Investment					6 Business model 8 ERM 11 Financial sustainability 10 BCM - long-term planning	
Likelihood	Medium			17 Compliance - external regs, staff safety, GDPR 18 Compliance, Third-party risk	14 Operational control 15 Fraud, Corruption, Misconduct 16 Compliance - internal, staff safety, privacy, conduct					13 Financial performance reporting 17 Compliance, Third-party risk	10 BCM - long-term planning 12 Currency & Investment 14 Operational control 15 Fraud, Corruption, Misconduct 16 Compliance - internal	
	Low									18 Compliance - external regs, staff safety, GDPR	1 Staff health, well-being, safety 2 Crisis mgt 3 Crisis coms 4 Cybercrime 9 BCM - ops	
	Very Low											
				Impact						Impact		
								Residual risk not yet rated:	7 Funding			

- Risk profile provides management with holistic visual representation of IUCN's key entity-level financial risk landscape
- Readily communicates risks to stakeholders (including Director General, Leadership Team, external & internal auditors)
- Also helps stakeholders gain confidence that IUCN is financially resilient

IUCN's Reimagination

Challenges

- Congress success
- Portfolio implementation rates
- Retaining donor confidence
- Engaging Members on COVID-19

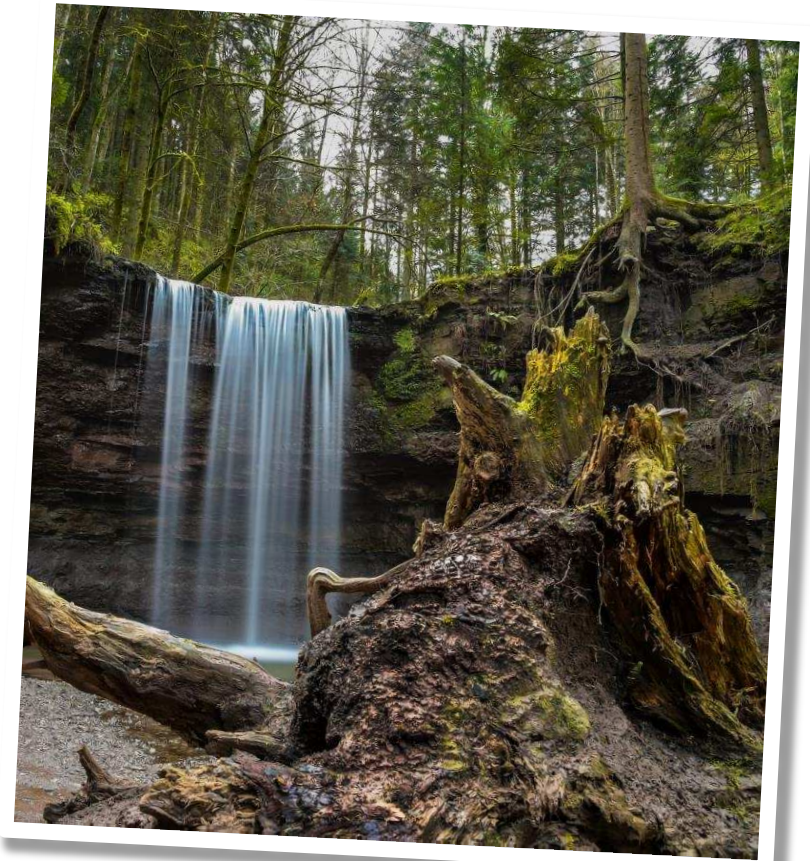


IUCN's Reimagination

Opportunities

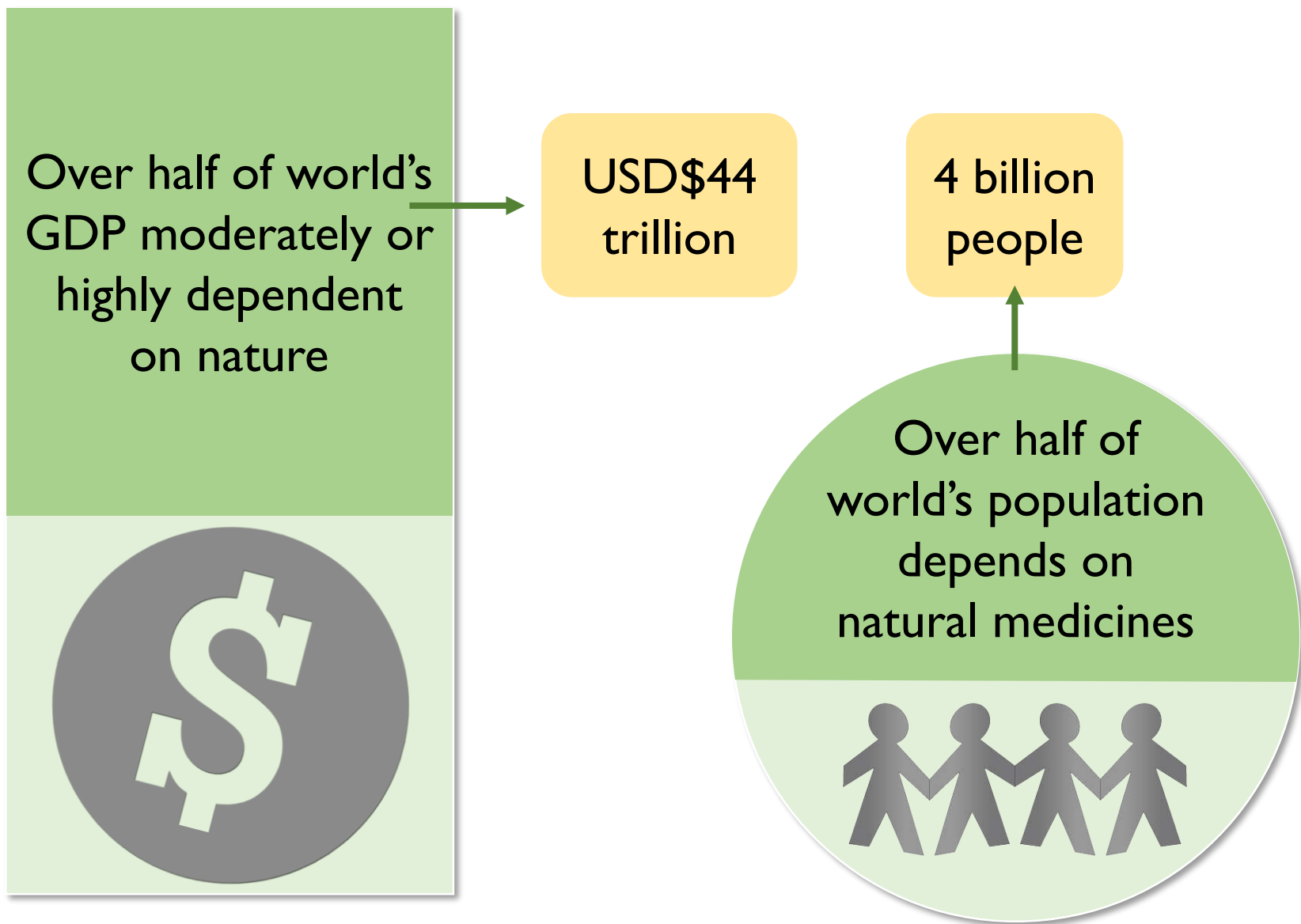
Goal

Seize the opportunity to embrace nature's role in helping human societies adapt to and thrive in the "new normal", in particular creating new links with the agriculture and health sectors





IUCN's opportunities: Developing a positive narrative from the pandemic

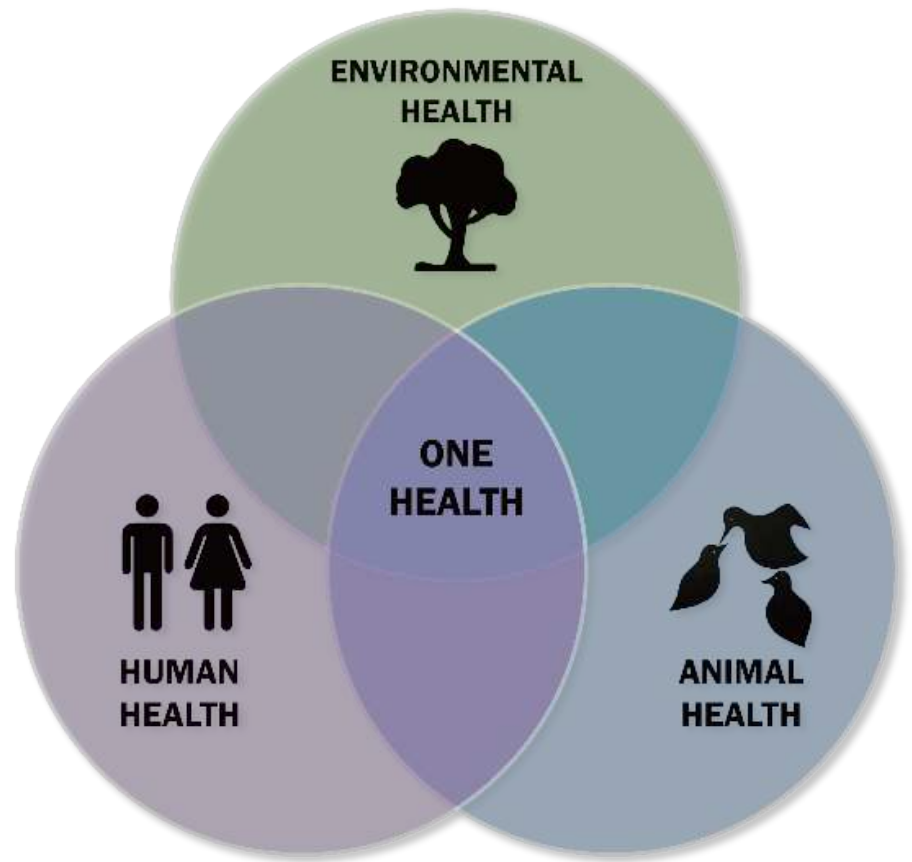


Opportunities in the new normal

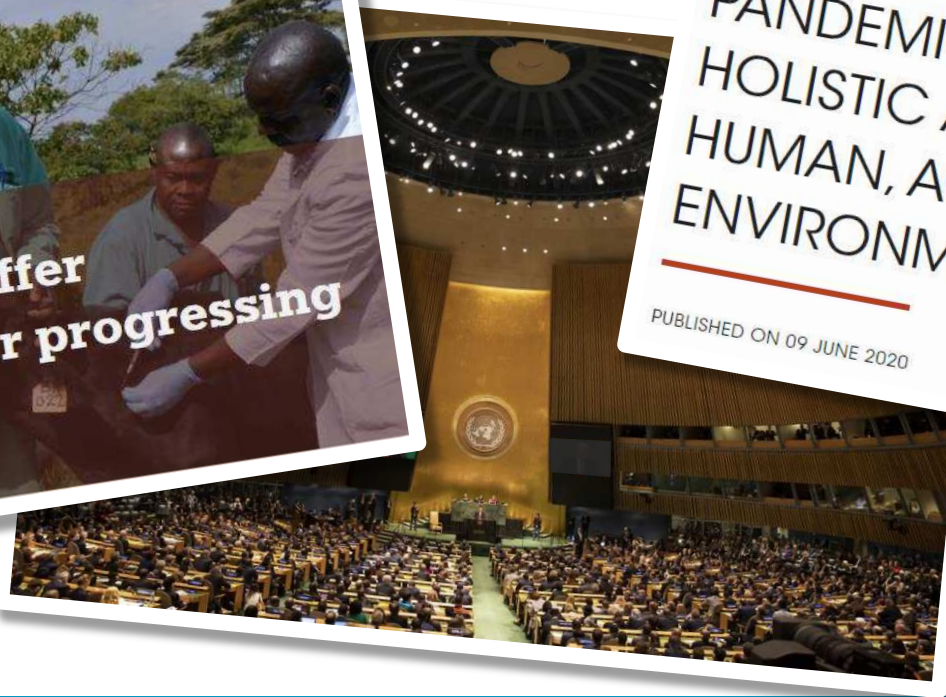
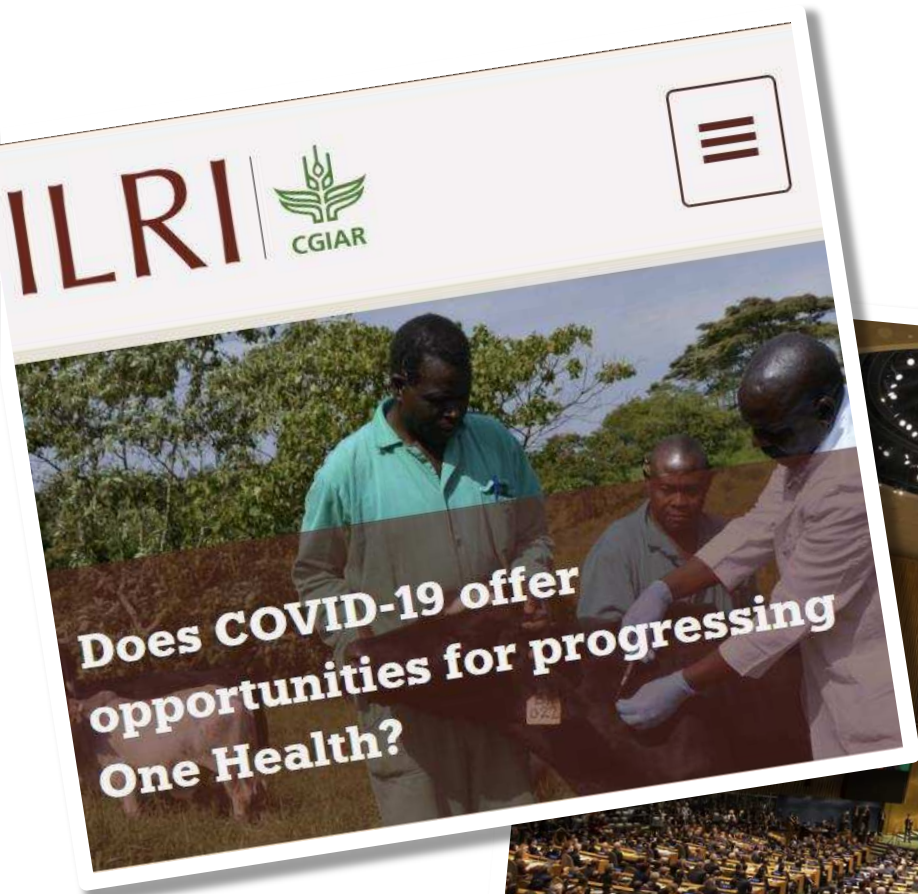
1. Nature and health
2. Nature-based recovery
3. New socio-economic megatrends

Nature and health

- IUCN can forge multidisciplinary “One Health” approach



Nature and health



Nature-based recovery

- “Nature-positive” solutions → 395 million new jobs by 2030 (US\$10.1 trillion business opportunity)



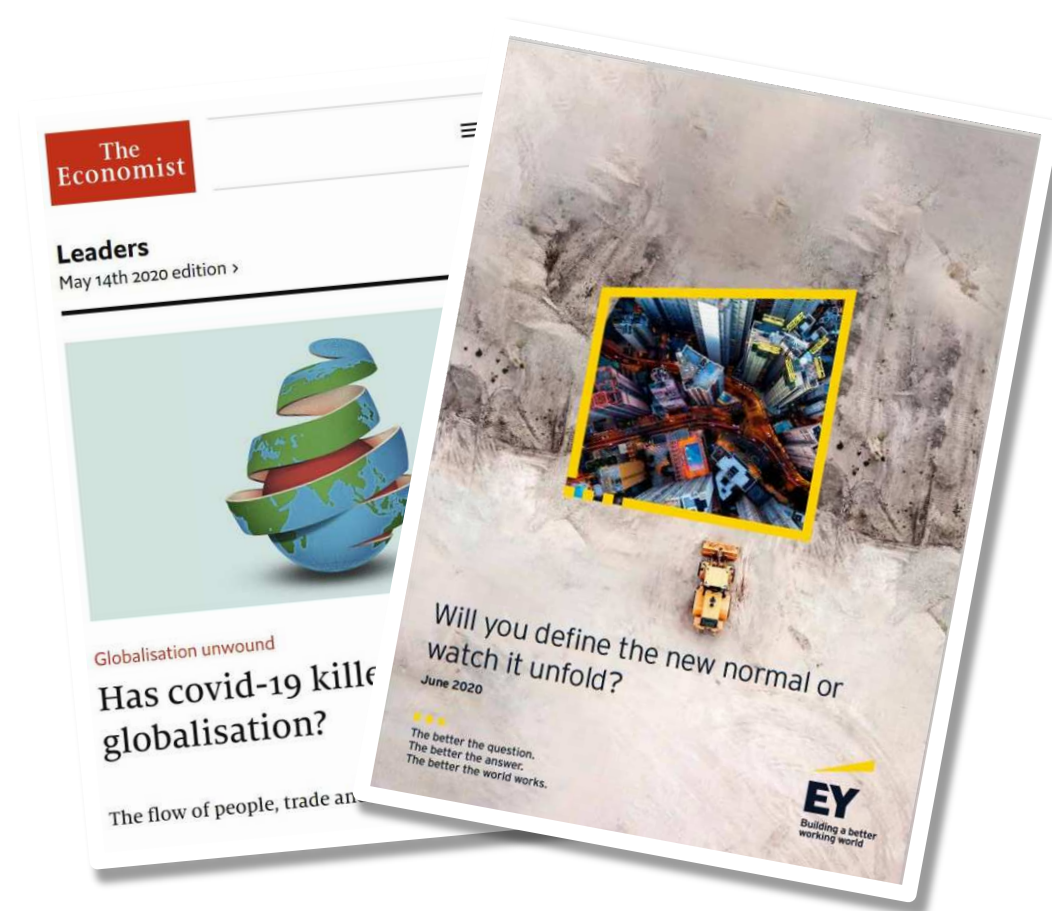
Nature-based recovery

- IUCN is leading an evolving strategy on this with other Big International NGOs



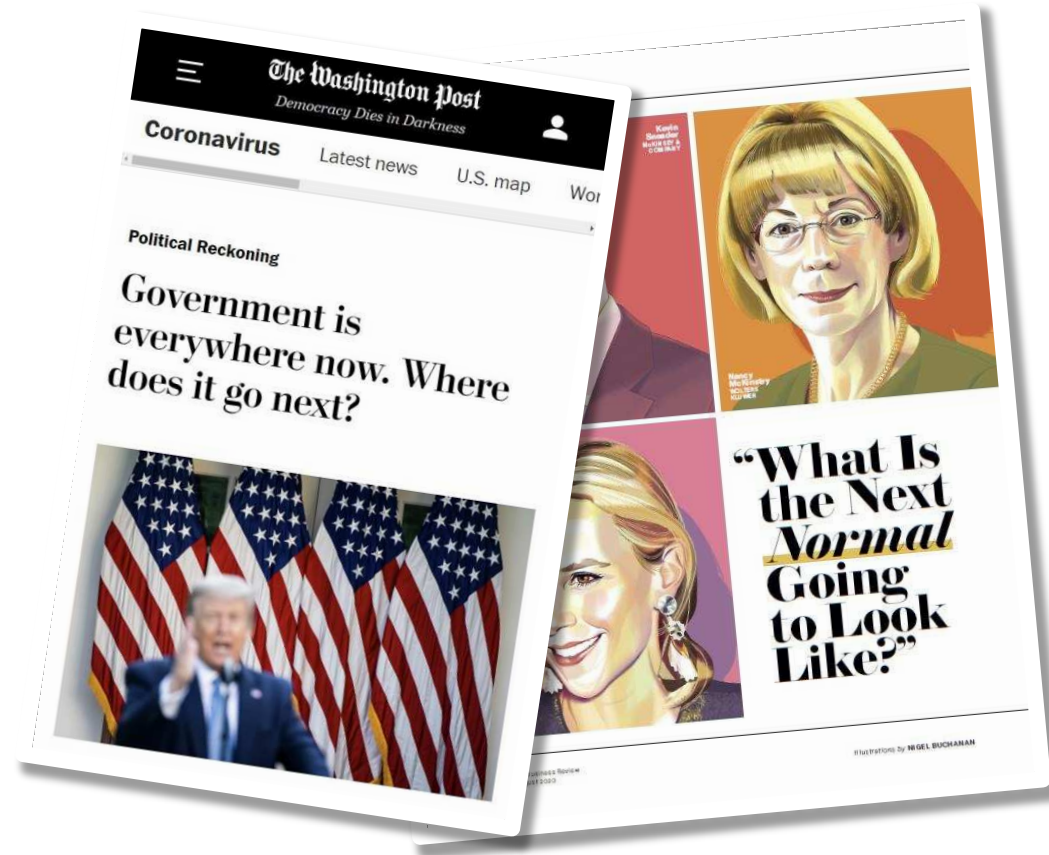
New socio-economic megatrends

- Deglobalisation
- Self-sustaining lifestyles



New socio-economic megatrends

- Increased role of government
- Resilience vs Efficiency



Opportunities in the new normal

1. Nature and health
2. Nature-based recovery
3. New socio-economic megatrends



Thank You

شكرا

Merci

Gracias