

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**  
**66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**  
**6 October 2018**

**Draft Agenda with timetable v 18 September 2018**

<b>FAC ref</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
1	9.00 – 9.15	Welcome and approval of the agenda	Chair
2	9.15 – 9.30	Review the minutes of the previous meeting and check the follow up points and decisions taken and where they stand	Chair
3	09.30 – 10.00	Financial results to date and forecast 2018, including impact of losses identified in 2018 that relate to prior years	Mike Davis
4	10.00 – 10.30	Resource mobilisation update	Lucy Deram
5	10.30 – 11.00	Investment update and portfolio performance	Mike Davis
6	11.00 – 11.30	Revision of the Cash Management and Investment Policy	Mike Davis
7	11.30 – 12.00	Financial planning post 2020	Mike Davis
8	12.00 – 12.30	Review of the Draft IUCN 2019 Budget for submission to Council for approval	Mike Davis
		Lunch	
8	13.30 – 14.00	Review of the Draft IUCN 2019 Budget for submission to Council for approval	Mike Davis
9	14.00 – 15.00	Congress Budget 2020	Pamela Grasemann
10	15.00 – 15.30	Report from the Head of Oversight	Sharon Fitzpatrick
11	15.30 – 16.00	Report from the Legal Adviser	Sandrine Friedli Cela
12	16.00 – 16.30	Risk management – review of risk register	Charles Lor
13	16.30 – 17.00	Revision of the HR staff rules	Ramiro Zacarias
14	17.00 – 17.30	Update on information systems projects	Francois Jolles
15	17.00 – 18.00	A.O.B.	Chair

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**  
**66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**  
**6 October 2018**

**Financial results to end August and forecast for 2018**

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the results to end August and the forecast for 2018.

**1. Unrestricted (core) income and expenditure**

Details of the results for the 8 months to 31 August 2018 are shown in the attached Annex.

The result as at the end of August was an operating deficit of CHF 2.7m and a total deficit of CHF 3.1m after taking into account allocations to designated reserves. This is a cash result. Since income is not received linearly during the year the monthly result can change significantly from one month to the next, depending on the timing of receipts. Delays in the receipt of framework income are the main cause of the cash deficit.

**Framework income** was CHF 3.1m below budget at the end of August as contributions were outstanding from Norway and the US, as was the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment from Sweden. Framework income is forecast to be in line with budget by the year end.

**Membership dues** was CHF 1.3m above budget, but is expected to be in line with budget by the year end.

**Cost recovery** from projects (income derived from projects to fund operating expenditure) was CHF 3.7m below budget at the end of August. This reflects low rates of project implementation. However, it is compensated by operating expenditure which was CHF 3.2m below budget.

**2. Restricted (project) income and expenditure**

**Project activity expenditure** was CHF 24.6m below budget at the end of August. This is a major concern, not only because it indicates that projects are not being delivered in line with plans, but also because low implementation levels result in low levels of cost recovery, which is necessary to cover staff costs and overheads borne by the core budget. However, expenditure is not linear in nature and is expected to increase over the remaining months of 2018.

**3. Forecast for the year**

A mid year review was undertaken following the close of June books. The review involved reassessing project implementation levels and forecasting income and expenditure to the year end. It was derived from individual forecasts from regions and global programmes

The forecast is for project activity expenditure to be slightly lower than the original budget (CHF 80.9m vs. CHF 82.6) and for an overall deficit of CHF 0.3m. The Director General, supported by the Leadership Team, is taking action to minimise the deficit with the objective of ending the year with a breakeven result. Action includes accelerating project expenditure and minimising discretionary expenditure borne by the core budget.

## Annex

### Financial results for January-August 2018

14 September 2018

M Davis, Chief Financial Officer

#### 1. Summary

The table below shows the financial results for the period to 31 August 2018.

	2018 Budget Annual	2018 Budget Jan - Aug	2018 Actual Jan - Aug	Variance actual vs. period	2018 Forecast Jan-Dec	2017 Actual Jan - Aug
	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m	CHF m
Membership dues	11.4	7.6	8.9	1.3	11.4	7.8
Framework income	11.3	7.5	4.4	(3.1)	11.3	4.0
Other unrestricted	6.3	4.2	4.0	(0.2)	6.3	3.1
Global Service fee	2.3	1.5	1.1	(0.4)	1.9	3.0
<b>Total core income</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Staff cost recovery	32.4	21.6	19.7	(1.9)	39.5	19.7
Indirect cost recovery - Regions	6.4	4.3	2.8	(1.5)		2.2
Indirect cost recovery - HQ	1.3	0.9	0.6	(0.3)		1.0
<b>Total cost recovery</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>Total secretariat income</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>(6.1)</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Staff Cost	54.8	36.5	34.6	(2.0)	72.1	33.6
Other Expenditure	16.3	10.9	9.7	(1.2)		11.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>		<b>72.1</b>
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(2.7)</b>	<b>(2.9)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3.9)</b>
Transfer to/(release from) designated reserves	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	-
Exceptional costs		-		-		0.2
<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>
Project expenditure net of cost recovery	82.6	55.1	30.4	(24.6)	80.9	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>(27.8)</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>

The net result for the period to 31 August was a deficit of CHF 3.1m (July: deficit of CHF 2.5m).

Main variances:

Negative variances:

Framework income below budget	(CHF 3.1m)
Global service fee below budget	(CHF 0.4m)
Other unrestricted income below budget	(CHF 0.2m)
Staff cost recovery below budget	(CHF 1.9m)
Indirect cost recovery below budget	(CHF 1.8m)

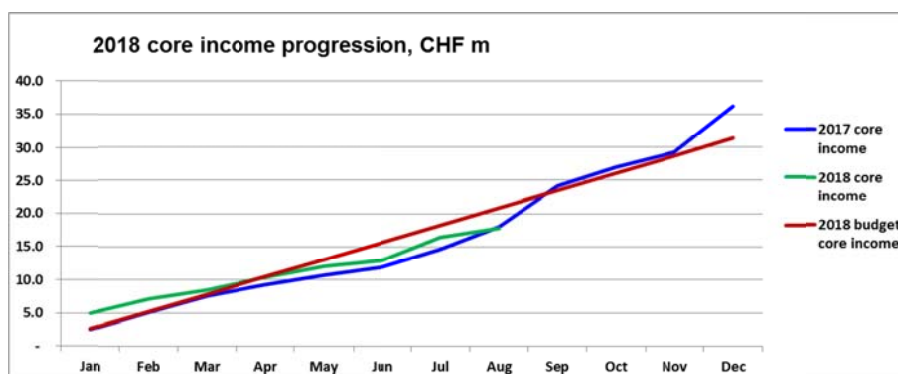
Positive variances:

Membership dues above budget	CHF 1.3m
Expenditure below budget	CHF 3.2m

The deficit of CHF 3.1m is essentially a cash deficit. If we adjust for the variances on framework income and membership dues which are expected to be in line with budget by the year end, the residual deficit is CHF 1.3m.

## 2. Core income

The graph below shows the progression of core income received compared to budget and the previous year. Core income is below budget due to delayed receipt of framework income.



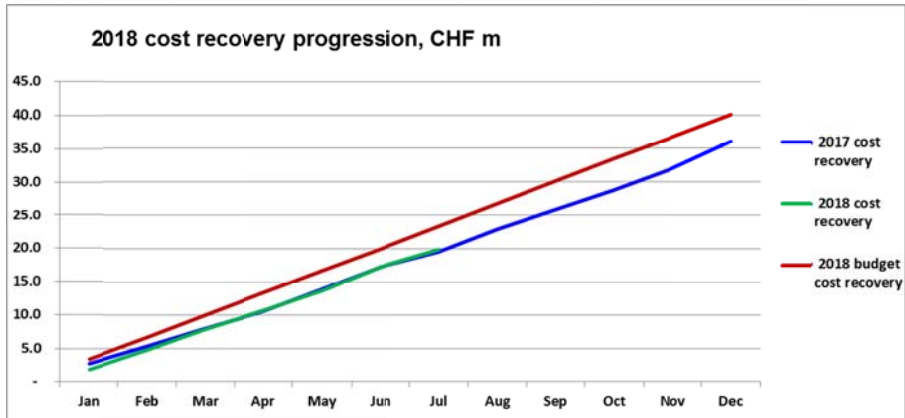
## Framework income

CHF m	Budget	Forecast	Received
Norway	2.6	2.6	-
Sweden	4.7	4.5	2.2
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	1.0
France	1.0	1.2	0.3
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4
Republic of Korea	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	0.6	0.6	-
<b>Total Framework income</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>

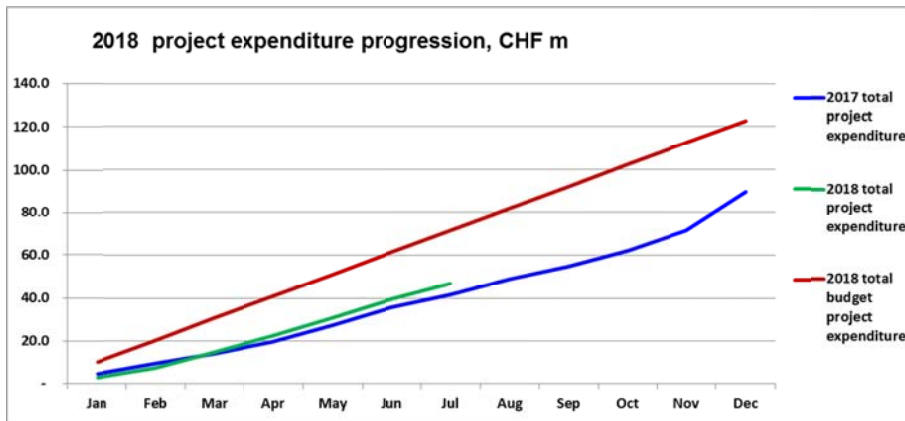
Agreements have been signed with all partners with the exception of Norway (contribution confirmed) and the US (outlook uncertain).

### 3. Cost recovery and project expenditure

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



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



Project expenditure was 35% below budget (July 35% below) and cost recovery 14% below budget (July 15% below). Both remain well below budget overall, but the situation is stable.

### 4. Expenditure

Total expenditure for the period was CHF 44.2m, 7% below budget. Both staff costs and other costs are below budget.

### 5. Risks

Key risks:

1. Framework agreements with the US not being concluded at the budgeted level (risk: medium)
2. Project implementation levels below budget resulting in cost recovery being below budget (risk: high)

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**  
**Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee**  
**October 2018**  
**Resource Mobilization Update**

Origin: Director General/ Director, Global Strategic Partnerships

**Action requested:**

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

**Background**

IUCN has made good progress in consolidating its income base. The majority of funding (over 70%) is earmarked against the delivery of agreed outcomes or products.

IUCN's portfolio continues to grow at healthy rate with a projected portfolio value of CHF450m by December 2018, with further growth during 2019.

Despite the general trend in declining core contributions by donors, as official development assistance (ODA) faces increased budgetary pressure, IUCN has been able to secure renewed commitment of multi-year core contributions from all its Framework Partners for 2017-2020, resulting in stable core income under the current Programme. Core support from the US is allocated annually during the last quarter of the year and confirmation is pending.

IUCN continues to address the challenge of declining core by continued discussions with donors to explore options for restricted programmatic core as well as looking at new ways of mobilizing unrestricted funds by boosting its engagement with private philanthropists, through for example the Patrons for Nature initiative as well as developing a bequest programme.

**Core Funding**

Framework Agreements

By September 2018, all multi-year core funding was confirmed for the period 2018-2020. Norway confirmed its commitment to provide continued core funding for 2018-2020 at the same level as 2013-2017.

The Secretariat continues to devote significant effort into building strategic partnerships with its Framework Partners. These engagements are critical as a number of Framework Partners provide large levels of project funding in addition to core. Noteworthy are commitments from Sweden and Norway to provide significant support to IUCN's work on plastics in Asia, Africa and Small Islands Developing States.

The main forum for consultation and strategic dialogue with the Framework Partners as a group is the Annual Meeting of Framework Partners, the next of which will be organized in late November. Bilateral engagements remain a priority for the Secretariat – with high level meetings organised in Finland, France, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the US during the first six months of 2018.

Core funding from the **US State Department** is renewed annually during the last quarter. International funding priorities of the US government remain unclear and IUCN is in close contact with colleagues from

the State Department and the Permanent Mission of the USA in Geneva to ensure continued support through the appropriations accounts that fund the US' membership dues and annual voluntary contribution.

Table 1 below shows framework income for 2018-2020.

**Table 1 - Framework Income 2018-2020 (projected) – CHF (m)**

Framework Partner	2018	2019	2020
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4
France*	1.3	1.3	1.3
Korea	0.5	0.5	0.5
Norway	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sweden	4.4	4.4	4.4
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	1.5
USA (renewed annually in October)**	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Total Framework Income</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>

\*France includes the value of secondments (approximately CHF 0.5m p.a.)

\*\*USA income excludes contributions normally received for TRAFFIC

### Patrons of Nature

The Patrons of Nature initiative has seen a surge in membership and interest. The initiative shows considerable potential, with a projected unrestricted income of CHF2m per year by the end of 2020 and an expected income of CHF1.2m in 2018 (see Table 1). Patrons continue to be active in supporting IUCN's work, including by joining a number of 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary events.

The recent growth in philanthropy in China has led to great interest in Patrons of Nature with two new Chinese Patrons recruited at the end of 2017 and an engagement strategy with Chinese philanthropists underway to leverage additional support for large scale projects and programmes both in China and globally.

Two key meetings will take place in September/October: in the US (New York) and Japan (Naoshima) hosted by Patrons of Nature, with the objective of reaching out to prospective Patrons.

**Table 2 – Patrons of Nature – income forecast 2015-2020**





## Other core income

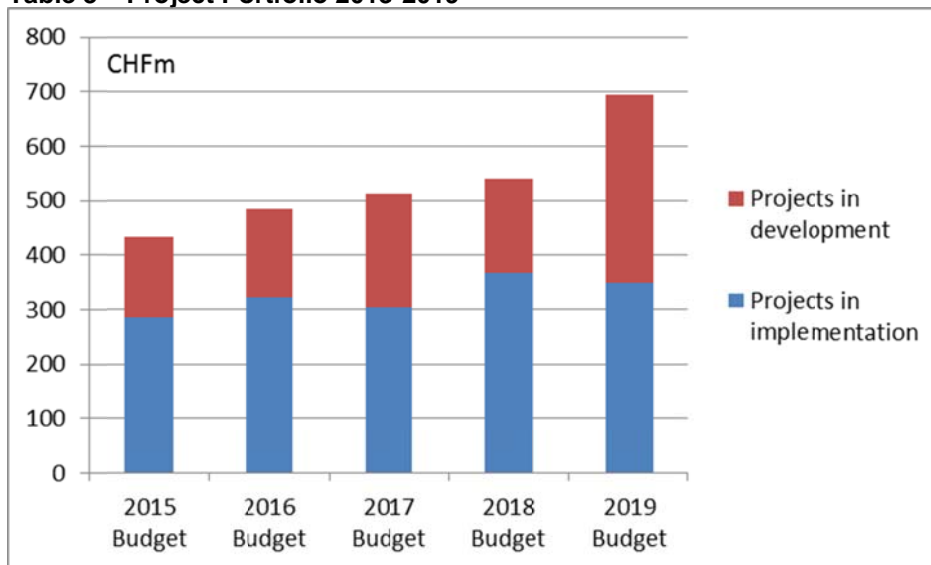
**Planned Giving** is now promoted as an opportunity for individuals to support IUCN. A Bequest Programme is being launched in Switzerland with an initial focus on unrestricted funding. IUCN will expand further to the US, UK, Asia and Latin America by end of 2020. Gifts through bequests will be focused primarily on increasing unrestricted income.

**Congress** – an Event Sponsorship Coordinator has been recruited to mobilize core resources for the **2020 World Conservation Congress**. An agreement was signed with the French Government for an in-kind contribution of CHF21m and a cash contribution of CHF2.3m. IUCN will be seeking to secure an additional CHF5.5m to cover the full expenditures of the Congress from 2019 to 2020. A fundraising strategy is currently under development with a focus on mobilizing funds from the private sector, foundations, bilateral and multilateral donors. Monaco has made an initial pledge to support the Congress.

## Project and Programme Funding

IUCN's project and programme portfolio continues to show strong growth. The value of secured projects for 2019 currently stands at CHF 349m. By the end of 2018, the value of secured projects is expected to reach CHF450m with additional growth expected during the course of 2019 as projects in development (current value: CHF 346m) are converted to signed contracts.

**Table 3 – Project Portfolio 2015-2019**



IUCN's project portfolio is funded by a broad range of donors, the majority of which is funded through Official Development Assistance provided by bilateral and multilateral donors. In 2018, new agreements with bilateral donors were signed with Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, UAE and the UK in 2018. New agreements with multilateral institutions were signed with the EU, FAO, French GEF, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR and the World Bank.

The European Commission remains IUCN's largest donor with an overall portfolio value of CHF102m, while the Global Environment Facility's approved portfolio has now reached USD78M, followed by Germany - KfW and BMUB - with a combined portfolio of CHF70m.

## European Union

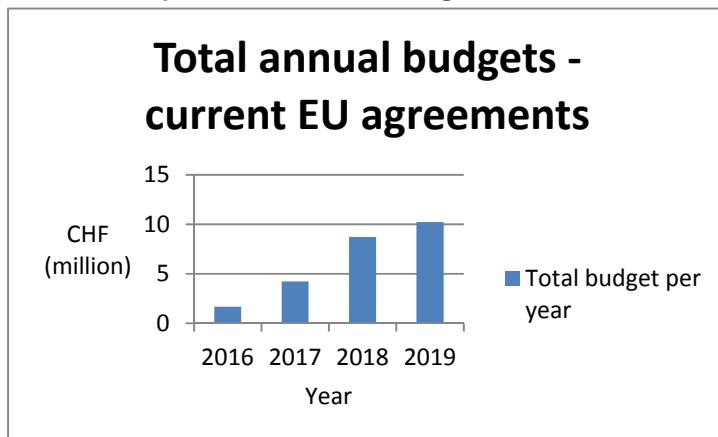
With **23 active projects and programmes** and a total portfolio value of CHF102M and an additional CHF35M expected to be signed by the start of 2019 – the EU is IUCN's largest donor. Table 4 shows the significant growth of the portfolio since 2016.

The three largest agreements, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA), Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST) and Save our Species Initiative (SOS) represent together more than 85% of the total EU contribution. All three programmes include a small grants components reflecting IUCN's move from retail to wholesale. These agreements are the result of direct negotiations with the EU, which demonstrates the importance of our engagement at the highest level within the European Union. IUCN is seen as a key implementing partner for its global expertise on biodiversity conservation, nature based solutions and sustainable development. The EC relies on IUCN as an implementer of EU programmes as well as for input and guidance at policy level both globally and on internal EU matters.

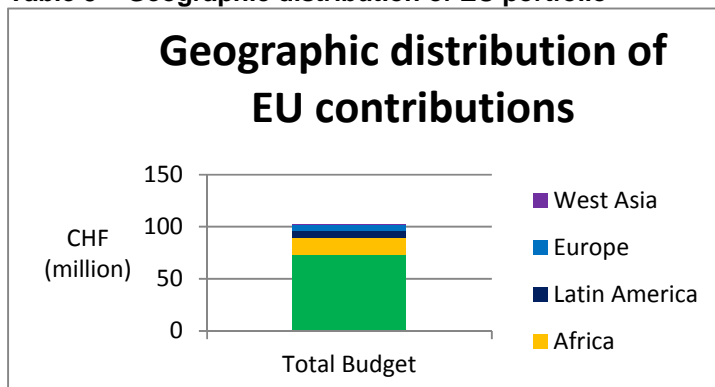
The remainder of the projects are concluded through a competitive process (calls for proposals) with a low success rate (10-15%) due to the competitive nature of these calls. These projects are nevertheless important for IUCN's work in the regions and for strengthening IUCN's engagement with the EU and its Delegations at country level.

The majority of EU projects are allocated to Global Programmes (BIOPAMA and BEST), followed by Africa (SOS) and Latin America (AMAZONIA 2.0) as main recipient regions – see Table 5 'Geographic distribution of EU portfolio'.

**Table 4 –EU portfolio – Annual budgets 2016-2019**



**Table 5 – Geographic distribution of EU portfolio**



## Global Environment Facility/Green Climate Fund

Since its accreditation as a **GEF Project Agency**, IUCN has secured 19 GEF-funded projects worth USD 78 million in grants the majority of which will be under implementation by 2019. This portfolio is mainly focused on landscape restoration issues with a global programme led by IUCN which coordinates the restoration activities of 10 countries with the involvement of two other agencies (FAO and UNEP). This portfolio also includes 4 regional projects on international water resources management in major basins (Senegal Delta, Mano River, Pungwe and Volta). These field projects are implemented alongside global projects such as the Land Degradation Neutrality Target setting project with the UNCCD or the Collaborative Partnership of Forest with all agencies involved in the Forest Landscape restoration agenda. This portfolio is expected to grow further with the launching of GEF 7 in 2018.

Since its accreditation in March 2016, the IUCN Secretariat has worked with Members and partners to design and develop a robust pipeline of projects. The first IUCN GCF project is expected to be considered by the GCF Board in October 2018. This project will benefit from USD 25 million from the GCF for the Government of Guatemala for addressing climate change risks in selected watersheds. Projects in Kenya and in Nepal will hopefully be considered during the next Board meetings in 2019. An additional 6 projects are being developed jointly with Members which are expected to be approved in subsequent years. However, some institutional issues at the GCF are slowing down the rate of project approvals as well as the launch of the fund's replenishment process, bringing some level of uncertainty.

**Table 6 - Top 10 project agreements signed since 1 January 2018**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Value of project (CHF m)</b>
1. GEF	The Restoration Initiative (TRI) -China	6,734,435
2. GEF	Restoring Ecological Corridors - Western Chad	5,769,401
3. GEF	Restoring Forested Landscape in Myanmar	5,766,582
4. UNEP GEF	Phase II- Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Develop	3,278,459
5. MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Luxemburg	Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility	2,326,903
6. MAVA Fondation pour la Nature	PRC – West Africa	1,934,175
7. GEF	TRI - Global Learning, Finance	1,727,604
8. MAVA Fondation pour la Nature	PPI-OSCAN 2 Med	1,401,873
9. Fonds français pour l'environnement (FFEM)	PPI-OSCAN 2 Med	1,396,160
10. GEF	Landscapes Restoration Cameroon	1,366,730

## Foundations

MAVA remains IUCN's largest foundation donor with four new projects signed in 2018 with a portfolio value of CHF16M

Ongoing support for medium size projects was received from Arcus Foundation, Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation, Prince Albert II Foundation, Segré Foundation, Argidius Foundation, Fundación Gonzalo Río Arronte, Swedish Postcode Lottery, Ford Foundation, the Total Foundation and the Keidanren Conservation Fund.

US Foundations are in a period of considerable flux at the moment with many of the larger foundations reconsidering their investment strategies and exploring ways of strengthening their investment/impact on climate change, often through a policy or advocacy perspective. Others are turning towards climate change resilience, and in some cases with a nature-based solutions perspective. IUCN is continuing engagement with these foundations with these perspectives in mind, including for instance with the Moore Foundation.

Other foundations are exploring ways to use their financial and investment knowledge to influence larger flows of public and private finance to solve these global problems. An example of this is IUCN's work with the Rockefeller Foundation in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, to build a blended finance structure that will facilitate the flow of private finance into projects that invest in local economies and deliver conservation outcomes.

### Corporates

Income from the private sector represents less than 5% of IUCN's income and engagement focuses primarily on changing business practices.

IUCN continues to explore new sponsorship and licensing opportunities both for visibility/communication purposes as well as a way of diversifying its funding base. The 2020 Congress offers many sponsorship opportunities which will form an integral part of the Congress resource mobilization strategy.

Joint activities continue under the multi-year corporate partnerships signed with Toyota and Lacoste – both focused on supporting species conservation – including during the CBD COP14.

Support was received from Kering for IUCN's 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations in Fontainebleau. Kering subsequently announced their support to the IUCN Red List of Species.

## **Conclusion**

One of IUCN's key strengths is its ability to engage and partner with a wide range of donors to secure funding for the implementation of its 2017-2020 Programme - with particularly strong relations and engagements with bilateral and multilateral donors.

Mobilizing funds for the Programme remains much less of a challenge than securing the much needed unrestricted funds which are critical for core functions that support the implementation of the Programme as well as servicing the Union – globally, regionally and at country level. Exploring opportunities for supporting these key functions will be a priority over the coming year.

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**  
**66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**  
**6 October 2018**

**Investment update**

Origin: Chief Financial Officer

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the investment update

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

**Performance** - The table below shows the performance of the portfolio from inception in December 2013 to August 2018:

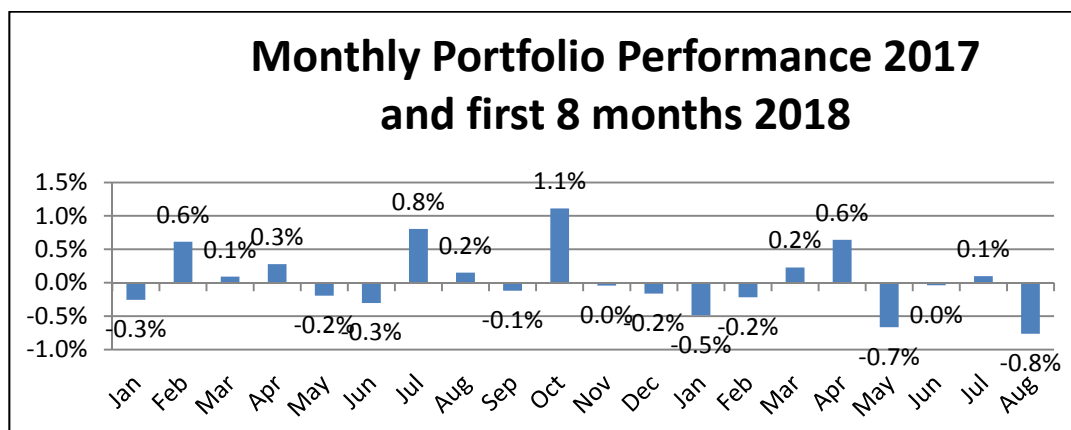
<b>Performance %</b>	
Year	Portfolio
2013*	0.03%
2014	1.37%
2015	-1.90%
2016	1.04%
2017	1.97%
Year to Date - Aug 2018	-1.20%
Average per annum	0.27%
Cumulative Performance	1.26%

\* only from 20.12.13

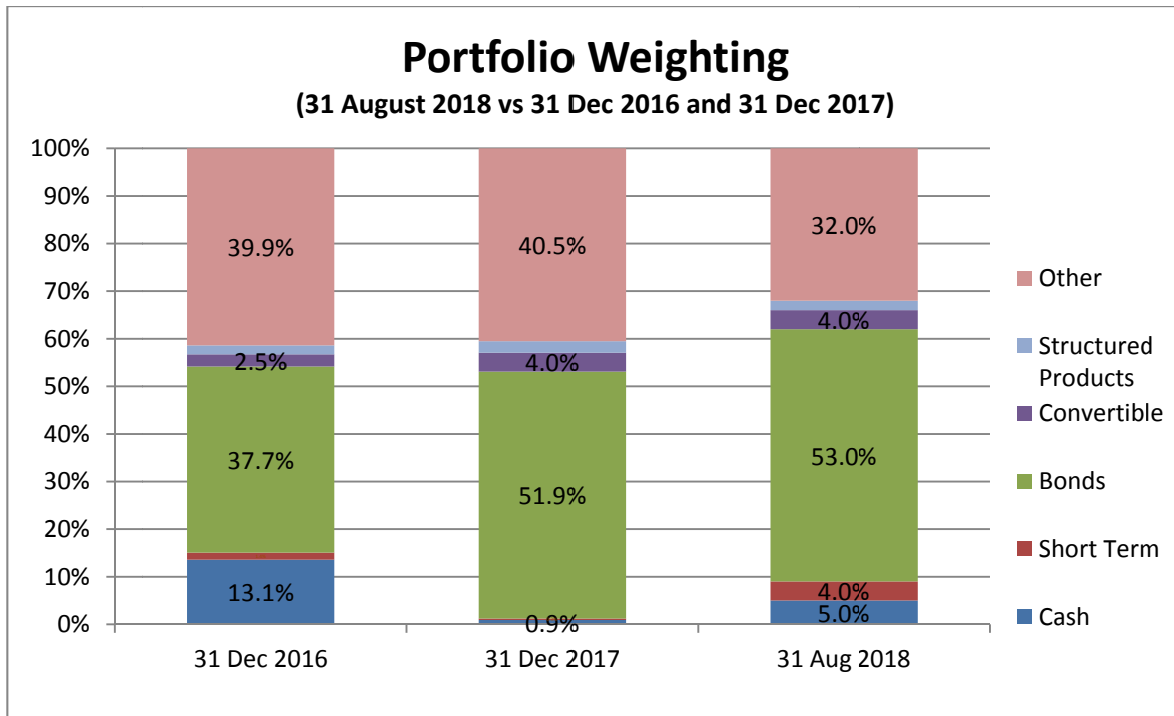
The return for 2017 was 1.97% but for the first 8 months of 2018 it has been minus 1.2%. This has been driven by a weak performance from bonds as interest rates have started to rise and to a lesser extent from the weakness of the Euro and USD vs CHF. From the end of December 2017 to end August 2018 the Euro is down 3% vs the Swiss Franc (CHF) and USD weakened by 1% vs CHF. IUCN should not be too concerned about the fall in value of the bond assets, as generally the bonds are held to maturity, and at that point IUCN would receive the full value of the bond.

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

**Volatility** - The overall yield may appear low but the portfolio has a low level of risk and volatility and is also highly liquid. This graph shows monthly performance over the last 20 months:

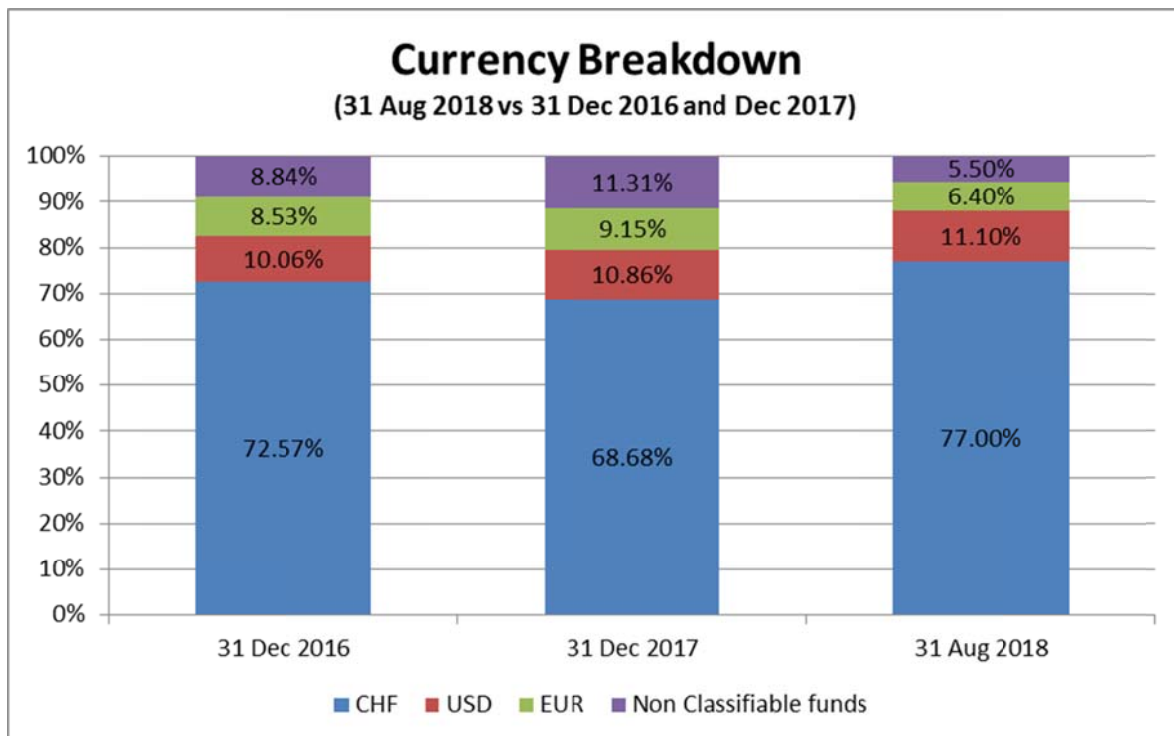


**Portfolio Weighting** - the table below shows portfolio structure by asset class.



Of the 32% invested in “Other”, 10% is invested in micro-finance funds and 22% in a Lombard Odier risk mitigation fund.

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



The current policy is for a minimum of 70% of the portfolio to be invested in Swiss francs; and a maximum of 10% in Euro; 10% in USD and 10% in other currencies.



## 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IUCN Council, Jeju (Republic of Korea), 6-8 October 2018

### 66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee

#### *Agenda Item FAC66/9*

### **2020 Congress budget**

Origin: Congress Manager

#### **Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to TAKE NOTE of the budget estimate for the IUCN World Conservation Congress and the associated risks.

#### **Background**

The Congress Unit operates on a 4-year budget which lasts from 2017 until 2020. It covers all estimated costs in that period. The figures are based on itemized cost estimates or quotes where possible and on the experience/costs incurred for the 2016, 2012 and 2008 Congress for other budget lines.

#### **Issues and Considerations**

- a) The host country will provide all on-site facilities in accordance with the host country agreement. In addition, IUCN staff that are not part of the core Congress team will provide in kind support in the form of staff time estimated at CHF 3m. The projected cash budget for the 2020 Congress is currently estimated at CHF 10.4M including CHF 360k for contingencies. For the in-kind costs, there is no financial risk for IUCN. It must be noted however that the Host Country will fundraise to recover part of their committed in-kind cost. Their fundraising target is currently set at EUR 4M/CHF 4.8M. As the Host country has signed the Hosting Agreement, there is however a guarantee that France will provide all services needed regardless of their fundraising success.

Consequently, in the following paragraphs, only the cash budget will be analysed (refer also to the summary table in Annex 1):

- b) IUCN will cover CHF 1.6M of the total Congress budget through the 250k CHF annual provision from the statutory meeting reserve as well as CHF 580k core allocation.
- c) The Host Country will provide a cash contribution of CHF 2.3M (CHF 890k in 2019 and the rest in 2020) which is mostly for sponsored delegates (CHF 1.7M) plus costs for statutory translations, onsite reporting and some other budget lines. The Hosting Agreement confirming this contribution has been signed on 18 May 2018 and includes a contingency of 5% for all expenditures other than sponsored delegates. Their contribution will be provided in Euros (EUR 2M).
- d) Income from registration fees and standard exhibitions is currently estimated at 60% of the income realized on average in the last three Congresses (which was CHF 2.2M<sup>1</sup>); therefore, only CHF 1.3M are included in the estimate. Once Council has approved the Congress registration fees for 2020 (tabled for discussion by GCC at the 95<sup>th</sup> Council meeting) the estimation will be updated according to the new grid. Projections based on the new grid foresee a potential income from registration fees of CHF 2.7M, assuming similar or slightly

---

<sup>1</sup> It must be noted that there was a large variance between Congresses in registration fee income as follows: 2008: CHF 2M; 2012: CHF 1M; 2016: CHF 2.6M. Income from small scale exhibits varied from CHF 160k (Korea) to CHF 400k (USA).

increased participation figures than 2016. However, there are many factors that will affect this estimate, including general economic climate and the attractiveness of the Congress programme. In order to minimize the financial risk for IUCN, we will continue to include only 60% of the projected income (i.e. CHF 1.6M based on the proposed fee structure) in the budget projections for the time being.

## Risks and opportunities

### Income

- e) Registration fee income: It must be noted that for the 2016 Congress, only about 30% of the participants had registered by the early bird deadline (3 months before the Congress), which is in line with general trends for conference participation. It will therefore be very difficult to have certainty of registration fee income until very late in the Congress cycle. This has been the case for all Congresses previously, and apart from the Congress in 2012, the 60% rule explained under point d) above has been a safe way to mitigate that risk. With Marseille being a location which is easy to access for participants in Europe and the Mediterranean and with the Congress dates in June (well before the dates for most of the other big international conservation meetings), we expect that participation numbers in 2020 would at least be similar to 2016 if not higher.
- f) The current fundraising target is estimated at 5.5M+ CHF. Compared to 2016 and 2012, the target is higher (CHF 3.5M for 2016 and CHF 4.2M for 2012 respectively) which is due to two main reasons: 1) staffing costs have been increased as there is less flexibility internally to allocate existing staff to the Congress team for a temporary basis, and 2) it was no longer viable to include the cost for the construction of exhibition booths and Pavilions under the Hosting Agreement given that IUCN will be selling these spaces to raise funds. The budget therefore includes CHF 1M for the construction of these spaces which is a cost that would only be incurred if IUCN is able to sell these spaces. Out of the CHF 5.5M, about CHF 3.2M are of high priority. A Sponsorship Coordinator was hired in June 2018 and who is tasked with developing a fundraising strategy including a prospect pipeline in close collaboration with the Host Country, the Strategic Partnerships Unit, the Business Biodiversity Programme and IUCN Programmes. Ideally, sponsorship for the Congress shall not be an end in itself but tied in with programmatic funding as much as possible (using the Congress either as a starting point for new engagements or as a milestone for existing partnerships). The Secretariat welcomes Council's support in this endeavour including suggestions for donors or companies to include on the prospect list as well as support in reaching out to these donors.
- g) It must be noted though that most of the "attractive" budget lines will be provided in-kind by France and that there is also a risk of competition as France is trying to recover 20% of their budget (see point a) above). It should be further noted that IUCN and France have a common agreement to join forces in fundraising under a common strategy in order to ensure that both parties' targets can be successfully met. France has also offered its support in approaching businesses based in France for sponsorship.
- h) Nevertheless, the Secretariat expects very good opportunities for fundraising in France overall both with corporate sector, governments and foundations. The new concept for the exhibit hall, with a planned structure around thematic villages with exhibits of different sizes and full ownership of these exhibits by the sponsoring organisation, is envisaged to generate more interest by sponsors and therefore generate income more easily.

### Expenditure

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



- j) Exchange rates: there is a risk for IUCN linked to changes in exchange rates. At this stage, it is expected that about 40% of the cash budget will relate to expenditures in CHF while the rest will relate to expenditures in Euros or other currencies. At this stage, the Host Country cash contribution as well as registration and income from small exhibits is foreseen to be received in Euros. The Secretariat will aim to sign several sponsorship agreements in CHF in order to match the 40/60 ratio.

#### **Other**

- k) Labour law: It must be noted that the fundraising target mentioned under f) does not yet include potential costs linked to French labour law requirements with regards to staff time, minimum salary, overtime compensation, social security contributions and costs for handling the administrative burden. The total cost of complying with French regulations could amount to CHF 1.5M. IUCN does not have international organisation status in France and the Host Country has not been willing to grant such a status to IUCN nor to give specific exemptions linked to labour law or taxes (see paragraph m) below). The Secretariat (Congress Unit with Legal Advisor and Human Resources) has analysed the obligations and is in discussion with France on obtaining individual exemptions linked to specific requirements (notably the social security registration as well as the overtime limitations for managing staff, support with administrative work). Once more information has been obtained on potential exemptions; the Secretariat will propose a way forward and include any costs required for compliance with the regulations in the next budget version.
- l) Taxes: unlike previous Congresses, the 2020 Congress will not be fully tax exempt by the Host Country. France has granted tax exemption for registration fees but requires IUCN to charge VAT on exhibitions (Pavilions and small exhibits). Whether taxes will apply on sponsorship is not yet 100% clear but based on oral information from the Host Country, IUCN expects that no taxes would apply. Taxes on the exhibitions would particularly affect non-French exhibitors without tax ID numbers (NGOs, foundations) as they will have no means of offsetting the VAT paid. This will make the exhibits for such organisations more expensive and also involves additional administrative work that the Secretariat has to handle to ensure full compliance. The Host Country has however through the Hosting Agreement committed to provide all necessary administrative support to IUCN to comply with these requirements.
- m) As part of the Host country selection process, the Congress Unit has carried out an extensive risk assessment based on a matrix and process which were reviewed and validated by the Head of the Oversight Unit. A total of 32 individual risks were analysed based on information researched from independent third-party sources linked to the venue, suppliers, natural disasters, political situation, terrorism and war, economic situation, health, and safety. These were presented to Council at its 94<sup>th</sup> meeting (see related information in Annex 2 of this document). The Secretariat has discussed the analysis with France and identified an initial set of mitigation measures that the Host Country will implement as well as the potential mitigation measures that IUCN could implement. This matrix will continually be updated and adjusted as necessary to include new risks and/or add additional mitigation measures as needed and mitigation measures will be implemented accordingly.

#### **Follow Up**

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

## Annex 1 – Summary budget comparison

Table 1 Summary budget comparison 2020/2016

	2020		2016	
	CHF m	Notes	CHF m	Notes
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Sponsored delegates	2.6		2.2	
Staff costs	3.3	Increases due to new positions, longer hiring periods, costs are contained by having several positions in regional offices	2.4	Salary of Forum Manager not included and recruitment dates for Communications staff and Assembly deputy shorter
Staff travel, IT systems and operational costs	1.4	Outsourcing of IT system development, Congress evaluation	0.6	No evaluation, IT systems developed internally (stopping other key developments)
Communication costs	0.9		0.5	
Forum costs	0.4	Speaker travel covered partially by host country in-kind	0.5	
Congress Committee and VIP meetings	0.2		0.04	1 CPC mtg covered in-kind by Host Country
Exhibit construction	1.0		0.5	Cost for construction partially covered in-kind by Host Country
Statutory translations	0.2		0.2	
Onsite Comms	0.3		0	Covered in-kind by Host Country
Contingency	0.4		0.4	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>10.7</b>		<b>7.3</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Secured income</b>				
IUCN core budget	1.6		1.6	
Host country cash	2.3		0.9	
<b>Unsecured income</b>				
Registration fees	1.1	60% of average realized over previous three Congresses; will be increased to 1.6m once Council has approved 2020 fees	2.6	
Exhibitions (small scale)	0.2	60% of income realized in 2016	0.4	
Sponsorship (incl. large scale exhibits)	5.5		1.8	700k for spons. delegates, 1m for large exhibits or sponsorship, 100k restricted
<b>Total income</b>	<b>10.7</b>		<b>7.3</b>	

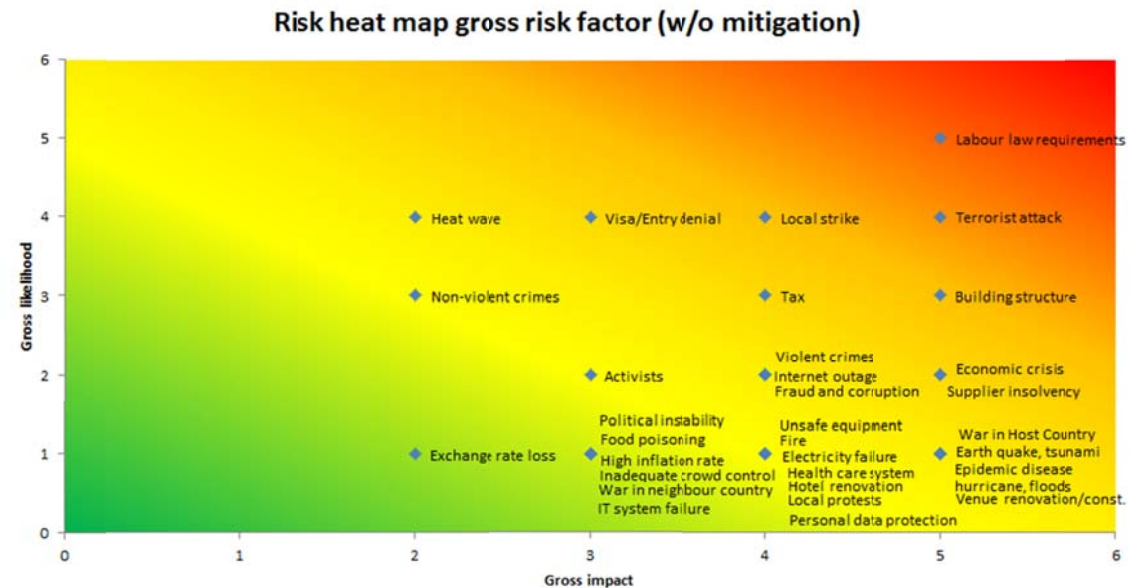
## Annex 2 – Risk assessment matrix

The risk assessment carried out as part of the evaluation of the Host Country proposal<sup>2</sup> reviewed the site-specific risks linked to the following aspects

- a. Proposed venue,
- b. Proposed suppliers,
- c. Natural disasters,
- d. Political situation,
- e. Terrorism and war,
- f. Economic situation,
- g. Health,
- h. Safety

A total of 32 individual risks were analysed based on information researched from independent third-party sources. Nine of these risks were analysed further with regards to their impact/likelihood in case of occurrence before the Congress. The impact and likelihood for each individual risk was rated by the evaluation team based on the information available from a scale from 1 (Insignificant impact/Very unlikely) to 5 (Catastrophic impact/almost certain) to identify the gross risk factor. Two risks had an extreme gross risk factor (labour law requirements and terrorist attack) and six risks were considered a high gross risk factor (higher than 9) (as can be seen in Figure 1 below – orange and red zone).

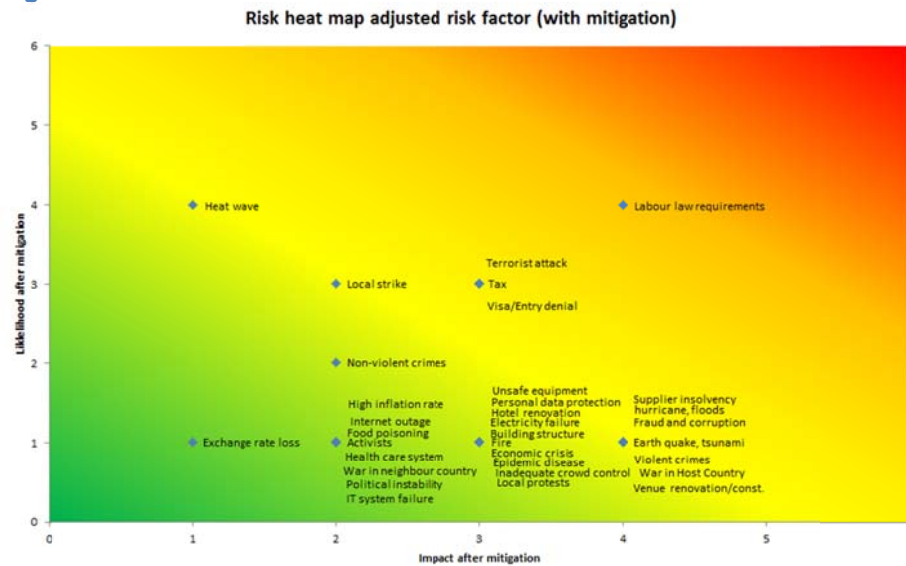
Figure 1



The Secretariat also reviewed the mitigation measures that the Host Country will implement (as per information in the proposal or as received during the site inspection) and identified a series of potential mitigation measures that IUCN will or might implement. A second assessment of each risk, taking into account these mitigation measures, shows the reduced risk for the Congress and IUCN as highlighted in Figure 2. Only one risk has a high adjusted risk factor (labour law requirements), four are qualified as medium risk others (6 or 9): tax regulations, terrorist attack, visa/entry denial, and local strike.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Council paper C 94 GCC13 3 1 Annex 1.

Figure 2



For these five risks, more detailed information on the impact description, the Host Country mitigation measures as well as the potential mitigation measures by IUCN is included in the below Figure 3.

Figure 3

Risk name	Adjusted Risk Factor (out of 25)	Summary of impact description	HC mitigation measures	Potential IUCN mitigation measures
Labour law requirements	16 (Gross Risk factor 25)	Increased costs for social security, minimum salary, overtime compensation, administrative burden; Increased costs because more staff are needed onsite; Reputational issue and risk of lawsuit and fines in case of non-compliance	1) Ministry of Environment will discuss the possibility of granting IUCN International Organization (IO) status with MOFA and Ministry of Finance 2) Authorization possible to extend maximal working hours per week to 60hours 3) Host Country will ensure that all service providers contracted by them will comply with labour law including volunteers 4) HC promised that they will support	IUCN is exploring whether it could obtain International Organization (IO) status in France and calculating the cost implications for full compliance; Potential budget increase to bring more staff to Congress and to comply with all requirements

Risk name	Adjusted Risk Factor (out of 25)	Summary of impact description	HC mitigation measures	Potential IUCN mitigation measures
			IUCN to obtain authorizations from relevant as necessary (i.e. exemption from paying social security)	
Tax legislation	9 (Gross Risk factor 12)	1) Reduced revenue because of increased costs for exhibits/sponsorships or because VAT has to be deducted 2) Extra cost because of contracting of French tax expert as well as IUCN staff for handling	Registration fees qualify for tax exemption as non-profit activity Ministry of Environment will discuss IO status with MOFA and Ministry of Finance Will provide fiscal expert to support IUCN in complying with tax requirements	IUCN is exploring whether it could obtain International Organization status in France Clause in Hosting Agreement that France would provide fiscal experts Independent analysis from IUCN auditors to understand how best to structure exhibits/sponsorships from a tax perspective Include budget line in Congress budget to cover potential cost for tax expert
Terrorist attack	9 (Gross Risk factor 20)	1) Congress might have to be discontinued/need for evacuation 2) Risk of death/injury of participants or staff 3) Potential increased liability for IUCN for its staff in case travel insurance does not cover case 4) Successful holding of Congress impossible thus meaning that objectives won't be met 5) Financial risk because of revenue losses and repatriation costs 6) Depending on response to terrorist attacks, IUCN's and host country's reputation could be negatively affected	1) Law has been changed in 2017 to allow state of emergency at department/provincial level with heightened control throughout; 2) A crisis control centre will be set up with all key actors under control of Prefet de police national 3) Specific measures will be implemented as follows: a) Demining of the venue b) Metal detectors at entrance c) Special filter of invitees at entrances, particularly in buildings reserved for VIPs d) Discrete surveillance of venue and surroundings e) security forces reserve order f) special screening of technical personnel and volunteers pre-Congress h) Separate flow of participants and general public. Delivery of goods outside Congress Opening hours.	1) Monitor situation on a daily basis and review with Host Country and Head of Security 2) Communicate to participants 3) Implement emergency/crisis communication plan 4) Decide whether to discontinue event and organize evacuation 5) IUCN staff travel insurance covers cancellations or travel changes in case of unrest of any kind, and warlike events or acts of terrorism, within the first 14 days of such an event, if these have caught the insured unawares abroad at the travel destination 6) Review whether travel insurance for sponsored delegates covers this 7) include contingency in budget 8) ensure hotel conditions include clause for force majeure events that exempts participants from paying

Risk name	Adjusted Risk Factor (out of 25)	Summary of impact description	HC mitigation measures	Potential IUCN mitigation measures
Visa/Entry denial	9 (Gross Risk factor 12)	Dissatisfied participants, Members not able to participate in Assembly, speakers not able to come, extra cost for potential hotel reservations	1) France complies with Schengen rules and has in place a short-stay visa entry procedure for major events 2) implementation of a fast track process for sponsored delegates and visa upon arrival for SD provided IUCN makes available list of participants to the respective consulates.	1) Identify focal point in Consular Affairs department for Congress 2) Ensure that consulates receive briefing on Congress 10 months before Congress; 3) Prepare concise and complete briefing for participants and ensure that IUCN Membership and Commission focal points are well aware of procedures 4) Ensure that all requirements needed from IUCN/HC side are made available to delegates early enough (registration confirmation, hotel confirmation) 5) Liaise with Consular Affairs focal point for in case of individual problems 6) Ensure that all HC entry points (airports, etc.) receive briefing on Congress;
Local strike	6 out of 25 (Gross Risk factor 16)	1) Delayed arrival/departure of participants (train/plane) 2) Delays in commute within city 3) Delayed delivery of shipped goods or services	In French law, guarantees have been made via the law n° 2007-1224 on continued public transport service in case of disturbances like strikes. They apply to railway and local public transport and foresee a «plan de transports adapté» through the affected transport company to guarantee minimum functioning in relation to the disturbance. Customers will be informed at least 24hours ahead of the expected disturbance.	1) Buffer times in Congress timeline to account for delays 2) Travel insurance for staff covers costs linked to strikes 3) Review whether travel insurance for sponsored delegates could cover this 4) Include buffer in budget 5) hotel conditions include clause for force majeure events 6) Added clause to Hosting Agreement for HC to provide shuttle buses in case of strike 7) Communication with participants

According to the Head of Oversight, the approach used by the evaluation team for the risk assessment was a sound methodology, emulating best practices in risk and project management, the risk identification was comprehensive and the risk mitigation measures very well developed.

**IUCN, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**  
**66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC)**  
**6 October 2018**

**Revision of the Staff Rules**

Origin: Chief Human Resources Officer

**Action requested:**

The Finance and Audit Committee is requested to CONSIDER the revised Staff Rules and make a recommendation to Council on their approval.

**Draft Council decision:**

Council on the recommendation of the Finance and Audit Committee APPROVES the revised Staff Rules.

**Background**

The Staff Rules of IUCN set out general and high level principles that shall govern the employment in the IUCN Secretariat for staff worldwide. They are formulated by the Director General and are approved by Council in accordance with Part IX, article 81 of the IUCN Statutes.

The Staff Rules are required to be reviewed every 4 years as prescribed in the Staff Rules. The current Staff Rules (titled the Global Human Resources Policy) were last updated in June 2003.

**Consultation Process**

In the March 2018 update, the FAC was informed that the draft revision (2018) of the Staff Rules and its 2003 version had been shared with the following stakeholders:

- The Leadership Team (all regional, global and outposted office directors, who were asked to share it with their respective staff).
- The current Staff Representative Groups (SRGs), who in turn shared them with their respective members in their staff assemblies.
- All Global management teams.
- All Regional management teams.
- All HR Heads in regional and outposted offices.

In addition, all staff were reminded about the consultation process in Town Halls with the Director General, and during the Chief HR Officer's visits to the following regions:

- ESARO [South Africa & Kenya]: February
- SUR [Brasilia]: March
- PACO [Burkina Faso and Cameroon]: May
- ROWA: July
- ARO [Bangkok]: September

Preceding this consultation on the Staff Rules, Global HR conducted a broader consultation on specific HR areas (Performance Management, Talent Acquisition, Compensation, Career Development,

Managerial Effectiveness, etc.) through an electronic survey in early 2016. Staff input was analyzed and taken into account for the 2018 revision of the Staff Rules.

A separate survey was conducted in the 2nd half of 2017 about the new Competency Framework: individual one-hour interviews with most of the global and regional directors, individual interviews with two staff (one from HQ, one from the regions) spanning nine of the ten grades in our nomenclature. 440 staff responded to the questionnaire to ascertain the competencies and skills used in their day-to-day work.

Numerous comments, questions and suggestions were received in writing and in staff meetings. Most of them addressed various areas; from the very specific (e.g., salary increases, sick leave, eligibility for loans, etc.), to big-picture, strategic direction matters (e.g., how to ensure that our HR practices keep IUCN relevant among other International Organisations dedicated to nature conservation).

Having reviewed all the input received, it became clear that most of the specific, transactional matters – most of them directly influenced by local labour law - should be addressed in more appropriate remits, like the local Conditions of Service. Another set of suggestions were more in line with specific, stand-alone HR policies that the Secretariat already has or is in the process of designing (e.g., Internship, Expatriates, Talent Acquisition, End of Employment, etc.).

Consistent with the scope and purpose of the 2003 version of the Rules, and as such an overarching HR policy document cannot and should not include specific HR policies, the 2018 revision has been framed similarly to the 2003 document, emphasizing general policy principles and – as was also done in the 2003 version – leaving the specifics of each policy area to the relevant HR specific policy, which is referenced when appropriate. This approach is consistent with how other International Organisations design and frame the Human Resources strategy.

The 2018 revision was thoroughly reviewed by the Office of Legal Advisor (OLA) to ensure alignment with the IUCN Statutes.

## **Documents**

The following documents are relevant to this agenda item:

- Global Human Resources Policy – 2003
- Staff Rules - 2018 revision - 28Sep - Final Draft
- Staff Rules 2003-2018 comparison





---

# Staff Rules

September - 2018

## Table of Contents

1.	IUCN VISION.....	3
2.	IUCN MISSION.....	4
3.	THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN.....	4
4.	APPLICABILITY .....	4
5.	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES .....	5
6.	EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.....	5
7.	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE.....	5
8.	WORKFORCE PLANNING AND RECRUITMENT .....	5
9.	COMPENSATION & BENEFITS .....	7
10.	EMPLOYMENT VALUE PROPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.....	7
11.	STAFF DEVELOPMENT .....	8
12.	PERSONNEL FILES .....	9
13.	RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS.....	9
14.	CONFLICT RESOLUTION SYSTEM .....	11
15.	END OF EMPLOYMENT .....	11
16.	FINAL CLAUSE .....	12

## GLOSSARY

Head of Duty Station	The person with representational and managerial duties in an IUCN office.
HQ	Headquarters
HRMG	The person or persons responsible for the Human Resources function in any IUCN duty station.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Line Manager	A staff member's direct supervisor
Matrix Manager	A staff member's co-supervisor
Policy	A document that describes the parameters and course of action on a specific area of organizational structure and/or activities.
Title nomenclature	A system used to describe a staff member's position in the Secretariat's organizational structure, as well as his/her seniority. It is correlated with its parallel grade nomenclature.
TORs	Terms of Reference

## 1. IUCN VISION

---

A just world that values and conserves nature.

## 2. IUCN MISSION

---

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

## 3. THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN

---

- (a) the World Conservation Congress;
- (b) the Council;
- (c) the National and Regional Committees, and Regional Fora of members;
- (d) the Commissions;
- (e) the Secretariat.

## 4. APPLICABILITY

---

### 4.1. Scope and purpose

The Staff Rules of IUCN set out general and high level principles that shall govern the employment in the IUCN Secretariat for staff worldwide. They are formulated by the Director General and are approved by Council in accordance with Part IX, article 81 of the IUCN Statutes. The Rules shall be reviewed at least every four years to ensure conformity with the Statutes and evolving trends in Human Resources management. Any changes to the Rules shall be subject to prior consultation with staff members and shall require the approval of Council. The Rules are available in all three official languages of IUCN: English, French and Spanish.

Per article 78 of the Statutes, the Director General is the chief executive of IUCN and the Head of the Secretariat. He/she has the authority to issue global Human Resources policies, procedures, guidelines and local Conditions of Service designed to implement the Staff Rules.

Every duty station (Headquarters, Regional Offices, Country Offices and Outposted Offices) has local Conditions of Service, approved by the Director General, taking into account specific agreements (Host Country Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding) signed between IUCN and a government, local laws and regulations and –when possible- local culture and practices. Local labour law as well as specific agreements signed between IUCN and a government will prevail over internal policies, rules and regulations, unless the latter are more favourable to the staff member and are not in contradiction to the former.

### 4.2. Applicability

The Rules apply to all staff members of the Secretariat holding an indefinite or fixed-term contract for a period of six or more months. They shall also apply to staff members seconded to the Secretariat by <sup>1</sup> other organisations, or to staff members hosted by IUCN's Secretariat through a Memorandum

---

<sup>1</sup>“Secondment” is the temporary transfer of a staff member from another organisation to IUCN. A secondment is carried out for a fixed period and is ruled by conditions established in a letter of agreement between the organisations or offices concerned. IUCN encourages such agreements, as they provide an effective way to achieve conservation goals through experience and expertise sharing, development of projects and capacity building.

of Understanding with other organisations or conventions, as well as to Junior Professional Officers<sup>2</sup>. The Rules do not apply to consultants, interns and volunteers.

## 5. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

---

### 5.1. The Human Resources Management Group (HRMG)

The goal of the Human Resources Management Group is to actively **develop**, promote and monitor effective and equitable Human Resources policies, procedures and practices. HRMG works in partnership with line managers around the globe, to whom it provides expert advice for the purpose of attracting and retaining a qualified and motivated workforce.

HRMG is responsible for ensuring that the Staff Rules are kept up to date and for periodically reviewing all related policies, guidelines, procedures and local Conditions of Service.

### 5.2. Line management

Line managers have the primary responsibility for staff members under their direct supervision. They are the main implementers of the Staff Rules and related policies

## 6. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

---

The principle of equal opportunity and non-discrimination is the fundamental underpinning for any just society and thus serves as the framework for Human Resources management. It forms an integral part of all policies, procedures and practices.

IUCN shall therefore not make any distinction, exclusion or preference on the basis of age, race, colour, **gender**, **sexual orientation**, religion **or belief**, political opinion, nationality or social origin.

## 7. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE

---

IUCN respects the fundamental right of staff members to establish –subject to internal rules– associations and/or committees of their own choosing, to draw up their terms of reference, to elect their representatives, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.

## 8. WORKFORCE PLANNING AND RECRUITMENT

---

IUCN strives to have a workforce capable of delivering on its mission. To that end, it takes a structured approach to staffing anchored in the following elements:

### 8.1. Competency Framework

**IUCN relies on staff with specific competencies, which are observable or measurable skills and attributes to succeed at their work.**

**Competencies provide a common language across IUCN (staff and management) so that it can purposefully recruit new hires, develop talent, select high-potential leaders, measure job performance, and manage promotions and job assignments.**

---

<sup>2</sup> “Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)” comprise a special category of staff members who are young professionals interested in acquiring hands-on experience in the broad field of nature conservation and who are fully sponsored by donor governments for specific positions and a fixed period of time (usually two years).

The IUCN Competency Framework spells out competencies in job families and grades in the support, technical and leadership tracks. It also underpins how Terms of Reference are crafted, how grade structures and titles are designed, and how staff are recruited.

## 8.2. Terms of Reference

All positions in the Secretariat shall have an accurate position description called Terms of Reference (TORs). They describe the major competencies, duties and accountabilities assigned to a position as well as the qualifications and know-how required for an incumbent to perform successfully.

Developing and keeping TORs up to date is the joint responsibility of the incumbent and his/her line manager. They require the approval of HRMG.

## 8.3. Grade Structure and Titles

In order to achieve internal equity, the Secretariat maintains a grade structure that establishes a clear relationship between positions and thus classifies them into job families and grades. All staff positions in the Secretariat must be classified within this system. Titles must correspond to the grade structure. Neither directors nor staff are authorised to diverge from the established title nomenclature.

HRMG is responsible for developing and maintaining the grade structure.

## 8.4. Recruitment

Starting with the operational needs on the ground, the hiring manager will be guided by the Competency Framework to determine the grade, title, duties and accountabilities needed; as well as the selection criteria for the position.

All recruitment is done on the basis of merit, within the provisions of the Statutes, the equal opportunity and non-discrimination principles as outlined above and according to the norms set out in the Talent Acquisition Policy, which describes how recruitment is done in the Secretariat. In regional and country offices preference is given, where appropriate, to nationals of those regions and countries.

The primary consideration when making a hiring decision should encompass competence and organisational fit; and, for leadership positions, a demonstrated capability to lead teams.

Job applications, both internal and external, are treated in strictest confidence and only revealed to those individuals who are directly involved in the recruitment process.

## 8.5. Appointment

All newly hired staff members are issued a letter of appointment and an employment contract, which are complemented by the Staff Rules, the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, the Anti-Fraud Policy, the local Conditions of Service and the respective Terms of Reference. Employment contracts are subject to changes in the Staff Rules, Local Conditions of Service and local labour laws and regulations.

As is standard practice in global organisations, reference and background checks and candidate screening will be conducted prior to finalising an employment offer.

Per Article 81 of the Statutes, the Director General shall appoint staff to of the Secretariat. However, in the spirit of inclusion, for Regional Director positions the Director General will seek input from the Council Members of the region concerned.

## 8.6. Employment of relatives

Relatives are defined as all persons directly related to a staff member by blood, adoption or marriage. Such relatives are: parents, spouses (or common law spouses), children, brothers or sisters, as well as in-laws and stepchildren or stepparents.

The Secretariat will only employ a relative of a staff member when there is no actual or perceived conflict of interest in doing so. The relative of a staff member may be appointed provided that the usual recruitment procedures have been followed. Under no circumstances may a staff member be assigned to a position which is directly supervised or directly administered by the staff member to whom he/she is related or vice versa.

If two staff members marry or become partners they may continue to be employed by IUCN as long as there is neither (i) a direct or indirect supervisor/subordinate relationship between staff members nor (ii) an actual or perceived conflict of interest.

Should one of these situations occur, IUCN will attempt to find a suitable position within the Secretariat, to which one of the affected staff may transfer. If accommodations of this nature are not feasible, the affected staff members will be permitted to determine which of them will resign.

## 9. COMPENSATION & BENEFITS

---

### 9.1. Principles

It is the aim of IUCN to maintain a compensation and benefits structure that attracts and retains people with the required personal and professional skills and qualifications, and that provides the necessary incentives and encouragement for superior performance.

The Staff Compensation Programme must be linked to the Secretariat's overall performance and be geared to its ultimate goal of sustainability and long term relevance. It must be fair, equitable and transparent.

The Secretariat provides compensation opportunities that are appropriately competitive within the labour market of the duty station and which take into account the need to maintain them affordable within the organisation's financial position.

Each staff member's compensation is determined by the salary scale attributed to the corresponding grade of the position and his/her professional experience. It is subject to the staff member's performance as an individual contributor, as a member of a team and to the organisation as a whole.

### 9.2. Labour Market Benchmarking

IUCN seeks to attract and retain the best possible talent to support its work on nature conservation.

For IUCN Secretariat's compensation to remain competitive, IUCN anchors staff compensation on the following principles:

- IUCN's position relative to the local labour market: for this HRMG retains the services of global HR consultancies to conduct labour market surveys.
- The staff member's individual performance, as evidenced by his/her performance rating.
- IUCN's budget affordability.

### 9.3. Benefits

IUCN staff benefits seek to be competitive relative to the labour markets in which IUCN operates, while considering its monetised value for budget purposes.

## 10. EMPLOYMENT VALUE PROPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

---

### 10.1. Employee Engagement

Because IUCN values staff sentiment, and to gauge overall staff engagement, HRMG conducts periodic Staff Surveys. The Director General shares the survey report with all staff, highlighting Secretariat-wide trends, strengths and weaknesses.

In addition, regional and global Directors share results with their respective staff and derive action plans to address weak areas and keep improving on strong ones.

## 10.2. Performance Management

The performance of each individual staff member is a critical factor to achieve excellence as a global organisation. For this purpose, the Secretariat maintains a performance management system which enables:

- the monitoring of staff performance at every level,
- the implementation of corrective action plans when and where necessary, and
- the identification of those individuals who merit a reward.

This provides the Secretariat with the opportunity to offer a long term relationship to staff members who are willing and able to commit themselves to the organisations' performance requirements and to continually develop their skills accordingly.

Staff whose performance partially meets or does not meet expectations will be given specific feedback at the end of the review period. They will also be placed on a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) with specific deliverables, a time line and periodic check-ins. Failure to graduate from a PIP may result in the employee's dismissal, according to the contract, the local Conditions of Service and local labour law.

## 11. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

---

### 11.1. Learning

As a learning organisation, IUCN recognises that many changes take place in the working environment that may necessitate further learning. Learning and acquiring new skills should be part of every staff member's work plan and goals. Particular emphasis must be given to on-the-job coaching and training. During the performance evaluation process, line managers will review with their staff the skills necessary for the job and areas where specific training may be needed.

Line managers will discuss the training and development needs with HRMG to determine the appropriate collective or individual action to be taken within the limits of resources provided for this purpose by the approved financial budget.

### 11.2. Promotions

Promotions are a means for staff to develop their careers. They are subject to a review by an institutional promotion panel to ensure the application of common standards. Directors nominate staff for promotions at their regional or group Talent Reviews (at the end of each performance cycle). The main criteria for promotion are approved by the Director General.

### 11.3. Leadership Development

The quality of the Secretariat's delivery and performance, as well as its culture, are directly correlated to the quality of its leaders: how they are identified, selected, trained and held accountable for leading their teams and delivering results.

To that end, the Secretariat uses the following initiatives and tools to strengthen the leadership cadre:

- 360-degree assessments: An annual exercise where managers and directors receive feedback on their leadership skills and behaviours.
- Annual performance appraisal: To complement the 360, it focuses on the actual delivery against agreed operational goals and indicators in the annual work plan.



- Systematic, periodic and mandatory training on People Management.
- Succession planning: The Secretariat will have a well-defined Succession Planning strategy in order to prepare a future leaders pipeline. This plan will use the annual Talent Reviews and use criteria to identify staff members with the potential to become future leaders, subject to the Recruitment provisions in section 8.

#### 11.4. Diversity and Inclusion

IUCN seeks to have a workforce whose diversity reflects the richness of its members, partners, constituents and beneficiaries. In line with Section 6, it encompasses –but it is not limited to– age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion or belief, political opinion or social origin.

Such diversity shall have specific expressions in the way the Secretariat hires, promotes and develops staff.

## 12. PERSONNEL FILES

---

During the course of employment with IUCN, a personnel file containing all the necessary information for the execution of the employment contract is created by HRMG for each staff member.

The processing of data concerning staff members and of information contained in their files will be done in accordance with relevant data protection laws.

The information contained in the personnel files will be processed solely by HRMG. It will be accessible only to staff whose access to certain information is relevant to their role and duties (such as line managers up to and including the Director General), and to each staff member for his or her own file.

Information will not be disclosed to any other staff or third parties, unless the staff member has given permission to do so or it is required by law.

## 13. RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS

---

### 13.1. Expected standard of Conduct

By agreeing to work for IUCN, staff members shall undertake to uphold the highest standards of personal and professional behaviour and to ensure that IUCN's integrity and reputation shall not be jeopardized by their actions.

IUCN strives to ensure best practice in its everyday operations. For this purpose, the Director General approves and issues a Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, and an Anti-Fraud policy applicable to Secretariat staff. Both documents provide guidance towards compliance with standards consistent with IUCN's core values, vision and mission, and with statutory instruments and other commonly accepted international standards.

### 13.2. Conflict of interest

IUCN defines conflict of interest as “a situation in which the impartiality of an employee in discharging his/her duties could be called into question because of the potential, perceived or actual improper and impermissible influence of personal considerations, financial or other.”<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics for the Secretariat April 2013 – Version 2.0, Glossary; Anti-Fraud Policy, Glossary

In the performance of their duties, staff members shall not seek or receive instructions from any source external to IUCN. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with their position as staff members of an international organisation (Statutes IX – 82).

Before accepting any external commitment (remunerated or not) such as serving on the board or council of other organisations, which might impair the normal performance of regular duties, the staff member concerned shall seek the approval of the Director General **or the Director to whom the Director General has delegated this responsibility.**

Staff are required to fill out and sign the annual Declaration on Conflicts of Interest.

### 13.3. Disclosure of information

Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of business. Confidential information that is known to them because of their position in IUCN shall not be disclosed to any third party, internally or externally, without the prior authorization of the Head of the duty station, who shall also provide instructions for the specific use to be made of such information. Staff members shall at no time, including at the end of service, use such information for personal or third party advantage.

Only designated and authorised staff shall make statements or express opinions on behalf of the Director General to the press and other media.

### 13.4. Writing for publication

It is in the interest of IUCN that staff members publish articles, papers and books over and above any publishing activity (for which procedures are set out in the IUCN Publishing Strategy) associated with their position. External, professional writing of relevance to IUCN shall require the approval of the Head of the duty station, who shall request -if appropriate- that due credit be given to IUCN and may request alterations that are in his/her view necessary to protect the integrity and reputation of the organisation.

In the interest of achieving policy coherence, articles, papers, books and speeches which contain departures from or modifications of agreed policy positions or break new policy ground, shall be referred to the Director General **or to the Publications Committee, according to the appropriate guidelines.**

### 13.5. Intellectual property

Unless otherwise negotiated, IUCN is the inherent copyright owner of the data and documentation, including photos, that any staff member may have produced, gathered, reviewed and/or analyzed on behalf of IUCN. Furthermore, such data may be published in accordance with internal approval processes.

### 13.6. Harassment, Discrimination, Bullying and Intimidation

**Staff are expected to behave respectfully in all their interactions. However,** repeated, unreciprocated and/or unwelcome comments, gestures, actions, suggestions, or physical contact, based on gender, ethnic origin, or other personal characteristics that are perceived as harassment and/or intimidation shall be treated by management as serious misconduct and –should an internal investigation substantiate the allegations- could lead to immediate dismissal.

### 13.7. Drug abuse and substance dependency

IUCN work places shall be drug-free. A drug shall be deemed to be any illegal substance as specified by local law. Any staff member with a substance-dependency problem is advised to consult with HRMG or the Head of the duty station, who may provide support to the staff member by helping, for example, to identify a suitable rehabilitation programme.

### 13.8. End of service

At the end of service, a staff member shall return to IUCN any material, equipment, documentation, official papers, whether in printed or electronic form, computer hardware, software including licences belonging to IUCN, and all keys to IUCN premises and vehicles.

## 14. CONFLICT RESOLUTION SYSTEM

---

A staff member wishing to seek redress for a grievance related to his/her employment shall, in the first instance, report the grievance to the respective line manager and/or the head of the duty station concerned, who shall undertake the necessary steps to resolve the issue, if necessary with the help and assistance of HRMG.

If the staff member feels, for whatever reason, that the grievance cannot be dealt with or easily resolved through either of these channels, he/she shall have the option to bring the grievance to the attention of the Ombudsman Team.

Should the staff member believe that another staff member or manager has behaved in a breach of the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, he/she should file a confidential complaint with the Chief Human Resources Officer. If there is an allegation of fraud, the Oversight Unit takes the lead and coordinates with HRMG and the Director General.

Decisions stemming from findings by the Oversight Unit and/or the Ethics Committee are governed by the Anti-Fraud Policy and/or by the Code of Conduct; hence they do not fall under the scope of the Ombudsman Team.

The Ombudsman Team consists of two to three staff members representing HQ and the regions. They are appointed by the Director General in consultation with the Leadership Team and staff at large.

The role and scope of the Ombudsman Team are defined by the respective Terms of Reference, approved by the Director General.

## 15. END OF EMPLOYMENT

---

There are different ways in which staff members end their employment in the Secretariat.

This section describes the most common ways in which a staff member's separation from service in the Secretariat may occur.<sup>4</sup>

### 15.1. Termination

The conditions by which a contract can be terminated by either party shall be specified in the local Conditions of Service.

### 15.2. Redundancy

Redundancy is defined as “the termination of employment due to the abolishment of a position or positions”.

The rules and regulations on how to deal with redundancies greatly differ from country to country. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Head of the duty station to ensure that local labour law and practices are strictly adhered to. The Head of the duty station concerned must consult the Chief Human Resources Officer in HQ and the Regional HR Head before taking any action.

### 15.3. Immediate dismissal

In addition to the provisions in IUCN's Anti-Fraud policy and the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, the local Conditions of Service shall clearly specify the reasons for which a staff member can be dismissed immediately and outline the procedure to be followed. These shall be in conformity with local law. The Head of the duty station concerned must consult the Chief Human Resources Officer at Headquarters before taking any action.

---

<sup>4</sup> The End of Employment policy expands on this matter.

#### 15.4. Retirement

Staff retire when they reach the retirement age according to local labour law, as spelled out in the local Conditions of Service. Only the Director General may authorise the exceptional extension beyond the retirement age, in the interests of IUCN, subject to compelling operational reasons and to a structured succession plan by the relevant Global or Regional Director. Only Global or Regional directors may request such exception to the Director General.

#### 15.5. Mutually Agreed Separation

It is possible that a staff member and the Secretariat jointly conclude that it is in both parties' interest –unrelated to performance, operational or budgetary reasons- to part ways.

The terms and conditions of the mutual agreement must be set forth in writing and contain the date of separation; the obligations of both parties, and/or the severance provisions; all in line with local labour law, as applicable.

A mutually agreed separation must be approved by the respective Global or Regional Director, with the concurrence of the Chief Human Resources Officer.

### 16. FINAL CLAUSE

---

This document, approved by Council at its 59<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Jeju (South Korea) in October 2018, replaces and substitutes all previous issues of the Staff Rules.



# Global Human Resources Policy

June - 2003

## Table of Contents

1.	IUCN VISION.....	3
2.	IUCN MISSION.....	3
3.	THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN.....	3
4.	INTRODUCTION TO AND APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY .....	3
5.	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES .....	4
6.	EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.....	5
7.	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE .....	5
8.	RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT.....	5
9.	POSITION MANAGEMENT.....	6
10.	COMPENSATION & BENEFITS .....	6
11.	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.....	6
12.	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING .....	7
13.	PERSONNEL FILES .....	7
14.	GENERAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES .....	7
15.	RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS.....	7
16.	PERSONAL GRIEVANCES .....	9
17.	TERMINATION / REDUNDANCY / DISMISSAL .....	9
18.	FINAL CLAUSE .....	9

## 1. IUCN VISION

---

A just world that values and conserves nature.

## 2. IUCN MISSION

---

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

## 3. THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN

---

- (a) the World Conservation Congress;
- (b) the Council;
- (c) the National and Regional Committees, and regional Fora of members;
- (d) the Commissions;
- (e) the Secretariat.

## 4. INTRODUCTION TO AND APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY

---

### 4.1. Scope and purpose

The Global Human Resources Policy, hereafter referred to as the “Policy”, constitutes the Staff Rules of IUCN and sets out general terms of employment for IUCN Secretariat staff worldwide. It requires approval by Council in accordance with Part IX, paragraph 81, of the IUCN Statutes. The Policy shall be reviewed at least every four years to ensure conformity with the Statutes and evolving trends in human resources management. Any changes to the Policy shall be subject to prior consultation with staff members and shall require the approval of Council. The Policy is available in all three official languages of IUCN, English, French and Spanish.

The Policy should be read in conjunction with the *Emergency and Evacuation Policy* and other such policies related to human resources issues as may be adopted by Council from time to time.

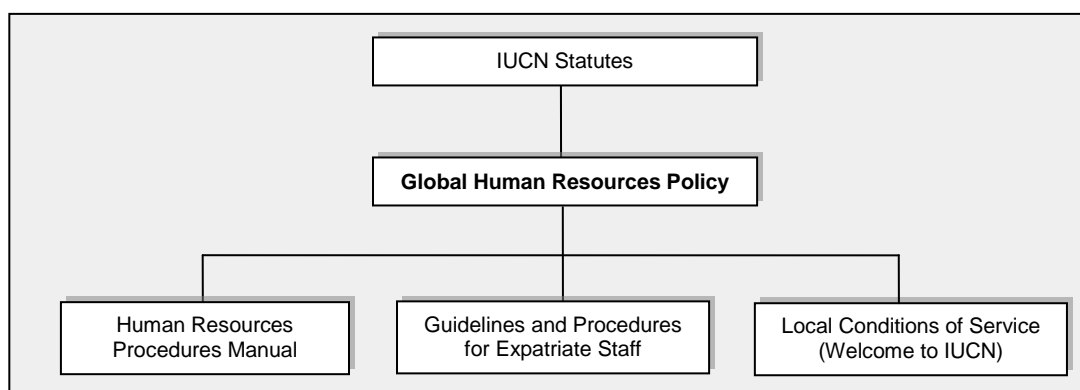
The Policy is supplemented by the *Human Resources Procedures Manual*, a worldwide administration guidebook for line managers<sup>1</sup> providing tools for implementing the principles established by the Policy. It is furthermore complemented by the *Guidelines and Procedures for Expatriate Staff* which sets out the rules by which expatriate staff worldwide are appointed to the Secretariat, and by the *Local Conditions of Service* (see below).

Every duty station (Headquarters, Regional Office, Country Office, Out-posted Office) establishes and maintains *Local Conditions of Service* (Welcome to IUCN) to provide supplementary local provisions to the Policy. Local labour law as well as specific agreements (MoU) signed between IUCN and a government will prevail over internal policies, rules and regulations unless the latter are more favourable to the staff member.

---

<sup>1</sup> As per the authority delegated by the Director General, “Line manager” refers to any staff member in IUCN offices world-wide with direct supervisory responsibilities over people.

The Human Resources Procedures Manual, the Guidelines and Procedures for Expatriate Staff and the Local Conditions of Service require the approval of the Director General.



#### 4.2. Applicability

The Policy applies to all staff members of the Secretariat holding an indefinite or fixed-term contract for a period of six or more months. It shall also apply to staff members seconded<sup>2</sup> by other organisations to the Secretariat as well as Junior Professional Officers<sup>3</sup>. The Policy does not apply to consultants, interns and volunteers.

## 5. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

---

#### 5.1. The Human Resources Management Group (HRMG)<sup>4</sup>

The goal of the Human Resources Management Group is: “To actively promote and monitor effective and equitable human resources policies, procedures and practices. HRMG works in partnership with line management around the globe to whom it provides expert advice for the purpose of attracting and retaining a qualified and motivated workforce.”

HRMG is responsible for keeping the Policy up to date and for periodically reviewing all related guidelines, procedures and conditions of service.

#### 5.2. Line management

Line managers have the primary responsibility for staff members under their direct supervision. As such they are the main implementers of the Policy.

---

<sup>2</sup>“Secondment” is the temporary transfer of a staff member from another organisation to IUCN. A secondment is carried out for a fixed period and is ruled by conditions established in a letter of agreement between the organisations or offices concerned. IUCN encourages such agreements, as they provide an effective way to achieve conservation goals through experience and expertise sharing, development of projects and capacity building.

<sup>3</sup>“Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)” comprise a special category of staff members who are young professionals interested in acquiring hands-on experience in the broad field of nature conservation and who are fully sponsored by donor governments for specific positions and a fixed period of time (usually two years).

<sup>4</sup>“The Human Resources Management Group (HRMG)” refers to the person or persons responsible for the Human Resources function in any IUCN duty station around the world.



## 6. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

---

The principle of equal opportunity and non-discrimination is the fundamental underpinning for any just society and thus serves as the framework for human resources management. It forms an integral part of all policies, procedures and practices.

IUCN shall therefore not make any distinction, exclusion or preference on the basis of age, race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

## 7. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE

---

IUCN respects the fundamental right of staff members to establish –subject to internal rules– associations and/or committees of their own choosing, to draw up their terms of reference, to elect their representatives, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.

## 8. RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT

---

### 8.1. Recruitment

All recruitment is done on the basis of merit, within the provisions of the Statutes, the equal opportunity and non-discrimination principles as outlined above and according to the norms set out in the Human Resources Procedures Manual. In regional and country offices preference is given, where appropriate, to nationals of those regions and countries.

Every attempt is made to fill vacant positions from within the Secretariat through promotion or reassignment.

Job applications, both internal and external, are treated in strictest confidence and only revealed to those individuals who are directly involved in the recruitment process.

### 8.2. Appointment

All newly hired staff members are issued a letter of appointment which, together with the Policy and the Local Conditions of Service, constitutes the employment contract. Employment contracts are subject to changes in the Policy, Local Conditions of Service and local labour law.

### 8.3. Employment of relatives

Relatives are defined as all persons directly related to a staff member by blood, adoption or marriage. Such relatives are: parents, spouse (or common law spouse), children, brother or sister, as well as in-laws and stepchildren or stepparents.

The Secretariat will only employ a relative of a staff member when there is no actual or perceived conflict of interest in doing so. The relative of a staff member may be appointed provided that the usual recruitment procedures have been followed. Under no circumstances may a staff member be assigned to a position which is directly supervised or directly administered by the staff member to whom he/she is related or vice versa.

## 9. POSITION MANAGEMENT

---

### 9.1. Position descriptions / Terms of Reference

All positions in the Secretariat shall have an accurate position description or Terms of Reference (ToR). They describe the major responsibilities and duties assigned to a position as well as the qualifications and know-how required for an incumbent to perform successfully.

Developing and keeping ToR up to date is the joint responsibility of the incumbent and his/her line manager. They require the approval of HRMG.

### 9.2. Grade structure

In order to achieve internal equity, the Secretariat maintains a grade structure which establishes a clear relationship between positions and thus classifies them into function groups and/or grades. All permanent positions in the Secretariat must be classified within this system.

HRMG is responsible for developing and maintaining the grade structure. The respective process by which this is done is outlined in the Human Resources Procedures Manual.

It is important to note that function groups/grades are assigned to *positions* not people.

## 10. COMPENSATION & BENEFITS

---

It is the aim of the Secretariat to maintain a compensation and benefits structure that attracts and retains people with the required personal and professional skills and qualifications, as well as provides the necessary incentive and encouragement for superior performance. It must be linked to the Secretariat's overall performance and be geared to its ultimate goal of sustainability and long term survival.

It must be fair, equitable and transparent.

The Secretariat provides compensation opportunities that are appropriately competitive within the labour market of the duty station and which take into account the need to maintain them affordable within the organisation's financial disposition.

Each staff member's compensation is determined by the salary scale attributed to the corresponding function group/grade of the position and his/her professional experience. It is subject to the staff member's performance as an individual contributor, as a member of a team and the organisation as a whole.

## 11. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

---

The performance of each individual staff member is a critical factor to achieve excellence as a global organisation. For this purpose, the Secretariat maintains a performance management system which enables:

- the monitoring of staff performance at every level,
- the implementation of corrective action plans when and where necessary, and
- the identification of those individuals who merit a reward.

This provides the Secretariat with the opportunity to offer a long term relationship to staff members who are willing and able to commit themselves to the organisations' performance requirements and to continually develop their skills accordingly.

## 12. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

---

As a learning organisation, IUCN recognises that many changes take place in the working environment that may necessitate further learning. Learning and acquiring new skills should be part of every staff member's work plan and goals. Particular emphasis must be given to on-the-job coaching and training. During the performance evaluation process, line managers will review with their staff the skills necessary for the job and areas where specific training may be needed.

Line managers will discuss the training and development needs with HRMG to determine the appropriate collective or individual action to be taken within the limits of resources provided for this purpose by the approved financial budget.

## 13. PERSONNEL FILES

---

Staff members' personal files and the information contained therein, held by HRMG, are the property of the Secretariat. Staff members have access to the contents of their personal files, but information will not be disclosed to any third parties beyond the direct line of command up to and including the Director General, unless the staff member has given prior permission to do so.

## 14. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

---

### 14.1. Sabbaticals

In exceptional cases and contingent upon an adequate planning process the Director General may authorize the head of a duty station to grant leave of absence without pay to a staff member who wishes to pursue activities outside the Secretariat related to personal or professional development. The duration shall not exceed one year.

Every endeavour shall be made by the Secretariat to bring the staff member back to a position at a level equivalent to the one held previously, but it cannot guarantee that the staff member's prior position shall be available upon return.

### 14.2. Personal loans

The head of the duty station has the discretion to grant a personal loan to a staff member. Such loans are extended within the parameters of the Personal Loan Rules and with due regard to the status of the duty station's finances. These rules are issued at each duty station and require the clearance of the Chief Financial Officer at Headquarters and the approval of the Director General.

## 15. RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS

---

### 15.1. Commitment

By agreeing to work for the Secretariat, staff members shall undertake to uphold the highest standards of personal and professional behaviour and to ensure that IUCN's integrity and reputation shall not be jeopardized by their actions.

### 15.2. Conflict of interest

In the performance of their duties, staff members shall not seek or receive instructions from any source external to IUCN. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with their position as staff members of an international organisation (statutes IX – 82). Staff members are required to report to the head of the duty station any irregularities in this respect.

Before accepting any external commitment (remunerated or not) such as serving on the board or council of other organisations, which might impair the normal performance of regular duties, the staff member concerned shall seek the approval of the Director General.

A staff member shall require the head of the duty station's approval to accept an honour, favour or gift resulting from his/her work for the Secretariat. This provision shall apply to gifts only if their value is more than purely nominal. In case of doubt, the head of the duty station shall define the term "purely nominal".

It is impossible to describe all of the situations that may arise involving conflict of interest. Therefore, any question or doubt in this respect must be addressed to the head of the duty station.

### 15.3. Disclosure of information

Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of business. Confidential information that is known to them because of their position in IUCN shall not be disclosed to any third party, internally or externally, without the prior authorization of the head of the duty station who shall also provide instructions for the specific use to be made of such information. Staff members shall at no time, including at the end of service, use such information for personal or third party advantage.

Only designated and authorised staff shall make statements or express opinions on behalf of the Director General to the press and media, including through electronic media and bulletin boards.

### 15.4. Writing for publication

It is in the interest of IUCN that staff members publish articles, papers and books over and above any publishing activity (for which procedures are set out in the IUCN Publishing Strategy) associated with their position. External, professional writing of relevance to IUCN shall require the approval of the head of the duty station who shall request, if appropriate, that due credit be given to IUCN and may request alterations that are in his/her view necessary to protect the integrity and reputation of the organisation.

In the interest of achieving policy coherence, articles, papers, books and speeches which contain departures from or modifications of agreed policy positions or break new policy ground, shall be referred to the Director General or a suitably qualified person or persons designated by him/her.

### 15.5. Intellectual property

Unless otherwise negotiated, IUCN is the inherent copyright owner of the data and documentation, including photos, that any staff member may have produced, gathered, reviewed and/or analyzed on behalf of IUCN, irrespective of whether or not such data and documentation have been published. Furthermore, such data may not be published without the specific approval of the Director General.

### 15.6. Harassment and/or intimidation

Repeated, unreciprocated and/or unwelcome comments, gestures, actions, suggestions, or physical contact, based on gender, ethnic origin, or other personal characteristics that are perceived, and substantiated, as harassment and/or intimidation shall be treated by management as serious misconduct and shall lead to immediate dismissal (see 17.3 below). The Human Resources Procedures Manual specifies the steps to be followed in the event of harassment and/or intimidation.

### 15.7. Drug abuse and substance dependency

IUCN work places shall be drug-free. A drug shall be deemed to be any illegal substance as specified by local law. Any staff member with a substance-dependency problem is advised to consult with HRMG or the head of the duty station who may provide support to the staff member by helping, for example, to identify a suitable rehabilitation programme.

### 15.8. End of service

At the end of service, a staff member shall return to IUCN any material, equipment, documentation, official papers, whether in printed or electronic form, computer hardware, software including licences belonging to IUCN, and all keys to IUCN premises and vehicles.

## 16. PERSONAL GRIEVANCES

---

A staff member wishing to seek redress for a grievance related to his/her employment shall, in the first instance, report the grievance to the respective line manager and/or the head of the duty station concerned, who shall undertake the necessary steps to resolve the issue, if necessary with the help and assistance of HRMG.

If the staff member feels, for whatever reason, that the grievance cannot be dealt with or easily resolved through either of these channels, he/she shall have the option to bring the grievance to the attention of the *Ombudsman Team*.

The *Ombudsman Team* consists of two staff members located at Headquarters, appointed by the Director General in consultation with the elected representatives of staff or, in their absence, with staff directly.

The role and scope of the *Ombudsman Team* is defined by Terms of Reference approved by the Director General.

## 17. TERMINATION / REDUNDANCY / DISMISSAL

---

### 17.1. Termination

The conditions by which a contract can be terminated by either party shall be specified in the local Conditions of Service.

### 17.2. Redundancy

Redundancy is defined as “the termination of employment due to the abolishment of a position or positions”.

The rules and regulations on how to deal with redundancies greatly differ from country to country. Therefore it is the responsibility of the head of the duty station to ensure that local labour law and practices are strictly adhered to. The head of the duty station concerned must consult the Director Human Resources at Headquarters before taking any action.

### 17.3. Immediate dismissal

The local Conditions of Service shall clearly specify the reasons for which a staff member can be dismissed immediately and outline the procedure to be followed. These shall be in conformity with local law. The head of the duty station concerned must consult the Director Human Resources at Headquarters before taking any action.

## 18. FINAL CLAUSE

---

This Policy, approved by Council at its 58<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Gland (Switzerland) from 2 to 4 June 2003, replaces and substitutes all previous issues of Staff Rules.



---

## **~~Global Human Resources Policy~~**

~~June - 2003~~



---

## **Staff Rules**

September - 2018

|

© IUCN – ~~The World Conservation Union~~  
Rue Mauverney 28 • 1196 Gland  
Switzerland

# Table of Contents

1.	IUCN VISION.....	7
2.	IUCN MISSION.....	7
3.	THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN.....	7
4.	INTRODUCTION TO AND APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY.....	7
5.	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.....	9
6.	EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.....	11
7.	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE.....	11
8.	RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT.....	11
9.	POSITION MANAGEMENT.....	13
10.	COMPENSATION & BENEFITS.....	13
11.	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.....	14
12.	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING.....	14



13.	PERSONNEL FILES .....	15
14.	GENERAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES .....	16
15.	RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS.....	16
16.	PERSONAL GRIEVANCES .....	18
17.	TERMINATION / REDUNDANCY / DISMISSAL.....	18
18.	FINAL CLAUSE .....	19
1.	IUCN VISION.....	6
2.	IUCN MISSION.....	7
3.	THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN.....	7
4.	APPLICABILITY .....	7
5.	HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES .....	9
6.	EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION.....	11
7.	FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE .....	11
8.	WORKFORCE PLANNING AND RECRUITMENT .....	11
9.	COMPENSATION & BENEFITS .....	13
10.	EMPLOYMENT VALUE PROPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.....	14
11.	STAFF DEVELOPMENT .....	14
12.	PERSONNEL FILES .....	15
13.	RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS.....	16

14.	CONFLICT RESOLUTION SYSTEM .....	18
15.	END OF EMPLOYMENT .....	18
16.	FINAL CLAUSE .....	19

## GLOSSARY

<u>Head of Duty Station</u>	<u>The person with representational and managerial duties in an IUCN office.</u>
<u>HQ</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
<u>HRMG</u>	<u>The person or persons responsible for the Human Resources function in any IUCN duty station.</u>
<u>MOU</u>	<u>Memorandum of Understanding</u>
<u>Line Manager</u>	<u>A staff member's direct supervisor</u>
<u>Matrix Manager</u>	<u>A staff member's co-supervisor</u>
<u>Policy</u>	<u>A document that describes the parameters and course of action on a specific area of organizational structure and/or activities.</u>
<u>Title nomenclature</u>	<u>A system used to describe a staff member's position in the Secretariat's organizational structure, as well as his/her seniority. It is correlated with its parallel grade nomenclature.</u>
<u>TORs</u>	<u>Terms of Reference</u>

## 1. IUCN VISION

---

A just world that values and conserves nature.

## 2. IUCN MISSION

---

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

## 3. THE COMPONENTS OF IUCN

---

- (a) the World Conservation Congress;
- (b) the Council;
- (c) the National and Regional Committees, and ~~regional~~Regional Fora of members;
- (d) the Commissions;
- (e) the Secretariat.

## 4. ~~INTRODUCTION TO AND~~ APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY

---

### 4.1. Scope and purpose

~~The Global Human Resources Policy, hereafter referred to as the "Policy", constitutes the Staff Rules of IUCN and sets out general terms of and high level principles that shall govern the employment for in the IUCN Secretariat for staff worldwide. It requires approval. They are formulated by the Director General and are approved by Council in accordance with Part IX, paragraph article 81, of the IUCN Statutes. The Policy Rules shall be reviewed at least every four years to ensure conformity with the Statutes and evolving trends in human resources Human Resources management. Any changes to the Policy Rules shall be subject to prior consultation with staff members and shall require the approval of Council. The Policy is Rules are available in all three official languages of IUCN: English, French and Spanish.~~

~~The Policy should be read in conjunction with Per article 78 of the Emergency Statutes, the Director General is the chief executive of IUCN and Evacuation Policy and other such policies related the Head of the Secretariat. He/she has the authority to human resources issues as may be adopted by Council from time to time issue global.~~

~~The Policy is supplemented by the Human Resources Procedures Manual, a worldwide administration guidebook for line managers<sup>1</sup> providing tools for implementing the principles established by the Policy. It is furthermore complemented by the Guidelines and Procedures for Expatriate Staff which sets out the rules by which expatriate staff worldwide are appointed to the Secretariat, and by the Local policies, procedures, guidelines and local Conditions of Service (see below) designed to implement the Staff Rules.~~

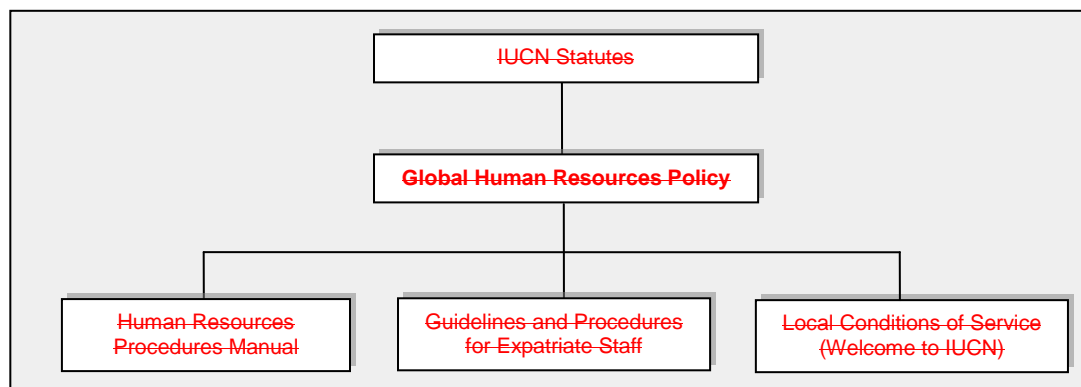
~~Every duty station (Headquarters, Regional Office Offices, Country Office, Out-posted Office) establishes and maintains Local Offices and Outposted Offices) has local Conditions of Service (Welcome to IUCN) to provide supplementary local provisions to the Policy, approved by the Director General, taking into account specific agreements (Host Country Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding) signed between IUCN and a government, local laws and regulations and –when possible- local culture and practices. Local labour law as well as specific agreements (MoU) signed~~

---

<sup>1</sup>As per the authority delegated by the Director General, "Line manager" refers to any staff member in IUCN offices world-wide with direct supervisory responsibilities over people.

between IUCN and a government will prevail over internal policies, rules and regulations, unless the latter are more favourable to the staff member and are not in contradiction to the former.

~~The Human Resources Procedures Manual, the Guidelines and Procedures for Expatriate Staff and the Local Conditions of Service require the approval of the Director General.~~



#### 4.2. Applicability

The ~~Policy applies~~Rules apply to all staff members of the Secretariat holding an indefinite or fixed-term contract for a period of six or more months. ~~They~~ shall also apply to staff members seconded<sup>2</sup> to the Secretariat by <sup>3</sup> other organisations to the Secretariat, or to staff members hosted by IUCN's Secretariat through a Memorandum of Understanding with other organisations or conventions, as well as to Junior Professional Officers<sup>4</sup>. The ~~Policy does~~Rules do not apply to consultants, interns and volunteers.

## 5. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

### 5.1. The Human Resources Management Group (HRMG)<sup>5</sup>

The goal of the Human Resources Management Group is: ~~“To to~~ actively develop, promote and monitor effective and equitable ~~human resources~~Human Resources policies, procedures and practices. HRMG works in partnership with line ~~management~~managers around the globe, to whom it provides expert advice for the purpose of attracting and retaining a qualified and motivated workforce.”<sub>1</sub>

HRMG is responsible for ~~keeping~~ensuring that the ~~Policy~~Staff Rules are kept up to date and for periodically reviewing all related ~~policies,~~ guidelines, procedures and ~~conditions~~local Conditions of ~~service~~Service.

### 5.2. Line management

<sup>2</sup>“Secondment” is the temporary transfer of a staff member from another organisation to IUCN. A secondment is carried out for a fixed period and is ruled by conditions established in a letter of agreement between the organisations or offices concerned. IUCN encourages such agreements, as they provide an effective way to achieve conservation goals through experience and expertise sharing, development of projects and capacity building.

<sup>3</sup>“Secondment” is the temporary transfer of a staff member from another organisation to IUCN. A secondment is carried out for a fixed period and is ruled by conditions established in a letter of agreement between the organisations or offices concerned. IUCN encourages such agreements, as they provide an effective way to achieve conservation goals through experience and expertise sharing, development of projects and capacity building.

<sup>4</sup>“Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)” comprise a special category of staff members who are young professionals interested in acquiring hands-on experience in the broad field of nature conservation and who are fully sponsored by donor governments for specific positions and a fixed period of time (usually two years).

<sup>5</sup>“The Human Resources Management Group (HRMG)” refers to the person or persons responsible for the Human Resources function in any IUCN duty station around the world.

Line managers have the primary responsibility for staff members under their direct supervision. ~~As~~ such they~~They~~ are the main implementers of the Policy, Staff Rules and related policies

## 6. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

---

The principle of equal opportunity and non-discrimination is the fundamental underpinning for any just society and thus serves as the framework for ~~human resources~~ Human Resources management. It forms an integral part of all policies, procedures and practices.

IUCN shall therefore not make any distinction, exclusion or preference on the basis of age, race, colour, ~~sex~~ gender, sexual orientation, religion or belief, political opinion, ~~national extraction~~ nationality or social origin.

## 7. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND RIGHT TO ORGANISE

---

IUCN respects the fundamental right of staff members to establish –subject to internal rules– associations and/or committees of their own choosing, to draw up their terms of reference, to elect their representatives, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.

## 8. WORKFORCE PLANNING AND RECRUITMENT ~~AND APPOINTMENT~~

---

IUCN strives to have a workforce capable of delivering on its mission. To that end, it takes a structured approach to staffing anchored in the following elements:

### 8.1. Competency Framework

IUCN relies on staff with specific competencies, which are observable or measurable skills and attributes to succeed at their work.

Competencies provide a common language across IUCN (staff and management) so that it can purposefully recruit new hires, develop talent, select high-potential leaders, measure job performance, and manage promotions and job assignments.

The IUCN Competency Framework spells out competencies in job families and grades in the support, technical and leadership tracks. It also underpins how Terms of Reference are crafted, how grade structures and titles are designed, and how staff are recruited.

### 8.2. Terms of Reference

All positions in the Secretariat shall have an accurate position description called Terms of Reference (TORs). They describe the major competencies, duties and accountabilities assigned to a position as well as the qualifications and know-how required for an incumbent to perform successfully.

Developing and keeping TORs up to date is the joint responsibility of the incumbent and his/her line manager. They require the approval of HRMG.

### 8.3. Grade Structure and Titles

In order to achieve internal equity, the Secretariat maintains a grade structure that establishes a clear relationship between positions and thus classifies them into job families and grades. All staff positions in the Secretariat must be classified within this system. Titles must correspond to the grade structure. Neither directors nor staff are authorised to diverge from the established title nomenclature.



HRMG is responsible for developing and maintaining the grade structure.

#### 8.1.8.4. Recruitment

Starting with the operational needs on the ground, the hiring manager will be guided by the Competency Framework to determine the grade, title, duties and accountabilities needed; as well as the selection criteria for the position.

All recruitment is done on the basis of merit, within the provisions of the Statutes, the equal opportunity and non-discrimination principles as outlined above and according to the norms set out in the Human Resources Procedures Manual, Talent Acquisition Policy, which describes how recruitment is done in the Secretariat. In regional and country offices preference is given, where appropriate, to nationals of those regions and countries.

Every attempt is made to fill vacant positions from within the Secretariat through promotion or reassignment. The primary consideration when making a hiring decision should encompass competence and organisational fit; and, for leadership positions, a demonstrated capability to lead teams.

Job applications, both internal and external, are treated in strictest confidence and only revealed to those individuals who are directly involved in the recruitment process.

#### 8.2.8.5. Appointment

All newly hired staff members are issued a letter of appointment which, together with the Policy and the Local Conditions of Service, constitutes the and an employment contract, which are complemented by the Staff Rules, the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, the Anti-Fraud Policy, the local Conditions of Service and the respective Terms of Reference. Employment contracts are subject to changes in the Policy, Staff Rules, Local Conditions of Service and local labour law, laws and regulations.

As is standard practice in global organisations, reference and background checks and candidate screening will be conducted prior to finalising an employment offer.

Per Article 81 of the Statutes, the Director General shall appoint staff to of the Secretariat. However, in the spirit of inclusion, for Regional Director positions the Director General will seek input from the Council Members of the region concerned.

#### 8.3.8.6. Employment of relatives

Relatives are defined as all persons directly related to a staff member by blood, adoption or marriage. Such relatives are: parents, spouses (or common law spouses), children, brother or sisters, as well as in-laws and stepchildren or stepparents.

The Secretariat will only employ a relative of a staff member when there is no actual or perceived conflict of interest in doing so. The relative of a staff member may be appointed provided that the usual recruitment procedures have been followed. Under no circumstances may a staff member be assigned to a position which is directly supervised or directly administered by the staff member to whom he/she is related or vice versa.

## 9. POSITION MANAGEMENT

---

### 9.1. Position descriptions / Terms of Reference

All positions in the Secretariat shall have an accurate position description or Terms of Reference (ToR). They describe the major responsibilities and duties assigned to a position as well as the qualifications and know-how required for an incumbent to perform successfully.

Developing and keeping ToR up to date is the joint responsibility of the incumbent and his/her line manager. They require the approval of HRMG.

If two staff members marry or become partners they may continue to be employed by IUCN as long as there is neither (i) a direct or indirect supervisor/subordinate relationship between staff members nor (ii) an actual or perceived conflict of interest.

Should one of these situations occur, IUCN will attempt to find a suitable position within the Secretariat, to which one of the affected staff may transfer. If accommodations of this nature are not feasible, the affected staff members will be permitted to determine which of them will resign.

### 9.2. Grade structure

In order to achieve internal equity, the Secretariat maintains a grade structure which establishes a clear relationship between positions and thus classifies them into function groups and/or grades. All permanent positions in the Secretariat must be classified within this system.

HRMG is responsible for developing and maintaining the grade structure. The respective process by which this is done is outlined in the Human Resources Procedures Manual.

It is important to note that function groups/grades are assigned to positions not people.

## 10.9. COMPENSATION & BENEFITS

---

### 9.1. Principles

It is the aim of ~~the Secretariat~~IUCN to maintain a compensation and benefits structure that attracts and retains people with the required personal and professional skills and qualifications, ~~as well as an~~ that provides the necessary ~~incentive~~incentives and encouragement for superior performance. ~~It~~

The Staff Compensation Programme must be linked to the Secretariat's overall performance and be geared to its ultimate goal of sustainability and long term ~~survival~~.

relevance. It must be fair, equitable and transparent.

The Secretariat provides compensation opportunities that are appropriately competitive within the labour market of the duty station and which take into account the need to maintain them affordable within the organisation's financial ~~disposition~~position.

Each staff member's compensation is determined by the salary scale attributed to the corresponding ~~function group~~/grade of the position and his/her professional experience. It is subject to the staff member's performance as an individual contributor, as a member of a team and to the organisation as a whole.

### 9.2. Labour Market Benchmarking

IUCN seeks to attract and retain the best possible talent to support its work on nature conservation.

For IUCN Secretariat's compensation to remain competitive, IUCN anchors staff compensation on the following principles:

- IUCN's position relative to the local labour market: for this HRMG retains the services of global HR consultancies to conduct labour market surveys.
- The staff member's individual performance, as evidenced by his/her performance rating.
- IUCN's budget affordability.

### 9.3. Benefits

IUCN staff benefits seek to be competitive relative to the labour markets in which IUCN operates, while considering its monetised value for budget purposes.

## **11-10. EMPLOYMENT VALUE PROPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

---

### 10.1. Employee Engagement

Because IUCN values staff sentiment, and to gauge overall staff engagement, HRMG conducts periodic Staff Surveys. The Director General shares the survey report with all staff, highlighting Secretariat-wide trends, strengths and weaknesses.

In addition, regional and global Directors share results with their respective staff and derive action plans to address weak areas and keep improving on strong ones.

### 10.2. Performance Management

The performance of each individual staff member is a critical factor to achieve excellence as a global organisation. For this purpose, the Secretariat maintains a performance management system which enables:

- the monitoring of staff performance at every level,
- the implementation of corrective action plans when and where necessary, and
- the identification of those individuals who merit a reward.

This provides the Secretariat with the opportunity to offer a long term relationship to staff members who are willing and able to commit themselves to the organisations' performance requirements and to continually develop their skills accordingly.

PROFESSIONAL Staff whose performance partially meets or does not meet expectations will be given specific feedback at the end of the review period. They will also be placed on a Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) with specific deliverables, a time line and periodic check-ins. Failure to graduate from a PIP may result in the employee's dismissal, according to the contract, the local Conditions of Service and local labour law.

## **12-11. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING**

---

### 11.1. Learning

As a learning organisation, IUCN recognises that many changes take place in the working environment that may necessitate further learning. Learning and acquiring new skills should be part of every staff member's work plan and goals. Particular emphasis must be given to on-the-job coaching and training. During the performance evaluation process, line managers will review with their staff the skills necessary for the job and areas where specific training may be needed.

Line managers will discuss the training and development needs with HRMG to determine the appropriate collective or individual action to be taken within the limits of resources provided for this purpose by the approved financial budget.

### 11.2. Promotions

Promotions are a means for staff to develop their careers. They are subject to a review by an institutional promotion panel to ensure the application of common standards. Directors nominate staff for promotions at their regional or group Talent Reviews (at the end of each performance cycle). The main criteria for promotion are approved by the Director General.

### 11.3. Leadership Development

The quality of the Secretariat's delivery and performance, as well as its culture, are directly correlated to the quality of its leaders: how they are identified, selected, trained and held accountable for leading their teams and delivering results.

To that end, the Secretariat uses the following initiatives and tools to strengthen the leadership cadre:

- 360-degree assessments: An annual exercise where managers and directors receive feedback on their leadership skills and behaviours.
- Annual performance appraisal: To complement the 360, it focuses on the actual delivery against agreed operational goals and indicators in the annual work plan.
- Systematic, periodic and mandatory training on People Management.
- Succession planning: The Secretariat will have a well-defined Succession Planning strategy in order to prepare a future leaders pipeline. This plan will use the annual Talent Reviews and use criteria to identify staff members with the potential to become future leaders, subject to the Recruitment provisions in section 8.

### 11.4. Diversity and Inclusion

IUCN seeks to have a workforce whose diversity reflects the richness of its members, partners, constituents and beneficiaries. In line with Section 6, it encompasses –but it is not limited to– age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion or belief, political opinion or social origin.

Such diversity shall have specific expressions in the way the Secretariat hires, promotes and develops staff.

## **13.12. PERSONNEL FILES**

Staff members' personal files and During the course of employment with IUCN, a personnel file containing all the necessary information for the execution of the employment contract is created by HRMG for each staff member.

The processing of data concerning staff members and of information contained therein, held by HRMG, are the property of the Secretariat. Staff members have in their files will be done in accordance with relevant data protection laws.

The information contained in the personnel files will be processed solely by HRMG. It will be accessible only to staff whose access to the contents of their personal files, but information certain information is relevant to their role and duties (such as line managers up to and including the Director General), and to each staff member for his or her own file.

~~Information will not be disclosed to any other staff or third parties beyond the direct line of command up to and including the Director General, unless the staff member has given prior permission to do so, or it is required by law.~~

## ~~14. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES~~

---

### ~~14.1. Sabbaticals~~

~~In exceptional cases and contingent upon an adequate planning process the Director General may authorize the head of a duty station to grant leave of absence without pay to a staff member who wishes to pursue activities outside the Secretariat related to personal or professional development. The duration shall not exceed one year.~~

~~Every endeavour shall be made by the Secretariat to bring the staff member back to a position at a level equivalent to the one held previously, but it cannot guarantee that the staff member's prior position shall be available upon return.~~

### ~~14.2. Personal loans~~

~~The head of the duty station has the discretion to grant a personal loan to a staff member. Such loans are extended within the parameters of the Personal Loan Rules and with due regard to the status of the duty station's finances. These rules are issued at each duty station and require the clearance of the Chief Financial Officer at Headquarters and the approval of the Director General.~~

## ~~15.13. RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS~~

---

### ~~15.1. Commitment~~

#### ~~13.1. Expected standard of Conduct~~

~~By agreeing to work for the Secretariat/IUCN, staff members shall undertake to uphold the highest standards of personal and professional behaviour and to ensure that IUCN's integrity and reputation shall not be jeopardized by their actions.~~

~~IUCN strives to ensure best practice in its everyday operations. For this purpose, the Director General approves and issues a Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, and an Anti-Fraud policy applicable to Secretariat staff. Both documents provide guidance towards compliance with standards consistent with IUCN's core values, vision and mission, and with statutory instruments and other commonly accepted international standards.~~

#### ~~15.2.13.2. Conflict of interest~~

~~IUCN defines conflict of interest as "a situation in which the impartiality of an employee in discharging his/her duties could be called into question because of the potential, perceived or actual improper and impermissible influence of personal considerations, financial or other."<sup>6</sup>~~

~~In the performance of their duties, staff members shall not seek or receive instructions from any source external to IUCN. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with their position as staff members of an international organisation (statutes IX – 82). Staff members are required to report to the head of the duty station any irregularities in this respect. Statutes IX – 82).~~

~~Before accepting any external commitment (remunerated or not) such as serving on the board or council of other organisations, which might impair the normal performance of regular duties, the staff~~

---

<sup>6</sup> Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics for the Secretariat April 2013 – Version 2.0, Glossary; Anti-Fraud Policy, Glossary

member concerned shall seek the approval of the Director General or the Director to whom the Director General has delegated this responsibility.

~~A staff member shall require the head of the duty station's approval to accept an honour, favour or gift resulting from his/her work for the Secretariat. This provision shall apply to gifts only if their value is more than purely nominal. In case of doubt, the head of the duty station shall define the term "purely nominal".~~

~~It is impossible to describe all of the situations that may arise involving conflict of interest. Therefore, any question or doubt in this respect must be addressed to the head of the duty station. Staff are required to fill out and sign the annual Declaration on Conflicts of Interest.~~

#### 15.3.13.3. Disclosure of information

Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of business. Confidential information that is known to them because of their position in IUCN shall not be disclosed to any third party, internally or externally, without the prior authorization of the ~~head~~Head of the duty station, who shall also provide instructions for the specific use to be made of such information. Staff members shall at no time, including at the end of service, use such information for personal or third party advantage.

Only designated and authorised staff shall make statements or express opinions on behalf of the Director General to the press and ~~media, including through electronic media and bulletin boards~~other media.

#### 15.4.13.4. Writing for publication

It is in the interest of IUCN that staff members publish articles, papers and books over and above any publishing activity (for which procedures are set out in the IUCN Publishing Strategy) associated with their position. External, professional writing of relevance to IUCN shall ~~require~~ the approval of the ~~head~~Head of the duty station, who shall request, ~~if appropriate,~~ that due credit be given to IUCN and may request alterations that are in his/her view necessary to protect the integrity and reputation of the organisation.

In the interest of achieving policy coherence, articles, papers, books and speeches which contain departures from or modifications of agreed policy positions or break new policy ground, shall be referred to the Director General ~~or a suitably qualified person or persons designated by him/herto the Publications Committee, according to the appropriate guidelines.~~

#### 15.5.13.5. Intellectual property

Unless otherwise negotiated, IUCN is the inherent copyright owner of the data and documentation, including photos, that any staff member may have produced, gathered, reviewed and/or analyzed on behalf of IUCN, ~~irrespective of whether or not such data and documentation have been published,~~ Furthermore, such data may ~~not be published without the specific in accordance with internal approval of the Director General~~processes.

#### 15.6.13.6. Harassment, Discrimination, Bullying and/or intimidation Intimidation

~~Repeated~~Staff are expected to behave respectfully in all their interactions. However, ~~repeated~~, unreciprocated and/or unwelcome comments, gestures, actions, suggestions, or physical contact, based on gender, ethnic origin, or other personal characteristics that are perceived, ~~and substantiated~~, as harassment and/or intimidation shall be treated by management as serious misconduct and ~~shall should an internal investigation substantiate the allegations- could~~ lead to immediate dismissal ~~(see 17.3 below). The Human Resources Procedures Manual specifies the steps to be followed in the event of harassment and/or intimidation.~~

#### 15.7.13.7. Drug abuse and substance dependency

IUCN work places shall be drug-free. A drug shall be deemed to be any illegal substance as specified by local law. Any staff member with a substance-dependency problem is advised to consult with HRMG or the ~~head~~Head of the duty station, who may provide support to the staff member by helping, for example, to identify a suitable rehabilitation programme.

#### ~~15.8.13.8.~~ End of service

At the end of service, a staff member shall return to IUCN any material, equipment, documentation, official papers, whether in printed or electronic form, computer hardware, software including licences belonging to IUCN, and all keys to IUCN premises and vehicles.

## **14. PERSONAL GRIEVANCES CONFLICT RESOLUTION SYSTEM**

A staff member wishing to seek redress for a grievance related to his/her employment shall, in the first instance, report the grievance to the respective line manager and/or the head of the duty station concerned, who shall undertake the necessary steps to resolve the issue, if necessary with the help and assistance of HRMG.

If the staff member feels, for whatever reason, that the grievance cannot be dealt with or easily resolved through either of these channels, he/she shall have the option to bring the grievance to the attention of the Ombudsman Team.

Should the staff member believe that another staff member or manager has behaved in a breach of the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, he/she should file a confidential complaint with the Chief Human Resources Officer. If there is an allegation of fraud, the Oversight Unit takes the lead and coordinates with HRMG and the Director General.

Decisions stemming from findings by the Oversight Unit and/or the Ethics Committee are governed by the Anti-Fraud Policy and/or by the Code of Conduct; hence they do not fall under the scope of the Ombudsman Team.

The Ombudsman Team consists of two to three staff members located at Headquarters, representing HQ and the regions. They are appointed by the Director General in consultation with the elected representatives of staff or, in their absence, with staff directly Leadership Team and staff at large.

The role and scope of the Ombudsman Team ~~is~~are defined by the respective Terms of Reference, approved by the Director General.

## **16. TERMINATION / REDUNDANCY / DISMISSAL**

### **15. END OF EMPLOYMENT**

There are different ways in which staff members end their employment in the Secretariat.

This section describes the most common ways in which a staff member's separation from service in the Secretariat may occur.<sup>7</sup>

#### ~~16.1.15.1.~~ Termination

The conditions by which a contract can be terminated by either party shall be specified in the local Conditions of Service.

#### ~~16.2.15.2.~~ Redundancy

Redundancy is defined as "the termination of employment due to the abolishment of a position or positions".

<sup>7</sup> The End of Employment policy expands on this matter.

The rules and regulations on how to deal with redundancies greatly differ from country to country. Therefore it is the responsibility of the ~~head~~Head of the duty station to ensure that local labour law and practices are strictly adhered to. The ~~head~~Head of the duty station concerned must consult the ~~Director~~Chief Human Resources ~~at Headquarters~~Officer in HQ and the Regional HR Head before taking any action.

#### ~~16.3.~~15.3. Immediate dismissal

~~The~~In addition to the provisions in IUCN's Anti-Fraud policy and the Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics, the local Conditions of Service shall clearly specify the reasons for which a staff member can be dismissed immediately and outline the procedure to be followed. These shall be in conformity with local law. The ~~head~~Head of the duty station concerned must consult the ~~Director~~Chief Human Resources Officer at Headquarters before taking any action.

#### 15.4. Retirement

Staff retire when they reach the retirement age according to local labour law, as spelled out in the local Conditions of Service. Only the Director General may authorise the exceptional extension beyond the retirement age, in the interests of IUCN, subject to compelling operational reasons and to a structured succession plan by the relevant Global or Regional Director. Only Global or Regional directors may request such exception to the Director General.

#### 15.5. Mutually Agreed Separation

It is

possible that a staff member and the Secretariat jointly conclude that it is in both parties' interest – unrelated to performance, operational or budgetary reasons- to part ways.

The terms and conditions of the mutual agreement must be set forth in writing and contain the date of separation; the obligations of both parties, and/or the severance provisions; all in line with local labour law, as applicable.

A mutually agreed separation must be approved by the respective Global or Regional Director, with the concurrence of the Chief Human Resources Officer.

### 17.16. FINAL CLAUSE

This ~~Policy~~document, approved by Council at its ~~58<sup>th</sup>~~59<sup>th</sup> meeting held in ~~Gland (Switzerland) from 2 to 4 June 2003~~Jeju (South Korea) in October 2018, replaces and substitutes all previous issues of the Staff Rules.





# Global Information Systems Update


Finance and Audit Committee – FAC 66.14  
 6 October 2018  
 Francois Jolles

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



## ERP Update


2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Financial Core</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started the upgrade of the current ERP system</li> <li>Implemented external audit recommendations</li> <li>Keep supporting and improving all major Finance activities</li> <li>Provided all information for GDPR compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete upgrade of ERP before <b>July 2019</b></li> <li>Keep supporting all major Finance activities</li> <li>Improve integration between NAV and HRMS</li> </ul>
<b>Host-to-Host Electronic Banking</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HQ and RAMSAR now live with UBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend the use of electronic banking to Ecobank in Africa</li> <li>Increase the number of Standard Chartered interfaces</li> </ul>
<b>Global Reporting/Datawarehouse</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended automatic monthly distribution of cost center reports and of project expense monitoring reports</li> <li>Upgraded Jet Reports for better self-service capabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend self service capabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Electronic Approvals</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All locations now live</li> </ul>	
<b>Programme and Project Portal</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements for release 1 completed.</li> <li>Golive for Release 1 planned for Nov 2018 now.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the change management, address gaps and opportunities</li> <li>Start developing requirements for new version</li> </ul>



## ERP Update

2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Timesheet Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements completed</li> <li>RFP completed but no packaged solution identified, an in-house solution will be deployed before end 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review requirements and the implementation of in-house solution to define the future roadmap</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements defined, scoped and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan further improvements in light of positive impact of ERP upgrade</li> </ul>
<b>Travel and Expense Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements defined, scoped and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan further improvements in light of positive impact of ERP upgrade</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Management System</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System selected installed and piloted</li> <li>Currently on-hold, aligned with new business owner plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with business owner to define new roadmap</li> </ul>
<b>Electronic Signatures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DocuSign tool selected</li> <li>Live pilot in place in GPOU and GISG with support from OLA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend the use of DocuSign globally</li> </ul>

3



## Union Application Update

2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Commission Management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements completed for a centralized Commission management system including GDPR compliance.</li> <li>User application and Commission Managers approval demo ready and to be presented this week</li> <li>First version to go live in January 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of the invitation process</li> <li>Development of advanced reporting tools</li> <li>Stronger integration with the new CRM tool</li> </ul>
<b>Union Portal</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance account management tools</li> <li>Implementation of controls and automation processes to comply with GDPR</li> <li>Development of usage reporting tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration to Apache application server platform to improve performance</li> <li>Development of custom landing pages adapted to specific Units</li> </ul>
<b>HRMS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Version 3.6 deployed including new user management and improvements for the departure process</li> <li>External audit controls implementation</li> <li>Implementation of controls and automation processes for GDPR compliance completed</li> <li>Active Directory integration upgraded to include more automation for official distribution lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of system to Coldfusion 2018</li> <li>Implementation of controls and automation processes to comply with external audit report.</li> </ul>
<b>Congress Applications</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active support for the RFP for 2020 Congress website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee the 2020 Congress website development, including transfer of motions, forum and assembly tools developed in-house for WCC 2016</li> </ul>

4



## Union Application Update

2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Electronic Voting</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic vote by IUCN Members in Europe on European Inter-Regional Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for new e-voting requests</li> </ul>
<b>CRM</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RFP for new CRM system completed.</li> <li>CiviCRM selected as new tool, iXiam as implementing partner</li> <li>Discovery phase and project plan developed and approved, go-live planned for Feb 2019</li> <li>Controls and automation process for GDPR compliance implemented in existing tool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Go live of new system in February 2019</li> <li>Post implementation support</li> <li>Ensure full integration with Commission Management tool as well as WCC 2020 website.</li> </ul>
<b>Geographical Information System</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration of all ESRI users to HQ licensing server completed</li> <li>Technical support provided for various Programmes</li> <li>Open source alternatives to ESRI identified and being evaluated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define an Open Source alternative to ESRI for low cost requirements</li> </ul>
<b>Corporate Web Site (<a href="http://www.iucn.org">www.iucn.org</a>)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RFP for technical support completed. Partner selected</li> <li>Implementation of a content delivery network to improve speed and security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review archiving approach of old pages</li> <li>Continue technical support for Webmaster</li> </ul>


5



## Technology & Service Delivery Update

2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Global Wide Area Network (GWAN) &amp; Common Infrastructure Components</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with Global Network provider renewed, 20% savings achieved</li> <li>Solution for smaller location designed, pilot in Dec 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain all current GWAN offices to stay up-to-date (security and compliance)</li> <li>Start implementation of solution for small locations</li> </ul>
<b>Common Standard End-User Computer</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgraded workstations to Windows 10 (41% completed)</li> <li>Pilot with Office 365 in process</li> <li>Proof of concept for global implementation of Dropbox Enterprise completed with 20 test users</li> <li>Negotiations started with Microsoft to renew Enterprise Agreement using new non-profit conditions, end 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy the solution for managing computers in small locations</li> <li>Complete Windows 10 upgrade to all locations</li> <li>Start global deployment of Office 365 under new contract conditions</li> <li>Deploy Dropbox Enterprise</li> </ul>
<b>Service Management Tool</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New version of ServiceNow deployed</li> <li>Implemented the workflows for GDPR compliance</li> <li>~390 tickets/month in 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy new processes for non-IT departments</li> <li>Implement new workflows to cover some external audit points</li> </ul>
<b>Data Center</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of email system to Exchange 2016 completed</li> <li>New infrastructure setup for upgraded systems (CRM, ERP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade email system (enable Calendar &amp; Meeting management, better email Management rules)</li> </ul>


6



## Organizational Update

2018 Achievements	2019 Plan
<b>Organization</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise the role description of Regional IT Officer based on ORMACC/SUR/Washington pilot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy the Regional IT Officer role across more Regions</li> </ul>
<b>Policies</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies developed (IS Data Privacy, External Hosting of IUCN Data)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies development continued                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IS Security (Logical and Physical)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Complete missing policies as per External Audit</li> <li>Develop an IT Risk Report</li> </ul>
<b>Security</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global firewall implementation completed</li> <li>Upgrade of all anti-virus on PCs and Servers</li> <li>Intrusion log monitoring implemented (GDPR compliance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of HQ Firewalls</li> <li>Perform an intrusion/penetration test</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Data Privacy Regulations (<b>GDPR</b>) compliance                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory of personal information used by global apps</li> <li>Process to coordinate all IT requests and answers</li> </ul> </li> <li>External Audit                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed HR exceptions for terminated employees</li> <li>Implemented full change management tracking for Data Warehouse system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to ensure <b>GDPR</b> compliance</li> <li>External Audit                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fix all points identified in the 2018 audit report</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

7



## 2019 Plans

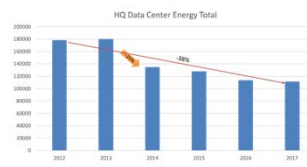
- **Priorities**
  1. Support existing systems “keep the lights on” and ensure compliance
  2. Complete the upgrade of all systems (ERP, CRM, HRMS, Infrastructure)
  3. Support WCC 2020 requirements
  4. Deploy new systems/add functionalities as per business requirements (IS Steering Committee)

8



## GWAN: results of Green IT approach

- 38% power savings at HQ main Data Center
  - Annual saving: ~ 68.4 MWh
- 20% power savings in GWAN Regional offices
  - Annual saving: ~ 8.5 MWh
- 75% reduction in data transferred across the network
  - data compression technology implemented (235 TB saved)
  - Annual savings: ~ 164 MWh
- 63% reduction in power required for printers only at HQ
  - Annual savings: ~ 1.1 MWh



9



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

95<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of IUCN Council – October 2018

**44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)**  
**AGENDA** (with proposed timing and allocation of resource people)

Saturday, 6<sup>th</sup> October 2018

Time	PPC agenda ref.	Agenda item	Background documents	Action	Resource People
09:00 – 09:05		<b>Opening of the meeting</b>			PPC Chair
09:05 – 09:45	1	<b>IUCN Work Plan 2019 incl. the Commissions' Work Plans 2019 for submission to Council for approval</b>	YES	DEC	Charles Lor
09:45 – 11:30	3	<b>Strategic directions for the development of the IUCN Programme 2021-2024</b>	YES (as a power point distributed in advance)	DEC	Charles Lor
11:30 - 11:45	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>				
11:45 – 12:30	4.	<b>Annual Update on Evaluations</b>	Oral update	INF	Charles Lor
12:30 – 13:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>				
	2	<b>Specific Programme and Policy issues</b>			
13:30 – 14:10	2.1	<i>Update on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework incl. establishment of the task force following discussions at PPC43 (May 2018)</i>	Oral update	DEC	Jane Smart
14:10 – 14:40	2.2	<i>Revision of IUCN's Policy on Gender Equality</i>	YES	DEC	Stewart Maginnis
14:40 - 15:20	2.3	<i>Update on the retirement of Resolutions (WCC-2016-Res-001) incl. the possible establishment of an ad-hoc working group or equivalent in order to consider the initial classification carried out by the Secretariat</i>	YES	DEC	Cyrie Sendashonga Victoria Romero
15:20 – 15:50	5	<b>Follow-up on assignments</b> <i>Mainly about 2016 Resolutions requiring action from Council</i>	Oral update	INF	Cyrie Sendashonga Stewart Maginnis Jane Smart Kristen Walker
15:50 – 16:00	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>				
	6	<b>Reports from task forces established by the PPC</b>			
16:00 – 16:30	6.1	<i>Urban TF</i>			UTF Chair
16:30 – 17:00	6.2	<i>Private Sector TF</i>			PSTF Chair
17:00 - 17:30	6.3	<i>Climate Change TF</i>			CCTF Chair
17:30 - 17:50	7	<b>Report from Council's Global Oceans Focal Person</b>	Oral update		Peter Cochrane
17:50 – 18:00	8	<b>Other issues announced in advance</b>			

Programme name: CEC  
 Date: 3/9/2018  
 Entered by (e-mail): zsuzsanna@kray.hu

IUCN Target	Intersessional Theme & Business L 2018 Plan result	2018 Progress	2019 Plan	Main risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response
T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3.12)	Create a #NatureForAll Communit 205 partners, 35 success stories	250+ partner organizations, 55+ #NatureForAll Success Stories, and 20+ blog posts	350+ partners + 70 successstories	lack or low level of interest of becoming partner, low quality success stories	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	continuous discussion with stakeholders, encouraging more success stories with valuable content
T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3.12)	Create a #NatureForAll Communit 1+ 3 products OR 3 languages - The following new intellectual outputs and progress on documents are planned for 2018: - Policy-relevant synthesis of existing research on the relationship between experiences in nature and positive attitudes and behaviours towards nature conservation, as well as an IUCN Issue Brief on this topic <a href="https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-briefs">https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-briefs</a> - in collaboration with the WCPA - 3 new products (e.g., best practices summaries, fact sheets, videos) or 3 new language versions of existing products to inform action on #NatureForAll - in collaboration with the WCPA	Draft of the Evdene synthesis is ready ( <a href="https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597b547aebbd1a681f3883f2/5b3f5b782b6a28ba993591cd/1530878843761/NFAReviewDraftJuly2018_0705.pdf">https://static1.squarespace.com/static/597b547aebbd1a681f3883f2/5b3f5b782b6a28ba993591cd/1530878843761/NFAReviewDraftJuly2018_0705.pdf</a> ), incorporation of reviews is ongoing Poseidon Patrol comic book #BeatPlasticPollution communication materials	Papers for Regional Conservation Forums on CEPA and NFA 2 new comic books	Low level of responsiveness from experts, low level of translation capacity	3. Possible	3. Moderate	circulating the product in wider audience
T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3)	Broaden understanding support and collaborative action on the importance of mobilizing newer audiences to commit to conservation action through hosting and participating in meetings and conferences with the conservation community and other sectors	Presented CEC and/or #NFA at the following conferences Salzburg Global Seminar: Sean Southey, Karen Keenleyside and Katalin Czippan 2 US National Committee meetings: Sean Southey Canada Halifax CEESP conference: Sean Southey, Karen Keenleyside SBSTTA meeting in Montreal: 2 presentations given by Sean Southey, Karen Keenleyside Fontainebleau: Sean Southey, Katalin Czippan Cambridge: #NFA partners meeting: Sean Southey, Karen Keenleyside and Katalin Czippan Canada #NFA partner meeting: Karen Keenleyside Life Living Nature Congress, Munchen: Katalin Czippan Natinal Committees EU Meeting, Amsterdam: Aleksey Zavarzin, Peter Paul van Kempen, Katalin Czippan International Danube Day, Hungary, talk on #BeatPLasticPollution: Katalin Czippan PET CUP Hungary: Katalin Czippan, Zsuzsanna Kray Oxfan, HongKong, Community Environemntal Education: Hanying Li Nairobi, Kenya, East and Southern Africa meeting: Sean Southey, Margaret Otieno Washington DC, Nature-Based Solution and #NatureForAll at Asia Society Annual Conference: Hanying Li and Nancy Colleton Bangalore, India, International Day for Biological Diversity, Balakrishna Pisupati Rabat, Morocco, World Forest Day: Brahm Haddane Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Central Asian International Environmental Forum (CAIEF2018): Aleksey Zavarzin Tehran, Iran, Conservation Optimism, Aleksey Zavarzin Sudan, BRICKS workshop, Peter Paul van Kempen Suzhou, China, Youth Forum: Hanying Li Chiapas, Mexico, #NatureForAll Heroes' Camp, Ana Valerie Mandri ROhen	Regional CEC/NFA awards 20 presentations by SC members on CEPA and NFA etc 4 newsletters Participation on Regional Conservation Fora	not enough time/energy to organise and communicate, edit	3. Possible	3. Moderate	focussing on target numbers, looking for opportunities
T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3)	producing a new 3-5 minutes video	The video is ready: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aleBtzH9Ez8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aleBtzH9Ez8</a>	Translation is planned to 13+ languages and publication of all language version, subtitling	delay in translations, technical problems	3. Possible	3. Moderate	involving more vounteers

Programme name:  
 Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy  
 (CEESP)

Date:

Entered by (e-mail):

IUCN Target	Intersectoral result	Theme & Business Line	2018 Plan	2018 Progress	2019 Plan	Main risk	Likelihood	Impact
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	CEESP Mandate (6) People in Nature 1. Integration of PIN and Red List of Threatened Species through improved understanding of links between conservation status and use of species, based on PIN approaches and tools to document and measure the importance of species use for local livelihoods and culture in the context of species assessments.		Secure funding to implement livelihoods module	Worked on funding proposals with the Red List of Threatened species and looking at application in Colombia in end of 2018 early 2019.	1. Workshop in Colombia 2. Module developed	low: contingent on funding to make it happen	4. Likely	
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	CEESP Mandate (6) People in Nature 1. Integration of PIN and Red List of Threatened Species through improved understanding of links between conservation status and use of species, based on PIN approaches and tools to document and measure the importance of species use for local livelihoods and culture in the context of species assessments.		Secure funding to implement pilot study	Worked on funding proposals with the Red List of Threatened species and looking at application in Colombia in end of 2018 early 2019.	1. Review and validation of module	low: contingent on funding to make it happen	4. Likely	
T13 NRGF and tools (PA2, SR2.1)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: Leadership and expertise provided to IUCN programs and partners to promote good natural-resource governance principles at diverse levels and by different actors by convening fora for co-learning and by developing knowledge on effective and equitable governance; further develop the 'Natural Resources Governance Framework' (NRGF) through a modular and regional approach.		Further dissemination and promotion of NRGF tools and standards within at least two IUCN regions and with 2 IUCN members	1. Workig Group reformed 2. "Correspondence analysis" of NRGF and other relevant IUCN approaches/tools at IUCN HQ in September of 2018 3. Draft Framework Completed 3. Deliverde on Sustain work	Review and validation of Framework and Guide 2. Application of Tool in ESARO Region	Low: NO major issues here as funding is secured through SIDA. Will need to seek a second round of funding.	4. Likely	
T14 NRG assessments (PA2, SR2.1)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation		Funds raised to implement in key geographies for implementation of tools in conjunction with IUCN secretariat and member programs.	Funds secured at the end of 2017 through GPGR to enter second phase of NRGF	Partial funds secured will need to see additional resources	NO major issues here as funding is secured through SIDA. Will need to seek a second round of funding.	5. Almost certain	
T14 NRG assessments (PA2, SR2.1)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: Successful integration of social standards, norms and tools in the IUCN Greenlist		CEESP Chair is to be a member of the GL Committee and will appoint members of NRGF to the appropriate teams to support the GL and the implementation of NRGF standards within the GL	Jenny Springer was appointed to GL Steering Committee and engagement in GL is moving forward	Continued technical supprt from jenny Springer and Working group members as needed by regions.	low: now risk here	5. Almost certain	
T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.2)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: Proposal developed for WCC 2020 as a result of expert groups and analysis on a way forward for an indigenous protected category or an alternative under existing PA categories.		CEESP will continue to foster the plan to explore alternative options on how the resolution may be implemented in conjunction with WCPA	1. Workshop held with Indigeous members from Mesoamerica 2. Draft proposal to be discussed with WCPA	1. Discussion of proposed plan with WCPA and joint pathway forward 2. Proposal refined	Medium: Potential that proposal may not be accepted by WCPA or IPOs may not appreciate like the response from WCPA. Proposal given timing may not be ready for WCC	4. Likely	



T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.2)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: . Process developed to expand beyond Mesoamerica to South America and potentially others.	Plan to be develop to explore beyond the Meso American region.	Indigenous members and IUCN members continue outreach in their negotiations	Mesoamerican representatives will organize a meeting with South American IPOs at the South American Parks Congress	low: no major concerns here. Will try to engage new IPO members at congress. May need to provide funding support for people to atten Congress.	4. Likely	
T16 Rights'baed approach (PA2, SR2.2)	CEESP Mandate: (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation and (8) Culture, equity and heritage:  Formation of a formal CEESP Technical team to support IUCN's role in the World Heritage Convention.	CEESP engagement in World Heritage review process to help ensure that indigneous and local communities rights ans culture are respected in the development of World Heritage nominations. CEESP Chair to engage is World Heritage Meetings	1. Groups formed to respond to Support 2. Support to IP Rights Platform at WH	Group will continue ongoing support	Low	5. Almost certain	
T16 Rights'baed approach (PA2, SR2.2)	CEESP Mandate: (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation and (8) Culture, equity and heritage: Policy developed to generate improved understanding of the relations between culture, cultural diversity and biological diversity consistent with these principles, per resolution 4.055 integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme	In 2018 a draft policy will be developed in conjunction with CEM, WCPA and in conjunction with the secretariat.	1. Initial discussion have started with CEM and CEESP. 2. Cases studies are being developed for publication	1. Task Force to be convene to draft policy	low: need to convene group to have this ready for Congress	5. Almost certain	
T22 NBS benefits (PA3, SR3.1)	CEESP Mandate (1) Diverse values of nature (4) Sustainable and equitable peace, climate justice, and human security (5) Gender equality in conservation (7) Economic drivers of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss:A Draft set of human-wellbeing indicators developed and put forth for approval at the 2020 WCC	1. Elaborate/synthesize knowledge on diverse worldview/values relating to nature, how different indigenous and local communities conceptualise wellbeing and sustainable livelihoods, and explore how this relates to changing norms in conservation and development policy.	1. Research and analysis started via CEESP Theme on Human Wellbeing and Sustainable Livelihoods	1. White Paper with draft indicators and recommendations to be developed an circulated for feedback.2. Publication to be developed later part of 2019	Low: May run into 2020 in terms of the publication	4. Likely	4. Major
T22 NBS benefits (PA3, SR3.1)	CEESP Mandate (1) Diverse values of nature (4) Sustainable and equitable peace, climate justice, and human security (5) Gender equality in conservation (7) Economic drivers of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss:A Draft set of human-wellbeing indicators developed and put forth for approval at the 2020 WCC	2. Demonstrate how conservation influences human well-being and explore approaches to understand/ways of measuring various impacts on indigenous peoples, local communities and livelihoods commensurate with diverse world views/values/intercultural principles. Develop guidelines and tools that could be used by IUCN and other organisations.	CEESP Partnered with Communities, Conservation Research Network or a Conference on Communities, Conservation and Livelihoods in Halifax in May2018. Convened 400 individuals exploring	1. Knowledge platform to be developed that will compile guidelines. 2. Development of a stream for WCC	Low: contingent on partners developing the platform and funding	4. Likely	4. Major
T22 NBS benefits (PA3, SR3.1)	CEESP Mandate (6) People in Nature: PiN approaches adopted by 3- 5 programs supporting indigenous peoples and land use management within countries.	Secure funding and implement assessment in Honduras and Malawi	1. To date we had not had success on funding proposals. 2. Proposals will be separated to pursue separately and seeking partnership development funds for Malawi.	Secure funding and implement assessment in Honduras or Malawi, explore other sites for implementation and funding potential	medium: This has been an ongoing issues to fund the pilot projects. Would be helpful to have great support institutionally and from IUCN fundraising	3. Possible	4. Major

T25 NBS incentives (PA3, SR3.2)	CEESP Mandate (2) Effective and Equitable Governance (3) Rights-based approaches to conservation: Working expert group successfully established and workplan addresses issues identified in reports	Human Rights and Conservation Rights Task Force Formed	1. Task Force to convene to work on framework for conservation and human rights. 2. Convene meeting with extractives and human rights experts 3. Build a Coalition to support Environmental Defenders	low: now major risk. Will need to engage DG in a more global conversation closer to Congress	4. Likely	4. Major
---------------------------------	---	--	---	--	-----------	----------







Programme name:  
 Global Protected Areas Programme  
 Date:  
 2018-08-23  
 Entered by (e-mail):  
 pedro.rosabal@iucn.org

IUCN Target	Intersessional result	Theme & Business Line	2018 Plan	2018 Progress	2019 Plan	Main risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	PP reports produced in 2018 and 2020 track progress on Target 11, incorporating enhanced information on quality elements of Target 11	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Continue enhancing WCPA support to update and review the WDPA	Over 200 WCPA experts provided input to WDPA resulting in more than 1,000 entries updated, mainly in ACP Countries.	(a) 1,500 PAs data entries updated. (b) Design of databases on GLPCA and OEMC completed	Financial support may not be sufficient to effectively deliver all the tasks.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	As above	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Achieve full alignment of WDPA/PP, DOPA and the RRIIS supported by BIOPAMA Phase II.	This is an on-going activity. Process to implement this task have been discussed and agreed with UNEP-WCMC, JRC and IUCN.	(a) First model for Data Intregation developed and tested.	No risk foreseen as funding and institutional support is secured.			
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	As above	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Protected Planet report 2018 launched at CBD/COP 14.						
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	PP informs the development of a Post-2020 Ambition for protected and conserved areas in terrestrial, freshwater and marine realms (Rec.033, WCC Hawaii)	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Technical and policy guidance on PAs Post 2020 targets produced, including contributions to the SDGs.	On-going technical and policy support provided as part of IUCN Post-2010 targets discussion.	(a) Promote the implementation of new targets in at least 5 countries.	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	Key findings from Protected Planet Reports used to inform technical and policy recommendations to CBD, UNESCO-WHC, and Ramsar.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Key findings from the 2018 Protected Planet Reports used to inform technical and policy recommendations to CBD and other MEAs.	Findings from the 2018 PP Report presented and discussed during Regional CBD Meetings to inform the implementation of Aichi Targets.	(a) Two PP Regional Reports produced for the Caribbean and Eastern and Southern Africa supported by BIOPAMA-II	Potential political difficulties to agree on the data and assessments to be included in these reports.	4. Likely	3. Moderate	Promote the development of tghese reports as a tool to report on the implementation of national commitments under the CBD.
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	4 New Best Practice Guidelines (BPGs) and/or Technical Guides produced on key PAs issues	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Production and distribution of two new BPGs.	Implementation of this activity is delayed to provide more time to review their content.	Production and distribution of BPGs planned for 2018 and production of a new one in 2019.	Difficulty to mobilize the required technical networks.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance joint programming between GPAP and WCPA including promotion of incentives.
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	(Res. 096, Res. 065, Rec.032,Hawaii)	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	GL Assessments conducted in at least 60 PAs worldwide.	70 GL Assessments implemented.	GL Assessments conducted in at least 80 PAs worldwide.	Limited risk as assessments are mainly supported by national PAs agencies. Additional funding for IUCN input will accelerate progress.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	Green List Standard, Governance and Assurance procedures fully operational.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Green List standards incorporated in RRIIS to facilitate harmonization of different management and governance assessments tools.	On-going activity.	Green List standards incorporated in RRIIS to facilitate harmonization of different management and governance assessments tools.	No main risk foreseen.			
T9 Conservation actions (PA1, SR1.3)	National Systems of Protected Areas are enhanced through IUCN guidance in at least 10 countries.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	The management and governance of at least 10 protected areas enhanced through BIOPAMA-II Action Component.	Activity has not started due to the delay in the approval of BIOPAMA-II	The management and governance of at least 10 protected areas enhanced through BIOPAMA-II Action Component.	No risk foreseen as funding and institutional support is secured.	2. Unlikely	2. Minor	Capacity development will be provided to potential grant recipients to increase their likelihood to obtain financial support from the Action Component.
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	OECM guidance considered by CBD, and tested in at least six countries by 2020	2. PAs and World Heritage: Enhancing protected area and World Heritage governance	OECM Guidance tested in at least 5 countries.	OECM Technical Guidance completed and it should be endorsed by CBD parties during COP14.	OECM Guidance tested in at least 5 countries.	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	Guidance for the integration of protected areas and biodiversity in integrated land-use planning is developed (Rec.067, WCC-Hawaii).	2. PAs and World Heritage: Applying protected area solutions to development challenges	Guidance for the integration of protected areas and biodiversity in integrated land-use planning is tested in at least 4 ACP countries supported by BIOPAMA-II.	Activity has not started due to the delay in the approval of BIOPAMA-II	Guidance for the integration of protected areas and biodiversity in integrated land-use planning is tested in at least 4 ACP countries supported by BIOPAMA-II.	No risk foreseen as funding and institutional support is secured.			
T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3)	At least 10 new organizations and 20 IUCN members commit to implementing programs under the #NatureForAll initiative.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Continue implementation to the #NatureForAll Initiative.	12 organizations and 26 IUCN members committed to implement this programme.	At least 12 new organizations and 25 IUCN members commit to implementing programs under the #NatureForAll initiative.	Additional financial support is required particularly to implement activities at the field level.	4. Likely	4. Major	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T13 NRGF and tools (PA2, SR2.1)	IUCN/WCPA methods for assessing governance diversity, quality and vitality of protected area systems and sites are applied in 10 countries. (Res.029, Hawaii)	2. PAs and World Heritage: Enhancing protected area and World Heritage governance	Lessons learned from governance assessments, including role of gender, are compiled and communicated.	On going activity but 6 governance assessments have been completed.	Lessons learned from governance assessments, including role of gender, are compiled and communicated.	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T14 NRG assessments (PA2, SR2.1)	PA governance diversity and quality components are integrated in IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework (Res.029, Hawaii)	2. PAs and World Heritage: Enhancing protected area and World Heritage governance	Technical and policy guidance for enhancing governance diversity and quality produced and widely distributed.	Production of guidance delayed as to have a critical mass of assessments to be analysed.	Technical and policy guidance for enhancing governance diversity and quality produced and widely distributed.	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.2)	Best examples of effective and equitable PAs governance systems are identified and communicated (SDG-10).	2. PAs and World Heritage: Enhancing protected area and World Heritage governance	Criteria for the identification and communication of best practice solutions for effective and equitable PA governance systems are prepared.	As per activity above	As per activity above	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	Professionalization of PAs management promoted and enabled at different levels through effective and practical tools.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Innovative CD activities are implemented in each region involved in BIOPAMA-2 (ESARCO, PACCO, ORMACC and ORO), and replicated in other countries where possible	(a) Two CD workshops on management effectiveness implemented in the Caribbean and Central Africa.	Innovative CD activities are implemented in each region involved in BIOPAMA-2 (ESARCO, PACCO, ORMACC and ORO), and replicated in other countries where possible	No risk foreseen as funding and institutional support is secured.			
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	Professionalization of PAs management promoted and enabled at different levels through effective and practical tools.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Promote implementation of the SFCD in Latinamerica through joint work with OAPN, AECID, RedParques, ORMACC and SUR.	On-going activity. Changes in OAPN leadership and in their budget have delayed the implementation.	Promote implementation of the SFCD in Latinamerica through joint work with OAPN, AECID, RedParques, ORMACC and SUR.	Additional financial support is required.	4. Likely	4. Major	Enhance fundraising efforts and active promotion of this initiative with EC-DEVCO.
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	Professionalization of PAs management promoted and enabled at different levels through effective and practical tools.	2. PAs and World Heritage: Enhancing protected area and World Heritage governance	PANORAMA documents case studies that demonstrate the role of local communities and other resource managers to deliver social benefits.	On-going activity. Close to 200 new case studies uploaded in PANORAMA	PANORAMA documents case studies that demonstrate the role of local communities and other resource managers to deliver social benefits.	Additional support is required particularly to promote and replicate solutions at the field level.	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts.

T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	2. PAs and World Heritage: Achieving quality protected areas and World Heritage sites	Support implementation of joint priorities resulting from the Global and Regional Integration of the work on Protected Areas and World Heritage.	On going activity.	Support implementation of joint priorities resulting from the Global and Regional Integration of the work on Protected Areas and World Heritage.	Additional financial support is required.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Enhance fundraising efforts. However Framework Funding should be increased to better support this important activity as this is mainly and institutional priority difficult to sell to the donors.
---	---	--	--------------------	--	---	-------------	-------------	--

Programme name: Global Species Programme

Date: 10th August 2018

Entered by (e-mail): richard.jenkins@iucn.org

IUCN Target	Intersessional result	Theme & Business Line	2018 Plan	2018 Progress	2019 Plan	Main risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Column1
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List taxonomic and geographic coverage is expanded. Taxonomic coverage of the Red List is expanded so that it better informs biodiversity conservation. (KSR 1)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	15,000 species	2,024 new assessments published so far and it looks like this number could exceed 10,000 by the end of the year	20,000 new assessments published	External providers do not deliver	3. Possible	4. Major	Send regular reminders to main data providers	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List Assessments are prepared at national and, where appropriate, at regional scales. The ongoing development of national and regional Red Lists is catalysed. (KSR 2)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Trees, shrubs and mammals of Arabian Peninsula. Trees, shrubs and molluscs of Europe.	The draft publication on the European Red List of Trees (PDF and hard copy) is close to completion and will be produced before the end of the year. The European Red List of Shrubs has also been drafted, but will only be made available as a downloadable PDF. The European Red List of Molluscs is still being drafted but is scheduled for publication before the end of the year. The Red List of Mammals of the Arabian Peninsula has been completed and is about to be sent out for review. The scope of the publication on the Red List of Trees and Shrubs of the Arabian Peninsula has been broadened to include all plants endemic to the region and is now only due for publication in 2019; it will no longer be an IUCN publication, so is therefore not included in the 2019 work plan.	One Regional Red List published: European Red List of Bryophytes.  Two UAE National Red Lists finalised: Mammals and Reptiles & Amphibians.  Drafts of three UAE National Red Lists compiled: birds, plants and selected marine species.	The European Bryophytes Red List is being done under a no-cost extension; but there is a contractual requirement to deliver this.  The UAE national Red Lists are rejected by the UAE Ministry of Climate Change & the Environment	2. Unlikely	2. Minor	Work with GSP team in Brussels Office to ensure completion  Work closely with the UAE Ministry to ensure they are kept informed about progress and are happy with the outputs	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List Assessments are prepared at national and, where appropriate, at regional scales. The ongoing development of national and regional Red Lists is catalysed. (KSR 2)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Red List Committee to review the need for this gap analysis	The National Red List Working Group of the Red List Committee have identified 10 priority countries for which national Red Lists should be prepared. The selection was based on the countries being mega-diverse with large numbers of endemic species. Little progress has been made on actual actions to initiate any Red List work in these countries	Develop the necessary capacity in the three African countries (Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda) that have been prioritised for national Red List work	Failure to raise necessary resources and lack of local interest to do national Red List work	3. Possible	3. Moderate	National Red List Technical Working Group to work closely with identified national partners to ensure that capacity is developed and that there is high-level interest and commitment to produce national Red Lists.	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List Assessments are prepared at national and, where appropriate, at regional scales. The ongoing development of national and regional Red Lists is catalysed. (KSR 2)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Significant increase in plant assessments from South Africa using SIS Connect	SIS Connect has not been used for any South African plant assessments; however, the system is being used to import plant assessments from New Caledonia (461 species) and tree assessments (>500 species)	Use SIS to import Red List assessments of Brazilian reptiles, South African plants, and global trees	Unexpected technical hitches	2. Unlikely	2. Minor	We should be able to resolve any technical issues concerning SIS Connect in-house	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List Assessments are prepared at national and, where appropriate, at regional scales. The ongoing development of national and regional Red Lists is catalysed. (KSR 2)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	12 countries accessed national information from the global Red List using IBAT	Entities from 40 countries	Entities from 60 countries	Non-commercial part of IBAT receives less attention than the commercial side	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	Ensure IBAT Country Profiles remain a high priority at the Governance Committee level	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red List Index is widely used as an effective biodiversity indicator. Wide use of the Red List Index (RLI) as an indicator for monitoring trends in the status of different species groups is developed and promoted at multiple geographical scales, from national to global. (KSR 3)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Cycads, mammals and amphibians	UN Secretary General report on SDGs used RLI. Conifer RLI to be completed and published. Mammal, cycad and amphibian re-assessments ongoing. Mammals nearly completed.	Red List Index re-calculated for mammals and reassessments for amphibians and cycads well underway or completed to re-calculate the Red List Index. Shark reassessments well underway	External providers do not deliver	5. Almost certain	4. Major	Give us much support as possible, and send reminders	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	The Red IUCN List contains the necessary information to ensure it remains as a scientifically rigorous and reliable tool for informing biodiversity conservation. (KSR 4)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	2,000 species re-assessments published	905 reassessments published so far this year and a similar number are expected for the last update, so we should reach and possibly exceed the target set.	4,000 species re-assessments published	External providers do not deliver	5. Almost certain	4. Major	Give us much support as possible, and send reminders	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	The Red IUCN List contains the necessary information to ensure it remains as a scientifically rigorous and reliable tool for informing biodiversity conservation. (KSR 4)	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	150 more publications	240 scientific papers have been published so far in 2018 citing the IUCN Red List (the final number for 2017 was 270)	250 papers citing the IUCN Red List	No risk but publication productivity largely out of our control	1. Rare	1. Very low		
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red Listing capacity built through expanded training programmes. Capacity developed to ensure that the IUCN Red List Criteria are applied rigorously and consistently to increase further the credibility of the Red List and its implementation at the national level	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Additional 60 people passed the online Red List course exam.	Complete. Between 01 January and 13 August 2018, 150 people had taken and passed the default level exam in the online course (achieving a score of at least 75%). I expect at least another 90 people to pass the exam by the end of December 2018, which will be four times the original target of 60 people for 2018.	We have actually already achieved the original RLS target of "at least 250 people passed the online course exam (2017-2020)": 187 passed in 2017 and 150 in first half of 2018 (so, already 337 people have passed the exam). We should expect at least 150-200 people to pass the exam in 2019.	Technical issues with the online course.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	We have already surpassed the target set for the online course. The original target was set at a time when we were uncertain how many people would take the exam; we appear to have been overly cautious with this target. I've scored "Moderate" for impact because although the online course is proving very successful, technical issues could very rapidly stop this. Technical issues are possible because the platform used for the online course is now dated and this needs to be addressed to secure the future of this course.	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red Listing capacity built through expanded training programmes. Capacity developed to ensure that the IUCN Red List Criteria are applied rigorously and consistently to increase further the credibility of the Red List and its implementation at the national level	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Additional 10 certified Red List Trainers	Complete. 10 new trainers received their certificates in 2018.	7 The original RLS target was "at least 35 Red List Trainers trained and certified (2017-2020)". Thanks to being able to hold two Red List Trainers' workshops in 2017, we have already certified 28 new Trainers: 18 in 2017; 10 in 2018. I expect a further 7-10 new Trainers to be	Unexpected lack of funds to cover staff time to provide this training	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	It is unlikely that we will be unable to hold a Red List Trainers' workshop in 2019; to date these workshops have been held at minimal cost (with participants paying for their own travel and accommodation). Also, we now have a second trainer to facilitate these workshops (P1 grade), which gives us a back-up plan in case one trainer is unexpectedly unavailable. If the training workshop does need to be cancelled, it should have no more than moderate impact on our overall target, as we have achieved 80% of the 2017-2020 target already.	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	IUCN Red Listing capacity built through expanded training programmes. Capacity developed to ensure that the IUCN Red List Criteria are applied rigorously and consistently to increase further the credibility of the Red List and its implementation at the national level	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Additional 150 people trained through Red List training workshops	Complete. Between 01 January and 13 August 2018, 16 training events were facilitated by certified Red List Trainers, including 10 full (3-4 day) training workshops, 4 short (1-2 day) workshops, and 2 training sessions attached to other workshops and meetings. A total of 270 participants attended one of these training events. The target of 150 people trained through workshops in 2018 has been surpassed.	We have actually already achieved the original RLS target of "At least 400 assessors trained through IUCN Red List Assessor Training workshops (2017-2020), including global and national Red List assessors": 349 people participated in training events in 2017 and 270 people have participated in training events in the first half of 2018 (so, already there have been 619 people trained through workshops and other training events). I expect at least a further 250-300 people to participate in training events in 2019.	Lack of funding results in very few training workshops being held in 2019.	2. Unlikely	2. Minor	Since trainign workshops generally tend to be funded by projects focusing on national or global assessments, it is unlikely that requests for Trainers to facilitate these workshops will dry up entirely. There may be fewer requests or trainers may become unavailable through other work priorities, but we have a reasonably sized network of Trainers now and even having fewer requests should't cause much of a problem in terms of number of participants attending training workshop over the course of a year.	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	The IUCN Red List is underpinned by cutting-edge information management technologies. The information technology infrastructure to support Species Strategic Plan objectives is enhanced	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Complete testing and switch to new site as main provider of IUCN Red List	On course to launch basic version of the new Red List website	Complete all new website development work	Unexpected technical hitch	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Only likely to cause a delay in release date but all factors are taken into consideration during the planning	
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	The IUCN Red List is sufficiently and sustainably financed. Funds are secured to ensure the sustainability of the Red List	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Income from IBAT used to revamp the tool with only modest amounts directly supporting the Red List	IBAT platform under re-development	Marketing drive to increase client base using new platform	Unexpected technical hitch	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	Only likely to cause a delay in release date but all factors are taken into consideration during the planning	



	The IUCN Red List is sufficiently and sustainably financed. Funds are secured to ensure the sustainability of the Red List.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Report on funding from previous campaigns	Funds from IBAT support SIS development and the re-assessment of birds, mammals and amphibians	Funds from IBAT support SIS development and the re-assessment of birds, mammals and amphibians	Decline in IBAT income	3. Possible	4. Major	Implement the business plan
	Strategic oversight is provided to the IUCN Red List. Strategic oversight for delivering the Red List is provided by Red List Committees.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action		Full participation in the Red List Committee by GSP	Full participation in the Red List Committee by GSP	No main risk			
T4 KBAs (PA1, SR1.1)	Applying IUCN standard for identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance. Biodiversity conservation action is improved through the application of Key	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Appoint KBA director	KBA director appointed and host by BirdLife International in Cambridge	Consolidate the KBA Secretariat in Cambridge and identify new KBAs	Lack of funding	4. Likely	3. Moderate	Fund raise
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	Measuring Conservation Success. State-of-the-art methods for measuring and categorising the success of conservation are in place	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Further testing and consultation						
	Integrating IUCN Knowledge Products. IUCN's key biodiversity knowledge products (e.g. Red List and World Database on Protected Areas) are fully integrated to allow interoperability, promote cost-effectiveness and maximize the delivery of information to guide	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Implement IBAT business plan	IBAT platform under re-development	Marketing drive to increase non-commercial stakeholder base using new platform	Ongoing changes to IBAT governance and structure weaken the alliance	1. Rare	3. Moderate	Close scrutiny by the Governance Committee
	Analyses and investigations into pressing conservation issues. High profile scientific analyses and investigations that have wide implications are completed and published	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Fundraising for the situation analysis	This relates to the SA on "The Role of Hunting as a Conservation Tool". There is strong support for having this completed but seeking funding to carry out the analyses has been challenging. SULI is continuing to look for appropriate funding sources and it has been added to the SSC Steering Committee to solicit further advice on possible funding opportunities.	This is a critically important study that is likely to have significant policy, regulatory and outreach implications. It will present an objective and evidence-based overview of the benefits, challenges, and weaknesses of hunting as a support mechanism for wildlife conservation and sustainable human livelihoods. It will undoubtedly represent the most comprehensive analysis to date and will provide a much-needed evaluation that can stand in support of a wide range of decision-	To find sufficient funding to pay for the expertise required to carry out the analysis.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	To support the Chair of SULI in seeking suitable funding to support the situation analysis.
T9 Conservation actions (PA1, SR1.3)	Population-level Monitoring and Analysis. Monitoring programmes are established for selected species and groups of species	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action		A survey was carried out to assess the monitoring issues in taxonomic Specialist Groups, identifying their data gaps, their capacity and their support needs. The results were presented in a draft report which will be used to feed into a broader data gap analysis. Also, as part of the broader effort to understand data and capacity needs worldwide, the SG is now conducting a global audit of biodiversity monitoring.	At least 8 monitoring plans are to be developed for taxonomic SGs, including at least 2 for taxa previously unmonitored systematically. When the audit of monitoring schemes is completed it will be used, along with the earlier survey of data gaps, to help prioritize capacity building efforts.	Having low collaboration with key stakeholders, e.g. having insufficient engagement from the key SGs	3. Possible	2. Minor	Maintain regular dialogue with the taxonomic SGs and involve them in the global audit of biodiversity monitoring.
	IUCN SSC species conservation planning efforts are significantly expanded, especially for priority species. A method for prioritisation of species planning is developed and more conservation action planning is undertaken to halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	It is expected that these Specialist Groups plans become the first time planners.	Creation of a Species Conservation Planning Support Directory, a resource for IUCN SSC Specialist Groups seeking technical assistance for species conservation planning by connecting them to other Specialist Groups willing to share their expertise, available here <a href="http://www.cpsg.org/new-initiatives/species-conservation-planning-support-directory">http://www.cpsg.org/new-initiatives/species-conservation-planning-support-directory</a> . This is also a living document which can be added to by contacting the CPSG offices.	Ramp up conservation planning across the SSC network e.g., number of species with identified conservation needs and actions	Funding and collaboration	2. Unlikely	4. Major	Reach out to eager collaborators
	IUCN SSC species conservation planning efforts are monitored for impact and effectiveness. Evaluation approaches are developed and implemented to measure, improve and report on the impact and effectiveness of IUCN SSC's species conservation planning efforts	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Literature review on species conservation planning evaluation is due for completion November 8. Work has been initiated in collaboration with the principal investigator of a previous study of implementation of 30 CPSG projects.	Literature review underway	Complete the literature review	None identified			
	Species conservation planning capacity is built through expanded training programmes. Capacity is developed to expand effective species conservation planning efforts throughout the SSC network and beyond, and ensure that these efforts are considered valuable and accessible to all relevant parties	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	1) Establish and implement CPSG's Species Conservation Planning Training Program 2) Launch Species Conservation Planners Development Path program	1) Production of a portfolio of species conservation planning-related training courses, including online and face-to-face courses, to be offered by CPSG and collaborators 2) Establishment of an 18-month long development path for species conservation planners	1) SSC-wide, financially viable training program established, meeting the capacity needs of the SSC and governments and contributing to the development of species conservation plans for priority taxa. 2) The development of species conservation plans for priority species is increased due to the growing species conservation planning leadership within the SSC and	Lack of time or capacity within Specialist Groups for training. Lack of funding.	5. Almost certain	4. Major	Encourage SGs Chairs to reach out across their membership to identify people available for training. Online training will be emphasized over face-to-face training in response to lack of funding.
	IUCN SSC provides rigorous guidance for species conservation planning through the continued development and application of cutting-edge, science-based tools and processes. IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning features best practices using an adaptive, evidence-based approach, with application of tools and processes that contribute to, and are informed by, emerging scientific and technological advances in conservation biology and related fields.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	CPSG to lead, guide and support SSC Specialist Groups in species conservation planning	1) exploring deployment of a more rapid risk assessment tool for Specialist Groups-driven risk assessments, particularly for species-rich taxonomic groups, to progress faster the diagnosis of taxa for which planning might be needed 2) Explore opportunities to strengthen the tools and processes used for single-species conservation planning activities 3) Increase the value to SSC planning of the IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning Tools Library	1) The rapid risk assessment tool will be readily accessible to Specialist Groups and will help with a faster diagnosis of threatened taxa that are in need of planning support. 2) Continued improvements to CPSG's 'trademark' planning process, and planning is well supported by Species Conservation Toolkit Initiative (SCTI). 3) The Tools Library is improved and is a key resource for the growing network of SSC CPSG planning facilitators and other practitioners.	Funding and collaboration	4. Likely	3. Moderate	Collaborate with motivated SG in the development of new/enhanced tools. Encourage SGs to make use of available tools for species conservation planning. Provide feedback surveys to learn how SGs use our tools and how to make them more accessible.
	IUCN SSC species conservation planning is sufficiently and sustainably resourced. Funding and human resources are secured to ensure the growth and sustainability of IUCN SSC's species conservation	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Establish a CPSG Fundraising Committee	Being led by CPSG's Fundraising Committee	Develop and implement a fundraising strategy	Funding and collaboration	4. Likely	3. Moderate	We will identify the funds currently allocated for objective and figure out how we can be most effective with what we have.

	The discipline of "Species Conservation Planning" is formally embedded in the SSC's organisational framework in a way that reflects its increasing importance to the SSC's work. A Species Conservation Planning structure is put in place, catalysing and guiding the governance and implementation of species conservation planning in the SSC	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	CPSG new strategic plan approved	The priority focus of the SSC's work is the Assess-Plan-Act cycle. Conservation planning is an essential part of the cycle and is being led by the CPSG. The CPSG recognizes that there is a great deal of species conservation planning expertise and experience within the SSC. CPSG will help catalyze and coordinate those resources to make progress on the SSC Strategic Plan. Also contribute to enhancing the SSC Species Conservation Planning Guidelines	The SSC's approach to species conservation planning is clear, recognized and available to SSC Specialist Groups, governments, and the broader conservation community.	Funding and Collaboration	2. Unlikely	4. Major	Work is ongoing and there is already a great deal of collaboration across the SSC. This will be the work we focus on if additional collaboration and funding is not forthcoming.
	IUCN SSC is recognised as a leader in species conservation action planning. IUCN SSC Species Conservation Planning processes are increasingly adopted or built upon, and evidently guide Conservation actions and influence policy.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	IUCN species planning efforts enhanced geographically, numerically and taxonomically	Expanded training capacity through online and face-to-face courses, offered by CPSG and collaborators to familiarize more conservation professionals with the species conservation action planning process and IUCN SSC Guidelines.	Publish a generic process for species prioritization for planning, adaptable to a range of relevant situations. Within our area of influence, develop a clear and practical response to the challenge facing countries in achieving Biodiversity Target. Assist governments to use the SSC species conservation planning process to help them meet their obligations under Target 12 of the CBD 2020 Strategic Plan. Play a meaningful role in influencing the next iteration of biodiversity targets, post 2020, ensuring that species conservation planning is included in the next set of internationally agreed biodiversity conservation targets.	Funding and collaboration	2. Unlikely	4. Major	We have funding allocated for three year for this target and we are collaborating with the post 2020 taskforce so progress is expected to be made in this timeframe.
	Re-introductions. Information and advice service is in place to support species reintroductions	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Document will be submitted to the IUCN Editorial Board for sign-off by end of 2017 or early 2018.	IUCN Reintroduction Perspectives Book published in 2018	Begin soliciting case studies for another Reintroduction Perspectives book, to be published in 2020	5 of these books have now been published, and they are highly acclaimed. They hit a niche in publishing by allowing for a reputable, easy publishing venue, that attracts many case studies not found in the journal literature. They are screened and edited by leading authorities in the field. RSG currently fears that IUCN would seek to peer-review all case-studies through some central peer-review system which we believe would make the process unnecessarily cumbersome, and detract submissions. This would be particularly disappointing if it detracted submissions from outside Europe, North America, Oceania as those are the regions we seek to expand capacity	3. Possible	4. Major	The RSG has heard of another significant Specialist Group that is now seeking to publish its material outside the IUCN publications system. We would not want to go down that path but our response would be to make the case within IUCN that the current system is excellent. Don't try to fix something that isn't broken.
	Conservation Breeding, and links to ex situ community. Advice and facilitation is in place to support ex situ species recovery programmes	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Training is planned in 2018 to guide additional regional zoo associations in how they can apply the ES guidelines to their priority species (Southeast Asia, Brazil). In-country zoos have or will contribute to the application of the ES guidelines within several 2017 or 2018 PHVA workshops as part of a One Plan approach species conservation planning process.	Global Canid and Hyaenid ICAP Report published. IUCN SSC Guidelines on Ex Situ Management training course held in Brazil, an introductory course is scheduled prior to CPSG's Annual Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, and an overview course is scheduled at the SEAZA Annual Conference in Bangkok, Thailand.	Provide training to regional zoo associations and encourage application of Ex Situ Guidelines within 2019 PHVA workshops.	Funding and collaboration	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	
	Fostering conservation on land and in water. Conservation is supported through existing and novel funding mechanisms	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	SOS leadership reappointed and programme officers recruited for ESARO and ECARO (resource dependant). Capacity building activities undertaken in Africa. One new call for proposals in Madagascar published and new set of projects funded. One new call for proposal in Africa published and new set of projects funded. Tiger programme: monitoring of project portfolio and 2 publication on best practices.	The Head of Species Conservation Action and the Species Conservation Coordinator have been appointed. The SOS African Wildlife Initiative is on hold until the Contract Amendment with the EC is signed, however informal discussions have been held with the potential 11 grantees. A new call for proposals was issued as part of SOS Lemurs where 16 proposals were selected for funding. The Tiger Programme keeps monitoring the project portfolio consisting of 12 projects. The 2 publications are under preparation and will be published in 2019. However a scientific paper on managing protected areas for tigers in collaboration with WWF was issued in August 2018. Launched of SOS Lacoste with a call for proposal in the autumn.	In the framework of SOS Lemurs, issue a new call for proposal and continue monitoring the project portfolio. In the framework of the SOS African Wildlife, issue a second call for proposal and continue monitoring the projects portfolio. Issue a call for proposal in the framework of SOS Lacoste. Launch SOS Central Asia and SOS Gibbons. The Tiger programme will launched phase 2 and will continue monitoring the project portfolio of phase 1. The lessons learned from phase 1 and the outcomes of the Hawaii Congress will be published in one publication.	The main risk is that the contract amendment of the SOS African Wildlife initiative does not fully fulfill our requirements.	1. Rare	1. Very low	Close follow up with the donor
	Special initiatives to tackle major conservation crises. Focused attention is brought to resolving major crises in biodiversity conservation	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Explore, develop and launch targeted strategic partnership programs, as discussed during 2017 Steering Committee, to mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for emergency species conservation efforts as identified by the network.	1) SSC launched a partnership with the National Geographic Society to launch an ongoing quarterly grant fund aimed at funding species conservation actions identified as priorities within published IUCN SSC Conservation Action Plans or explicitly endorsed by Specialist Group Chairs as priority efforts. The request for proposals titled, Recovery of Species on the Brink of Extinction, aims to fund approximately 20 projects per quarter (~80 projects per year) at \$30-50,000 each. Two RFP cycles have been run to date with a third to close in October 2018. 2) The SSC has also developed a pilot partnership focused on a search and rescue effort for Sumatran Rhinos, bringing together the Indonesian Government, on-the-ground implementing partners and an Alliance of international conservation organizations in an agreement to work on a united strategy for the species. An Alliance MoU was signed in	1) In 2019 The SSC and National Geographic Society expect to launch quarterly calls for applications to fund around 20 projects each. Effort will be made by the SSC to encourage and support Specialist Group submissions especially from currently underrepresented taxa - in particular submissions focused on plant, aquatic, invertebrate or fungi species actions. 2) In 2019 the Alliance and wider project teams expect to make significant progress towards fundraising the 3 year target of \$30 million for the search and rescue effort, bringing in additional partners, communicating the initiative, and towards establishing the expertise and breeding center facilities required for the effort.	1) For the continuation of the initiative is a potential lack of sustained high quality applications, especially for taxa other than mammals and birds, as well as some risk associated with focusing on action only without adequate support for Red List assessments or planning to inform such actions. 2) To the pilot initiative include: diunity in the partnership or government relations, failure to raise the required funds via the coordinated efforts of the Alliance members, and failure of the project itself through unforeseen inability to find, catch, transport, house, sustain and breed the remaining fragmented rhino population.	1. Rare	3. Moderate	1) Strategic effort by SSC Chair's Office staff to promote the RFP to the network and key partners, work closely with the SSC Conservation Sub-Committees of underrepresented Taxa and support submission enquiries through the network with response enquiries, feedback and advice. Continue building complimentary partnerships to support Specialist Groups in assessment and planning efforts to help inform high quality conservation action submissions. 2) These risks will be minimized as far as practicable through: regular communication between the partners and the government and the appointment of a designated coordinator to oversee this; comprehensive agreement documents and governance mechanisms to align expectations, protocols and procedures; a collaborative fundraising strategy to build on initial commitments from the Alliance partners (other than SSC); and proactive engagement of the appropriate experts, training and coordination to maximise the projects likelihood of success.
T11 Invasive alien species eradication (PA1, SR1.3)	Invasive Species. Measures to manage invasive species are greatly enhanced through focused efforts involving knowledge, policy and action.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Work completed	IUCN EICAT Consultation has been ran and responses have been collated. IUCN GSP & ISSG in the process of responding to comments received and making required edits. EICAT draft standard.	EICAT standard submitted to IUCN Council for consideration to be adopted as an IUCN Standard.				
	Invasive Species. Measures to manage invasive species are greatly enhanced through focused efforts involving knowledge, policy and action.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Funding proposal produced	A proposal for linking the GISD to WDPA has not been submitted, however it has been incorporated as a potential activity into the INSPIRE4Nature project (2018-2022).	Implement the link between the GISD and the WDPA through the INSPIRE4Nature project.				
	Invasive Species. Measures to manage invasive species are greatly enhanced through focused efforts involving knowledge, policy and action.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Work completed	All CBD countries checklists on the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) will be completed by the end of the year.	N/A				
	Invasive Species. Measures to manage invasive species are greatly enhanced through focused efforts involving knowledge, policy and action.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	500 new invasive species profiles added to the Global Invasive Species Database	Around 40 species profiles have been submitted to the ISSG for review to be published on GISD.	An additional 50 species profiles for GISD will be submitted to ISSG.				

T12 #natureforall (PA1, SR1.3)	The IUCN Red List is widely communicated and recognised. The Red List is further developed as a global brand, applicable at multiple geographical scales, from national to	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	New website becomes main communication means, supported by social media	On course to launch basic version of the new Red List website	New website becomes main communication means, supported by social media	Social media capability / opportunity from new Red List not as good as expected	2. Unlikely	2. Minor	Fixable by the IT team and developers
	Communicating species conservation. The effectiveness of IUCN's species conservation work is enhanced through strategic and targeted communication.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	New website becomes main communication means, supported by social media	On course to launch basic version of the new Red List website	New website becomes main communication means, supported by social media				
	Building mutually-beneficial institutional partnerships for SSC Specialist Groups and the wider work of the SSC. Institutional partnerships enable species conservation efforts that are more strategic, sustainable, and integrated.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Continuation of SSC SG engagement in SOS Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for various SOS initiatives. Possible support for Cat SG workshop organization in the framework of the SOS African Wildlife initiative. • Possible engagement of SULI in future Tiger projects and possibly in KfW funded Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas initiative in Southern	Representatives of SSC were involved in SOS Lemurs, in the framework of the review of proposals received as part of the second Call for Proposals. The SOS African Wildlife was put on hold in October 2017 and it remains on hold until the Contract Amendment is signed. Not possible to engage SULI in the KfW project.	Continuation of SSC SG engagement in IUCN's grant making initiatives (e.g. SOS and Tiger Programmes), through the representation in Technical Advisory Groups (TAG) in various initiatives. Possible support for Action Plans in the framework of African Wildlife.	The main risk is the unavailability of SSC experts to undertake the tasks of the TAGs	3. Possible	2. Minor	Have a pool of SSC experts that can be involved in TAGs as needed
T13 NRGF and tools (PA2, SR2.1)	Understanding and communicating sustainable use. Greater common understanding is achieved of the theory and practice of sustainable use of biodiversity, and key linkages to human livelihoods; the importance of species to supporting livelihoods, particularly of the poor, is demonstrated; and innovative, experience-based and adaptive approaches to sustainable use are explored.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Follow-up with implementation checks Case studies and IUCN guidance documents published, and used, to inform sustainable use of CITES species	Working with UK government to place communities prominently in the London IWT conference	Place communities prominently in the CITES CoP	SULI unable to engage	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	Consider ways of supporting participation
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	Enabling and implementing strategies for sustainable use. Any use of living natural resources is legal and sustainable; sustainable use is recognized as a positive tool for achieving long-term conservation; and the importance of species to supporting the livelihoods of the poor is recognized by key stakeholders, leading to improved governance for people and nature	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Develop more NDF guidelines for other taxa	NDF guidance for snakes approved by CITES	NDF and sustainable use guidance and training for snakes and other reptiles listed under CITES	Lack of funding	4. Likely	4. Major	Continue to fund raise
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	Conservation decisions and livelihood impacts. Livelihood impacts of conservation decisions affecting human use of wild resources are analysed and communicated	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	*Launch and run a learning platform on communities and IWT, involving a dynamic online resource and face to face activities. *Increase the "voice" of indigenous and local communities in debates around wildlife, including illegal wildlife trade, through supporting community representatives to attend and provide input to the London Illegal Wildlife Trade meeting to share experiences, develop policy recommendations *Develop a high profile academic publication capturing insights from the several years of work we have now carried out on communities and IWT. *Develop an online learning resource on sustainable use, capturing decades of experience. *IUCN will provide technical support and input to CITES processes and to EU bodies on sustainable use (including trophy hunting) and wildlife trade, and their conservation and local livelihood impacts. *Regional meetings in Central Asia and Latin America convened to bring together experience on wildlife use and management, legal and illegal, to develop recommendations to foster sustainable use and reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade	*SULI/IIED/TRAFFIC Learning platform funded and under implementation - launch date is early October 2018, with case studies from around the world features *A "Community Voices" meeting (SULI working with IIED, TRAFFIC, FFI, ZSL and WWF) will be held in October immediately before the London IWT Conference, involving both community representatives (ca 25) as well as approx 75 other NGOs, governments, academics etc working on community-based responses to IWT around the world. In addition, extensive technical input has been provided to the UK Government in developing the agenda for the official conference, including the development of a community panel and a community focused side-event. *A potential high profile paper has been drafted with six authors and we are in discussion with a leading journal *We have not found funding for this resource, so no progress has been made *Extensive input has been made to CITES processes, particularly CITES and Livelihoods and the Rural Communities Working Group. On the former, SULI has been supporting the CITES Secretariat in developing case studies on CITES and Livelihoods in preparation for an upcoming meeting on this subject later in 2018, hosted by China. On the latter, SULI	*Extend the publicly accessible resources and guidance available through the online learning platform, increase the interaction of participants (through webinars and discussions), and extend the platform to national level dialogues, beginning in Tanzania (funding has been secured for this). *Efforts will continue to support communities to participate in key debates taking place this year on IWT *The paper will be finalised and submitted for publication, if this is not done in 2018 *Funding will continue to be sought for this resource *Technical support and advice will continue to be provided to CITES processes, particularly the 2019 COP, on livelihoods, IWT and participation of rural communities in particular. We will seek to launch the implementation of the SSC Situation Analysis on hunting, conservation and livelihoods. *We will hold a Latin American regional workshop to increase understanding and guide practice on combating IWT and sustainable wildlife management.	Funding is the major threat to delivering on all these activities. SULI gets a very modest allocation from the SSC and raises all other funding itself (with partners) for all these activities, which call heavily on volunteer efforts. Given the prominence and importance of IWT and that equitable and effective governance demands both that community-based approaches are fostered and that rural communities have a voice in this debate, IUCN should provide core support to these activities.	5. Almost certain	4. Major	
T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.2)	Traditional knowledge and species management. Traditional knowledge is integrated with science in approaches to species assessment	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action		Guidelines on incorporating Traditional Knowledge into Red List assessments subject to further consultation and discussion to resolve outstanding issues	Likely to roll into 2019 for completion.	No risk with not being completed but more likely a slight risk in not addressing the Red List Committee concerns satisfactorily.	1. Rare	2. Minor	Funding is currently being sought to hold a meeting to review and finalise the document.
T16 Rights'based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	The capacity of institutions (including protected area and customary institutions) to undertake decision making in a participatory, inclusive, effective and equitable manner is enhanced, especially for facilitating the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Update to data for country profiles and incorporation into new IBAT website	IBAT country profiles were updated in 2018	IBAT country profiles updated	New platform experiences problems with country profiles	2. Unlikely	3. Moderate	Fixable by IBAT partners
T22 NBS benefits (PA3, SR3.1)	Wildlife Health. Wildlife health monitoring is in place where needed, and advice given on remedial actions required	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Continued informal discussions	Provided review of first draft of IUCN Guidelines for Amphibian Reintroduction and Conservation Translocations; Review of "Assessment of Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation" currently in progress; ongoing dissemination of IUCN-OIE Guidelines to Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis; assistance to IUCN in identifying toxicology experts for potential IUCN project to address intentional and unintentional poisoning of	Continued informal discussions and input as opportunities arise	Input not meaningfully considered due to lack of resources and/or capacity for wildlife health activities	4. Likely	3. Moderate	Continue to provide practical guidance to conservation peers, governments, and global institutions on low-cost ways to integrate value-added wildlife health activities and facilitate synergies to reinforce importance and value for conservation and other sectors (e.g. human and animal health, disaster risk reduction, trade)
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	Wildlife Health. Wildlife health monitoring is in place where needed, and advice given on remedial actions required	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Two wildlife disease events investigated.	Through our Co-Chair's research, we have helped disseminate the findings of investigations of Saiga antelope mass die-offs in Mongolia and Kazakhstan.	Five wildlife mass morbidity/mortality events investigated	Lack of resources. Simplified process for movement of emergency diagnostic specimens will also promote success of this target through faster and more complete disease investigations.	3. Possible	4. Major	A strength of our network is information exchange from trusted experts around the world. While there are limited global and country resources dedicated to wildlife disease investigations, we can continue to support members in their work, including assisting with prioritizing disease events and investigation action, facilitate links with relevant laboratories and other technical support, and help increase attention to effective disease investigation to best support species conservation.

	Wildlife Health. Wildlife health monitoring is in place where needed, and advice given on remedial actions required	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	4 external outreach events/materials/forums (e.g. policy conventions, social media) delivered showcasing relevance of wildlife health to One Health	4+ outreach pathways completed and more in progress/planned. We served as IUCN SSC representative on the CITES Working Group on Simplified process for movement of emergency diagnostic specimens, also maintaining continuous communication with the World Organisation on Animal Health (OIE) to develop recommended solutions and presentation on the topic to delegates at the OIE General Assembly of member countries in May 2018; Our Co-Chair provided input on wildlife disease monitoring for the forthcoming World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization/World Organisation on Animal Health Tripartite guide on One Health approaches to address zoonotic diseases; Through Regional Coordinator, provided input on European Chemicals Agency restriction proposal on lead shot; We will participate in the CBD COP in November 2018 (of which health is a theme), delivering presentations and interventions on key wildlife health issues and showcasing practical approaches to support parties and stakeholders in developing wildlife health capacity; Presentations on the relevance of wildlife health to human and animal health at various fora and conferences (e.g., Prince Mahidol Award Conference on Making the World Safe Discussed with Chair of IUCN SSC Climate Change Specialist Group. Critical that GSP capacity in this area is restored.	5 external outreach events/materials/forums, including: outreach for the CITES COP on simplified process for movement of emergency diagnostic specimens; outreach to CBD on health and biodiversity links and shared drivers of biodiversity loss and disease risk; outreach to CMS on disease risks and monitoring relevant to migratory species; materials and guidance for the CBD-WHO Joint Work Programme on Biodiversity and Health and associated interagency liaison group; through Co-Chair and Programme Officer's research and operations on environmental health capacity monitoring, we will provide recommendations for countries and global institutions to support wildlife health capacity development in ways that promote strong links and value for the broader health community.	Lack of collaboration between health and biodiversity/environment sectors at global and country institution level.	3. Possible	4. Major	Our leadership and members maintain strong collaborations with both the health and environment communities and are actively trying to facilitate links to promote wildlife health and biodiversity mainstreaming for broader health and well-being. As part of these efforts, we frequently highlight the One Health approach and need for systems thinking to address the causes and impacts of disease, which often involve multiple species and environmental changes and often cannot be effectively solved without multi-sectoral information or actions. Thus, we coordinate with members of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystems to encourage inclusion of health consideration in the Red List of Ecosystems and other work.	
T23 NBS standard (PA3, SR3.1)	Biodiversity and climate change understanding. Impacts of climate change on species and the response of species to climate change are documented, analysed and their vulnerability is better understood.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Review of whether this can be delivered in the absence of programmatic staff	Restore GSP capacity in climate change to focus on linking vulnerability assessments with the IUCN Red List	Restore GSP capacity in climate change to focus on linking vulnerability assessments with the IUCN Red List	Lack of funding	4. Likely	4. Major	Continue to fund raise	
	Biodiversity and climate change understanding. Impacts of climate change on species and the response of species to climate change are documented, analysed and their vulnerability is better understood.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Trees of borneo climate change assessment	Borneo work is nearing completion	Restore GSP capacity in climate change to focus on linking vulnerability assessments with the IUCN Red List					
T8 Standards, safeguards and NC metrics (PA1, SR1.2)	Biodiversity information for public, private and financial sectors increases their commitment to nature conservation. Biodiversity information is contributed to reduce the negative impacts of these sectors' activities on biodiversity.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Update IBAT once	IBAT was updated in 2018 How many subscriptions we have as of end of Aug. 2018?	Update IBAT How many subscriptions you plan to have next year?	Major decrease in IBAT subscribers	3. Possible	4. Major	IBAT business plan implementation, but assuming normal global economic conditions	
	Biodiversity and conservation practice under climate change. Approaches for conservation under changing climates are developed, tested and shared.	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Review need for further examples	Incorporating climate change into Species Conservation Planning	Co-authorship of the IUCN SSC Guidelines for species conservation planning (2018 release); published invited review paper on climate change vulnerability assessment of species; ongoing development of version 2 of IUCN SSC Guidelines for assessing species' vulnerability to climate change; assessed climate change resilience of Borneo trees to aid 'reforestation for the climates of tomorrow'; ongoing review of conservation evidence for effectiveness of climate change	Publish version 2 of IUCN SSC Guidelines for assessing species' vulnerability to climate change; publish review of conservation evidence for effectiveness of climate change adaptation actions; ongoing input into IUCN SSC Guidelines for species conservation planning	Members and partners fail to promote or use the information products developed.	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Plan engagement with users and members at outset to ensure buy-in and to tailor products accordingly
		1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Continue with the review process and publish the database. Drafting and publication of the scientific peer-reviewed paper will follow							
T29 Restoration (PA3, SR3.3)	Restoration processes and methodologies make demonstrable contributions to the restitution of key ecosystem services in degraded landscapes, watersheds and	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	Maintain IUCN role as advisor	IUCN Forest Programme part of Advisory Board on Cambridge Conservation Initiative Endangered Landscapes Programme	Look for opportunities to link Cambridge Conservation Initiative Endangered Landscapes Programme grantees with IUCN learning tools	Lack of funding for staff time	4. Likely	2. Minor	Pursue small funding to cover staff time	
	Maintaining genetic diversity of wild relatives of crops and domesticated animals. The long-term supply of food resources is secured through the conservation of wild relatives of crops (CWR) and domesticated	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	The draft paper will be submitted to Science.	A draft paper regarding CWR conservation has been submitted to Nature Communication Biology	Draft paper submitted to Nature Communication Biology	i. Ex situ conservation of CWR diversity in genebanks (1392 priority CWR species conserved); ii. CWR Conservation planning (2,000 plans published); iii. Improving CWR Conservation policy context (All 16,000 global CWR)	Lack of partnerships to deliver ex situ and complementary genetic conservation	3. Possible	4. Major	To continue to seek suitable partnerships.

Programme name:	WCEL								
Date:	12/9/2018/3								
Entered by (e-mail):	antolini@hawaii.edu, wcel@iucn.org								
IUCN Target	Intersessional result	Theme & Business Line	2018 Plan	2018 Progress	2019 Plan	Main risk	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	1.1 Activate the Law and the IUCN Red List Joint Specialist Group (WCEL-SSC-CEM JSG) with ELC and SSC to advance initiatives, especially the IUCN Red List of Species, and stimulate concrete action to strengthen legal frameworks that reduce the threats to species	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action		Not started; discussed the SSC and CEM.	Form the Joint SG	None	4. Likely	3. Moderate	Need to coordinate with SSC and CEM Commission Chairs
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	1.2 By 2020, 360 entries collected by Members with ELC and made available on ECOLEX and related databases	9. Environmental law: National legal systems	1.2 Provide at least 10 entries each month with ELC of national and regional legislation, judicial decisions, guidelines, associated literature, and relevant materials to ECOLEX and related databases while expanding its applicability to the conservation of species	Not started	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX from WCEL members	None	4. Likely	2. Minor	List-serv announcements every two months to WCEL members to encourage submission
T2 Red List of Ecosystems (PA1, SR1.1)	2.1 Activate the Law and the IUCN Red List Joint Specialist Group (WCEL-SSC-CEM JSG) with ELC and CEM to advance initiatives, especially the Red List of Ecosystems, and stimulate concrete action to strengthen legal frameworks that reduce the risk of collapse of the world's ecosystems			WCEL Forests SG Chair participated in Red List of Ecosystems SC Meeting in Gland (June 2018)	Forest SG to organize 1 event on RLE with CEM				
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.1 Activate the Protected Areas and Law Joint Specialist Group (WCEL-WCPA) with ELC and WCPA to advance initiatives, especially Protected Planet, and stimulate concrete action to strengthen legal frameworks for connectivity conservation, and its critical role in the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity under and beyond Aichi Target 11	Species		Not started	Form the Joint SG	None	4. Likely	2. Minor	Continue to support Forest SG involvement and to set up Joint SH with SSC and CEM
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)		Protected Areas & World Heritage				None	3. Possible		Need to coordinate with WCPA Commission Chair to start the Joint SG
T18 Rule of law (PA2, SR2.2)	5.2 By 2020, publish at least 2 studies on the promotion and implementation of indicators for the environmental rule of law focussing on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation	Law	5.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and IUCN Regional Offices, especially IUCN PACO, to develop a proposal for publication of at least 1 study on the development, application and monitoring of indicators for the environmental rule of law focussing on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation	Not started. Change priority to: 1. WCEL Video Lecture Series (launch initial 16 lectures) (completed), 2. WCEL Country and Member Reports (1 per month (completed)	1. WCEL Video Lecture Series (add 12 new lectures), 2. WCEL Country and Member Reports (1 per month)	None		2. Minor	
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	5.5 By 2020, support ELC to collect 1000 legal cases on wildlife trade/crime in ECOLEX, and featured on WILDLEX		5.5 Establish collaboration to support ELC in developing and implementing outreach and coordination strategies for ECOLEX and WILDLEX for the collection of case law	Not started	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX and WILDLEX from WCEL members	None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Reformulated to focus WCEL signature projects
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.1 Support ELC, Global Programmes and Regional Offices to deliver the expertise to support countries in the implementation of commitments under CITES, CBD, CMS, UNFCCC and UNCCD through active engagement in global processes and regional and national actions	Species	6.1 Establish collaboration with the ELC and IUCN Global Species Programme to ensure the participation of at least 1 representative of WCEL and ELC in the IUCN delegation at all meetings of CITES, as well as side events, participation in sessions, and provision of resources to negotiators.	Ongoing: Chair of WCEL SG on Climate (C. Voigt) participated in Bonn COP, CCTF meetings; Poland COP.	Align and activate SG Chair/ with IUCN Secretariat re future COP/meetings with participation in CCTF meetings	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	Need to coordinate with ELC to announce via list-serv
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)		Law	6.1 Establish collaboration with the ELC and IUCN Global Biodiversity Programme to ensure the participation of at least 1 representative of WCEL and ELC in the IUCN delegation at all meetings of CBD, as well as side events, participation in sessions, and provision of resources to negotiators.			None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)		Law	6.1 Establish collaboration with the ELC and IUCN Global Species Programme to ensure the participation of at least 1 representative of WCEL and ELC in the IUCN delegation at all meetings of CMS, as well as side events, participation in sessions, and provision of resources to negotiators			None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)		Law	6.1 Establish collaboration with the ELC and the IUCN Global Forest and			None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	

T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.3 By 2020, work through the WCEL Access and Benefit Sharing Task Force and the WCEL Protected Areas and Law Joint Specialist Group to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices in at least 10 countries to develop new legislation and/or policy instruments to implement CBD		6.3 Establish collaboration to support ELC to support implementation of Aichi Targets, in particular Aichi Target 11  6.3 Establish collaboration to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to provide draft legislation and/or policy instruments in at least 2 countries to enable the implementation of the CBD Nagoya Protocol  6.3 Establish collaboration to work through the WCEL Soil, Desertification and Sustainable Agriculture Specialist Group to support ELC to provide recommendations to concerned international and national stakeholders on sustainable pastoralism through a global legal review	Ongoing	Align and activate other current SG Chairs on each target (note, ABS TF and other Joint SG not currently active as ABS will be integrated into other SGs)				
		Law				None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.5 By 2020, work through the WCEL Climate Change Specialist Group to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to develop new legislation and/or policy instruments to implement the Paris Agreement in at least 10 countries	Governance & Rights	6.5 Establish collaboration to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to provide draft legislation and/or policy instruments to enable the implementation of the Paris Agreement	Ongoing; WCEL Climate Change SG Formed with Chair (C. Voigt); through this SG, continue participation on IUCN Climate Change TF and UNFCCC COPs	WCEL Climate Change SG will continue participation on IUCN Climate Change TF and UNFCCC COPs	None	1. Rare	3. Moderate	WCEL Climate Change SG Chair needs SG membership activated and to focus on TOR priorities
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.6 By 2020, work through the WCEL Soil, Desertification, and Sustainable Agriculture Specialist Group to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to develop new legislation and/or policy instruments to implement UNCCD in at least 10 countries	Governance & Rights	6.6 Establish collaboration to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to provide draft legislation and/or policy instruments to enable the implementation of UNCCD	Change in Soils Desertification & Agriculture SG Chair completed; working on new TOR to prioritize work tasks for 2019	Soils SG will continue work on priority areas, in collaboration with Secretariat	None	1. Rare	3. Moderate	WCEL Soils SG Chair transition and revised TOR will take time
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	7.1 By 2020, support ELC project to collect 1000 legal cases on wildlife trade/crime in ECOLEX, and featured on WILDLEX	Law	7.1 Establish collaboration to support ELC project in developing and implementing outreach and coordination strategies for ECOLEX and WILDLEX for the collection of case law	Not started	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX and WILDLEX from WCEL members	None	1. Rare	3. Moderate	Need to coordinate with ELC to announce via list-serv
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	7.3 By 2020, cooperate with UN Environment (UNEP), Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and partners to fully establish and activate leadership and membership of the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment (GJIE)	Law	7.3 Cooperate with partners to: • Legally establish the GJIE in Switzerland • Convene the Interim Governing Committee • Legally establish the GJIE • Finalize Bylaws, including membership criteria and processes • Convene a General Meeting of Membership • Create an Interim Secretariat • Establish staffing and funding • Establish a web presence and communications platform • Co-sponsoring regional colloquia and trainings, including:	Ongoing	GJIE is High Priority for 2019 - 1. Swiss registration pending, 2. IGC convened twice, 3. Secretariat @ UNE in process - LOI signed, 4. Judicial Portal with INFOMEA in progress, 5. Several co-sponsored events, 6. Need to work on Bylaws, completed registration, 7. Announce general membership process/invitations.	None	5. Almost certain	4. Major	

T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	7.4 By 2020, cooperate through GJIE to build capacity and support sharing of experience to reinforce the critical role of judicial institutions in the elaboration, implementation, compliance, and enforcement of effective environmental laws		7.4 Cooperate with IUCN PACO to support the train the trainers workshop in Younde (Cameroun) to launch "Environmental Law Judges Training Modules" in 5 pilot schools of magistrate and "Indicators for Implementation of Environmental Law"  7.4 Cooperate with ELC and IUCN Regional Office to support a regional workshop for judiciary practitioners and other stakeholders engaged in combating Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT), especially promoting the regional exchange between members of the judiciary in Southern and Eastern Africa (i.e. Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania) through engagement with the Eastern African Court (EAC)  7.4 Produce and translate documents and publications such as "Environmental Courts: A guide for policy makers", training resources, and proceedings of colloquia and judicial trainings such as "Regional Judicial Colloquium for Latin-America and the Caribbean: "Constitutions"	Ongoing	1. Need to realign projects; 2. Follow up to Maputo Conference - Sept 2018; 3. Need to work on documents listed				
T10 Protected areas networks (PA1, SR1.3)	10.1 Activate the Protected Areas and Law Joint Specialist Group (WCEL-WCPA) with ELC and WCPA to advance initiatives, especially Protected Planet, and stimulate concrete action to strengthen legal frameworks for connectivity conservation, and its critical role in the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity under and beyond Aichi Target 11	Law		Not started	Determine with WCPA to form the Joint SG	None	3. Possible	3. Moderate	Continue to coordinate with GJIE, PACO and UNE  Need to coordinate with WCPA Commission Chair to start the Joint SG
T10 Protected areas networks (PA1, SR1.3)	10.2 By 2020, cooperate with ELC and WCPA to advise on legal and policy considerations in the drafting and implementation of guidelines for defining "Areas of Connectivity Conservation (ACCs)"	Governance & Rights		Not started	Form Joint SG; refocus priorities in TOR	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	Need to coordinate with WCPA Commission Chair to start the Joint SG
T10 Protected areas networks (PA1, SR1.3)	10.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to implement effective protected areas finance solutions in 10 demonstration sites in at least 3 regions of the world	Governance & Rights		Not started; WCEL Deputy Chair attended ELC Meeting in Bonn on Financing Protected Areas	Continue to coordinate with ELC re WCEL assistance re ELC priority projects	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	Need to coordinate with ELC re WCEL assistance re priority projects
T13 NRGF and tools (PA2, SR2.1)	13.1 By 2020, work through the WCEL Environmental Rule of Law and SDGs Specialist Group to support the IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF) to further the framework for assessing and improving natural resource governance	Governance & Rights	13.1 Establish collaboration with ELC and partners to publish the authoritative commentary to the "IUCN World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law" and policy papers to encourage understanding and application in multiple languages  13.1 Cooperate with ELC and partners to develop a proposal and fundraising for the 2nd World Environmental Law Congress (2020).  13.1 Cooperate with ELC and partners, especially the Club des Juristes, UN Environment, OAS, Columbia University, IUCN Regional Offices, IUCN National Committees, and IUCN Members to further the Draft Global Pact for the Environment (an initiative of the Government of France) as a new global covenant for human rights and the environment through: • Series of national and regional meetings to discuss the Pact • Briefings and side events with IUCN Member States at IUN Headquarters	Ongoing; 1. Need to establish EROL and SDGs SG; 2. Efforts to encourage commentary on WDEROL ongoing; 3. Preparation for 2d Env Law Congress (2020) ongoing; 4. Major Support for Global Pact ongoing.	Continue work on 1. establish EROL and SDGs SG; 2. commentary on WDEROL ongoing; 3. Preparation for 2d Env Law Congress (2020) - 4. Support for Global Pact.	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	Re Global Pact, need to maintain close coordination re IUCN stakeholders; active engagement of WCEL leadership with partners mitigates risk, along with direct involvement of WCEL SG Climate Chair Christina Voigt in UNE Gap Analysis.  1. None, 2. None, 3. None, 4. Some risk re Global Pact. due to political complexities at UN, coordination with IUCN UN Observer, Secretariat; lack of ability to control stakeholder process

T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.1)	15.1 By 2020, work through the Indigenous Peoples and Environmental Law Joint Specialist Group and WCCEL Ethics Specialist Group to strengthen ties with the CEESP Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary and Environmental Law and Human Rights (SPICEH) for effective and equitable governance of natural resources	Governance & Rights	15.1 Establish collaboration with ELC and CEESP to support development of a proposal and fundraising for improving legal frameworks for governance of natural resources at the community level with related legal input, including indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs)	Ongoing; 1. Joint SG formed, 2. Need to establish TOR and membership, 3. WCCEL participated in Halifax Conference (CEESP May 2018)	Continue Joint SG formation efforts, membership formation, communication, TOR	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	
T15 Community-led NRG (PA2, SR2.1)	15.2 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Ethics Specialist Group in cooperation with ELC to focus on ecological and eco-centric approaches for law-making at national, regional and international levels	Governance & Rights	15.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and other partners to establish the Biosphere Ethics Initiative (BEI) and Relato Methodology (RM) into IUCN's component programmes and commissions  15.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and partners in initiatives for "Climate Ethics" and "Earth Democracy"  15.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and other partners to contribute to the Ecological Law and Governance Association (ELGA), including implementation of the "Oslo Manifesto"  15.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and other partners in the "Planetary Integrity Project" between universities, NGOs, and professional organizations  15.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and partners to work on a right of nature initiative as a focal point in IUCN's decision-making and to reach a large global audience to inform about the <i>Lin Hammaran with Nature</i>	Ongoing	1. Ethics SG actively working on these projects, 2. Need to coordinate with ELC	None	1. Rare	2. Minor	
T16 Rights'based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	16.1 By 2020, support ELC to collect at least 360 legal cases on natural resources	Law	16.1 Establish collaboration to support ELC to collect at least 10 entries of case law per month by developing and implementing outreach and coordination strategies for ECOLEX	Ongoing	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX from WCCEL members	None	1. Rare	2. Minor	Need to coordinate with ELC to announce via list-serv
T16 Rights'based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	16.2 By 2020, cooperate with UN Environment (UNEP), Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and partners to fully establish and activate leadership and membership of the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment (GJIE)	Law	16.2 Cooperate with partners to: • Legally establish the GJIE in Switzerland • Convene the Interim Governing Committee • Legally establish the GJIE • Finalize Bylaws, including membership criteria and processes • Convene a General Meeting of Membership • Create an Interim Secretariat • Establish staffing and funding • Establish a web presence and communications platform • Co-sponsoring regional colloquia and trainings, including:	Ongoing; 2018 progress on 1. filing Swiss registration paperwork, 2. Interim Governing Committee (IGC) convened twice, 3. Secretariat @ UNE in process - LOI signed at World Water Forum in May 2018, 4. Judicial Portal with INFOMEA in progress with three meetings and prototype unveiled in August 2018, 5. Several co-sponsored events in 2018.	GJIE is High Priority for 2019 - 1.completion of Swiss registration pending, 2. IGC meetings, 3. Secretariat@ UNE, 4. Judicial Portal with INFOMEA launches, 5 Continue co-sponsored events. Need to work on Bylaws, completed registration, general membership process/invitations.	None	5. Almost certain	4. Major	
T16 Rights'based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	16.3 By 2020, cooperate with UN Environment, OAS, the Asian Development Bank, ELC and partners through GJIE to build capacity and support sharing of experience to reinforce the critical role of judicial institutions in the elaboration, implementation, compliance, and enforcement of effective environmental laws	Law	16.3 Further cooperate through GJIE with ELC, UN Environment, ADB, OAS, and partners to build upon the ongoing project "The Judiciary and Human Rights" to support judicial and decision-making training at regional levels, and holding next events in Asia and Europe,  16.3 Establish collaboration through GJIE with ELC, UN Environment, ADB, OAS, and partners, to contribute to the 2018 Academy of Environmental Law Annual Colloquium at Strathclyde University by convening a workshop on judicial decision-making and bridging legal theories to the workshop "Climate Change Litigation" with rapporteurs from 37 countries reporting on existing climate change litigation  16.3 Produce and translate documents and publications such as "Environmental Courts: A guide for policy makers", training resources, and proceedings of colloquia and judicial trainings such as "Regional Judicial Colloquium for Latin America	1. GJIE actively engaged in conferences with partners, 2. WCCEL held members' meeting at 2018 Academy of Env Law Annual Colloquium at Strathclyde (Glasgow) (no workshop), 3. Continue work on publications re judicial capacity and training including the LAC Colloquium (2017 Brasilia) on Environmental Constitutionalism to be published for WCCEL by ELC, 4. WCCEL co-sponsored Global Symposium on Judiciary & Environment (Washington DC, July 2018), 5 WCCEL co-sponsored Environmental Defenders/Rights Initiative Launch (Sept. 2018 Rio)	Continue partnership actions, including workshops on globally significant issues	None	5. Almost certain	4. Major	



T18 Rule of law (PA2, SR2.2)	18.1 By 2020, at least 360 entries collected by Members with ELC concerning access to justice and made available on ECOLEX and related databases	Law	18.1 Provide at least 10 entries each month with ELC concerning access to justice in national and regional legislation, judicial decisions, guidelines, associated literature, and relevant materials to ECOLEX and related databases	Ongoing	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX from WCCEL members	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T18 Rule of law (PA2, SR2.2)	18.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to strengthen collaboration with international, regional and national organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies, courts and academia to improve awareness and access to justice	Law	18.3 Establish collaboration with ELC project to further explore collaboration opportunities with UN Environment, ADB, OAS, GJIE, and other partners with TRAFFIC, WWF, UNODC, etc. to address global illegal natural resource use	Ongoing	Continue to coordinate with ELC re WCCEL assistance re ELC priority projects	None	1. Rare		3. Moderate
T20 High seas and polar governance (PA2, SR2.3)	20.1 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC to provide support and input to IUCN, IUCN Members, and UN Members during the intergovernmental conference to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Governance & Rights	20.1 Establish collaboration with the ELC and IUCN Global Oceans Programme to ensure the participation of at least 1 representative of WCCEL and ELC in the IUCN delegation at all meetings of the intergovernmental conference, as well as side events, participation in sessions, and provision of resources to negotiators.	Ongoing; WCCEL SC member Nifer Oral and Current SG Chair Cymie Payne participating in BBNJ negotiations in NY (Sept 2018) with ELC; Oceans SG engaged; need to coordinate with ELC	Continue to participate in BBNJ and coordinate with ELC	None	4. Likely		4. Major
T20 High seas and polar governance (PA2, SR2.3)	20.2 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC to provide resources and information to negotiators, policy makers and stakeholders, and used to support design and eventual ratification and implementation of an international instrument on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Governance & Rights	20.2 Establish collaboration with ELC to develop a proposal to fundraise for ongoing development of resources and capacity- building of policy makers to support ratification and effective implementation of an agreement on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.	Ongoing; Ongoing; WCCEL SC member Nifer Oral and Current SG Chair Cymie Payne participating in BBNJ negotiations in NY (Sept 2018 with ELC; Oceans SG engaged; need to coordinate with ELC	Continue collaboration between Oceans SG and ELC	None	3. Possible		3. Moderate
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.2 By 2020, work with the WCCEL Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs Specialist Group, IUCN Global Oceans Programme, and other partners to activate the WCCEL Polar Law Task Force	Governance & Rights	21.1 Establish collaboration with ELC, the IUCN Global Oceans Programme and other partners to activate the WCCEL Polar Law Task Force	Ongoing	Need to clarify Polar group as SG instead of TF, then TOR	None	3. Possible		3. Moderate
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.1 By 2020, cooperate with ELC to make national reports of governments pursuing obligations under international agreements available on ECOLEX	Law	21.1 Establish collaboration with ELC to develop inclusion of national reports on ECOLEX with UNEP and selected MEA secretariats	Ongoing	Start project, with target of 1 submission per month to ECOLEX from WCCEL members	None	1. Rare		2. Minor
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.2 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Climate Change Specialist Group in cooperation with ELC to address principle causes of climate change and provide legal tools as solutions for implementing UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, eliminating fossil fuel subsidies, phasing-out reliance on fossil fuels, promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy alternatives	Law	21.2 See 6	Ongoing; 1. Climate SG engaged with IUCN Climate TF, 2. Climate SG TOR established, 3. Need to engage Climate SG membership, 4. Need to coordinate with ELC	Continue 1. Climate SG engagement with IUCN Climate TF, 2. Climate SG TOR follow up, 3. engage Climate SG membership, 4. coordinate with ELC	None	4. Likely		3. Moderate
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.5 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Water and Wetlands Specialist Group to implement the outcomes of the 8th World Water Forum	Governance & Rights	21.5 Establish collaboration with ELC and partners to organize and convene the "Judges and Prosecutors Subprocess" of the 8th World Water Forum (2018)	Completed; 1. Completed WWF Subprocess (Mar 2018); 2. Ongoing work on Brasilia Declaration of Judges on Water Justice, 3. Coordination with GJIE and WCCEL on follow up to WWF, 4. Ongoing work on MOU on Water with WWF via the Water SG	1. Continue work on Brasilia Declaration of Judges on Water Justice, 2. Continue work on MOU on Water with WWF via the Water SG	None	5. Almost certain		
T24 Enabling policy for NBS (PA3, SR3.1)	24.1 By 2020, activate the WCCEL Forests Specialist Group and cooperate with ELC to provide legal tools and guidance for forest conservation and governance	Governance & Rights	24.1 Establish collaboration through the WCCEL Forests Specialist Group with ELC and the IUCN Global Forest and Climate Change Programme	Ongoing; 1. Completed formation of Forest SG, 2. Ongoing work on Forest MOU, 3. Ongoing coordination with IUCN Forest Programme	1. Continue work on Forest MOU, 3. Continue coordination with IUCN Forest Programme	None	4. Likely		4. Major
T24 Enabling policy for NBS (PA3, SR3.1)	24.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project and other partners to convene at least 3 regional colloquia focused on forest conservation and governance	Governance & Rights	24.3 Establish collaboration with ELC project and other partners to plan and convene at least 1 regional colloquium with partners focused on forest conservation and governance	Ongoing; 1. Completed formation of Forest SG, 2. Ongoing work on Forest MOU, 3. Ongoing coordination with IUCN Forest Programme	1. Continue work on Forest MOU, 3. Continue coordination with IUCN Forest Programme	None	3. Possible		3. Moderate

T26 NBS inclusion and participation (PA3, SR3.2)	26.1 By 2020, work through the WCEL Early Career Group and in cooperation with ELC to facilitate integration of junior career WCEL Members in law and nature-based solution projects		26.1 Establish collaboration through the WCEL Early Career Group with ELC to utilize existing tools and communication media to implement 1 law and nature-based solution project.	Ongoing; 1. Leadership of Early Career Group SG changed in Sept. 2018, 2 Need to reprioritize projects	1. Early Career Group needs TOR and to reprioritize projects, 2. activate membership 3. plan events 4. launch social media campaign		3. Possible		
		Governance & Rights				None		2. Minor	
<b>CANCELLED</b>									
	1.3 By 2020, support publication of at least 15 legal case studies, in cooperation with ELC and SSC, to support priority species conservation actions	1. Species conservation: Biodiversity knowledge for policy and action	1.3 Establish collaboration to publish at least 5 legal case studies to support priority species conservation actions in cooperation with ELC and SSC	Not started	Cancel	None	3. Possible	2. Minor	List-serv announcements every two months to WCEL members to encourage submission
T1 Red List species Assessments (PA1, SR1.1)	1.4 By 2020, support identification of at least 5 flagship species in cooperation with ELC and SSC and involve WCEL Members in compiling legal and policy documents pertaining to each species		1.4 Establish collaboration to identify at least 2 flagship species in cooperation with ELC and SSC, and involve WCEL Members in corresponding countries to compile legal and policy documents in as comprehensive a way as possible to support species conservation actions	Not started	Cancel				Need to coordinate with SSC and CEM Commission Chairs
		Species				None	3. Possible	2. Minor	
T2 Red List of Ecosystems (PA1, SR1.1)	2.2 By 2020, 360 entries collected by Members with ELC and made available on ECOLEX and related databases		2.2 Provide at least 10 entries each month with ELC of national and regional legislation, judicial decisions, guidelines, associated literature, and relevant materials to ECOLEX and related databases while expanding its applicability to the conservation of ecosystems	Not started	Cancel				
		Species				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T2 Red List of Ecosystems (PA1, SR1.1)	2.3 By 2020, support publication of at least 15 legal case studies in cooperation with ELC and CEM, to support priority species conservation actions		2.3 Establish collaboration to publish at least 5 legal case studies to support priority ecosystem conservation actions in cooperation with ELC and CEM	Not started	Cancel				
		Species				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T2 Red List of Ecosystems (PA1, SR1.1)	2.4 By 2020, support identification of at least 5 flagship ecosystems in cooperation cooperate with ELC and CEM and involve WCEL Members in compiling legal and policy documents pertaining to each species		2.4 Establish collaboration to identify at least 2 flagship ecosystems in cooperation with ELC and CEM, and involve WCEL Members in corresponding countries to compile legal and policy documents in as comprehensive a way as possible to support ecosystem conservation actions	Not started	Cancel				
		Species				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.2 By 2020, 360 entries collected by Members with ELC and made available on ECOLEX and related databases		3.2 Provide at least 10 entries each month with ELC of national and regional legislation, judicial decisions, guidelines, associated literature, and relevant materials to ECOLEX while expanding its applicability as a resource library of case studies, best practices, and policy and legal instruments for connectivity conservation	Not started	Cancel				Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
		Protected Areas & World Heritage				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC and WCPA to advise on legal and policy considerations in the drafting and implementation of guidelines for defining "Areas of Connectivity Conservation (ACCs)"		3.3 Establish collaboration for WCEL, ELC and WCPA to support the drafting and implementation of guidelines for defining "Areas of Connectivity Conservation (ACCs)"	Not started	Cancel				Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
		Protected Areas & World Heritage				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.4 By 2020, cooperate with ELC and WCPA to support at least 5 legal case studies in cooperation with ELC and WCPA for developing transboundary management agreements for connectivity conservation		3.4 Establish collaboration for WCEL, ELC and WCPA to publish 2 new legal case studies for developing transboundary management agreements for connectivity conservation	Not started	Cancel				Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
		Protected Areas & World Heritage				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.5 By 2020, develop cooperation with ELC and WCPA to support 50 national legal profiles of PA governance linked with Protected Planet together with ECOLEX and related databases		3.5 Establish collaboration for WCEL, ELC and WCPA to contribute to national legal profiles of protected areas governance.	Not started	Cancel				Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
		Protected Areas & World Heritage				None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG

T3 Protected Planet/Green List (PA1, SR1.1)	3.6 By 2020, support identification of at least 5 flagship Areas of Connectivity Conservation in cooperation with ELC and WCPA and involve Members in compiling legal and policy documents pertaining to each area		3.6 Establish collaboration to identify at least 2 flagship Areas of Connectivity Conservation in cooperation with ELC and WCPA, and involve WCEL Members in corresponding countries to compile legal and policy documents in comprehensive way as possible to support connectivity conservation actions;	Not started	Cancel				Cancelled pending formation of Joint SG
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.1 By 2020, strengthen legal aspects of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation through further development of the IUCN ELC projects "Law for Sustainability Portal", "PA Law Capacity Development Portal", and the "Water Law and Governance Support Platform".	Protected Areas & World Heritage	5.1 Establish collaboration with ELC to further develop the IUCN ELC projects "Law for Sustainability Portal", "PA Law Capacity Development Portal", and the "Water Law and Governance Support Platform".	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T18 Rule of law (PA2, SR2.2)	5.3 By 2020, publish at least 3 legal and policy papers for decision-makers promoting implementation of the SDGs, especially through SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), through indicators for the environmental rule of law and focussing on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation	Law	5.3 Establish collaboration with ELC and IUCN Regional Offices, especially IUCN PACO, to develop proposals for at least 1 legal and policy paper for decision-makers promoting implementation of the SDGs, especially through SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) through indicators for the environmental rule of law and focussing on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.4 By 2020, support ELC project for pilot linkage implemented between ECOLEX and other knowledge tools such as WILDLEX, the Red Lists, Protected Planet, and UNEP's InforMEA	Law	5.4 Establish collaboration to support ELC to prepare legal data for two flagship species test-linked with scientific data of Red List and made available.  5.4 Establish collaboration to support ELC to prepare legal data for two flagship ecosystems test-linked with scientific data of Red List and made available.  5.4 Establish collaboration to support ELC to prepare legal data for two flagship Areas of Connectivity Conservation test-linked with Protected Planet and made available.	Not started	Cancel	None	3. Possible	3	Reformulated to focus WCEL signature projects
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.6. By 2020, support ELC projects to support decision-makers at regional and national levels with legal and institutional knowledge on integrated planning for sustainable development  • One publication based on the 16 national assessments of the legal framework for land-use planning • One e-learning course on integrated planning	Ecosystem Management	5.6 Establish collaboration to support ELC projects to: • develop a global legal study on integrated planning, climate change and biodiversity for decision-makers • develop one e-learning course on integrated planning	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.7 By 2020, assist ELC projects to make available 5 tools for capacity-building at international, regional and national levels on wildlife crime, integrated planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, marine conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Governance & Rights	5.7 Establish collaboration to support ELC in developing and implementing 1 e-learning course on wildlife trafficking in Eastern Africa  5.7 Establish collaboration to support ELC in developing 1 e-learning course on ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change  5.7 Establish collaboration to support ELC to develop proposals to fundraise jointly with UNITAR for capacity-building courses on ABJ and the SDGs	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.8 By 2020, support ELC project to make cross-reference available between IUCN Resolutions and relevant international and national environmental laws contained in ECOLEX	Governance & Rights	5.8 Establish collaboration to support ELC project to include all IUCN Resolutions, increase entries of laws, and promotion of use in ECOLEX	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC

T5 Knowledge on valuing and conserving nature (PA1, SR1.1)	5.9 By 2020, assist ELC project to improve synergy among environmental law information providers through the implementation of the Law and Environment Ontology (LEO)	Law	5.9 Establish collaboration to assist ELC project to achieve consistency and promote over 10,000 MEA CoP decisions and other ECOLEX legal data through application of LEO.	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.4 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Compliance and Enforcement Specialist Group to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices in at least 10 countries to develop new legislation and/or policy instruments to implement CITES	Law	6.4 Establish collaboration to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to provide draft legislation and/or policy instruments in at least 2 countries to enable the implementation of CITES  6.4 Establish collaboration to support ELC and IUCN Regional Offices to support, investigate and develop at least 1 publication on best practices for legal frameworks at PA-system level to create and expand PA networks that enhance species and ecosystem adaptation to climate change	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled pending activation of the Compliance and Enforcement SG
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.7 By 2020, support ELC projects to promote introductory e-learning courses on biodiversity-related conventions	Law	6.7 Establish collaboration to support ELC project to promote e-learning courses on MEAs included as an additional resource on ECOLEX	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.8 By 2020, promoting implementation of the SDGs, especially through SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), through indicators for the environmental rule of law to improve and empower key stakeholders	Law	6.8 Establish collaboration to support ELC to provide scoping papers to governments on legal frameworks and indicators for the environmental rule of law for the implementation of the SDGs  6.8 Establish collaboration to support ELC to develop a proposal to fundraise to apply indicators for the environmental rule of law in establishing legal frameworks for implementing the SDGs	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T6 MEA implementation (PA1, SR1.2)	6.9 By 2020, work through the WCCEL Climate Change Specialist Group to assist ELC and Regional Office in support to at least 6 central American countries to implement commitments to the Paris Agreement through ecosystem-based adaptation	Law	6.9 Establish collaboration to assist ELC and Regional Office to revise legislation in at least 2 countries to incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation in implementation of commitments under the Paris Agreement	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC
T7 Illegal wildlife trafficking (PA1, SR1.2)	7.2 By 2020, assist ELC project to make available 5 tools for capacity-building at international, regional and national levels on wildlife crime, (See 5)	Law	7.2 Establish collaboration to support ELC project in developing and implementing 1 e-learning course on wildlife trafficking in Eastern Africa (See 5)	Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	WCEL Climate Change SG Chair needs SG membership activated and to focus on TOR priorities
T10 Protected areas networks (PA1, SR1.3)	10.4 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to provide support for understanding and reform of existing legislation and new legal tools and options that improve legal frameworks for private protected areas	Governance & Rights		Not started	Cancel	None	1. Rare	3. Possible	Cancelled to focus on other priority joint projects with ELC Need to coordinate with ELC re WCCEL assistance re priority projects
T16 Rights-based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	16.4 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project and Regional Office to support at least 3 communities in Central American countries to understand and exercise their rights in relation to natural resources	Governance & Rights	16.4/16.5 Establish collaboration with ELC to develop rights-based approach	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T16 Rights-based approach (PA2, SR2.2)	16.5 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project and Regional Offices to strengthen community level governance of natural resources with related legal input through the implementation of the bio-protocol methodology	Governance & Rights		Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T17 Inclusion and participation (PA2, SR2.2)	17.1 See 13 and 15		17.1 See 13 and 15				1. Rare		
T17 Inclusion and participation (PA2, SR2.2)	17.2 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to tailor legal and governance materials to the needs of concerned stakeholder groups to support effective participation	Governance & Rights	17.2 Establish collaboration with ELC project and the IUCN Global Gender Programme to jointly identify options to improve legal mechanisms that enable all genders to participate in decision-making related to natural resources	Cancel	Cancel	Cancel Prioritize gender inclusion in other ways via WCCEL SGs (e.g., amending bylaws)	1. Rare		1. Very Low

T14 NRG assessments (PA2, SR2.1)	14.1 By 2020, work through the WCEL Environmental Rule of Law and SDGs Specialist Group and cooperate with ELC to publish at least 1 study on the promotion and implementation of indicators for the environmental rule of law focussing on natural resource governance		14.1 Establish collaboration with ELC and IUCN Regional Offices, especially IUCN PACO, to develop a proposal for publication on the development, application and monitoring of indicators for the environmental rule of law focussing on natural resource governance	Cancel	Cancel				
T14 NRG assessments (PA2, SR2.1)	14.2 By 2020, work through the WCEL Environmental Rule of Law and SDGs Specialist Group in cooperation with ELC to publish at least 2 legal and policy papers for decision-makers promoting implementation of the SDGs, especially through SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), through indicators for the environmental rule of law and focussing on natural resource governance	Governance & Rights	14.2 Establish collaboration with ELC and IUCN Regional Offices, especially IUCN PACO, to develop proposals for legal and policy papers for decision-makers promoting implementation of the SDGs, especially through SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) through indicators for the environmental rule of law and focusing on natural resource governance	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC to provide resources and information to negotiators, policy makers and stakeholders, and used to support design and implementation of the Paris Agreement	Law	21.3 Establish collaboration with ELC to develop a proposal to fundraise for ongoing development of resources and capacity-building of policy makers to implement the Paris Agreement	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T21 National accountability (PA2, SR2.3)	21.4 By 2020, work through the WCEL Climate Change Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC to monitor nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and provide international, regional and national legal tools to support implementation under the Paris Agreement	Law	21.4 Establish collaboration with ELC and the UNFCCC Secretariat to contribute to monitoring national determined contributions (NDCs) and provide international, regional and national legal tools to support implementation under the Paris Agreement	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T23 NBS standard (PA3, SR3.1)	23.1 By 2020, cooperate with ELC to incorporate legal considerations into frameworks and tools that ensure solid enabling conditions for meeting the SDGs and Aichi Targets	Governance & Rights	23.1 Establish collaboration with ELC to support IUCN constituents and partners with legal expertise	Ongoing	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T24 Enabling policy for NBS (PA3, SR3.1)	24.2 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to assess national legislation and policies to ensure nature-based solutions are applied in at least 5 countries	Governance & Rights	24.2 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support project to draft legislation in central American countries using the adaptive governance framework	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor	
T25 NBS incentives (PA3, SR3.2)	25.1 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to empower local stakeholders in 4 central American countries to implement nature-based solutions at the ground level.	Governance & Rights	25.1 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support project to empower local stakeholders in at least 1 central American country to implement nature-based solutions at the ground level	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T25 NBS incentives (PA3, SR3.2)	25.2 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to build dialogues in 4 central American countries between local communities and business interests to resolve and pre-empt conflict and support conservation	Governance & Rights	25.2 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support project in at least 1 country to empower local communities and business interests to resolve and pre-empt conflict and support conservation	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low	
T27 NBS Finance (PA3, SR3.2)	27.1 By 2020, activate the WCEL Financial Institutions and Environmental Law Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC project to support innovative and effective conservation financing mechanisms in 10 sites	Governance & Rights	27.1 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support project development for improvement plans for conservation financing in 10 sites.	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor	
T28 NBS Public and corporate investment (PA3, SR3.3)	28.1 By 2020, working through the WCEL Financial Institutions and Environmental Law Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC project to support essential legal issues being considered in planning and investment frameworks and effectively implemented	Governance & Rights	28.1 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support IUCN global and regional programmes and country offices to support essential legal issues in planning and investment frameworks.	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor	

T30 NBS from intact ecosystems (PA3, SR3.3)	30.1 By 2020, cooperate with ELC to provide legal advice and support to IUCN Global Programmes and Regional Offices working to maintain ecosystem services, including GPAP, Water Programme, Mangroves for the Future, Global Mountains Initiative, Drylands Programme, etc.	Governance & Rights	30.1 Build upon existing activities and increase collaboration with ELC to support regular communication with Global Programmes and Regional Offices for joint working opportunities	Ongoing	Cancel	None	3. Possible	2. Minor
T30 NBS from intact ecosystems (PA3, SR3.3)	30.2 By 2020, cooperate with ELC to provide expertise and support to governments and sub-national entities to support revision or reform of national legislation relating to natural and semi-natural ecosystems	Governance & Rights		Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	1. Very Low
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	19.1 See 3, 6, 10		19.1 See 3, 6, 10			None		
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	19.2 By 2020, work through the WCEL Water and Wetlands Specialist Group to cooperate with ELC project to establish at least 5 sustainable institutional structures in the BRIDGE demonstration basins (Andes, Mesoamerica, Mekong, Eastern African and Western African regions)	Governance & Rights	19.2 Establish collaboration with ELC project to organize at least 12 trainings and workshops in regions where BRIDGE is active	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	19.3 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to support at least 3 existing institutions with BRIDGE knowledge and support facilities	Governance & Rights	19.3 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support at least 1 existing institution with BRIDGE knowledge and support	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor
T9 Conservation actions (PA1, SR1.3)	19.4 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to facilitate new agreements on cooperation in local water governance at local, basin and/or national levels in the 5 BRIDGE-Africa basins	Governance & Rights	19.4 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support facilitation of at least 1 new agreement on cooperation in local water governance at local, basin and/or national levels in the 5 BRIDGE-Africa basins	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	19.5 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to integrate and strengthen conservation in transboundary areas across all sectors in at least 2 global regions	Governance & Rights	19.5 Establish collaboration with ELC project to support proposals and fundraising for integration and strengthening of conservation in transboundary areas across all sectors in at least 1 global region	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor
T19 Transboundary NRG (PA2, SR2.3)	19.6 By 2020, cooperate with ELC project to provide knowledge and support in at least 2 regions for conservation in transboundary marine landscapes	Governance & Rights	19.6 Establish collaboration with ELC project to develop a proposal on the conservation of transboundary marine landscapes	Cancel	Cancel	None	1. Rare	2. Minor



**Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Task Force of the IUCN  
Council's Programme and Policy Committee (PPC)**

**Draft Terms of Reference 2018-2020**

(Approved by the IUCN Council's Programme and Policy Committee on xx October 2018)

**Background**

2020 is a 'decadal moment'. It is the end date for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Targets and is the year of the IUCN Marseille World Conservation Congress. It is also the achievement date for the Sustainable Development Goal targets that directly reflect the Aichi Targets of the current Strategic Plan. It therefore represents an enormous opportunity for IUCN's policy influencing and the achievement of IUCN's Mission.

IUCN played a strong role in helping develop and shaping the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and supporting effective action to implement it. Although few of the Aichi Targets are on course to be fully achieved, most of them have elements that represent substantial progress for conservation.

However, to secure life on Earth, we now need bold, new and transformative action, underpinned by sound science and effective policy. It is now incumbent on IUCN to support the leadership role that the Convention on Biological Diversity must take to match the challenge with a comprehensive and achievable framework of action.

In May 2018, the Programme and Policy Committee of the IUCN Council decided to look into the establishment of a *Post 2020 Task Force*.

Below are the proposed Terms of Reference of the IUCN Council Post-2020 Biodiversity Task Force. It is recommended that the Programme and Policy Committee of the IUCN Council invites members of Council (beyond PPC) to express their interest in forming part of the Task Force.

**Objectives**

1. Provide strategic oversight and advice to the PPC to ensure that IUCN makes substantive and highly influential input into the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
2. Contribute to IUCN's engagement in promoting continued mutual supportiveness between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (with an aspiration to work towards a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that is designed and adopted as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and results in a strengthening of the biodiversity-related targets in the 2030 Agenda).
3. Work with the Congress Preparatory Committee to ensure that a 'joined up' and consistent approach is taken in relation to post 2020, the development of the new IUCN Programme (2021 – 2024) and the content of the WCC.
4. Through drawing on the work of the IUCN Commissions (especially with the various Commission Task Forces established to provide advice on the 2020 global

biodiversity framework) and drawing on IUCN's core areas of expertise, advise the Secretariat (and the PPC as a whole) on means to support the development of an ambitious, bold and clear post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, based on sound science.

5. Encourage IUCN Members to engage with and influence the development of the post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.

## **Functions**

- a. Provide guidance to the PPC on general policy interpretation, when required, to IUCN's participation in the negotiations related to the design and development of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework within the Convention on Biological Diversity and beyond.
- b. Provide guidance to the PPC ensure that IUCN's developing position on the post 2020 global biodiversity framework is consistent and coherent with the development of the new IUCN Programme (2021 – 2024).
- c. Provide strategic advice to the Secretariat and PPC in response to emerging opportunities and help develop policy options when needed; and
- d. Advise the PPC on the identification of key institutional engagement opportunities for IUCN which can significantly amplify its voice and increase its impact and visibility in influencing the content of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

## **Modus Operandi**

1. The members of the IUCN Council Post 2020 TF will implement their work principally via email and conference calls and coordinate any face-to-face meetings with the timing of Council meetings.
2. Special circumstances may also arise that necessitate face-to-face meetings by at least the Post 2020 TF Chair, contingent on availability of financial resources.
3. The Post 2020 TF will be assisted by a Secretariat focal point who will provide administrative and technical support.
4. The Post 2020 TF will report at every Council meeting to the PPC which may forward recommendations to the Council or the Bureau in accordance with IUCN Regulations.
5. By the start of 2020, the Post 2020 TF will review its activities and present a report to the PPC.

## **Duration**

The IUCN Council Post 2020 TF is established by the PPC as a task force under Regulation 59 and will work until the end of the term of the present Council.

## **Composition**



A One Programme approach will be taken into account while establishing the composition of the Post 2020 TF. The principal members of the Task force will be drawn from both the PPC and the wider Council.



## 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IUCN Council

Jeju, 5 - 8 October 2018

Programme and Policy Committee (44<sup>th</sup> meeting)

*Agenda Item PPC44 2.2*

### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy: Mainstreaming gender-responsiveness within the IUCN programme of work**

**DRAFT**

[Origin: Director General]

#### REQUIRED ACTION

The Programme and Policy Committee is invited to consider the revised Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, and make a recommendation to Council regarding its approval.

#### ***Introduction and rationale***

1. This Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy recalls, reaffirms and further strengthens IUCN's commitment to realising gender equality and women's rights and empowerment and puts into place requirements for embedding a gender-responsive approach into its Programme and project portfolio.
2. IUCN defines a gender-responsive approach<sup>1</sup> as the proactive identification of gender gaps, discriminations and biases and then the coordinated development and implementation of actions to address and overcome them. This approach helps ensure that IUCN programming not only avoids exacerbating or reinforcing inequalities, but rather takes meaningful steps to reduce disparities and to empower women, girls and members of traditionally disadvantaged groups.

#### ***Rationale***

3. With a comprehensive rights-based framework<sup>2</sup> underpinning its conservation and sustainable development efforts, IUCN recognises that protecting and promoting women's rights and advancing gender equality, including through women's empowerment, are not only globally agreed imperatives in their own right, but fundamental to meeting its mission.<sup>3</sup> It further understands that IUCN's conservation and sustainable development programming offers the provides significant potential to accelerate progress toward gender equality.

<sup>1</sup> Key terms are defined in Annex; the full definition is included in the Key Terms list.

<sup>2</sup> Resolutions include, *inter alia*, 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation (Barcelona, 2008) and IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development (WCC-2012-Res-099-EN)

<sup>3</sup> e.g., Recalling Resolution 17.13 Women and the environment (San Jose, 1988)

4. IUCN has been a leader on gender and environment considerations for decades. Since 1984, women's issues and gender equality concerns have been given high priority through multiple decisions of IUCN Members' Assemblies and World Conservation Congresses<sup>4</sup> and, in 1998, IUCN formally approved its first Gender Equality and Equity policy, which was last updated in 2007.<sup>5</sup>
5. IUCN plays a major role mainstreaming gender in key international forums<sup>6</sup> (e.g., supporting decisions under and development of gender plans of action for Parties, Secretariats and stakeholders of the Rio Conventions), driving a strengthened understanding of the importance of gender-environment linkages amongst members and peers and piloting innovative strategies for gender-responsive action.
6. Over the past decade, the landscape has changed considerably: from environmental changes, to sociocultural and economic changes, to the processes and normative frameworks that set the standards and strategies toward meeting globally agreed goals such as realising gender equality. Re-doubled attention to gender is needed to fully realise the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Targets and next-step post-2020 Biodiversity framework, the Paris Agreement<sup>7</sup> and post-2020 climate change framework, among others.
7. To support and drive action toward these interlinked targets and to meet its mission overall, IUCN must continue to play a leading role in addressing inequalities and inequities that not only drive and reinforce unsustainable practices but more fundamentally deny communities and individuals their rights, ultimately also restricting their wellbeing, prosperity and potential. This includes communities' and individuals' rights to access, use, benefit from and control the land and natural resources over which they have traditionally exercised stewardship.
8. Gender gaps of all kinds, across sectors, undermine conservation and threaten sustainable development progress. The historic and recurring patterns of explicitly gender-based discrimination and bias, which includes gender-based violence, as well as escalating violence against women environmental defenders,<sup>8</sup> continue to demand special attention and corrective action.
9. Equally important is the opportunity that gender-responsive action unlocks, as gender equality is a powerful driver of positive change across sectors, in all countries and communities and at all levels. Women and girls—together with men and boys—are vital change agents, possessing invaluable knowledge, experiences and capacities that can and must shape more equitable and effective policies, projects and programmes toward a just world that values and conserves nature.
10. The IUCN Programme reaches over 150 countries with projects and policy interventions and therefore can be, through a gender-responsive approach, a powerful driver of gender equality and women's empowerment.

---

<sup>4</sup> e.g., Recalling Resolutions WCC-2012-Res 099, WCC-2012-Res-082, WCC-2004-Res-009, Resolution 18.18 Women and NRM (Perth, 1990)

<sup>5</sup> Gender policy 2007 can be accessed here: [http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/gender\\_policy.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/gender_policy.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 4.005, (Barcelona, 2008)

<sup>7</sup> e.g., WCC-2016-Res-056 IUCN Response to Paris Agreement (Paris, 2015)

<sup>8</sup> Recalling Resolution 2.37, Support to Environmental Defenders (Amman, 2000)

### Purpose

11. The purpose of this Policy is to guide and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are systematically and comprehensively recognised, addressed and accounted for in the IUCN Programme and project portfolio,<sup>9</sup> and that the IUCN Programme and project portfolio is ultimately improved, through a gender-responsive approach.

### Applicability

12. This Policy applies to all Secretariat staff and Commission members.

### Objective

13. The objective of this Policy is to ensure a gender-responsive approach to the implementation of IUCN's Programme and project portfolio, including in the design, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation, and closure phases, as well as in related learning, communications and advocacy efforts.

### Operational principles

14. To operationalise this policy, IUCN Secretariat and Commissions are required to apply the following principles:
- i) ***Proactively and publicly champion gender equality and women's and girls' rights and empowerment*** as fundamental to the realisation of human rights and as preconditions to achieving conservation and sustainable development goals.
  - ii) ***Promote and demonstrate equitable and inclusive decision-making, at all levels, and throughout the project cycle***, especially increasing the voice, participation, representation and leadership of women and girls, providing them with equal opportunity to participate in, contribute to and benefit from resources, services and governance, regardless of anyone's background, age, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity or religion.
  - iii) ***Actively embrace knowledge systems that are curated by women across different societies***, highlighting the value of bringing diverse—including traditional—knowledge, practices, values and innovations of women and men for natural resource management.
  - iv) ***Facilitate active and meaningful engagement of women and girls who live within the most marginalised populations and groups***, for example through embracing social and environmental safeguards that require specific steps to ensure that impacts are understood, avoided or minimised to every extent possible and agreed with affected people—such as indigenous women and girls—in accordance with human rights standards.

---

<sup>9</sup> Per the IUCN Project Guidelines and Standards, and recalling IUCN's role as both implementing and executing agency: A project is a unique set of activities with a defined start and end date undertaken to achieve planned objectives according to specified norms of quality and within an agreed budget. Projects are the means by which the IUCN Programme is implemented, and projects are identified based on the needs of the Programme. The IUCN Programme operates on a four-year cycle following an extensive consultation of Members and Commissions. The IUCN Programme is approved at the World Conservation Congress by the Membership every four years.

- v) **Promote and ensure equitable access to, use of, control over and benefits from** resources, technology, knowledge and services for women and men, in all their diversity.
- vi) **Foster a socially inclusive, empowering and enabling understanding of gender equality**, including but not limited to promoting women's powerful agency for change, as well as engaging men and boys as champions and partners so that all individuals understand, value and realise gender equality as a benefit for all.

### Implementation framework

15. To reaffirm and strengthen IUCN's gender-responsive approach and to realise gender-responsive results across the IUCN Programme and project portfolio, including the inputs and actions of third party executing entities, IUCN requires the following actions:
  - a) Include gender equality and women's empowerment as fundamental components to the **IUCN Programme**, including knowledge products and standard setting and, especially through strategic planning processes, resource allocation and budgeting, developing and applying indicators and targets, monitoring and evaluating results, and communicating priorities and results, across themes;
  - b) Ensure that its Programme and project **planning and approval systems** systematically and comprehensively screen for gender gaps as well as risks of gender-based discrimination and bias, putting in place coordinated measures designed not only to address and overcome such risk but also to proactively promote gender equality, women's rights and women's and girls' empowerment, including women's nature-based solutions and innovations;
  - c) Identify, account for and overcome gender gaps and advance gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in **all IUCN projects**, including those executed by third party collaborating institutions, consistent with Project Guidelines and Standards (PGS) and Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), with coordinated technical support from the Global Programme on Governance and Rights upon request, including through the following specific steps:
    - i) Conducting **gender analyses and applying key issues and recommendations** identified to inform gender-responsive project design, budgeting, staffing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
    - ii) Analysing risks that the project may experience or pose, putting measures in place to ensure activities **do not exacerbate existing gender-related inequalities**, including gender-based violence, and **seize opportunities to address gender gaps** and support empowerment of women;
    - iii) Structuring inclusive and gender-sensitive project teams that demonstrate **appropriate capacities and technical expertise** to support gender-responsive action;
    - iv) Ensuring women and men have **equal opportunities in terms of participation, decision-making and benefits**, throughout the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities;

- v) **Allocating sufficient resources** for specific activities, technical support and/or other actions to improve gender equality considerations, including the meaningful engagement of diverse stakeholders and beneficiaries; and
  - vi) Collecting, analysing and applying **sex-disaggregated data and using gender indicators** to inform gender-responsive monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning on IUCN programmatic activities.
- d) **Mainstream gender into the IUCN Evaluation System** and **account for the outcomes** of such measures, at strategic, programme and project level: first to ensure that IUCN programming does not exacerbate inequities and inequalities; moreover to ensure that it is taking meaningful steps to reduce such disparities, proactively facilitating the engagement of women and girls, at all levels and across sectors; and finally to ensure learning informs progressively impactful gender-responsive action; and
- e) Support knowledge generation and sharing, capacity building, **learning and information** exchange, including through project reporting and Annual Reporting, to enable all individuals and IUCN as an institution to be agents of change through gender-responsive action and impact.

#### **Roles and responsibilities**

16. The Director General will provide oversight with respect to the implementation of this Policy, reporting regularly to Council.
17. Programme Managers and Commission Chairs are accountable for ensuring implementation of this Policy, with results tracked through workplans, appraisals and collated to monitor institutional implementation and trends. Furthermore, Programme Managers and Commission Chairs are responsible for ensuring that teams and individuals working under their supervision are familiar with their obligations under this policy and equipped to meet them.
18. Each programme unit, office and Commission specialist/ working group is responsible for ensuring implementation requirements of this policy are adequately met. In addition, the Global Programme on Governance and Rights is, upon request, available to provide technical support and advice.

#### **Review**

19. To track results, enhance learning and ensure IUCN remains at the forefront of gender-responsive programming and outcomes, the Secretariat will produce a quadrennial Gender Equality Synthesis, systematically reviewing the body of knowledge produced through IUCN programme and project evaluations, in order to inform the next Programme cycle.

#### **Effectiveness**

20. The Policy comes into effect upon adoption by the Council and will remain in effect until the Council approves a revised version, developed on request of the Director General.

## Policy alignment

21. Among other synergies, this Policy aligns in particular with:
- i) The global human rights frameworks in particular with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, International Labour Organization's core conventions, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the UN Human Rights Council Resolutions on Human Rights and the Environment;
  - ii) IUCN's overall mandate and those derived from World Conservation Congresses' Resolutions wherein members urged that rights-based, gender-responsive and socially inclusive implementation arrangements and frameworks shall be consistently applied to IUCN's project/programme delivery;
  - iii) Mandates under the relevant multilateral environmental agreements (e.g., UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, as well the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other major environmental finance mechanisms; and
  - iv) Various policy commitments made by member and donor organisations, both state and non-governmental.

### ***Related policies, processes and documentation include:***

- [\*The IUCN Environment and Social Management System \(ESMS\)\*](#): The ESMS provides a systematic procedure to check IUCN projects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts to assure that negative impacts are avoided or minimised to the extent possible while positive impacts are stimulated.
- [\*The IUCN Project Guidelines and Standards \(PGS\)\*](#): The Project Guidelines and Standards (PGS) are a roadmap and toolkit for selecting, identifying, planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and closing IUCN projects, whether IUCN is acting as an implementing or executing agency.
- [\*The Natural Resources Governance Framework \(NRGF\)\*](#): The NRGF is an IUCN initiative created for the purpose of providing a robust, inclusive, and credible approach to assessing and strengthening natural resource governance, at multiple levels and in diverse contexts. Its overarching goal is to set standards and guidance for decision-makers at all levels to make better and more just decisions on the use of natural resources and the distribution of nature's benefits, following good governance principles, such that improved governance will enhance the contributions of ecosystems and biodiversity to equity and sustainability.
- [\*The IUCN Standard on Indigenous Peoples\*](#): This purpose of this standard is to establish risk assessment and management requirements for IUCN projects to avoid negative impacts on indigenous peoples.
- Forthcoming policies on anti-harrasment and gender mainstreaming for IUCN events
- [\*The 2016 Course of Action on Gender \(CAG\)\*](#): The CAG for the Union "signifies IUCN's ongoing commitment to integrating a gender perspective in policies, programmes, and projects, as well as in its institutional structure", including the development of an IUCN Gender Equality Certification (in development, 2018-2020)

\*\*\*

## **Glossary of Terms**

### **Agency (e.g., women's and men's agency)**

Having the ability to make effective choices and to transform those choices into desired outcomes. Agency can be understood as the process through which women and men use their endowments and take advantage of economic opportunities to achieve desired outcomes. (A common usage is "women as agents of change", that is, seeing and respecting women's potential to contribute to transformative development outcomes, for example.) (Source: World Bank)

### **Empowerment (e.g., Women's empowerment)**

Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organisational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets. (Source: World Bank)

### **Environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs)**

Environmental human rights defenders are individuals and groups who 'strive to protect and promote human rights relating to the environment.' They come from many different backgrounds and work in different ways. (Source: UN)

### **Gender**

The socially constructed set of norms and behaviors, based on social, cultural, political and economic expectations and values, describing what it means to be a woman or a man. The term distinguishes the socially constructed from the biologically determined aspects of being female and male. Unlike the biology of sex, gender roles, behaviours and the relations between women and men are dynamic. They can change over time and vary widely within and across a culture, even if aspects of these roles originated in the biological differences between the sexes. (Source: IUCN, IFAD)

### **Gender-based violence**

GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act (e.g. physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, and socioeconomic) that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between females and males. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries and regions. Examples include sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution; domestic violence; trafficking; forced/early marriage; harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation; honour killings; and widow inheritance. (Source: IUCN, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women)

### **Gender equality**

Women and men have equal rights, freedoms, conditions and opportunities to access and control socially valued goods and resources and enjoy the same status within a society. It does not mean that the goal is that women and men become the same, but rather that they have equal life chances. This applies not only to equality of opportunity but also to equality of impact and benefits arising from economic, social, cultural and political development. (Source: IFAD)

### **Gender equity**

Fairness of treatment for women and men according to their respective needs. A gender equity goal often requires measures to rectify the imbalances between the sexes, in particular to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages of women. Equity can be understood as the means, where equality is the end. Equity leads to equality. (Source: IFAD, IUCN)

### **Gender gap**

Disparity between people—women and men, and girls and boys—in their access to resources, education, health services or power. (Source: IFAD)



### **Gender identity**

Gender identity reflects a deeply felt and experienced sense of one's own gender. Everyone has a gender identity, which is part of their overall identity. A person's gender identity is typically aligned with the sex assigned to them at birth. Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe people with a wide range of identities, including people who identify as third gender, and others whose appearance and characteristics are seen as gender atypical and whose sense of their own gender is different to the sex that they were assigned at birth. (Source: *UN Free and Equal*)

### **Gender indicators**

Indicators used to measure changes in gender relations over time (e.g., the changes in the status or situation of women and men, such as levels of poverty or participation) as a result of a particular policy, programme or activity. (Source: *IUCN*)

### **Gender responsive**

To identify and understand gender gaps and biases, and then act on them, developing and implementing actions to overcome challenges and barriers, thereby improving gender equality. In comparison to *gender sensitive* (see below), gender responsive has come to mean more than "doing no harm"; it means "to do better". (Source: *IUCN*)

### **Gender-responsive approach**

The proactive identification of gender gaps, discriminations and biases and then the coordinated development and implementation of actions to address and overcome them, by advancing women's and girls' empowerment via enhanced access to and control of, for example, resources and services, benefits, participation and decision-making. This approach helps ensure that IUCN policies, programs or projects do not exacerbate inequalities, but rather take meaningful steps to reduce disparities and empower women, girls and members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as fundamental toward meeting IUCN's mission. (Source: *IUCN*)

### **Gender sensitive**

Understanding and taking into consideration socio-cultural factors underlying sex-based discrimination. In application, gender sensitive has come to mean "do no harm". (Source: *IUCN*)

### **Human rights-based approach**

A conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It seeks to analyse inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress. In this way, it is complementary to a gender-responsive approach. (Source: *UN, IUCN*)

### **Indigenous peoples**

The definition or 'statement of coverage' contained in the International Labour Organisation Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries comprises: i. peoples who identify themselves as 'indigenous'; ii. tribal peoples whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; iii. traditional peoples not necessarily called indigenous or tribal but who share the same characteristics of social, cultural, and economic conditions that distinguish them from other sections of the national community, whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions, and whose livelihoods are closely connected to ecosystems and their goods and services. (Source: *ILO, 1989*)

\*\*\*



## 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IUCN Council

Jeju, 5 - 8 October 2018

### *Agenda Item PPC44/2.3*

#### **Implementation of Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001: Update of classification of 1305 Resolutions and Recommendations**

Origin: Director General

##### **Required action:**

The PPC is invited to set up an ad hoc working group or equivalent under PPC including representatives from all other Standing Committees in order to review the classification carried out by the Secretariat before the 96<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IUCN Council.

##### **A. Background**

1. At the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, IUCN Members adopted [Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001](#) *Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions*.

This Resolution states that the retirement process is needed, in order to allow all components of the Union to:

- **comprehend and convey** IUCN's large body of policy,
- **keep track of its implementation** and
- **review it thoroughly when preparing motions** to be submitted to Congress.

Furthermore, this Resolution calls upon the IUCN Council to continue its work related to retiring Resolutions and Recommendations, inter alia by:

- a. Establishing criteria for identifying obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations
- b. Establishing a working group or equivalent to undertake the review of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations with the objective of applying the criteria established
- c. Draw on the expertise of Members and Commissions in the review process
- d. Create an accessible archive of Resolutions and Recommendations that no longer require implementation (*as approved by Council*) and update the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform to include only those Resolutions and Recommendations still requiring implementation in order to facilitate future efficient and effective review.

This Resolution also recalls [Resolution 3.001](#) of Bangkok (2004), which established the precedence clause. Resolution 3.001 stipulates that whenever Resolutions or Recommendations are inconsistent on an issue, the most recent Resolution or Recommendation is accepted as providing the basis for interpretation of IUCN policy on the matter.

2. At the 92<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the IUCN Council in February 2017, its Programme and Policy Committee recommended that the DG reports back to Council on progress made and presents a proposal on a step-wise process to follow-up to Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001, as contained in Council decision DEC C/92/8 Annex 7.

3. At the 93<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the IUCN Council in November 2017, the Secretariat presented the requested step-wise process (see Figure 1 further below) to implement Resolution WCC-2016-Res-001 including a set of criteria to decide whether a Resolution/Recommendation remains active or is inactive. This criteria and the step-wise process is included in Council document [C/93/PPC/5.1](#).
4. The same Council paper also stipulated a number of principles for the retirement exercise including:
  - The proposed sub-categories are complemented by specific criteria which will allow objectively clustering the existing Resolutions in order to slot them into the archive. These criteria are presented in Annex 1 of said document.
  - Once a Resolution can be classified as obsolete, elapsed or superseded, no further research will be carried out to determine whether the same Resolution had also been implemented before it became obsolete, elapsed or superseded.
  - Once the retirement exercise has been concluded, there will be two categories of Resolutions and Recommendations published as per WCC-2016-Res-001, namely:
    1. Resolutions/ Recommendations still requiring implementation and
    2. Resolutions/Recommendations that no longer require implementation. The latter form the archive.

#### **B. Progress in 2017/2018 and principles for the retirement exercise**

5. In 2017 and 2018 the IUCN Secretariat continued to carry out *Step 1* of the step-wise process to categorize IUCN's Resolutions according to the criteria contained in Council document C/93/PPC/5.1. In line with the process therein, the Global Policy Unit first assessed all 1305 Resolutions and Recommendations, resulting in:
  - Resolutions/ Recommendations still requiring implementation: 384
  - Resolutions/Recommendations that no longer require implementation: 543
  - To be determined (TBD): 378
6. The 378 Resolutions/Recommendations that could not be categorized in this initial analysis (in other words, those falling in the TBD category) were assigned to the IUCN Programmes with the relevant expertise to provide further and possibly concluding information on the status of those Resolutions and Recommendations. IUCN Programmes, in consultation with Commissions as needed, assessed these 378 Resolutions and Recommendations. Based on this, the subsequent iteration of the classification by the Secretariat concludes the following:
  - Resolutions/Recommendations still requiring implementation: 527
  - Resolutions/Recommendations that no longer require implementation: 711
  - TBD: 67
7. Among the 711 Resolutions/Recommendations no longer requiring implementation, these were classified as:
  - Implemented: 353
  - Obsolete: 75
  - Elapsed: 61
  - Superseded: 202
  - Motion of thanks: 20

8. The 67 Resolutions and Recommendations classified as TBD reflect some of the challenges encountered by the Secretariat in this exercise. Indeed, despite having established a clear set of categories and criteria to ensure an objective clustering of Resolutions and Recommendations, we encountered situations whereby 2 or more Programmes were asked to consider the status of a given Resolution resulted sometimes in divergence of opinions. The TBD status remained where different interpretations did not allow for a definitive verdict regarding the categories 'active' (still require implementation) vs. 'inactive' (no longer require implementation).
9. Other Resolutions and Recommendations marked as TBD include:
- Resolutions and Recommendations for which Programmes/Commissions are yet to provide their conclusions
  - Resolutions and Recommendations for which all actions have been carried out but the intent of the Resolution has not yet been achieved
  - Resolutions and Recommendations whose only operative paragraph is a recommendation<sup>1</sup>

### C. Next steps

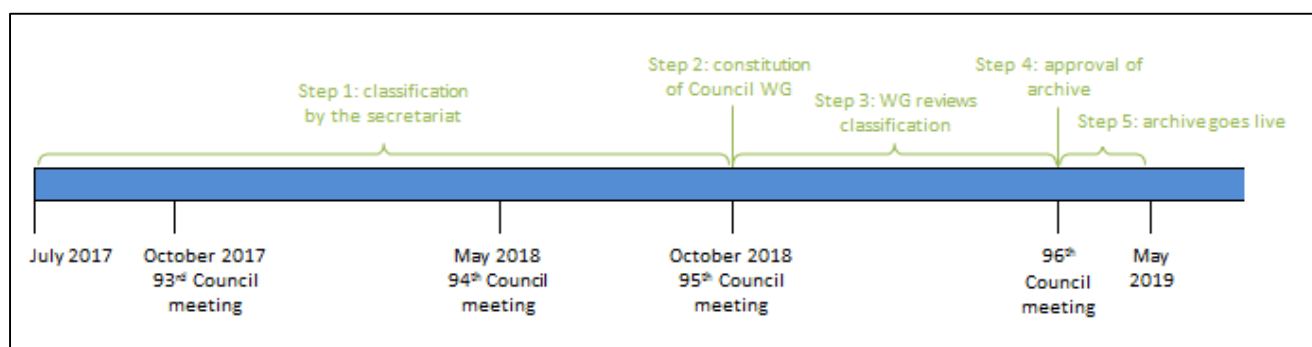


Fig. 1: Step-wise process for the retirement of Resolutions/Recommendations

10. As set out in Figure 1 (which was presented in Council document C/93/PPC/5.1), the immediate next step (*Step 2*) is the constitution of a Council ad hoc working group or equivalent to consider by the 96<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council the classification made by the Secretariat (*Step 3*). Suggested draft TORs for the Council ad hoc working group or equivalent are in **Annex 1** for consideration of PPC.
11. The Secretariat recommends the newly established working group to first consider the classification of the 67 'TBD Resolutions' contained in **Annex 2** and then to review the entire set (1305) of Resolutions and Recommendations classified by the Secretariat (**Annex 3**).
12. At the 96<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council, the ad hoc working group or equivalent will present the final list of Resolutions to be retired. In the weeks following the meeting the Secretariat will deploy and launch the archive in time to inform the submission of motions for the 2020 Congress.

### D. Further considerations

<sup>1</sup> It is possible to have Resolutions that provide recommendations. Indeed, there was no distinction between Resolutions and Recommendations until the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in 1988. Considering that Resolutions are directed at IUCN itself and Recommendations are addressed at third parties such as governments, international and national organizations, 179 Recommendations adopted between 1948 and 1994 are listed as Resolutions in the Platform.

13. In carrying out this classification exercise, it appeared that there are a number of Resolutions/Recommendations for which all the actions called for have been carried out and no further action is required, but which are of major significance for the general policy of IUCN as they stipulate a specific policy principle, or they do so in a more comprehensive manner than any succeeding Resolutions. Developing a comprehensive policy review document could provide a synthesis of all fundamental policy principles adopted / endorsed by IUCN's Resolutions and Recommendations without maintaining those Resolutions/Recommendations active.

**Annex 1**

**Terms of Reference of the PPC Working Group on WCC-2016-Res-001**

Terms of Reference:

- Consider and revise as appropriate the initial classification of Resolutions and Recommendations carried out by the Secretariat.
- If necessary, reach out to IUCN Members and Commission members that may have particular expertise on the topic of a specific Resolution/Recommendation, ensuring that this does not become a political exercise.
- Provide the Programme and Policy Committee with a final list of Resolutions and Recommendations to be archived for adoption by the Council at its 96<sup>th</sup> Meeting.
- Keep track of reasons for classifying a Resolution/Recommendation to be retired.
- Create an accessible archive.
- Put in place a mechanism to ensure regular review of all active Resolutions in between Congresses.
- Provide recommendation on how to proceed with active Resolutions/Recommendations that are not currently being implemented.

Working modality:

- By email: consideration of the bulk of resolutions (implemented, obsolete, superseded, elapsed)
- In skype calls: discuss and decide on contentious cases.

Membership:

- 5 IUCN Councillors (at least 1 Commission Chair)
- 1 GPU Focal Point / 1 GPU Support Staff

*Secretariat support team:*

- 1 GPU Support Staff
- Relevant IUCN Programme Staff on call for technical input or research work

**Annex 2**

**IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations requiring in-depth assessment by the PPC Working Group on WCC-2016-Res-001**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Resolution title</b>	<b>Retirement comment</b>
WCC-2012-Res-112	<a href="#">Developing the concept of biodiversity security</a>	Biodiversity Security
WCC-2012-Res-099	<a href="#">IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development</a>	Adopts IUCN Policy on human rights and asks for its implementation. Could be considered as implemented as now there is an IUCN Policy that guides all future action?
WCC-2012-Res-070	<a href="#">Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative</a>	IUCN-Sur supported the design and implementation of a Plata Basin Regional Programme (including the presence of members and Commission). The programme was designed but due to lack of funding (and also considering institutional changes in this sub-region) was not implemented.
WCC-2012-Res-053	<a href="#">Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico</a>	<p>IMPLEMENTED: The resolution was communicated to the Mexican Government. CONABIO, IUCN member in Mexico, in 2014 reported that the Mexican Government currently addresses the subject of voluntary conservation, which includes community conservation actions through the following institutions: CONANP, CONAFOR and CONABIO. According to this report, there is a legal framework, and also several institutions and programs that address the schemes of community conservation in Mexico.</p> <p>ACTIVE: This is an on-going process that depends on political will of the government and this may change from one government to another. Progress has been achieved but not in all protected areas or in all Mexican states. To me the fact that the government establish a legal framework doesn't mean much if we don't really assess what measure have been taken to enforce that legal framework. Almost on weekly basis I can see on the international news serious problems affecting indigenous communities in Mexico; thus in my opinion there is still a lot to do.</p>
WCC-2012-Rec-151	<a href="#">Safeguarding Madagascar's unique and highly threatened natural heritage</a>	World Heritage No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution
WCC-2012-Rec-146	<a href="#">The conservation of hammerhead sharks in the Mesoamerican Region and the marine corridor in the Eastern Tropical Pacific</a>	Shark To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution
WCC-2012-Rec-145	<a href="#">Ensuring the conservation and management sustainability of mako sharks</a>	Shark To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution
WCC-2012-Rec-144	<a href="#">Conservation and management of Threatened sharks</a>	Shark To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this

		Resolution
4.068	<a href="#">Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)</a>	Some of the operational paras may have elapsed or become obsolete now. More research is needed to check if this still remains valid and relevant
4.059	<a href="#">Promoting wildlife-based land uses in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa</a>	land use No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution
4.049	<a href="#">Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas</a>	This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 and 2016 Res 030  ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work. Some elements have been superseded, but also has elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member IPOs.
4.048	<a href="#">Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord</a>	This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 and 2016 Res 030  ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work. Some elements have been superseded, but also has elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member IPOs.
4.042	<a href="#">Establishment of a transboundary Peace Park between Honduras and Nicaragua</a>	IMPLEMENTED - This resolution was communicated to the Honduras and Nicaragua Governments. ORMACC contributed technically in the dialogues between the authorities of those countries and also made arrangements with WCPA to analyse the possibilities of supporting this resolution. However, the process could not continue due to lack of political will of both Governments to implement this resolution. Today would even be much less feasible by the current political crisis in both States of Central America.  ACTIVE - as there could be changes in the political situation of the countries involved that could then allow IUCN to push for the idea of a transboundary park. I am fully aware of the political crisis in Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly in Nicaragua, but this situation may change and then IUCN could promote this resolution as its objective is as valid and needed as ever. This is still and important objective; however implementation has been limited due to lack of political will.
4.032	<a href="#">Coordination of the Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge</a>	Pacific Ocean



		No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution
4.113	<a href="#">Conserving migratory and oceanic sharks</a>	Shark To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution
4.112	<a href="#">An effective European Plan of Action for Sharks</a>	Shark Plan adopted in 2009. To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution
4.111	<a href="#">Conservation of Leatherback Turtles <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and hammerhead sharks <i>Sphyrna</i> spp. in the Eastern Tropical Pacific marine corridor</a>	Turtle shark To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution
3.043	<a href="#">Resource-based conflicts in Darfur, Sudan</a>	Military No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution
3.042	<a href="#">Biodiversity in Southern Sudan</a>	Military No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution
3.117	<a href="#">Conservation of the Bandula Barb <i>Puntius bandula</i> in Sri Lanka</a>	Species could be implemented only invite and more than 8 years ago
3.116	<a href="#">Shark finning</a>	To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Shark SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution.  Could be superseded by 4.114. Specific aspect is on national plans of action. In 2012 only 3 out of 26 shark fishing nations did not have one. Possibly have one now. <a href="http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/en/">http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/en/</a>
3.113	<a href="#">Conservation of Saiga Antelope <i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i> and <i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i></a>	REC 3.113 Saiga antelope. The preamble is now very outdated (a lot has happened since 2004). A lot of progress has been made since the 2004 resolution. The population increased due to improved protection, BUT there have been two major outbreaks of disease causing mass mortality and this factor was not considered at the time. I expect it will need a new resolution to include disease as a major threat (i.e. we cannot rewrite an old resolution).  Recommendation 1: Implemented partly, but still needed (species is heavily conservation dependent) ACTIVE Recommendation 2: IMPLEMENTED Recommendation 3: All states signed the MoU. IMPLEMENTED Recommendation 4: Some progress, recommendation still valid and needed. ACTIVE Recommendation 5: Implemented and see also later CITES CoPs. SUPERSEDED (later CoPs) Recommendation 6: Good progress on IT but recommendation still valid and action still needed.

		ACTIVE Recommendation 7: Range state governments have supported saiga conservation. No GEF project that I know of. Continued support essential. TBD
3.112	<a href="#">Establishing a marine protected area for Blue Whale Balaenoptera musculus in the gulf of Corcovado, Chile</a>	MPA regional ONLY ENCOURAGE... OVER 8 YEARS OLD, but no other request. So not active anymore...?
3.094	<a href="#">Management of large terrestrial herbivores in southern Africa</a>	Species . This needs the opinion of ESARO PACO. From what we see it is inactive and should be concluded as TBD No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution,
3.083	<a href="#">Improving capacity to achieve sustainable development and address the consequences of globalization</a>	SDGs adopted + superseded by 6.026. Might continue on somewhat in its spirit however. The element of capacity building depends if it should still be active. The question is when is capacity sufficiently built?
2.8	<a href="#">IUCN's Work in Oceania</a>	Secretariat programme. No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
1.103	<a href="#">Cape York Peninsula, Australia</a>	No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution. Australia World Heritage By 2015 Cape York not yet nominated for World Heritage listing. <a href="https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/world-heritage-areas/cape-york-project-faq.html#what_areas_of_cape_york">https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/world-heritage-areas/cape-york-project-faq.html#what_areas_of_cape_york</a> BUT IT SEEMS THAT PROGRESS WAS MADE ON THE AGREEMENT, WHAT IS THE ACTUAL TOPIC OF THE RESOLUTIONS. SO IT COULD POSSIBLY BE CONSIDERED IMPLEMENTED
1.102	<a href="#">Australian Forests</a>	No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution. Australia Forests
1.100	<a href="#">Mining in the Fly River Catchment, Papua New Guinea</a>	No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution. Mining water catchment
1.99	<a href="#">Forests of Oceania</a>	Amman report: The IUCN Programme has not had the resources (either human or financial) to pursue this resolution in any depth. It is unlikely that the Union can apply its limited resources to address this resolution in the foreseeable future. The resolution needs to be discussed with the Regional Committee to better understand the opportunities and constraints for IUCN to assist in Oceania. No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
1.96	<a href="#">Protection and Restoration of Ecological Integrity in Banff National Park, Canada</a>	IMPLEMENTED - Proposed actions have been implemented by the Parks Canada. ACTIVE - Continued commercial development in Banff and Jasper National Parks means that the substance of the Recommendation has not been implemented
1.83	<a href="#">Forest Ecosystems of Africa</a>	Even though the intent of this Recommendation is in large extent being achieved with many policy instruments, conservation mechanisms and targeted financial mechanisms exist and being applied, the sustainability of such mechanisms still needs to be demonstrated and secured.
1.59	<a href="#">Initiative to Assist Heavily Indebted Poor Countries</a>	Largely implemented but ongoing efforts remain relevant.

		Elements calling on IUCN DG and Commissions are largely implemented according to Amman report. Urge to bilateral creditor countries and International Financial institutions might continue onwards.
1.56	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and the Andes</a>	Several initiatives on this have been implemented by IUCN-Sur (including gender, indigenous people, mountains) in the Andes TBD
1.55	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples and Forests</a>	Still applies to IUCN position on IP SUPERSEDED - Multiple IP Resolutions passed since 1996 including 10 in Hawaii, and also IPO status now established
1.47	<a href="#">Transnational Corporate Compliance</a>	In Amman report it is mentioned that this was to be carried out between 2001 and 2004. Has it happened? Corporation business transnational
1.36	<a href="#">The World Network of Biosphere Reserves</a>	NOT SURE - This resolution is old, quite general, and parts of it are sure to be obsolete and/or elapsed. At the same time IUCN remains engaged in Biosphere Reserves (CEM has only just set up a specialist group) and a general backing for IUCN engagement seems to remain relevant. suggest to retain, but surely it will be good to look to an updated resolution that would supersede this.  IMPLEMENTED - Key objectives of this Rec were considered in the UNESCO's Strategy for BRs adopted in Seville (1996) and governments are implementing this strategy since then.
1.24	<a href="#">Impacts of Human-Induced Fire Events on Biodiversity Conservation</a>	Input from CEM: The first paragraph has two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events, and</li> <li>• to identify and consider the implications of human-induced changes to natural fire regimes for the biodiversity and ecological integrity of such ecosystem.</li> </ul> <p>To my knowledge neither has been addressed. It may be possible to identify the types and extent of ecosystems subject to frequent occurrences of human-induced fire events in those countries where such data are available. Most likely these would be in more developed countries, which could bias any conclusions related to biodiversity conservation. It would take time and would require a consultant who could document the historic fire regime on the landscapes to provide a baseline against which more recent human-induced wildfires might be compared.</p> <p>Even if the Commission were to undertake the exercise, I am not sure it would necessarily lead to a better understanding of the affect wildfires have on the state of biodiversity. There are many other factors at play in the survivorship of species, and how one could discriminate wildfire from all other factors would be virtually impossible.</p>

		<p>In short, the mandate as extended to CEM would require considerable effort, for questionable returns.</p> <p>Regarding the second operant paragraph, I am pretty sure that there is a strong incentive for all governments to be cautious when using planned fire to reduce fuel loads irrespective of the risk to biodiversity. It definitely is the case in the western states in the US. But those same governments would also state without reservation, that their first priority is to ensure the safety of the firefighters; the second is to protect private dwellings and associated structures. Biodiversity per se is not a priority for firefighters when engaged in containing a forest fire.</p> <p>OBSOLETE - The issue addressed by this Res. is still valid but it is considered in a number of national laws on forest conservation and implicit in the CBD.</p>
1.12	<a href="#">Conservation Action in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</a>	<p>Though most of the requests remain topical, e.g. a stronger membership base in the region, a sub-regional programme, use of language, etc., it is obsolete in the sense that the CIS is not under the remit of the European Regional Office any longer but the East Europe and Central Asia RO. How shall we categorize it? NOTE: EURO informed.</p> <p>It can be argued that the establishment of a Regional Office for East Europe and Central Asia cover most of the issues addressed in the Resolution.</p>
19.40	<a href="#">Conservation of Threatened Landscapes</a>	PA fundamental
19.85	<a href="#">Creery Wetlands, Western Australia</a>	<p>water wetlands</p> <p>No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.</p>
19.84	<a href="#">Clearing Native Vegetation in Australia</a>	<p>Australia.</p> <p>No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.</p>
19.82	<a href="#">Conservation of Mangrove Communities in Australia</a>	<p>Mangroves coastal</p> <p>No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.</p>
19.35	<a href="#">Global Initiative for National Environmental Funds</a>	<p>Is this superseded by WCC-2012-Res-122 on innovative financing mechanisms? Note also that WCC-1.60 (1996, Environmental Trust Funds) has similarities with this one. The request part seems fulfilled, but efforts continue. So the question is what is the threshold for retiring a resolution if it addresses an issue still relevant and is not perfectly superseded by a later resolution?</p> <p>IUCN developed report on such funds and organized a first global forum on environmental funds. This report has become the basic reference document for people involved in NEF. (MONTREAL REPORT) Still the rest of Resolution might continue I THINK THERE IS ANOTHER ONE ON SAME ISSUE funding</p>
19.26	<a href="#">Compensation for Inequities Created by Universal Application of Trade Restrictions in Some International</a>	ACTIVE - Still entirely relevant, not obsolete or lapsed, and not superseded by any Res I know of (even if no hope of anyone implementing it)

	<a href="#">Conservation Regimes</a>	RETIRE: Action 1-Elapsed; Action 2-superseded if there are other resolutions concerning financial support from developed countries to less developed ones for wildlife conservation
18.4	<a href="#">Roles and mandates of the IUCN Commissions, Standing Committees and Task Forces</a>	Commissions. Mostly implemented see 19.02 BUT I would say the main bulk lives on as guidance.
18.73	<a href="#">Prohibition of oil tankers inshore of the coral sea Great Barrier Reef World heritage area, Australia</a>	Mining Australia No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
18.48	<a href="#">Joint responsibility of the developed countries for the protection of South American ecosystems</a>	Degradation forest only recommends
18.23	<a href="#">Land Degradation</a>	Land degradation Strongly recommends. If not, I would say still active.
17.29	<a href="#">Third world debt and sustainable development</a>	The resolution "REQUESTS the President of IUCN to send a memorandum to the Governments attending the Economic Summit of the Group of Seven in Toronto in June 1988, expressing the concern of the members of IUCN and requesting that governments, in conjunction with multilateral financial institutions, private financial institutions, and conservation groups, provide incentives for sound natural resource management and long-term economic development as elements in current and future debt adjustments. 2. URGES governments and intergovernmental institutions to which debts are owed by low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa to take appropriate steps to alleviate the debt burden of those countries as rapidly as possible." The REQUEST part is either fulfilled or the opportunity has passed (the conference was held in 1988). The second part (URGES...) maybe still be relevant. Recommendation: depends on the threshold required for retirement...
16/40	<a href="#">World Charter for Nature</a>	Adopted by UN, but is it still relevant today?
15/7	<a href="#">The role of traditional lifestyles and local people in conservation and development</a>	Indigenous peoples
15/4	<a href="#">Environmental planning</a>	Env. planning
14.23	<a href="#">Kagera river basin</a>	PA specific Seems to be still going on <a href="http://www.rtda.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/akagerafrom_Jose.pdf">http://www.rtda.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/akagerafrom_Jose.pdf</a> No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
14.10	<a href="#">Ocean trenches</a>	Marine
12.5	<a href="#">Protection of traditional ways of life</a>	Traditional Indigenous
10.31	<a href="#">Specialised wildlife departments</a>	Institutions. Only "recommends"
10.28	<a href="#">Oceanic islands</a>	Islands. It seems that a draft convention was developed by 1971. No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
10.8	<a href="#">Volcanoes national park</a>	PA local. It is an MAB Biosphere Reserve since 1983 and there is a GOBI Survey from 2006. No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
9.23	<a href="#">Use of immobilisation techniques</a>	Hunting
8.33	<a href="#">Resolution on red colobus monkey and suni in Zanzibar</a>	There are now a number of Protected Areas in Zanzibar. Still the Monkey remains endangered on red

		list.
8.25	<a href="#">Resolution on capture and transport of primates</a>	To the date of the writing of this report, the SSC Primate SG is still evaluating the status of this Resolution Primates Monkeys hunting
8.23	<a href="#">Resolution on chimpanzee reserve in Tanganyika</a>	Wasn't achieved, but since only recommendation and the it hasn't been turned into a strict nature reserve since 1963 --> in active. No definite conclusion has been provided to date from the Programme consulted for this Resolution.
7.4	<a href="#">Energy demands in Scandinavia</a>	Energy I would argue that no more work is needed as it only encouraged and dates back to 1960

**Annex 3**

**Assessment of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations applying the criteria of Council document C/93/PPC/5.1**

The ad hoc working group or equivalent is invited to consider the Secretariat's assessment of the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that can be found in an excel file, following the link below:

**[Retirement of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations – Classification table](#)**

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	Comment - Council	Retirement Comment - Secretariat	Type	Code 1	Code 2	WCC / GA	English title	Keyword 1	Keyword 2	Keyword 3	Keyword 4	Keyword 5	Keyword 6	Keyword 7	Keyword 8	Keyword 9	Keyword 10	Regional Scope	Country/territory	Themes 2007
ACTIVE		active	Resolution	6.096	WCC 2016 Res 096	2016 Hawai'i	Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy	Protected areas										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.095	WCC 2016 Res 095	2016 Hawai'i	Support for peace and nature in Colombia	Law	Environmental governance									Meso and South America	Colombia	
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.094	WCC 2016 Res 094	2016 Hawai'i	Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai'i threatened birds	Species										Pacific Ocean	United States of America	
ACTIVE		trade species	Resolution	6.093	WCC 2016 Res 093	2016 Hawai'i	Vicuña (Vicugna vicugna) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre	Trade	Species									Meso and South America		
OBSOLETE		The plan to build a road was rejected (could be elapsed or implemented). Afterwards the plan to build a road was accepted.	Resolution	6.092	WCC 2016 Res 092	2016 Hawai'i	Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas	Environmental Law	Protected areas									Meso and South America	Peru	
ACTIVE		Whales	Resolution	6.091	WCC 2016 Res 091	2016 Hawai'i	South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary	Species	Marine		Protected areas							Atlantic Ocean		
IMPLEMENTED		implemented, Obsolete	Resolution	6.090	WCC 2016 Res 090	2016 Hawai'i	Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (Podiceps gallardoi) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina	Catchment	Ecosystems									Meso and South America	Argentina	
ACTIVE		renewable energy	Resolution	6.089	WCC 2016 Res 089	2016 Hawai'i	Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature	Energy										Global		
ACTIVE		Indigenous PA	Resolution	6.088	WCC 2016 Res 088	2016 Hawai'i	Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land	Sustainable use								Global		
ACTIVE		PA Network Connected	Resolution	6.087	WCC 2016 Res 087	2016 Hawai'i	Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines	Protected areas										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.086	WCC 2016 Res 086	2016 Hawai'i	Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology	ScienceResearch										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.085	WCC 2016 Res 085	2016 Hawai'i	Connecting people with nature globally	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Human well-being/development	Protected areas								Global		
ACTIVE		Education	Resolution	6.084	WCC 2016 Res 084	2016 Hawai'i	Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Human well-being/development									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.083	WCC 2016 Res 083	2016 Hawai'i	Conservation of moveable geological heritage	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Trade								Global		
ACTIVE		hunting	Resolution	6.082	WCC 2016 Res 082	2016 Hawai'i	A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting	Species										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.081	WCC 2016 Res 081	2016 Hawai'i	Humanity's right to a healthy environment	Environmental Law										Global		
ACTIVE		Indigenous	Resolution	6.080	WCC 2016 Res 080	2016 Hawai'i	System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land									Meso and South America		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.079	WCC 2016 Res 079	2016 Hawai'i	Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations	Environmental Law	Climate change									Global		
ACTIVE		latest and active Resolutions on the African Convention	Resolution	6.078	WCC 2016 Res 078	2016 Hawai'i	Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063	International agreements and non-resces	Environmental Law	Economics								Africa		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.077	WCC 2016 Res 077	2016 Hawai'i	Environmental courts and tribunals	Environmental Law	Environmental Law									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.076	WCC 2016 Res 076	2016 Hawai'i	Improving the means to fight environmental crime	Environmental Law	Law	Transboundary								Global		
ACTIVE		Indigenous	Resolution	6.075	WCC 2016 Res 075	2016 Hawai'i	Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Ecosystems									Global		
ACTIVE		non regression	Resolution	6.074	WCC 2016 Res 074	2016 Hawai'i	Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy	Environmental Law	Land	International agreements and non-resces								Global		
ACTIVE		Funding financing	Resolution	6.073	WCC 2016 Res 073	2016 Hawai'i	Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights	Environmental Law	Economics									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.072	WCC 2016 Res 072	2016 Hawai'i	Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.071	WCC 2016 Res 071	2016 Hawai'i	Global Judicial Institute for the Environment	Environmental Law										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.070	WCC 2016 Res 070	2016 Hawai'i	Crimes against the environment	Environmental Law										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.069	WCC 2016 Res 069	2016 Hawai'i	Defining Nature-based Solutions	Ecosystems	Disasters									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.068	WCC 2016 Res 068	2016 Hawai'i	Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems	Ecosystems										Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.067	WCC 2016 Res 067	2016 Hawai'i	Best practice for industrial-scale development projects	Economics	Private sector									Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.066	WCC 2016 Res 066	2016 Hawai'i	Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting	Private sector	Economics									Global		
ACTIVE		CBNRM	Resolution	6.065	WCC 2016 Res 065	2016 Hawai'i	Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i	Fisheries	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Marine								Pacific Ocean	United States of America	
ACTIVE		Health	Resolution	6.064	WCC 2016 Res 064	2016 Hawai'i	Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life	Human well-being/development	ScienceResearch	Protected areas								Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.063	WCC 2016 Res 063	2016 Hawai'i	Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas	Private sector	Species									Global		
ACTIVE		SDGs	Resolution	6.062	WCC 2016 Res 062	2016 Hawai'i	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Integration of conservation into development	International agreements and non-resces	Human well-being/development	Sustainable use								Global		
ACTIVE		Forest	Resolution	6.061	WCC 2016 Res 061	2016 Hawai'i	Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity	Forests	Private sector	Agriculture								Global		
ACTIVE			Resolution	6.060	WCC 2016 Res 060	2016 Hawai'i	Improving standards in ecotourism	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Economics	Private sector								Global		
ACTIVE		OFFSET?	Resolution	6.059	WCC 2016 Res 059	2016 Hawai'i	IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets	Economics	Environmental governance	Private sector								Global		



ACTIVE		Resolution	6.058 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 058	Natural Capital	Economics	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch	Global	
ACTIVE	climate oceans	Resolution	6.057 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 057	Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Marine	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.056 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 056	IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement	Climate change	International agreements and processes		Global	
ACTIVE	Whales	Resolution	6.055 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 055	Concerns about whaling under special permits	Marine			Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries regional mining	Resolution	6.054 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 054	Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining	Fisheries	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Extractive industries/mining	North America and the Caribbean	United States of America
ACTIVE	Mining	Resolution	6.053 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 053	Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Marine	Global	
IMPLEMENTED	MPA created	Resolution	6.052 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 052	Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area	Protected areas			South and East Asia	
ACTIVE	PA Network Connected	Resolution	6.051 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 051	Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea	Protected areas	Marine	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Mediterranean Sea	
ACTIVE	MPA	Resolution	6.050 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 050	Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation	Protected areas	Species	Marine	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.049 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 049	Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter)	Transboundary	Marine	Pollution	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.048 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 048	International biofouling	Protected areas	Infrastructure	Marine	Global	
IMPLEMENTED	UNCLOS	Resolution	6.047 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 047	Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Protected areas	Marine	Environmental Law	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.046 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 046	Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management	Protected areas	Forests	Climate change	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.045 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 045	Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes	Protected areas	Forests		Global	
ACTIVE	cities water	Resolution	6.044 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 044	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India	Protected areas	Water	Sustainable use	South and East Asia	India
ACTIVE	PA specific water peatlands	Resolution	6.043 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 043	Securing the future for global peatlands	Protected areas	Water	Agriculture	Global	
ACTIVE	PA specific	Resolution	6.042 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 042	Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region	Protected areas	Climate change		Atlantic Ocean	
ACTIVE	PA KBA	Resolution	6.041 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 041	Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity	Protected areas	Species		Global	
ACTIVE	FLR	Resolution	6.040 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 040	Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa	Protected areas	Human well-being/development	Forests	Africa	
ACTIVE	PA CC	Resolution	6.039 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 039	Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change	Protected areas	Climate change	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global	
ACTIVE	PA fundamental	Resolution	6.038 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 038	Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System	Protected areas	Agriculture		Global	
ACTIVE	Integrated PA Management fundamental	Resolution	6.037 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 037	Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks	Protected areas	International agreements and processes		Global	
ACTIVE	PA private	Resolution	6.036 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 036	Supporting privately protected areas	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Private sector	Global	
ACTIVE	transboundary PA	Resolution	6.035 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 035	Transboundary cooperation and protected areas	Protected areas	Transboundary		Global	
ACTIVE	PA specific	Resolution	6.034 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 034	Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe	Protected areas	International agreements and processes		East Europe, North and Central Asia, European Union (EU)	Global
ACTIVE	PA fundamental	Resolution	6.033 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 033	Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas	Protected areas	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Global	
ACTIVE	Antarctica	Resolution	6.032 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 032	Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean	Protected areas	Ecosystems		Antarctica, Southern Ocean	
ACTIVE	PA fundamental	Resolution	6.031 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 031	World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global	
ACTIVE	Indigenous PA	Resolution	6.030 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 030	Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCA) overlapped by protected areas	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law	Global	
ACTIVE	Cities	Resolution	6.029 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 029	Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN	Protected areas	Cities	Human well-being/development	Global	
ACTIVE	PA specific	Resolution	6.028 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 028	Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service	Protected areas	Environmental governance		North America and the Caribbean	United States of America
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.027 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 027	Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species	Species	International agreements and processes	Transboundary	Global	
ACTIVE	yellow sea	Resolution	6.026 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 026	Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context	Species	Marine	Transboundary	Global	
ACTIVE	trade species indigenous	Resolution	6.025 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 025	Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis	Species	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Trade	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.024 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 024	Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species	Species	Agriculture	Fisheries	Meso and South America	Brazil
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.023 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 023	Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Fisheries	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.022 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 022	Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac	Species	Agriculture	Law	Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries	Resolution	6.021 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 021	Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (LUU) fisheries	Species	Fisheries	Marine	Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.020 WCC 2016 Res 2016 Hawai'i 020	Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems	Species	Invasive species		Global	

ACTIVE		Resolution	6.019	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 019	Protection of wild bats from culling programmes	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance		Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.018	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 018	Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species	Species	communication	ScienceResearch		Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.017	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 017	Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita noronho (Phocoena sinus)	Species	Environmental Law	Trade		Meso and South America Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.016	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 016	The IUCN Red List index for monitoring extinction risk	Species	ScienceResearch	Sustainable use		Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.015	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 015	Greater protection needed for all pangolin species	Species	International agreements and references	Trade		Global
ACTIVE	hunting	Resolution	6.014	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 014	Combating the illegal poisoning of wildlife	Species	Agriculture	Law		Global
ACTIVE	hunting	Resolution	6.013	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 013	Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (Panthera leo) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes	Species	Environmental governance			Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.012	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 012	Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna	Species	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Africa
ACTIVE	elephant ivory	Resolution	6.011	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 011	Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory	Species	Economics	Environmental Law		Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	6.010	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 010	Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia	Species				South and East Asia
ACTIVE	trade species	Resolution	6.009	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 009	Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (Rhinoplax vigil)	Species	Trade			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented	Resolution	6.008	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 008	Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented	Resolution	6.007	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 007	Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented	Resolution	6.006	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 006	Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress)	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented	Resolution	6.005	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 005	Election of the IUCN President	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented indigenous	Resolution	6.004	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 004	Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union	IUCN governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities			Global
ACTIVE	Active	Resolution	6.003	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 003	Including regional governments in the structure of the Union	IUCN governance	Sub-national			Global
ACTIVE	Active committees	Resolution	6.002	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 002	IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development	IUCN governance				Global
ACTIVE	Active	Resolution	6.001	WCC 2016 Res 2016	Hawai'i 001	Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions	IUCN governance				Global
ACTIVE	Offshore energy renewable	Recommendation	6.112	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 112	Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation	Marine	Energy			Global
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.111	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 111	Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch		Global
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.110	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 110	Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation	Private sector	Economics			Global
ACTIVE	CBNRM	Recommendation	6.109	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 109	Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication				Pacific Ocean
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.108	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 108	Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories	Economics				European Union (EU)
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.107	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 107	Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change	Climate change	Ecosystems			Global
ACTIVE	coral	Recommendation	6.106	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 106	Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide	Marine				Global
ACTIVE	PA specific	Recommendation	6.105	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 105	Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia	Protected areas	Transboundary			Meso and South America Global
ACTIVE	PA fundamental forest	Recommendation	6.104	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 104	Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives	Forests	Protected areas			Global
ACTIVE	Rangers	Recommendation	6.103	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 103	Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Global
ACTIVE	mining infrastructure	Recommendation	6.102	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 102	Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development	Protected areas	Infrastructure	Extractive industries/mining		Global
ACTIVE	shark	Recommendation	6.101	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 101	Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays	Species	Fisheries			Global
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.100	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 100	Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals for commercial purposes	Species	Economics			Global
ACTIVE		Recommendation	6.099	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 099	Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation	Species	Economics			Global
ACTIVE	Infrastructure energy	Recommendation	6.098	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 098	Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds	Species	Energy			Global
ACTIVE	Pacific climate	Recommendation	6.097	WCC 2016 Rec 2016	Hawai'i 097	Pacific region climate resiliency action plan	Climate change	Marine	Disasters		Pacific Ocean
IMPLEMENTED	According to Report on OTS agriculture pesticides	Resolution	5.137	WCC 2012 Res 2012	Jeju 137	Support for a comprehensive scientific review of the impact on global biodiversity of systemic pesticides by the joint task force of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	Agriculture	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Pollution	Species

ACTIVE	pollution	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-136	WCC 2012 Res 136	2012 Jeju	Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes	Pollution	Ecosystems	Marine	Human well-being/development	Law	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Cities	Private sector	Global	
ACTIVE	First part implemented with entry into force of Minamata Convention. But OP 2 seems to continue onwards, even if not really within IUCN's mandate.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-135	WCC 2012 Res 135	2012 Jeju	Legally binding Global Mercury Treaty to protect wildlife, ecosystems and health	Pollution	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law	Ecosystems	Human well-being/development	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness			Global	Japan
SUPERSEDED	African convention superseded by 6.078	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-134	WCC 2012 Res 134	2012 Jeju	African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Environmental Law	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication							Africa	
SUPERSEDED	Wildlife crime superseded by 6.076	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-133	WCC 2012 Res 133	2012 Jeju	Improving capacity for enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife crime	Environmental Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Species	Transboundary	Economics					Global	
OBSELETE	Concerning creation of an online platform to report on, track sustainability commitments coming out of Rio+20 Conference, I believe that this is in part realized by the UN Division for Sustainable Development itself, though honestly the level of reporting on such commitments is rather poor, and partly superseded by the adoption of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which largely take over from Rio+20 and where monitoring and reporting at the global level happens through the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-132	WCC 2012 Res 132	2012 Jeju	Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments	Environmental Law	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			International agreements and processes				Global	
ACTIVE	International Covenant on Environment and Development	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-131	WCC 2012 Res 131	2012 Jeju	International Covenant on Environment and Development	Environmental Law	Human well-being/development	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication						Global	
ACTIVE	ECOLEX	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-130	WCC 2012 Res 130	2012 Jeju	ECOLEX – the gateway to environmental law	Environmental Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	International agreements and processes							Global	
SUPERSEDED	Justice supersed by 6.077	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-129	WCC 2012 Res 129	2012 Jeju	Courts and access to justice	Environmental Law	Environmental Law	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development						Global	
SUPERSEDED	by WCC-2016-Res-074	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-128	WCC 2012 Res 128	2012 Jeju	Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy	Environmental Law	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication							Global, European Union (EU)	
ACTIVE	The Resolution is yet to be implemented	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-127	WCC 2012 Res 127	2012 Jeju	Islamic principles for conservation	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Sub-national							Global	
IMPLEMENTED	With financial support of the Jeju Government a participatory project has been implemented to assess the feasibility of a global system for WEH. The results have been presented in a final report which provides insights in the process that has been followed to develop a system that can contribute to ensuring accountability for integrating NBS in urban and regional planning and development at global level, as well as greater insight into the methods and challenges of evaluating these impacts. The project showed support from international partners as well as subnational governments from around the world, which is an important foundation for the future operationalization of the initiative and to strengthen the use of nature A number of steps have been taken to implement this resolution. The proponents have organised a number of consultations and networking meetings. APBON has been established, with its hub located in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, hosted by the Chair of the IUCN Asia Regional Members' Committee, Professor Ma Keqing. Currently, there are efforts underway to link with the CBD priorities of the governments	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-126	WCC 2012 Res 126	2012 Jeju	The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs	Environmental governance	Economics	Climate change	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication						Global	Republic of Korea
ACTIVE	Promotion of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-125	WCC 2012 Res 125	2012 Jeju	Promotion of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch						East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean	Japan  Republic of Korea  Nepal  Bangladesh
ACTIVE	This resolution remains active, since to the best of our knowledge the first operative paragraph requesting the development on an international commons standard has not occurred. The second operative paragraph doesn't have a metric by which it would be possible to measure whether it had achieved	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-124	WCC 2012 Res 124	2012 Jeju	Establishment of an International Commons Standard for conservation and governance of Commons	Environmental governance	Climate change	Ecosystems	Economics	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities				East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia	
ACTIVE	Advocating Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) for sustainable development	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-123	WCC 2012 Res 123	2012 Jeju	Advocating Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) for sustainable development	Environmental governance	Private sector	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Indigenous peoples/local communities					Global	
ACTIVE	Juha: part implemented, parts remain active. Note that IUCN is actively involved in Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIIC) which addresses the topic from the private sector angle. The issue itself is ongoing. Recommendation: keep active. Funding financing. Parts seems implemented. IUCN is a Member of the leading group http://www.leadinggroup.org/rubrique173.html Missing is still the work with CBD on innovative financing options. Not sure what is still the work with CBD on innovative financing options.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-122	WCC 2012 Res 122	2012 Jeju	Promotion of innovative financial mechanisms (IFM) for biodiversity	Environmental governance	Economics	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication					Global	
ACTIVE	Op. para 1 not done (CEESP responsibility). Op para 3 related to Aichi (ie end 2020)	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-121	WCC 2012 Res 121	2012 Jeju	Promoting external international responsibility with regard to the impacts on global biodiversity	Environmental governance	Sub-national	Economics	International agreements and processes	Trade					Global	
ACTIVE	There is one report in the portal, noting that "Although it is difficult to assign attribution to IUCN, there are increasing governance mechanisms that reflect South-South cooperation, such as the South-South cooperation fund set up by the Chinese government to address climate change; the Green Climate Fund set up by South Korea; UNEP South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism; joint capacity-building initiatives and training programs, interregional policy dialogue, expert forums and communities of practice, sharing of best practices, and professional and operational exchanges between countries of the two regions under the Inter-American Development Bank and the African Development Bank. These are only some of the trends that show the strengthening of South-South cooperation." The report also notes IUCN's involvement with IPBES and its focus on South-South collaboration. Some of the requests are fulfilled, but there is also an on-going aspect to this work, as maintaining efforts to improve South-South cooperation is needed. The resolution also calls for a formation of an expert group to develop "innovative modalities ... I am not aware whether such a group was ever established—searching internet reveals no traces of it being established. In general, south-south cooperation remains an issue so the resolution as such remain relevant. It is also not superseded by more recent resolutions. Recommendation: keep active	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-120	WCC 2012 Res 120	2012 Jeju	Biodiversity conservation for development in the South through South-South cooperation	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch	Economics				Global	

IMPLEMENTED	Partnership <a href="https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/specialist-group-sustainable-use-and-livelihoods-sul/hunting-and-sustainable-wildlife-management-for-the-forest-ecosystem">https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/specialist-group-sustainable-use-and-livelihoods-sul/hunting-and-sustainable-wildlife-management-for-the-forest-ecosystem</a>	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-119	WCC 2012 Res 119	2012	Jeju	Collaborative partnership on wildlife	Environmental governance	Species	International agreements and processes	Private sector									Global	
ACTIVE	IPBES could also be considered implemented	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-118	WCC 2012 Res 118	2012	Jeju	A significant role for IUCN in the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Environmental governance	Invasive species	International agreements and processes	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication									Global
ACTIVE	IPBES	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-117	WCC 2012 Res 117	2012	Jeju	Operationalization of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch	Ecosystems	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes							Global
ACTIVE	ABS	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-116	WCC 2012 Res 116	2012	Jeju	Support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Economics	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Law	Environmental governance	Gender	Private sector					Global
ACTIVE	Indigenous	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-115	WCC 2012 Res 115	2012	Jeju	Strengthening biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in the Asia-Pacific island region	Human well-being/development	Ecosystems	Marine	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch									East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean Global, West Europe
ACTIVE	applies 1.32 to Spain...	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-114	WCC 2012 Res 114	2012	Jeju	Promotion of sustainable tourism, rural development and the value of natural heritage	Human well-being/development	Protected areas	Land	Sub-national	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Private sector								Spain
ACTIVE	Natural disasters Ongoing through capacity development of Governments and project implementation	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-113	WCC 2012 Res 113	2012	Jeju	Management of secondary environmental damage from natural disasters	Human well-being/development	Disasters	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication									Global, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia
TBD	Biodiversity Security	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-112	WCC 2012 Res 112	2012	Jeju	Developing the concept of biodiversity security	Human well-being/development	Economics	Ecosystems	Water	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication									Global, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia
ACTIVE	IED work carried out on this - but not aware of IUCN best practice guidelines on this issue.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-111	WCC 2012 Res 111	2012	Jeju	A critical review of biodiversity benefits of alternative livelihood projects	Human well-being/development	Economics	Species	Ecosystems	ScienceResearch									Global
IMPLEMENTED	Policy elaborated and adopted in 2016	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-110	WCC 2012 Res 110	2012	Jeju	Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches	Human well-being/development	Economics	Ecosystems	Sustainable use	Private sector	International agreements and processes	ScienceResearch	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness					Global
ACTIVE	Green growth	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-109	WCC 2012 Res 109	2012	Jeju	Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development	Human well-being/development	Economics	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication										Global
ACTIVE	Green growth	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-108	WCC 2012 Res 108	2012	Jeju	The green economy and corporate, social and environmental responsibility	Human well-being/development	Economics	Private sector	Ecosystems	Climate change	Environmental governance	Law							Global
ACTIVE	Secretariat is currently developing a programme of work around this theme, targeting WCC 2020 for publication or launch	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-107	WCC 2012 Res 107	2012	Jeju	Assessing the impacts of environmentally unsustainable industrial-scale agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Climate change	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Population	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Gender	Fisheries	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land			Global
ACTIVE	Food agriculture	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-106	WCC 2012 Res 106	2012	Jeju	Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Economics	Water	Ecosystems	Gender	Fisheries	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land				Global
ELAPSED	Is limited to 2013-2016 Programme agriculture	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-105	WCC 2012 Res 105	2012	Jeju	Conserving cultures and nature for food security	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Land	Forests	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Water	Climate change	Energy	Education, capacity building, public awareness					Global
ACTIVE	This is partially being addressed through the work to develop an agriculture program of work, but aspects related to mapping the logging frontier should be considered by the forest program local food cities agriculture	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-104	WCC 2012 Res 104	2012	Jeju	Food security, ecosystem restoration and climate change	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Ecosystems	Climate change	Species	Water	Soil	Land	Indigenous peoples/local communities					Global
ACTIVE	Good governance Access Land	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-103	WCC 2012 Res 103	2012	Jeju	Supporting, promoting and strengthening local agri-food systems	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Population	Cities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Land	Environmental governance	Gender	Economics	Soil				Global
ACTIVE	Rights	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-102	WCC 2012 Res 102	2012	Jeju	Human rights and access to natural resources in Latin America	Human well-being/development	Pollution	Water	Land	Extractive industries/mining	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Energy						Meso and South America
ACTIVE	Rights	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-101	WCC 2012 Res 101	2012	Jeju	Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment	Human well-being/development	Cities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Water	Pollution	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law						Global
ACTIVE	Rights	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-100	WCC 2012 Res 100	2012	Jeju	Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making	Human well-being/development	IUCN governance	Climate change											Global
TBD	Adopts IUCN Policy on human rights and asks for its implementation. Could be considered as implemented as now there is an IUCN Policy that guides all future action?	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-099	WCC 2012 Res 099	2012	Jeju	IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development	Human well-being/development	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law	Gender							Global
ACTIVE	Water	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-098	WCC 2012 Res 098	2012	Jeju	The human right to water and sanitation	Human well-being/development	Water	Private sector	International agreements and processes	Gender	Environmental governance	Agriculture	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness					Global
ACTIVE	Operative para 1. incomplete (to be done in collaboration with IUCN IPOs as part of their strategy). Operative para 2 - taskforce not created, but Secretariat regularly reported to Council through 2016. CEESP Chair role to represent IP issues in Council. IP Councillor now appointed. Operative para 2 refers to old Programme but rest still valid.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-097	WCC 2012 Res 097	2012	Jeju	Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	IUCN governance	International agreements and processes										Global
ACTIVE	Indigenous	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-096	WCC 2012 Res 096	2012	Jeju	Recognizing the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Climate change	Ecosystems	Forests	Environmental governance								Meso and South America
ACTIVE	Indigenous	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-095	WCC 2012 Res 095	2012	Jeju	Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Climate change	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch								Meso and South America
ACTIVE	Indigenous	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-094	WCC 2012 Res 094	2012	Jeju	Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance								Global
ACTIVE	Communities	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-093	WCC 2012 Res 093	2012	Jeju	Prioritizing community-based natural resource management for social and ecological resilience	Human well-being/development	Climate change	Disasters	Environmental governance	Gender	Ecosystems	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental Law						Global
ACTIVE	Communities	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-092	WCC 2012 Res 092	2012	Jeju	Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Land	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	International agreements and processes					Global, West Asia, Africa

ACTIVE	energy	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-091	WCC 2012 Res 091	2012	Jeju	Solar cooking and its contribution to healthy and resilient ecosystems and communities	Energy	Ecosystems	Human well-being/development	Gender	ScienceResearch	Climate change						Global
ACTIVE	The Resolution is still relevant and in particular the operative paragraphs targeting the "States" are still very much needed. This Resolution can be used as a foundation in developing positions with regards to unconventional gas and fossil fuels	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-090	WCC 2012 Res 090	2012	Jeju	Exploration for and exploitation of unconventional gas or liquid fossil fuels	Energy	Extractive industries/mining	Water	Pollution	Ecosystems	Climate change	Law	Environmental governance				Global
ACTIVE	environmental gas and fossil fuels catchment energy infrastructure	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-089	WCC 2012 Res 089	2012	Jeju	Dams and hydraulic infrastructure	Energy	Infrastructure	Water	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Private sector	Human well-being/development	Law	Environmental governance			Global	
ACTIVE	renewable energy Question has this compilation been done?	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-088	WCC 2012 Res 088	2012	Jeju	Responsible renewable energy sources	Agriculture	Climate change	Energy	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Infrastructure	Land	Protected areas				Global	
ACTIVE	Energy (however major part calling on DG is elapsed as it was linked to past programme)	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-087	WCC 2012 Res 087	2012	Jeju	Energy and Conservation	Energy	Gender	Human well-being/development	Economics	Climate change	Environmental governance	International agreements and processes	Private sector	Population		Global	
SUPERSEDED	PA as a tool. Superseded by 6.039	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-086	WCC 2012 Res 086	2012	Jeju	Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies	Climate change	Protected areas	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication							Global	
ACTIVE	Climate change	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-085	WCC 2012 Res 085	2012	Jeju	Climate change justice and equity considerations	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development	Economics							Global	
ACTIVE	SS: Operational paras 3 & 5 still remain valid and useful	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-084	WCC 2012 Res 084	2012	Jeju	Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation	Climate change	Ecosystems	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	Economics						Global	
ACTIVE	SS: Operational paras b, c, d, e still remain relevant and valid Nature based solutions. How far advanced. Read together with 6.107	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-083	WCC 2012 Res 083	2012	Jeju	Advancing the role of nature-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation and their potential to contribute to the global climate change resiliency regime.	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Pollution	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch						Global	
ACTIVE	Some action has been undertaken by CEESP to develop an understanding of the scientific importance and cultural value of the Jeju Haenyoo marine ecology stewardship intangible cultural heritage. However, the second part of the operative on the development of policies and practices is still to be fully implemented.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-082	WCC 2012 Res 082	2012	Jeju	Supporting sustainability of Jeju Haenyoo as a unique marine ecology stewardship	Marine	Sub-national	Economics	Pollution	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Gender	Human well-being/development	Ecosystems			South and East Asia, Country	Republic of Korea
ACTIVE	noise pollution Still a number of points to be implemented, especially at the level of Resilient Seas Programmes	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-081	WCC 2012 Res 081	2012	Jeju	Addressing ocean noise pollution in Africa	Marine	Pollution	Species	Extractive industries/mining	Law	ScienceResearch					Africa	
ACTIVE	Diving sport	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-080	WCC 2012 Res 080	2012	Jeju	Mitigating the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment	Marine	Law	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch	Private sector	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development			Global	
ACTIVE	Relevant efforts has been made by IUCN through a project P01869 which addresses 2.a.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-079	WCC 2012 Res 079	2012	Jeju	Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining	Marine	Extractive industries/mining	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law					Global, Country, Pacific Ocean	Papua New Guinea Fiji Nauru Solomon Islands Fiji Vanuatu Tonga
ACTIVE	Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-078	WCC 2012 Res 078	2012	Jeju	Conservation of marine phytoplankton	Marine	Species	Law	ScienceResearch							Global	
ACTIVE	GMPP: Nothing done yet, as far as I know	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-077	WCC 2012 Res 077	2012	Jeju	Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets	Marine	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Fisheries	Climate change						Global	
ACTIVE	MPA	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-076	WCC 2012 Res 076	2012	Jeju	Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management	Marine	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Species				Global	
ACTIVE	Oceans Permanent	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-075	WCC 2012 Res 075	2012	Jeju	Strengthening policies relating to the sea and oceans	Marine	Law	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Environmental governance	Species					Global	
ACTIVE	UNCLoS	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-074	WCC 2012 Res 074	2012	Jeju	Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Marine	Climate change	Law	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Sustainable use	Environmental governance	Fisheries	Private sector	Extractive industries/mining	Global	
ACTIVE	coastal	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-073	WCC 2012 Res 073	2012	Jeju	Conservation and sustainable management of the mangroves of Central Africa: the case of Cameroon	Ecosystems	Marine	Soil	Fisheries	Species	Disasters	Water	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness		Africa, Country	Cameroon
ACTIVE	wetlands water	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-072	WCC 2012 Res 072	2012	Jeju	Support from IUCN for the sustainable development of coastal wetlands and marine protected areas in Central and West Africa	Ecosystems	Marine	Water	Species	Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication					Africa	
IMPLEMENTED	In April 2013, The Supreme Court of Panama re-established the "Panama Bay Wetland" as a protected area, as a result of a legal action brought and led by the Panama National Committee of IUCN Members, that also prepared a Bill that was submitted to the National Congress on July 9th, 2014 (Protected Area Declaration of the Panama Bay Wetlands). Finally, the government of Panama declared Panama Bay as Protected Area by Law # 39 of 2014, as a result of the advocacy actions led by the National Committee of IUCN Members.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-071	WCC 2012 Res 071	2012	Jeju	Conservation of the Panama Bay wetlands	Ecosystems	Water	Environmental governance	Land	Infrastructure	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law	Economics	Private sector		Meso and South America, Country	Panama
TBD	AM: IUCN-Sur supported the design and implementation of a Plata Basin Regional Programme (including the presence of members and Commission). The program was designed but due to lack of funding (and also considering institutional changes in this sub-region) was not implemented.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-070	WCC 2012 Res 070	2012	Jeju	Rio de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative	Ecosystems	Cities	Water	Agriculture	Infrastructure	Pollution	Disasters	Climate change			Meso and South America, Country	Paraguay Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Uruguay Japan
ACTIVE	ARO:IUCN continues to strengthen coordination for the monitoring and management of cross-boundary freshwater, coastal, estuarine and marine ecosystems in East Asia. Some of the results have included new collaborative frameworks and MOUs with institutions such as PEMSEA and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity. In addition, the IUCN Asia Regional Office is now the Secretariat for the Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative, involving Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. IUCN is also facilitating coordination and collaboration among the countries of North-east Asia on the conservation of the Yellow Sea ecoregion.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-069	WCC 2012 Res 069	2012	Jeju	Strengthening coordination for managing the aquatic ecosystems of East Asia	Ecosystems	Marine	Human well-being/development	Population	Climate change	Fisheries	Water	Cities			South and East Asia, Country	
ACTIVE	water wetlands	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-068	WCC 2012 Res 068	2012	Jeju	The importance of assessing the water needs of wetlands in order to preserve their ecological functions	Ecosystems	Water	Human well-being/development	Land	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch	Transboundary	International agreements and processes			Global	
ACTIVE	Arctic	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-067	WCC 2012 Res 067	2012	Jeju	IUCN and the Arctic region – intensified and coordinated work	Ecosystems	Marine	Climate change	International agreements and processes							The Arctic	

ACTIVE	Antarctica	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-066	WCC 2012 Res 066	2012	Jeju	Antarctica and the Southern Ocean	Ecosystems	Marine	Climate change	Fisheries	Land	International agreements and processes	Law	Pollution	Infrastructure	Protected areas	Antarctica, Southern Ocean	
ACTIVE	Indigenous grasslands	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-065	WCC 2012 Res 065	2012	Jeju	The conservation and protection of the world's Indigenous temperate grasslands	Ecosystems	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land	Climate change	Environmental governance	Protected areas	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Forest boreal only affirms and congratulations	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-064	WCC 2012 Res 064	2012	Jeju	Acknowledging Quebec's advancement of conservation of the Boreal region	Ecosystems	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Sub-national	Protected areas	Infrastructure	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development			North America and the Caribbean	Canada
ACTIVE	This resolution is still active. IUCN is continuing to explore options for collaborating with the Jeju Government to provide support for the management of the Gotjawal forests. BUISS: ACTIVE - ARO to consider continued engagement; Proposal would be to keep active whilst continued support to IUCN comes from South Korea and Jeju Government	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-063	WCC 2012 Res 063	2012	Jeju	Support for conservation and sustainable use of Gotjawal forests in Jeju, Republic of Korea	Ecosystems	Forests	Land	International agreements and processes	Sustainable use	Infrastructure	Water	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development		South and East Asia	Republic of Korea
ELAPSED	AM: IUCN-Brazil has carried out activities of restoration in different areas of Brazil, including the support of Atlantic Forests Other Comments: Forest atlantic parts elapsed as they refer to past programme BUISS: ELAPSED - Resolution was for 2012-16 programme AM2: only literal a it refers to the 2012-16 Programme (however if the resolution is not implemented, it could be superseded)	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-062	WCC 2012 Res 062	2012	Jeju	Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as a priority biome for conservation	Ecosystems	Forests	Land	Species	Environmental governance	Transboundary	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Population		Meso and South America, Country	Argentina Brazil Paraguay
ACTIVE	Tropical could have superseded	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-061	WCC 2012 Res 061	2012	Jeju	IUCN strategy for tropical forest ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia	Ecosystems	Forests	Land	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Agriculture	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Private sector			Meso and South America, Africa, South and East Asia	Global
SUPERSEDED	Primary forests Resolution on primary forests Hawaii	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-060	WCC 2012 Res 060	2012	Jeju	Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the world's primary forests	Ecosystems	Forests	Land	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Economics	Infrastructure	Climate change	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Private sector		
ACTIVE	disasters	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-059	WCC 2012 Res 059	2012	Jeju	The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas	Ecosystems	Disasters	Marine	Cities		Infrastructure	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Private sector	Environmental governance	Global	
ACTIVE	disasters	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-058	WCC 2012 Res 058	2012	Jeju	Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction	Ecosystems	Disasters	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Environmental governance	Infrastructure	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Gender			Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-057	WCC 2012 Res 057	2012	Jeju	Conserving island biodiversity and supporting human livelihoods	Ecosystems	Marine	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Invasive species	Environmental governance					Global, European Union (EU)	
SUPERSEDED	Connectivity by 6.087	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-056	WCC 2012 Res 056	2012	Jeju	Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management	Ecosystems	Human well-being/development	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Marine	Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Environmental governance	Climate change		Global	
ACTIVE	RLE Criteria adopted by Council in 2014. I would say <b>implemented</b> , but one could argue that OP4 on AT5 would still stand til 2020	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-055	WCC 2012 Res 055	2012	Jeju	Consolidation of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Land	Marine	Water	Environmental governance					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	The resolution was communicated to the Mexican Government. The Marine Ecology Land Use Program for the Gulf of California and the Ecologic Land Use Plan for the Los Cabos Municipality are in the process of approval, according to the sponsor member-CEMDA. In 2014, The Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cabo Dorado tourism megaproject (Chinese investment of 18,000 rooms next to the Cabo Pulmo National Park) was rejected by the Mexican Environmental Authorities (SEMARNAT), as a result of the advocacy efforts of environmental organizations from Baja California, which include IUCN	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-054	WCC 2012 Res 054	2012	Jeju	Guaranteeing the protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park	Protected areas	Marine	Species	International agreements and processes	Fisheries	Infrastructure	Law	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	Meso and South America, Country, Pacific Ocean	Mexico
TBD	IMPLEMENTED: The resolution was communicated to the Mexican Government. CONABIO, IUCN member in Mexico, in 2014 reported that the Mexican Government currently addresses the subject of voluntary conservation, which includes community conservation actions through the following institutions: CONANP, CONAFOR and CONABIO. According to this report, there is a legal framework, and also several institutions and programs that address the schemes of community conservation in Mexico.  Pedro: ACTIVE: This is an on-going process that depends on political will of the government and this may change from one government to another. Progress have been achieved but not in all protected areas nor in all Mexican states. To me the fact that the government establish a legal framework doesn't mean much if we don't really assess what measure have been taken to enforce that legal framework. Almost on weekly basis I can see on the international news serious problems affecting indigenous communities in Mexico; thus in my opinion there is still a lot to do.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-053	WCC 2012 Res 053	2012	Jeju	Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes	Law	Sustainable use	Land					Meso and South America, Country	Mexico
ACTIVE	Actions are on-going and edependent of UNESCO, not only of IUCN. UNESCO PA	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-052	WCC 2012 Res 052	2012	Jeju	Establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected area	Protected areas	Species	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Sustainable use	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development				Global, Country	Republic of Korea
SUPERSEDED	yellow sea	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-051	WCC 2012 Res 051	2012	Jeju	Improving conservation and sustainability of the Yellow Sea	Protected areas	Species	Marine	Fisheries	Land	Environmental governance	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Ecosystems		South and East Asia, Pacific Ocean	Republic of Korea China
ACTIVE	Demande encore des progrès, efforts et campagne d'exploration pour mieux connaître ces habitats profonds; pas intégrés aux réseaux d'AMP (même si travaux sur les EBSA et projets pilotes au Liban ou accompli dans le Golfe du Lion ou Pelagos même si manque de gestion réelle pour Pelagos). RABD almost done but points it and f ara remaining cities	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-050	WCC 2012 Res 050	2012	Jeju	Protection of Mediterranean submarine canyons	Protected areas	Marine	Ecosystems	Pollution	Species	Environmental governance					Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	France Spain
ACTIVE		Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-049	WCC 2012 Res 049	2012	Jeju	Redesigning future cities and related urban zones with protected area: cities, return to nature	Protected areas	Cities	Ecosystems	Population	Environmental governance	Land					Global	
ELAPSED	Had a timeline for 2013-2016 programme	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-048	WCC 2012 Res 048	2012	Jeju	Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016	Protected areas	Sustainable use	Economics	Ecosystems	Environmental governance						Global	
ACTIVE	DO NOT RETIRE. All of the four operating paragraphs remain relevant. There has been significant progress in implementation but he motion relates to ongoing issues so would only be retired at the point that a new resolution would supersede it	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-047	WCC 2012 Res 047	2012	Jeju	Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Land	Protected areas					Global, Africa, Country	Kenya
ACTIVE	World Heritage	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-046	WCC 2012 Res 046	2012	Jeju	Strengthening the World Heritage Convention	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Environmental governance					Global	
ACTIVE	PA fundamental	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-045	WCC 2012 Res 045	2012	Jeju	Broadening awareness on benefits and relevance of protected areas	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Agriculture	Water	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness				Global	

ACTIVE	The Guidelines for Ecological restoration in PAs were produced and applied in a limited number of PAs. However this is still and on-going task which is very much depending on additional resources.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-044	WCC 2012 Res 044	2012 Jeju	Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas	Protected areas	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
IMPLEMENTED	BS transboundary PA seems it was happening. <a href="http://www.tbpa.net/page.php?ndx=26">http://www.tbpa.net/page.php?ndx=26</a>	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-043	WCC 2012 Res 043	2012 Jeju	Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers	Protected areas	Transboundary	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Implementation is on-going and it is very much linked to the implementation of the Green List standards.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-042	WCC 2012 Res 042	2012 Jeju	Proposing goals for the coverage of protected areas based on management certification and assessment systems	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	PA Management fundamental criteria under development	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-041	WCC 2012 Res 041	2012 Jeju	Development of objective criteria for a Green List of species, ecosystems and protected areas	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	PA Management fundamental	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-040	WCC 2012 Res 040	2012 Jeju	Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines	Protected areas	IUCN governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
SUPERSEDED	Health Superseded by 6.064	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-039	WCC 2012 Res 039	2012 Jeju	Healthy parks healthy people	Protected areas	Human well-being/development	Population	Ecosystems	ScienceResearch	Cities	Global					
IMPLEMENTED	World Parks Congress	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-038	WCC 2012 Res 038	2012 Jeju	The Sydney Vith IUCN World Parks Congress 2014	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	IUCN governance	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global, Oceania, Country	Australia					
ACTIVE	land use planning	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-037	WCC 2012 Res 037	2012 Jeju	The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies	Protected areas	Land	Ecosystems	Sub-national	Cities	Infrastructure	Global					
ACTIVE	PA KBA Could be implemented and rest superseded by 6.041 unless it is understood much broader as a full integration of data going beyond mere KBA	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-036	WCC 2012 Res 036	2012 Jeju	Biodiversity, protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Implementation is on-going and it is very much linked to national efforts to implement Aichi targets.	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-035	WCC 2012 Res 035	2012 Jeju	Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Marine	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Land	Global					
ACTIVE	PA ART largely implemented I would say	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-034	WCC 2012 Res 034	2012 Jeju	Strengthening training and capacities for botanical gardens and arboreta staff for the Global Strategy of Plant Conservation (GSPC) 2020 in East Asia	Species	Forests	ScienceResearch	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	South and East Asia				
ACTIVE	Fungi	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-033	WCC 2012 Res 033	2012 Jeju	Increasing the attention given to the conservation of fungi	Species	Ecosystems	Land	Marine	Human well-being/development	ScienceResearch	Global					
IMPLEMENTED	tuna RFP report in 2015 =>bluefin tuna population is recovering	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-032	WCC 2012 Res 032	2012 Jeju	Action to recover the Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) population in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean	Species	Marine	Fisheries	Private sector	Trade	Global, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea						
ACTIVE	Fisheries Still a number of points to be implemented	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-031	WCC 2012 Res 031	2012 Jeju	Precautionary tuna management through target and limit reference points and improved drifting Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) management	Species	Fisheries	Marine	Trade	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	Private sector	ScienceResearch	Global			
ACTIVE	crab	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-030	WCC 2012 Res 030	2012 Jeju	The conservation of Asian horseshoe crabs	Species	Marine	Land	Pollution	ScienceResearch	Transboundary	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Trade	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law	East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia	India [Singapore] Malaysia [Thailand] [Philippines] [China] [Japan]
ACTIVE	birds hunting	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-029	WCC 2012 Res 029	2012 Jeju	Combating the illegal or unsustainable capture, trade or killing of migratory birds in the Mediterranean	Species	Economics	Environmental Law	International agreements and processes	Trade	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global					
SUPERSEDED	Flyway 6.026	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-028	WCC 2012 Res 028	2012 Jeju	Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds	Species	International agreements and processes	Water	ScienceResearch	Transboundary	Protected areas	Environmental Law	Marine	Land	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia	
ACTIVE	Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-027	WCC 2012 Res 027	2012 Jeju	Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species	Species	Trade	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Trade	Climate change	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global			
ACTIVE	Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-026	WCC 2012 Res 026	2012 Jeju	International cooperation for waterbird monitoring to support sound management	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	International agreements and processes	Trade	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Africa, Global					
ACTIVE	elephant partially superseded by 6.011	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-025	WCC 2012 Res 025	2012 Jeju	Conservation of African elephants	Species	International agreements and processes	Trade	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Africa, Global						
ACTIVE	poaching crime	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-024	WCC 2012 Res 024	2012 Jeju	Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators	Species	International agreements and processes	Trade	Environmental Law	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Africa					
ACTIVE	Mammals	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-023	WCC 2012 Res 023	2012 Jeju	Support for national and regional initiatives for the conservation of large mammals in the Sahara	Species	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Private sector	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Africa						
ACTIVE	Mammals	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-022	WCC 2012 Res 022	2012 Jeju	Supporting regional initiatives to conserve mammal diversity in West and Central Africa	Species	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Africa						
ACTIVE	Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-021	WCC 2012 Res 021	2012 Jeju	Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Species	Invasive species	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development	Trade	Climate change	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global			
ACTIVE	Amphibian	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-020	WCC 2012 Res 020	2012 Jeju	Further steps to combat the amphibian crisis	Species	ScienceResearch	Trade	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Still ACTIVE, many elements have not been implemented yet	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-019	WCC 2012 Res 019	2012 Jeju	Halting the loss of evolutionarily distinct lineages	Species	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global					
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-018	WCC 2012 Res 018	2012 Jeju	Support for the development and implementation of national and regional red lists	Species	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-017	WCC 2012 Res 017	2012 Jeju	Enhancing the usefulness of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	Species	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental Law	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global					
IMPLEMENTED	Simon to check	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-016	WCC 2012 Res 016	2012 Jeju	Framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species	Species	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-015	WCC 2012 Res 015	2012 Jeju	Saving the world's most threatened species	Species	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global						
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-014	WCC 2012 Res 014	2012 Jeju	Implementing Aichi Target 12 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Species	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Infrastructure	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch	Agriculture	Private sector	Climate change	Global		

IMPLEMENTED	Naming IUCN: This can be considered as implemented. I remember that instead of approving and publishing a list of translations in other than the three official languages, the DG and Communications decided to include in the IUCN Brand Book a procedure for the approval of such translations : see <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/doc/iucn_brand_book_st...">https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/doc/iucn_brand_book_st... ORMA now ORMACC</a>	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-013	WCC 2012 Res 013	2012 Jeju	IUCN's name	IUCN governance												Global
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-012	WCC 2012 Res 012	2012 Jeju	Strengthening IUCN in the insular Caribbean	IUCN governance	Climate change	Ecosystems										North America and the Caribbean
ACTIVE	SUR: We consider that 2 of the 3 requests as already been implemented (but literal b- "an institutional presence" in the Southern Cone of South America" has not been implemented and is not considered to be implemented in the near future. The resolution is still under implementation as it relates to strengthening the One Programme approach across Asia. The programmatic strategy prepared and approved by the Asia Regional Members' Committee is currently under implementation. Cooperation was encouraged leading in a faith Journey at last congress	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-011	WCC 2012 Res 011	2012 Jeju	Consolidating IUCN's institutional presence in South America	IUCN governance	Human well-being/development											Meso and South America
ACTIVE		Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-010	WCC 2012 Res 010	2012 Jeju	Establishment of a strengthened programmatic presence of IUCN in Asia	IUCN governance												West Asia, East Europe, North and Central Asia, South and East Asia
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-009	WCC 2012 Res 009	2012 Jeju	Encouraging cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks	IUCN governance	Human well-being/development	Climate change										Global
ACTIVE	Youth what happened to this council task force and strategy of OP1 and OP2? Natureforall	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-008	WCC 2012 Res 008	2012 Jeju	Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union	IUCN governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Population										Global
IMPLEMENTED	Membership	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-007	WCC 2012 Res 007	2012 Jeju	Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN	IUCN governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities											Global
ACTIVE	Could also be considered expired as it was about the last programme. Cities local still there seems to be a call for IUCN to engage with relevant actors beyond the programme and not necessarily as formally part of IUCN structure as in the Hawaii resolution. See activity report from 2015: <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/45499">https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/45499</a>	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-006	WCC 2012 Res 006	2012 Jeju	Cooperation with local and regional government authorities in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2013-2016	IUCN governance	Sub-national	Cities										Global
SUPERSEDED	Committees implemented and superseded 6.002	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-005	WCC 2012 Res 005	2012 Jeju	Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the use of the three official languages	IUCN governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication											Global
ACTIVE	Ethics	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-004	WCC 2012 Res 004	2012 Jeju	Establishment of the Ethics Mechanism	IUCN governance												Global
ACTIVE	IUCN governance	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-003	WCC 2012 Res 003	2012 Jeju	Prioritizing IUCN membership awareness and support	IUCN governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication											Global
IMPLEMENTED	Membership	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-002	WCC 2012 Res 002	2012 Jeju	Improved opportunity for Member participation in IUCN	IUCN governance												Global
IMPLEMENTED	Motions Review of Motions process pre 2016	Resolution	WCC-2012-Res-001	WCC 2012 Res 001	2012 Jeju	Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions	IUCN governance												Global
ACTIVE	cities	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-183	WCC 2012 Rec 183	2012 Jeju	Dark skies and nature conservation	Pollution	Cities	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Energy	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	ScienceResearch	Protected areas						Global
ACTIVE	pollution	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-182	WCC 2012 Rec 182	2012 Jeju	International cooperation towards the mitigation of adverse impacts of aeolian aerosols	Pollution	Land	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	Sub-national							Global
ACTIVE	Participation	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-181	WCC 2012 Rec 181	2012 Jeju	Citizen participation in legislative procedures regarding the environment	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law									Global, European Union (EU)
ACTIVE	CBD Strategic Plan	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-180	WCC 2012 Rec 180	2012 Jeju	IUCN's Engagement in the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Environmental governance	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, communication	Private sector	Economics	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Gender			Global, East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Asia, South and East Asia, Centre Global
ACTIVE	Sustainable use	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-179	WCC 2012 Rec 179	2012 Jeju	Respecting ecologically sustainable use of abundant biological resources	Human well-being/development	Sustainable use	Species	Law	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes						Global
ACTIVE	Development aid	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-178	WCC 2012 Rec 178	2012 Jeju	Reform of financial aid harmful to biodiversity	Human well-being/development	Economics	ScienceResearch	International agreements and processes									Global
IMPLEMENTED	As recommendation was communicated to the Mexican authorities. ORMACC has been working in new approaches for conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems in the region ( including FLR / RQAM) <i>enriched in Mexico</i>	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-177	WCC 2012 Rec 177	2012 Jeju	Economic valuation and development of financial mechanisms for the payment for ecosystem services in areas of extreme poverty	Human well-being/development	Economics	Forests	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Climate change							Meso and South America, Country Mexico
ACTIVE	The Resolution refers to the PAFs (Prioritised Action Frameworks) which were at the time being developed - however, we cannot say the PAFs at the time included the suggestions of the Resolution (namely "the appropriateness of promoting programmes to support private initiatives, and initiatives carried out by companies and conservation organizations, to create 'green jobs'"), while there is currently a process in place to update such PAFs. It is expected that the PAFs will also be updated in 2017	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-176	WCC 2012 Rec 176	2012 Jeju	Green jobs and private initiatives contributing to conservation in the NATURA 2000 Network	Human well-being/development	Economics	ScienceResearch	Private sector	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								West Europe, European Union (EU)
IMPLEMENTED	AM: as recommendation, communications were sent to the Government of Colombia on this. Also partly superseded by 6.102	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-175	WCC 2012 Rec 175	2012 Jeju	Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia's black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining	Human well-being/development	Extractive industries/mining	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Ecosystems	Economics	Private sector	Law	Protected areas				Meso and South America
ACTIVE	The Resolution is still relevant and in particular the operative paragraphs targeting the "Mediterranean Coastal States" are still very much needed. This Resolution can still be used as a foundation in developing positions with regards offshore oil and gas development in the Mediterranean. ADDITION BY MED: Il y a encore besoin de continuer à travailler avec les États sur la base du principe de précaution, d'encadrement des activités notamment en dehors des AP avec un besoin tout particulier sur les zones côtières et marines, source de développement économique futur pour certains pays: trop faible considération du facteur écologique (destructions d'habitats et nuisances sur les espèces dont mammifères	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-174	WCC 2012 Rec 174	2012 Jeju	Offshore oil drilling in the Mediterranean	Energy	Extractive industries/mining	Marine	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch	Disasters							West Europe, Mediterranean Sea
IMPLEMENTED	AM: as recommendation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region.	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-173	WCC 2012 Rec 173	2012 Jeju	Offshore oil drilling in French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana	Energy	Marine	Species	Transboundary	Fisheries	Extractive industries/mining	Economics						Meso and South America, Country France Suriname Guyana French Guiana, France
ACTIVE	energy renewable	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-172	WCC 2012 Rec 172	2012 Jeju	Development of renewable energy and biodiversity conservation	Energy	Climate change	Marine	Infrastructure	Environmental governance	ScienceResearch							Global
IMPLEMENTED	MPA The element on marine reserves across the global has been superseded by general resolutions on marine protected areas e.g. Res-076	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-171	WCC 2012 Rec 171	2012 Jeju	Australia's Proposed Marine Reserve Network	Marine	International agreements and processes	Protected areas										Oceania, Country Australia



ACTIVE	Fisheries stakeholders	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-170	WCC 2012 Rec 170	2012	Jeju	To enhance the community procedures to improve the management of coastal fishing	Marine	Fisheries	Population	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Economics	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Cities	Sub-national	Global, Africa	Senegal  Guinea Bissau
ACTIVE	Fisheries	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-169	WCC 2012 Rec 169	2012	Jeju	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)	Marine	Fisheries	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Economics	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Private sector			Global	
ACTIVE	disasters	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-168	WCC 2012 Rec 168	2012	Jeju	Conserving coastal ecosystems to reduce risks in coastal areas in Africa	Marine	Population	Climate change	Disasters	Infrastructure	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Cities			Africa	
SUPERSEDED	Overseas territories Rec 108	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-167	WCC 2012 Rec 167	2012	Jeju	Strengthening of European provisions for biodiversity in overseas entities	Marine	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Economics	Climate change						West Europe, European Union (EU), Country	France United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland The Australia
ACTIVE	Mining Australia	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-166	WCC 2012 Rec 166	2012	Jeju	Responding to rapid expansion of the mining and gas industry in Australia	Ecosystems	Extractive industries/mining	Energy	Protected areas	Environmental Law	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance				Oceania, Country	
ACTIVE	estuary water	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-165	WCC 2012 Rec 165	2012	Jeju	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) the Bahía Blanca estuary in Argentina	Ecosystems	Marine	Sustainable use	Law	Water	Infrastructure	Fisheries	Species	International agreements and processes		Meso and South America, Country	Argentina
ACTIVE	Andes	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-164	WCC 2012 Rec 164	2012	Jeju	Altitudinal corridors: an adaptation strategy in the Andes	Ecosystems	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Species						Meso and South America	
IMPLEMENTED	AM: as recommendation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region. In addition IUCN-Sur carries out action in El Chaco through several initiatives (as El Chaco and the SR5/PaChu Project)	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-163	WCC 2012 Rec 163	2012	Jeju	Action to increase the protection and sustainable use of the American Gran Chaco	Ecosystems	Forests	Protected areas	Transboundary	Sustainable use	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance				Meso and South America, Country	Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Paraguay Uruguay
IMPLEMENTED	AM: as recommendation, communications were sent to the Governments of that Sub-Region. In addition, IUCN-Brazil was active in the BioFuel RoundTable that affects pampas and campos in that Sub Region.	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-162	WCC 2012 Rec 162	2012	Jeju	Actions to increase the protection and sustainable use of the pampas and campos of South America	Ecosystems	Sustainable use	Ecosystems	Land	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Transboundary	Soil	Agriculture		Meso and South America, Country	
IMPLEMENTED	The eolic park project was cancelled thanks to IUCN Members pressure ( <a href="https://www.seo.org/2013/02/21/los-parques-eolicos-marinos-requieren-una-estricta-planificacion-y-evaluacion-de-impacto-ambiental/">https://www.seo.org/2013/02/21/los-parques-eolicos-marinos-requieren-una-estricta-planificacion-y-evaluacion-de-impacto-ambiental/</a> )	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-161	WCC 2012 Rec 161	2012	Jeju	Protecting the Critically Endangered Balearic Shearwater in the Ebro Delta, Spain	Ecosystems	Energy	Species	Sea/water	Marine	Environmental governance	Transboundary				West Europe	Spain Portugal France United Kingdom of Great Britain and
ACTIVE	oasis	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-160	WCC 2012 Rec 160	2012	Jeju	Preservation of oasis ecosystems	Ecosystems	Population	Agriculture	Ecosystems	ScienceResearch	Water	Cities	Climate change	Soil	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Global	
ACTIVE	Patagonia compare to 4.126	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-159	WCC 2012 Rec 159	2012	Jeju	Ensuring the conservation of Chilean Patagonias natural ecosystems	Ecosystems	Infrastructure	Energy	Environmental governance							Meso and South America, Country	Chile
ACTIVE	Restoration	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-158	WCC 2012 Rec 158	2012	Jeju	Support for the Bonn Challenge on restoration of lost forests and degraded lands	Ecosystems	Forests	Land	Ecosystems	Water	Climate change	Economics	International agreements and processes			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	PA specific Leader of Poachers shot in 2014 <a href="http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20140414-rc-congo-chef-rebelle-morgan-paul-sadala-mort-tue-fardc-not-sure-if-anyone-was-brought-to-justice">http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20140414-rc-congo-chef-rebelle-morgan-paul-sadala-mort-tue-fardc-not-sure-if-anyone-was-brought-to-justice</a> . La of report indicating whether long-term financing mechanisms for both conservation and community support have been established	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-157	WCC 2012 Rec 157	2012	Jeju	Protection of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and communities of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Protected areas	Forests	Trade	Extractive industries/mining	Species	Gender	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication				Africa, Country	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	Vicky: From implementation report in 2015: The secretariat issued a letter to the chairperson of the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to draw his attention on the content of this resolution. However, we have no evidence that the letter sent through the DRC representation in Geneva did get to the recipients. Government has taken step toward strengthening the protection and security of the country protected areas, including the Okapi wildlife Reserve. <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/fr/actualites/1343/">http://whc.unesco.org/fr/actualites/1343/</a>																		
IMPLEMENTED	Tim: as WH site it remains on the list of WH in Danger, so we have also The IUCN-DG sent a letter on 2013 April 1st to Mr. Luis Fayeo – National Commissioner of the CONANP (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas - Mexico) requesting support for implementation of this recommendation. The IUCN sponsor member (CEMDA) reported some actions promoted for the conservation of the biodiversity in the protected Natural Area of Huicrúta as follows: In October 2012 official notice was published to the public for the review of the study to justify the issuance of an Executive Decree to declare it as a protected natural area, with the character of biosphere reserve, the area is known as Wirikuta, proposed by the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP). The impact assessment of the Decree had also started; however, it is currently suspended because people living within the possible polygon of the proposed reserve presented a legal action that is pending of approval. In 2014, the legal process was underway and additional legal action has been added to recognize the rights of eight (8) communities of the Huichol People.	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-156	WCC 2012 Rec 156	2012	Jeju	Biodiversity conservation in the protected natural area under the sacred natural site modality of Huicrúta and the historico-cultural route of the Huichol people	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes	Forests	Water	Species	Soil	Environmental governance			Meso and South America, Country	Mexico
ACTIVE	There have been considerable activities for implementation of this Recommendation including CEM's involvement in developing a comprehensive restoration plan for the Crater. This restoration plan is currently being implemented by Jeju government with the support of CEM exports. The third part of the operative that relates to restoration of similar craters across other Northeast Asian countries is currently under	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-155	WCC 2012 Rec 155	2012	Jeju	Restoration and conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater	Protected areas	Water	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Agriculture	Climate change	Transboundary	Private sector	Ecosystems			South and East Asia, Country	Republic of Korea
ACTIVE	Were the 11 recommendations implemented?	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-154	WCC 2012 Rec 154	2012	Jeju	Protecting the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area of Australia	Protected areas	Marine	Population	Extractive industries/mining	Species	Environmental governance	Economics	Climate change	Environmental governance		Global	
ACTIVE	This recommendation has not been implemented fully, as damaging fishing and dredging activities in Poyang Lake have continued in 2018. In addition, some of the actions related to enhancing conservation measures have not yet been implemented	Recommendation	WCC-2012-Rec-153	WCC 2012 Rec 153	2012	Jeju	Conservation of Poyang Lake, People's Republic of China	Protected areas	Water	Species	Environmental governance	Human well-being/development	ScienceResearch					South and East Asia, Country	China



ACTIVE	Continues to be highly relevant to IUCN's mission and Programme work. Generic but applicable and linked to nature-culture initiatives. - Discussion with Giulia about whether this was superceded by the Res. On Natural Capital, but we suggest to keep it active. Giulia: The Resolution is still active. Despite Resolution on Natural Capital, WCC 2016 Res 058, provides on one side more specific guidance on the importance of developing approaches to value biodiversity, Res. 4.099 is more encompassing in addressing culture and worldviews than is the Natural Capital one - and so is still a useful base from which to position	Resolution	4.099 WCC 2008 RES 099	2008 Barcelona	Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication											Global
ACTIVE	Intergenerational partnerships	Resolution	4.098 WCC 2008 RES 098	2008 Barcelona	Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world	Population	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication											Global
ACTIVE	Military	Resolution	4.097 WCC 2008 RES 097	2008 Barcelona	Liability and compensation mechanisms for environmental crimes during armed conflicts	Environmental Law	Environmental governance											Global
ACTIVE	Law	Resolution	4.096 WCC 2008 RES 096	2008 Barcelona	The International Academy of Environmental Law	Environmental Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Law										Global
OBSELETE	African Convention has entered into force	Resolution	4.095 WCC 2008 RES 095	2008 Barcelona	African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication											Africa
ELAPSED	Most of it is elapsed (linked to programme 2009-2012.) What might still be standing is the request to local and regional governance to articulate biodiversity conservation policies and include them in cross sectoral policies. Without local and regional governments part of IUCN membership and with no IUCN thematic programme for collaboration with these partners in place, it will be difficult for IUCN to ensure that subnational governments articulate specific policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and to incorporate these elements into their sectoral policies as important factors in decision making. However, since 2008, more and more initiatives have developed at global scale to strengthen the role of local and regional governments for biodiversity conservation: e.g. TEEB for local governments, Local Action for Biodiversity, Singapore Cities and Biodiversity Index, CBD partnership for cities and subnational governments, 100 Resilient Cities, Cities Biodiversity Outlook. The long standing collaboration of IUCN with ICLEI, global network for sustainable cities, has driven most of the action in this area of work through collaboration in projects, joint awareness raising actions and the latest development to join forces in a new initiative called CitiesWithNature <a href="http://citieswithnature.org/">http://citieswithnature.org/</a> . The IUCN Commissions, WCPA, CEC and CEM are also actively developing collaboration with cities and subnational governments through work on urban protected areas, collaboration with Salzburg Global Seminar - Parks for the Planet, NatureForAll and Healthy Parks, Healthy People and an urban component for Panorama Solutions. Another important development in follow up to the adoption of WCC 2016- resolution 029 is the establishment of the IUCN Urban Alliance in the Autumn of 2018 to develop a global platform for increased awareness of the value of nature	Resolution	4.094 WCC 2008 RES 094	2008 Barcelona	Impetus and support for local and regional biodiversity conservation policies	Sub-national	Sustainable use	Cities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								Global	
ACTIVE	Soils	Resolution	4.093 WCC 2008 RES 093	2008 Barcelona	Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils	Soil	Environmental Law	Land	Sustainable use	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								Global
SUPERSEDED	ECOLEX 2012 Res 130	Resolution	4.092 WCC 2008 RES 092	2008 Barcelona	Maintenance of ECOLEX: the gateway to environmental law	Environmental Law	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication										Global
ACTIVE	Strategic Environmental Assessments	Resolution	4.091 WCC 2008 RES 091	2008 Barcelona	Strategic environmental assessment of public policies, plans and programmes as an instrument for resource efficiency	Protected areas	Environmental governance											Global
IMPLEMENTED	ORMACC, with the support of the Ford Foundation, since 2012 has developed several annual projects to raise awareness about the negative impacts of mining on the environment and the indigenous peoples of Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala; resulting in the strengthening of relations of cooperation and communication between three key indigenous regional networks: the Indigenous Council of Central American (CICA), the Mesoamerican Indigenous Council, the Indigenous Coordination of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean (CIMCA) and with other regional networks such as Oil Watch, the Latin American network against dams (REDLAN) and the Alliance against mining in Central America. Also various legal consultation instruments have been promoted based on free, prior and informed consent within the framework of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, including the development of a referential map on indigenous territories and extractives mega-projects in Central America and Southern Mexico.	Resolution	4.090 WCC 2008 RES 090	2008 Barcelona	Open-pit metal mining exploration and exploitation in Mesoamerica	Extractive industries/mining	Species	Ecosystems	Water	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Protected areas						Meso and South America
ACTIVE	mining IUCN setting up such councils	Resolution	4.089 WCC 2008 RES 089	2008 Barcelona	Establishing Citizens' Advisory Councils for large-scale extractive industry projects	Extractive industries/mining	Environmental governance											Global
ELAPSED	mining was for programme 2009-2012	Resolution	4.088 WCC 2008 RES 088	2008 Barcelona	Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative	Extractive industries/mining												Global
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by WCC 2016 Rec 102 mining infrastructure	Resolution	4.087 WCC 2008 RES 087	2008 Barcelona	Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Infrastructure	Protected areas	Energy	International agreements and processes	Private sector	Indigenous peoples/local communities						Global
IMPLEMENTED	The actions required have been implemented by the IUCN Secretariat, including the establishment of a Council's Private Sector Task Force and a complete revision of the Operational Guidelines which now cover all types of associations with business entities.	Resolution	4.086 WCC 2008 RES 086	2008 Barcelona	Guiding and improving IUCN's involvement with the private sector		Private sector											Global
ELAPSED	Funding financing Was for 2008 Doha Conference	Resolution	4.085 WCC 2008 RES 085	2008 Barcelona	Establishing the 1% Earth Profits Fund and sustaining government conservation finance	Economics	Private sector	International agreements and processes	Ecosystems									Global
OBSELETE	AM: this Resolution is actually presented as Recommendation. IUCN-Sur has working on the protection of Protected Areas in the Andes (but it doesn't include mining within its Regional Program/WorkPlan). In several countries the conditions for mining referred to in this Recommendation have changed (for instance Ecuador actually legally accept open mining in Andean areas - so I consider that this Resolution is obsolete.	Resolution	4.084 WCC 2008 RES 084	2008 Barcelona	Mining exploration and exploitation in and near Andean protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Protected areas		Water	Law	Environmental governance							Global
ACTIVE	agriculture energy. Resolution part continues development of appropriate regulatory structures, no specific activities beyond policy work on this needed anymore	Resolution	4.083 WCC 2008 RES 083	2008 Barcelona	Industrial agrofuel production	Agriculture	Energy	Land	Human well-being/development	Soil	Economics	Gender	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Extractive industries/mining				Global

ACTIVE	Energy biomass biofuel	Resolution	4.082 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 082	Sustainable biomass-based energy	Energy	Agriculture	Climate change	Private sector	Forests	Land	Trade	Gender	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Extractive industries/mining	Global
ACTIVE	Energy Several parts elapsed (on all activities by Secretariat) but the request for IUCN Members continues	Resolution	4.081 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 081	Equitable access to energy	Energy	Human well-being/development	Sub-national	Economics	Extractive industries/mining						Global
IMPLEMENTED	coral op2 elapsed. What about OP1? Thus this still need to remain active? Is the IPCC looking at marine issues now? IPCC DID LOOK. SEE RES 6.057	Resolution	4.080 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 080	Mobilizing action to build resilience and assist adaptation to climate change of coral reefs and marine ecosystems and people that depend on them.	Climate change	Marine	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								Global
IMPLEMENTED	SS: I am not in a position to make a judgement on this. Relevant EU colleagues & Carole Martinez should be asked to review this EURO: We consider this resolution as IMPLEMENTED although parts can be considered as ELAPSED. Below we provide specific comments on each of the three clauses from the resolution to support this classification. 1. CALLS ON the EU and its Member States, the OR and OCT authorities and other stakeholders concerned, to provide specific responses to the Message from Reunion Island recommendations. IUCN produced a report in 2014 entitled Assessment of the Message from Reunion Island which examined the progress made since the Message and identified the main gaps a weaknesses that remained (this report is available online). This served as a background paper for a follow-up conference in Guadeloupe in 2014. The resulting Message from Guadeloupe recalled the Message from Reunion Island and set out required actions under five strategic priorities as well as a number of cross-cutting actions. As the Message from Guadeloupe has superseded the Message from Reunion Island we consider this part of the resolution as ELAPSED. 2. CALLS ON the French Presidency of the EU and the future Czech, Swedish and Spanish Presidencies to pay particular attention to the monitoring of the awareness of this message, in particular in view of the 2010 targets. We consider this part of the resolution as ELAPSED as the EU presidencies referred to have now passed. In addition to the report mentioned above produced by IUCN which took stock of the implementation of the Message from Reunion Island it is relevant to note that monitoring was considered during the formulation of the Message from Guadeloupe and a specific provision was included for the establishment of a monitoring system for its implementation.	Resolution	4.079 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 079	The European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss	Climate change	Energy								European Union (EU)	
ACTIVE	Environmental change	Resolution	4.078 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 078	Appeal for action to address global environmental change	Climate change	Sustainable use									Global
IMPLEMENTED	Human Rights Climate rest is elapsed	Resolution	4.077 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 077	Climate change and human rights	Climate change	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Environmental Law						Global
ACTIVE	SS: several of the operative paragraphs still remain relevant and valid Actions called for through this RES are still "valid" given that they are quite generic in nature. Urging for inclusion of climate change consideration in NBSAPs and viceversa for inclusion of biodiversity, protected areas and ecosystems to be addressed and form part of strategies developed under the UNFCCC framework will continue to be important. Moreover, specific actions called for under the Programme implementation part, even if referring to the Programme 2009-2012, if not fully implemented, should still be looked at and assessed. Other Resolutions that followed in subsequent years might have addressed similar issues (e.g. WCC 2012 RES 063, WCC 2012 RES 066, WCC 2016 RES 039) but not necessarily in the same way and perhaps as	Resolution	4.076 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 076	Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies	Climate change	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								Global
SUPERSEDED	Climate Change Paris Agreement	Resolution	4.075 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 075	Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation	Climate change	International agreements and processes	Land	Energy	Forests	Agriculture	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness			Global
ELAPSED	Climate Change	Resolution	4.074 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 074	Climate change and overexploitation of natural resources – inclusion in the IUCN Programme	Climate change	Forests	Soil	Energy	Trade						Global
IMPLEMENTED	AM: IUCN-Sur has implemented the IAPA (Amazon Vision) Project since 2014 with FAO and WWF.	Resolution	4.073 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 073	Support the building of an ecological vision for the Amazon biome	Forests	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Private sector							Global
IMPLEMENTED	PA private A WCPA task force on private protected areas was created. + Res 6.036 -> support private protected areas.	Resolution	4.072 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 072	Private protected areas and nature stewardship	Protected areas	Land									Global
ELAPSED	Pedro: This Res. Targeted a particular situation that was addressed. However the issue remains valid as forest fires is a recurrent issue in most regions. fire. Most elapsed. The rest calls on international donors to support environmental rehabilitation in and around damaged protected areas	Resolution	4.071 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 071	Forest fire recovery and national park protection	Forests	Protected areas	Species	Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Mountains New compliance procedures + report in 2009 for alpine convention	Resolution	4.070 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 070	Sustainable mountain development	Ecosystems	Law									Global
ACTIVE	Mesoamerica Mangroves Coasts	Resolution	4.069 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 069	Mangrove conservation in Mesoamerica	Climate change	Ecosystems	Private sector								Meso and South America
TBD	SS: some of the operational paras may have elapsed or become obsolete now. Maria should be consulted on this to check if this still remains valid and relevant	Resolution	4.068 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 068	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)	Land	Forests	Climate change	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Ecosystems	Environmental Law	Environmental governance				Global
SUPERSEDED	Islands superseded by 2012 Res 057	Resolution	4.067 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 067	Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods	Marine	Species	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication							Global
IMPLEMENTED	The governance systems in the Mediterranean region have been reinforced, mainly through a strength collaboration between their actors: IFA, Barcelona Convention and COPM	Resolution	4.066 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 066	Improving the governance of the Mediterranean Sea	Marine	Land	International agreements and processes	Transboundary	Agriculture	Climate change	Ecosystems	Fisheries	Sustainable use		Global
ACTIVE	James: Highly relevant for today's agenda in particular concerning SDGs 6 and 15. Pedro: This is an on-going issue and fresh water ecosystems are still under represented in protected areas networks. Implementation is limited due to the highly political issues associated to transboundary waters. Mac: IUCN participates actively as stakeholder in the forums and working groups from those 3 international organisations.	Resolution	4.065 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 065	Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters	Water	Protected areas									Global
ACTIVE	It is considered that has been an improvement since its adoption in the Barcelona WCC and so it could be withdrawn mainly because the objectives of the resolutions have not deadline, and can be last forever.	Resolution	4.064 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 064	Integrated coastal management in the Mediterranean – the Barcelona Convention	Marine	Land									Mediterranean Sea, West Europe

ACTIVE	water	Resolution	4.063 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 063	The new water culture – integrated water resources management	Water	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication infrastructure	Private sector				Global	
SUPERSEDED	PA network by 2012 Res 056 and 6.087	Resolution	4.062 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 062	Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas	Protected areas	Ecosystems		Water	Marine	Climate change	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication infrastructure	Global	
ACTIVE	This is an on-going task. Implementation dependent mostly of political will of governments involved	Resolution	4.061 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 061	The Great Ecological Connectivity Corridor: Cantabric Range – Pyrenees – Massif Central – Western Alps	Transboundary	Water	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Land	Infrastructure	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication infrastructure	West Europe	Spain Portugal France Andorra Italy
ACTIVE	The European Green Belt Initiative is active and IUCN sits on the Board of the initiative	Resolution	4.060 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 060	The European Green Belt Initiative	Transboundary	Protected areas	Species	Environmental governance				Global	
TBD	land use	Resolution	4.059 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 059	Promoting wildlife-based land uses in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa	Land	Ecosystems	Climate change	Soil	Indigenous peoples/local communities			Africa	
ACTIVE	Conservation and poverty	Resolution	4.058 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 058	Conservation and poverty reduction	International agreements and processes							Global	
ACTIVE	The resolution is being effectively implemented through MFF interventions in the country. Recently, the first Marine Protected Area was declared in Actria	Resolution	4.057 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 057	Conservation of Pakistan's coastal resources for future generations	Marine	Species	Ecosystems	Fisheries	Water			South and East Asia	Pakistan
ACTIVE	Rights based	Resolution	4.056 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 056	Rights-based approaches to conservation	Environmental governance	Environmental Law	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Private sector	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Global	
ACTIVE	Culture	Resolution	4.055 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 055	Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme	IUCN governance		Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication					Global	
ACTIVE	Most implemented OP4 elapsed. OP3 could remain active SS: agree	Resolution	4.054 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 054	The YASUNI-ITT Initiative	Climate change	Protected areas	Forests	Extractive industries/mining	Energy	Economics		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	indigenous most implemented by adoption. Rest is elapsed	Resolution	4.053 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 053	Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity Conservation	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Sustainable use						Global	
SUPERSEDED	could be considered superseded by WCC 2012 097. However then we "loose" the official endorsement indigenous	Resolution	4.052 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 052	Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous peoples/local communities	International agreements and processes	Protected areas					Global	
ELAPSED	indigenous was for past programme	Resolution	4.051 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 051	Indigenous peoples and protected areas of La Mosquitia in Mesoamerica	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	Infrastructure	Energy	Transboundary	Meso and South America	Honduras Nicaragua
ELAPSED	Indigenous PA parts are elapsed, the rest superseded. Possibly that the elapsed parts were also implemented	Resolution	4.050 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 050	Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law	Environmental governance	Protected areas				Global	
TBD	Pedro: This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 oand 2016 Res 030 KAIA: ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work. KAIA 2: elements of each have been superseded, but each have elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member	Resolution	4.049 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 049	Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law	Extractive industries/mining	Land	International agreements and processes	Protected areas		Global	
TBD	Pedro: This Resolution is SUPERSEDED by 2012 Res 094 oand 2016 Res 030 KAIA: ACTIVE - Highly relevant to IUCN IPO Strategy - important to keep as mandate for IP work. KAIA 2: elements of each have been superseded, but each have elements important to keep more broadly they are still applicable and are good to keep within IUCN's mandate and to guide relevant policy positions. I am conscious of potentially "diluting" - or coming across as "diluting" - any mandate on IP issues unless totally out of date and no longer at all relevant and find some strong points included in those Resolutions. Additionally, some actions have not been completed to my knowledge – and provide a useful mandate to guide further work with our Member	Resolution	4.048 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 048	Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Land	Environmental governance			Global	
ACTIVE	Africa Communities indigenous	Resolution	4.047 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 047	Empowering local communities to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Climate change	Environmental governance	Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Africa	
SUPERSEDED	Fisheries Superseded by 2012 Rec 170	Resolution	4.046 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 046	Artisanal fishing organizations active in the sustainable management of the Mediterranean	Fisheries	Ecosystems	Marine	Protected areas	Environmental governance	Gender		Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	Global
ACTIVE	MPA Several elements elapsed or superseded by 2012 Res 076 but other parts quite detailed e.g. Calling on states	Resolution	4.045 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 045	Accelerating progress to establish marine protected areas and creating marine protected area networks	Marine	Ecosystems	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Environmental Law			Meso and South America	Argentina Brazil Urueav
SUPERSEDED	South America by 2012 rec 162	Resolution	4.044 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 044	Actions to conserve the Pampas and Campos of South America	Species	Ecosystems	Sustainable use	Environmental Law	Transboundary			Meso and South America	Argentina Brazil Urueav
IMPLEMENTED	AM: the IRSA mega project has been archived at the moment (and IUCN-Sur also implemented a Project for an IRSA Observatory when the Project was active)	Resolution	4.043 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 043	Environmental and social suitability of the Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IRSA)	Climate change	Infrastructure	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Economics			Meso and South America	
TBD	ORMACC: IMPLEMENTED - This resolution was communicated to the Honduras and Nicaragua Governments. ORMACC contributed technically in the dialogues between the authorities of those countries and also made arrangements with WCPA to analyze the possibilities of supporting this resolution. However, the process could not continue due to lack of political will of both Governments to implement this resolution. Today would even be much less feasible by the current political crisis in both States of Central America. Pedro: ACTIVE – as there could be changes in the political situation of the countries involved that could then allow IUCN to push for the idea of a transboundary park. I am fully aware of the political crisis in Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly in Nicaragua, but this situation may change and then IUCN could promote this resolution as its objective is as valid and needed as ever. This is still an important objective, however implementation has been limited due to lack of political will.	Resolution	4.042 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 042	Establishment of a transboundary Peace Park between Honduras and Nicaragua	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Science/Research	Transboundary				Meso and South America	Honduras Nicaragua
ELAPSED	Proposed actions are now depending on national commitments under the CBD and the implementation of Aichi Targets. PA fundamental. Possiblv elapsed.	Resolution	4.041 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 041	Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Marine	Gender				Meso and South America	

SUPERSEDED	Jeju and Hawaii (DOUBLE CHECK)	Resolution	4.040 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 040	Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication							Global	
IMPLEMENTED	SSC/SUI specialist group	Resolution	4.039 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 039	Cross-Commission collaboration on sustainable use of biological resources	Sustainable use	IUCN governance						Global	
SUPERSEDED	sacred 2012 Rec 147	Resolution	4.038 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 038	Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Extractive industries/mining	Population	Climate change			Global	
ACTIVE	cities	Resolution	4.037 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 037	Municipal Conservation Areas	Protected areas	Environmental governance	Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Sub-national			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	PA fundamental restoration. Most of it implemented --> development of guidelines. Rest superseded by Res. WCC 2012 Res 044. And even if it weren't, it would be elapsed as this was about a previous programme	Resolution	4.036 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 036	Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration	Protected areas	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Indigenous peoples/local communities					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	according to Report to Jeju	Resolution	4.035 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 035	Strengthening IUCN's work on protected areas	Protected areas							Global	
ACTIVE	Antarctica	Resolution	4.034 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 034	IUCN's engagement on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean	Marine	International agreements and processes						Antarctica, Southern Ocean	
ACTIVE	Arctic	Resolution	4.033 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 033	Arctic legal regime for conservation	Climate change	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Marine	Law	International agreements and processes			The Arctic, Arctic Ocean	
TBD	Pacific Ocean	Resolution	4.032 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 032	Coordination of the Pacific Ocean 2020 Challenge	Marine	Climate change						Pacific Ocean	
IMPLEMENTED	UNCLOS probably superseded by 2012 Res 074 and the remaining elements obsolete as they are already covered in 3.064. Pending issue. Has UNGA adopted a Resolution that ensures activities with impact have prior authorization by states responsible for nationals? Check with Lydia	Resolution	4.031 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 031	Achieving conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions	Marine	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	Environmental governance	Fisheries			Global	
ACTIVE	ELC: UNGA resolutions achieved, see <a href="http://sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-adopts-resolutions-on-oceans/">http://sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-adopts-resolutions-on-oceans/</a>												
ACTIVE	Fisheries	Resolution	4.030 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 030	Promoting transparency to achieve sustainable fisheries	Fisheries	Ecosystems	Environmental governance					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	AM: IUCN-Sur with its members implemented a project focused in fishes conservation in La Plata basin between 2009-2010	Resolution	4.029 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 029	Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Rio de la Plata Basin	Sustainable use	Fisheries	Water	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Transboundary		Meso and South America	Argentina Paraguay Bolivia (Plurinational State)
SUPERSEDED	tuna Jeju Resolution 32, recalls and reinforces this resolution	Resolution	4.028 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 028	Action for recovery of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean population of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Species	Marine	Fisheries	ScienceResearch				Global, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, West Europe	
ACTIVE	Fisheries whales This resolution is to be considered together with fisheries and by catch resolutions	Resolution	4.027 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 027	Relationship between fisheries and great whales	Marine	Species	Fisheries	International agreements and processes	Protected areas	ScienceResearch		Global	
ACTIVE	sustainable use hunting	Resolution	4.026 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 026	Trust building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity	Sustainable use	Ecosystems						West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia	
SUPERSEDED	vaquita Res 6.017	Resolution	4.025 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 025	Avoiding extinction of the Vaquita <i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Species	Marine	Fisheries	ScienceResearch	Transboundary			Global	Mexico Canada United States of
ACTIVE	Lynx	Resolution	4.024 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 024	Conservation of the habitat of the Iberian Lynx <i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Species	Land	Cities	Infrastructure	Energy	Sub-national		Global	
ACTIVE	Comments from the Marine Mammal Protected Area Task Force. This resolution is still very important to the species.	Resolution	4.023 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 023	Conservation and recovery of the Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i>	Species	Marine	Protected areas					Global, Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	
	Pinniped Specialists Group - Lloyd Lowry: I've consulted with Alexandros Karamanlidis, the Pinniped Specialists Group's expert on Mediterranean monk seals, regarding resolution 4.023. This is a hard evaluation to make since we have no knowledge of whether or not the World Conservation Congress or the Director General undertook the actions identified in the resolution. That said, to the best of our knowledge the resolution is not obsolete, elapsed, or superseded. If the intent of the resolution was/is the recovery of the Mediterranean monk seal that has not been achieved so it has not been fully implemented. We cannot say whether the resolution is active; although several concerned parties are working for the conservation of the species, this is done on a local level without any overall framework or overarching coordination. Perhaps the best thing is to classify it as to be determined. Will such a decision lead to any action on the part of IUCN?												
ACTIVE	GMPP: some permanent points	Resolution	4.022 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 022	Promotion of Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i> during the UN 2010 International Year for Biodiversity	Species	Marine	International agreements and processes	Transboundary				Global	Japan United States of America

SUPERSEDED	We would consider it ACTIVE (although we found another more recent IUCN resolution on this topic: <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2016_RES_014_EN.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecfiles/WCC_2016_RES_014_EN.pdf</a> , that recalls the WCC_2008_RES_21 resolution and so we are not sure if, in this case, it would be considered SUPERSEDED because the newer one also encompasses Africa). There has been some progress towards resolving this issue, mostly in terms of monitoring the problem and raising awareness, but the issue is definitely not solved. We understand that action has been taken mainly through LIFE projects, and according to a search on the LIFE project directory, we found 35 projects that included the keyword "poison" which should address in various degrees different aspects of this problem (we can provide an excel sheet separately, search done with starting year 2008, which was the year of the resolution). Some LIFE projects have been implemented specifically to address this issue (for example, LIFE+ VENENO from 2010 to 2014, total budget 1.6 million euros; LIFE09 NAT/ES/000533 from 2010 to 2015, total budget ~5 million euros; LIFE13 NAT/IT/000311 from 2014 to 2019, total budget 2.4 million euros) while others include some measures targeted at dealing with this problem (for example, LIFE13 NAT/PT/001300 - Conservation of the Spanish Imperial Eagle in Portugal). Particularly the Spanish projects contributed to the establishment of informal, although somewhat weak, European Networks of Stockbreeders, Municipalities and Hunters Against the Illegal Poisoning (more here: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=files&amp;file=LIFE09_NAT_ES_000533_LAYMAN.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=files&amp;file=LIFE09_NAT_ES_000533_LAYMAN.pdf</a> ). There are a couple of platforms in Iberia called Programa Antidoto (the Spanish one was created in 1997 and the Portuguese one in 2004) that correspond to national programs responsible for collecting data on illegal poisoning events. Some of these data have been analysed by the scientific community ( <a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jwmg.424">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jwmg.424</a> )	Resolution	4.021 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 021	Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the European Union	Species	Invasive species			European Union (EU)
IMPLEMENTED	RLE	Resolution	4.020 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 020	Quantitative thresholds for categories and criteria of threatened ecosystems	Ecosystems	Climate change	ScienceResearch		Global
ACTIVE	Still ACTIVE, the World Species Congress has not been organised yet. It is still under discussion under SSC.	Resolution	4.019 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 019	The World Species Congress	Species	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	4.018 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 018	Increased participation of scientists from relevant countries in the preparation of the IUCN Red List	Species	ScienceResearch			Global
SUPERSEDED	looks like it has been superseded by Rec 020 from Jeju, but would need to be checked word for word.	Resolution	4.017 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 017	Stopping the amphibian crisis	Species	International agreements and processes	ScienceResearch	Protected areas	Global
IMPLEMENTED	DG Report in Jeju claimed this was implemented. If not, elapsed.	Resolution	4.016 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 016	Development of climate change guidelines for IUCN Red List assessments	Species	Climate change			Global
ACTIVE	Species	Resolution	4.015 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 015	Guidelines regarding research and scientific collection of threatened species	Species	ScienceResearch			Global
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	4.014 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 014	Conservation of global plant diversity	Species	International agreements and processes			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Sustainable use Part of it is elapsed, the other part invites	Resolution	4.013 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 013	Sustainable use and accountability	Sustainable use	International agreements and processes	ScienceResearch	Trade	Global
ACTIVE	Data Still relevant	Resolution	4.012 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 012	IUCN policy and strategy for the management of biodiversity data and information	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Could also be considered active. Reminder to National Committees	Resolution	4.011 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 011	Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses	IUCN governance				Global
ELAPSED	Resolutions	Resolution	4.010 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 010	Implementation of Congress Resolutions	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	This can be considered implemented. Since Council's approval of a new Transparency Policy in 2016, all Council agendas, decisions, documents and minutes are posted on the public website, which goes much further beyond the request of Res 4.009. Council reports to Congress in writing about its performance in the past term. The report is presented during the Members' Assembly and followed by discussion to allow Members to give feedback. Election candidates are encouraged to address this point during the presentation of their candidacy during the Members' Assembly. In 2012 and 2016, at its first meeting immediately following the close of Congress, the Council invited the outgoing Council members to join and hand over their advice to the next Council.	Resolution	4.009 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 009	Transparency of the IUCN Council	IUCN governance				Global
SUPERSEDED	Hawaii	Resolution	4.008 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 008	Including local and regional governmental authorities in the structure of the Union Changing IUCN's Statutory Regions	IUCN governance	Sub-national			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Implemented by decision 21 of the 2012 Congress to amend the Statutes as requested by 4.007.	Resolution	4.007 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 007		IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Naming IUCN	Resolution	4.006 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 006	IUCN's name	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Gender	Resolution	4.005 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 005	Mainstreaming gender equity and equality within the Union	IUCN governance	Gender	International agreements and processes		Global
SUPERSEDED	. Superseded by Jeju 11 Brazil Office exists . Additional presence in Southern Cone not created, but possibly been explored.	Resolution	4.004 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 004	Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America	IUCN governance				Meso and South America
IMPLEMENTED	Committees implemented and superseded 6.002	Resolution	4.003 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 003	Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees	IUCN governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Programme elapsed or implemented through one programme approach on which all programmes are now based	Resolution	4.002 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 002	Coordination of the IUCN Programme	IUCN governance				Global
IMPLEMENTED	One Programme One Programme now formally part of IUCN's way of working	Resolution	4.001 WCC 2008 RES 2008 Barcelona 001	Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat	IUCN governance				Global
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by WCC 2016 Rec 102 mining	Recommendation	4.136 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 136	Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities	Environmental governance	Extractive industries/mining	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Global
ACTIVE	Energy renewable	Recommendation	4.135 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 135	Environmental impact of wind-based power production in Spanish and Portuguese mountain areas	Energy	Infrastructure	Species	Transboundary	West Europe Spain Portugal

ACTIVE	Jonathan: ACTIVE - This work on climate change, land degradation, and deforestation is being addressed at the moment, although it covers multiple themes and therefore the work is fragmented BUS: SUPERSEDED - New climate change resolutions including responses to Paris agreement such as WCC 2016 Res 056; WCC 2016 Res 046; WCC 2016 Res 149	Recommendation	4.134 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 134	Responding to deforestation and land degradation related to climate change and desertification	Forests	Climate change	Ecosystems	Land	Sustainable use	Agriculture		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	As recommendation, was communicated to Mexico and Nicaragua Governments. Both have developed different conservation projects for these lakes ecosystems.	Recommendation	4.133 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 133	World appeal to prevent the loss of Lake Chapala and Lake Cocibolca, the largest wetlands in Mesoamerica	Water		Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Transboundary			Meso and South America	Mexico   Nicaragua
ACTIVE	Actions still in process: Spain is working in different management plans to improve the condition of the River Ebro. The IUCN is not participating in these projects • Plan hidrológico del Ebro 2015-2021 (The plan aims to achieve the appropriate state and protection of the hydraulic system and water, the satisfaction of water demands, balance and harmonization of regional and sectoral development, increasing the availability of the resource, protecting its quality, economizing its use and rationalizing its uses in harmony with the environment and other natural resources -> <a href="http://www.chebro.es/contenido.visualizar.do?IdContenido=34057&amp;IdMenu=4281">http://www.chebro.es/contenido.visualizar.do?IdContenido=34057&amp;IdMenu=4281</a> ) • Plan de Gestión Integral de los Sedimentos de la cuenca del Ebro (According to various scientific studies carried out in the lower section of the Ebro river and its estuary, there is a progressive regression and permanent subsidence of the Ebro Delta. The retention of sediments by numerous dams in the Ebro river basin is an established fact recognised by the Spanish State that puts at risk the achievement of the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the Floods Directive and the Habitats and Birds Directives. The WFD sets out a programme of measures that should be included in the river basin management plans and which could be used to correct changes caused by dams and reservoirs. -> <a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2018-000720+0-DOC+XML+V0//ES">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2018-000720+0-DOC+XML+V0//ES</a> ) • Proyecto Ebro 2030: ( <a href="http://www.europapress.es/aron/noticia-lamban-desea-convertir-ebro-corredor-verde-mas-importante-espana-diez-anos-despues-exposicion-20120918112611.html">http://www.europapress.es/aron/noticia-lamban-desea-convertir-ebro-corredor-verde-mas-importante-espana-diez-anos-despues-exposicion-20120918112611.html</a> )	Recommendation	4.132 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 132	Conservation of the River Ebro	Water		Species	Infrastructure	Energy			West Europe	Spain
SUPERSEDED	Iberian Peninsula 2012 Rec 149	Recommendation	4.131 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 131	Conservation of the Western Iberian Peninsula	Species	Transboundary		Protected areas				West Europe	Portugal   Spain
ACTIVE	The Resolution refers to the Natura 2000 network designation (which can be considered more or less completed, except for the marine area), but also to action related with financing and connectivity, which is far from being adequate / complete, and is an ongoing discussion in the EU. The new Action Plan for Nature, People and the Economy of the EC aims to support this action (implementation of the EU Nature Directives), but it cannot be considered finalised, and in any case the focus on coastal	Recommendation	4.130 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 130	Strengthening the Natura 2000 Network	Protected areas			Environmental governance				European Union (EU)	
ACTIVE		Recommendation	4.129 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 129	Strengthening the integrated management of coastal areas	Marine	Population		International agreements and processes	Environmental governance	Protected areas	Catchment	Global, European Union (EU)	
ACTIVE	cities	Recommendation	4.128 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 128	Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas	Protected areas	Cities		Population	Land	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global	
SUPERSEDED	This Resolution it is superseded by 2012 Res 094 and 2016 Res 030	Recommendation	4.127 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 127	Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas		Environmental governance				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	AM: as recommendation, communications were sent to the Government of Chile on this (and better Environmental studies were carried out)	Recommendation	4.126 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 126	Protection of Chilean Patagonia	Infrastructure	Energy		Environmental governance	Water			Meso and South America	Chile
SUPERSEDED	Peatland superseded by call for moratorium and work described in 6.043	Recommendation	4.125 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 125	Protection of the peatlands of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina	Water	Species		International agreements and processes	Land	Law	Protected areas	Meso and South America	Argentina
OBSOLETE	CAN BE RETIRED. Regarding the operating paragraph. Australia has subsequently acted on the request (which was in itself restating the request of the WH Committee) and brought forward additions to the Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area, which were approved following IUCN advice to the WH Committee. See: <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/7290">http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/7290</a> for the decisions on this site since the 32nd WH Committee (34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd Sessions).	Recommendation	4.124 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 124	Forest conservation in Tasmania	Forests	Protected areas						Oceania	Australia
IMPLEMENTED	PEDRO: IMPLEMENTED - The Australian government has addressed this Resolution in the context of the WH Convention. Tim's final assessment is	Recommendation	4.123 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 123	Promotion of Category V and VI Protected Areas for biodiversity conservation	Protected areas							Global	
IMPLEMENTED	World Heritage Ningaloo reef became a WH site in 2011	Recommendation	4.122 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 122	World Heritage nomination for Ningaloo Reef	Marine	Protected areas		International agreements and processes				Oceania	Australia
ACTIVE	Med	Recommendation	4.121 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 121	Increasing the pace and scale of conservation in the Mediterranean Biome	Marine	Ecosystems		Species	Infrastructure	International agreements and processes		Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	
ELAPSED	PA Management fundamental BIG QUESTION. IF ONLY ONE OP and THIS ONE IS ENCOURAGES... also expiry after 8 years?	Recommendation	4.120 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 120	Protected areas and biological diversity management programmes: steps towards ensuring effective management	Protected areas							Global	
ACTIVE	Rangers	Recommendation	4.119 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 119	Protection of rangers within and in areas adjacent to protected areas	Protected areas	Law						Global	
ACTIVE	Antarctica	Recommendation	4.118 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 118	Antarctica and the Southern Ocean	Marine	Climate change	Species		Fisheries	Invasive species	Protected areas	Antarctica, Southern Ocean	
ACTIVE	Fisheries	Recommendation	4.117 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 117	Flag State responsibility regarding illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing	Marine	Fisheries	Species		Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Protected areas		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	GMPP: The issue of IUU is not solved yet but the REC, as it is drafted has been implemented	Recommendation	4.116 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 116	Fisheries management by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)	Marine	Fisheries	Species		Protected areas	ScienceResearch		Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries BEM: The BEM is a plan of action for the BEM and will be implemented in 2023	Recommendation	4.115 WCC 2008 REC 2008 Barcelona 115	Non-lethal utilization of whales	Marine	Fisheries	Species		Trade	Law	International agreements and processes	Global	









ACTIVE	ELC is aware of ongoing discussions about the Nature Resources Governance Framework.  Kala: Relevant to NRGF work. Policy statement not adopted (to our knowledge) but principles of good governance are included in the NRGF.  Lots of work happening in IUCN (secretariat and commissions) on good governance related aspects. Still it needs to be seen, whether the IUCN policy statement on good governance was adopted? Could probably be seen as still active, while much has been done. It asks for continuous support by some commissions for specific governance related work	Resolution	3.012 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 012	Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development	Human well-being/development	Environmental governance	Water	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	International agreements and processes	Protected areas					Global
ACTIVE	Health	Resolution	3.011 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 011	Addressing the linkages between conservation, human and animal health, and security	Human well-being/development	Agriculture	Trade	Ecosystems	Population	Invasive species	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness	Environmental governance		Global
ACTIVE	Health	Resolution	3.010 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 010	HIV/AIDS pandemic and conservation	Human well-being/development	Gender	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Agriculture							Global
ACTIVE	Gender OP2 Probably part of revised council gender policy – to be reassessed. Rest would be elapsed.	Resolution	3.009 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 009	Establishing gender equity as a mandate in the strategic activities and themes of IUCN	Gender	IUCN governance		Economics							Global
ACTIVE	GMO agriculture Partially elapsed. The other two elements not sure this has happened.	Resolution	3.008 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 008	Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and biodiversity	Agriculture	Human well-being/development	Ecosystems	Species	International agreements and processes	Science/Research					Global
ACTIVE	GMO agriculture	Resolution	3.007 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 007	A moratorium on the further release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	Agriculture	Human well-being/development	Ecosystems	Species	International agreements and processes	Private sector	Education, capacity building, public awareness				Global
ACTIVE	water could supersede some previous ones	Resolution	3.006 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 006	Protecting the Earth's waters for public and ecological benefit	Water	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Gender	Ecosystems	Trade					Global
SUPERSEDED	Overseas territories 2012 Rec 167	Resolution	3.005 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 005	European policy and biodiversity in overseas territories	Species	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Transboundary							West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia, European Union (EU), Northern Africa, Pacific Ocean, Ireland, The Africa
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by WCC 2016 Res 078.	Resolution	3.004 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 004	Ratification and implementation of the revised African Convention	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication									
SUPERSEDED	This came back up in Barcelona (Res 008), Jeju and then latest Resolution in Hawaii. Working Group established now.	Resolution	3.003 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 003	Engagement by IUCN with local and regional government authorities	Sub-national	Human well-being/development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication								Global
SUPERSEDED	Council superseded by 4.009	Resolution	3.002 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 002	Improving the transparency of the IUCN Council	IUCN governance										Global
ACTIVE		Resolution	3.001 WCC 2004 RES 2004 Bangkok 001	Precedence clause – Establishing precedence in regard to IUCN general policy	IUCN governance										Global
ACTIVE	REC 3.118 Tibetan antelope. Preamble outdated (lot happened since 2004). A lot of good conservation work happened. Population has increased, RL status changed to Near Threatened (from Endangered) in 2017. Still heavily conservation dependent. Recommendation 1: Still needed, and see also Resolution at CITES DoP17. ACTIVE Recommendation 2: India has done a lot of good work. But still needed. ACTIVE Recommendation 3: A lot of good work done, but still needed. ACTIVE ARO: The Government of India has continued to maintain the ban on the hunting of the Tibetan antelope under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Earlier this year, it rejected suggestions to breed Tibetan antelope, emphasising the ban. However, the third part of the operative of this recommendation still needs to be fully implemented.	Recommendation	3.118 WCC 2004 REC 2004 Bangkok 118	Continued prohibition of shahtoosh production and trade	Trade	International agreements and processes	Species	Law	Environmental governance						South and East Asia India
TBD	Species could be implemented only invite and more than 8 years ago	Recommendation	3.117 WCC 2004 REC 2004 Bangkok 117	Conservation of the Bandula Barb Puntius bandula in Sri Lanka	Species	Water	Trade								South and East Asia Sri Lanka
TBD	shark could be superseded by 4.114. Specific aspect is on national plans of action. In 2012 only 3 out of 26 shark fishing nations did not have one. Possibly have one now. <a href="http://www.fao.org/poa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/en/">http://www.fao.org/poa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/en/</a>	Recommendation	3.116 WCC 2004 REC 2004 Bangkok 116	Shark finning	Species	Marine	Fisheries	Sustainable use	Trade	Economics	International agreements and processes				Global
ACTIVE	Species: This needs to be concluded by ARO ARO: The Government of India has approved a programme for integrated conservation of the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard; however, this programme still needs to be implemented as adequate funds have not been allocated. There also need to be actions developed for collaboration on conservation of the Great Indian Bustard between India and Pakistan, including conservation of its habitat	Recommendation	3.115 WCC 2004 REC 2004 Bangkok 115	Protection of the Great Indian Bustard Ardeotis nigripes	Species	Protected areas	Transboundary								South and East Asia India   Pakistan
SUPERSEDED	Recommendation builds upon WCC 2000 REC 072 (2.272) 2000 Amman It is superseded by WCC 2008 RES 22 (until this resolution has important information as to the reasons why the calls were made and it was much more specific to the Okinawa area)	Recommendation	3.114 WCC 2004 REC 2004 Bangkok 114	Conservation of Dugong Dugong dugon, Okinawa Woodpecker Sapsucker japonicus, and Okinawa Rail Gallirallus okinawae in Japan	Species	Marine	Environmental governance	Land	Transboundary						South and East Asia Japan   United States of America











ACTIVE	Standing agenda item	Resolution	2.10	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 010	IUCN's relations with the United Nations System	IUCN governance										Global	
ACTIVE	Builds foundation for all our interactions with MEAs	Resolution	2.9	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 009	Implementation and monitoring of international conventions	International agreements and processes	IUCN governance									Global	
TBD	Secretariat programme	Resolution	2.8	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 008	IUCN's Work in Oceania	IUCN governance	Marine									Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	CONTINUE? Background Doc Bangkok	Resolution	2.7	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 007	Implementation of the IUCN Component Programme for the Mediterranean	IUCN governance	International agreements and processes									Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	2.6	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 006	Changes in the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica	IUCN governance										Meso and South America	Costa Rica
ACTIVE	Secretariat programme	Resolution	2.5	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 005	Regionalization of IUCN - The World Conservation Union	IUCN governance										Global	
ACTIVE	Council was supposed to put forward proposal to next WCC on inclusion of Arabic as an official language	Resolution	2.4	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 004	Establishment of Arabic as an official language of IUCN	IUCN governance										Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Major progress made towards developing a global thematic programme (Global Drylands Initiative) - not strictly a thematic program, but I think the resolution is essentially fulfilled	Resolution	2.3	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 003	An IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme	Land	Ecosystems	IUCN governance								Global	
ELAPSED	Programme or probably implemented	Resolution	2.2	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 002	Integrating Ecosystem Management in IUCN's Programme	IUCN governance	Ecosystems									Global	
IMPLEMENTED	as identified in documentation for Bangkok	Resolution	2.1	WCC 2000 RES 2000 Amman 001	Mandate for Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy (CEESP)	IUCN governance										Global	
ACTIVE	Military: it is still the same military conflict.	Recommendation	2.98	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 098	To secure the environment of Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem	Human well-being/development	Law	International agreements and processes								West Asia	
ACTIVE	Martens Clause possibly superseded by 4.100	Recommendation	2.97	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 097	A Marten's clause for environmental protection	International agreements and processes	Law	Human well-being/development								Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Draft Covenant prepared and Earth Charter analysed (Check Bangkok Earth Charter)	Recommendation	2.96	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 096	Earth Charter and draft International Covenant	Environmental Law	Environmental governance									Global	
ACTIVE	Disasters drought flood	Recommendation	2.95	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 095	Drought and flood mitigation strategies	Disasters	Land	Water								Global	
SUPERSEDED	Climate Change Paris Agreement	Recommendation	2.94	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 094	Climate change mitigation and land use	Climate change	Land	International agreements and processes	Cities	Environmental governance	Pollution	Environmental governance	Ecosystems	Private sector		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Bangkok report	Recommendation	2.93	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 093	Conservation of Kaisho Forest, Japan	Forests	Infrastructure									South and East Asia	Japan
ACTIVE	Indigenous peoples CBNRM	Recommendation	2.92	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 092	Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Sustainable use	Trade	International agreements and processes	Law	Species	Human well-being/development				Global	
ACTIVE	Marine pollution	Recommendation	2.91	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 091	Ocean pollution by oil	Energy	Pollution	Marine	International agreements and processes	Law						Global	
IMPLEMENTED	1995 Amendments are ratified and in force. All protocols in force except the amendments to the one on dumping. Pollution	Recommendation	2.90	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 090	Convention on the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Mediterranean Environment against pollution	International agreements and processes	Marine	Pollution								Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	
IMPLEMENTED	MPA regional Many established between 2005 and 2017. I would say implemented, and the rest is superseded by general guidance on MPAs	Recommendation	2.89	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 089	Marine Protected Areas in the Baltic Sea	Marine	Protected areas	Sustainable use								East Europe, North and Central Asia, West Europe	
OBSOLETE	AM: conditions have changed for an Ecological Corridor but sub-regional initiatives (such as the Jaguar Corridor or Amazon Corridor) has been promoted.	Recommendation	2.88	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 088	Establishment of an Ecological Corridor in the Americas	Forests	Ecosystems	Transboundary	Environmental governance							Meso and South America	Argentina Bolivia Uruguay Paraguay Peru United States of America
IMPLEMENTED	ORMACC: The object of this recommendation has not been a priority for the countries in the Americas region. The Central American Integration System (SICA) adopted a regional approach and implemented the project known as: The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, among others. Diverse efforts have been made by the Latin American Network of Technical cooperation in Natural Parks, Protected Areas, Wild Fauna and Flora (Redparques) and other regional networks and institutions. IUCN and IUCN WCPA supported the Latin American Congress on Protected Areas	Recommendation	2.87	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 087	Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	Protected areas	Marine	Ecosystems	Law	Forests						Meso and South America	
SUPERSEDED	Recommendation updated by Resolution WCC 2004 RES 041 (3.041) 2004	Recommendation	2.86	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 086	Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize	Water	Species	Infrastructure	Energy	Environmental governance						Meso and South America	Belize
SUPERSEDED	IUCN-Sur prepared also in 2009 a "La Cuenca basin Regional Program" in coordination with Governments, International Organizations and IUCN-Members (Institutional and Commissions) in that Sub-Region, so the Recommendation could be considered also as Implemented. In addition, we consider that this Resolution has been superseded by Resolutions WCC 2012 Res 070 (Rio de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative) and WCC 2008 RES 029 (Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Rio de la Plata Basin) - this one already implemented.	Recommendation	2.85	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 085	Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River	Water	Transboundary	Fisheries	Human well-being/development							Meso and South America	Argentina
IMPLEMENTED	Military	Recommendation	2.84	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 084	Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of United States military activities in the Republic of Panama	Human well-being/development	Ecosystems	Transboundary								Meso and South America	Panama United States of America
IMPLEMENTED	Bangkok report	Recommendation	2.83	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 083	Armed conflicts in natural areas (Panama and Colombia)	Human well-being/development	Protected areas	Transboundary								Meso and South America	Panama Colombia
SUPERSEDED	IUCN's Recommendation reflects a new IUCN position with regards to the recommended "no go" policy (see WCC-2016-Rec-102)	Recommendation	2.82	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 082	Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration	Extractive industries/mining	Protected areas	Environmental governance								Global	
IMPLEMENTED	As recommendation, was communicated to the Mesoamerica Governments. During 2000-2001, with the support of the IUCN Netherlands Committee, ORMACC in coordination with the IUCN Mesoamerican Regional Committee of Members implemented a regional project of capacities building on the recommendations topics, which included national diagnoses, case studies, national dialogues and the production of a technical publication on the subject, which was spread in the region through the IUCN National Committees of members.	Recommendation	2.81	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 081	Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica	Extractive industries/mining	Protected areas	Environmental governance								Meso and South America	
ACTIVE	Similar to 1.108 but it does not have the indigenous peoples character	Recommendation	2.80	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 080	The ecospase of Beringia and Earth's migratory species	Species	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Environmental Law	Transboundary						The Arctic	United States of America Russian Federation
ACTIVE		Recommendation	2.79	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 079	Introduction of alien species	Invasive species	Ecosystems	Species	Environmental governance							Global	
ACTIVE	GMPP:Fisheries Although many other REC are addressing the same points, 2.78 is valid as permanent framework REC	Recommendation	2.78	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 078	Promoting sustainable fisheries	Marine	Fisheries	Human well-being/development	Economics	ScienceResearch						Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Fisheries ACTIVE or could be superseded by 3.066 3.099 4.030, 2012 Rec 110	Recommendation	2.77	WCC 2000 REC 2000 Amman 077	Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa	Species	Marine	Fisheries	Transboundary	International agreements and processes						Africa, Atlantic Ocean	



IMPLEMENTED	Forests IUCN Members assisted Surinam government. Big protected area was designated . It is now a WH site too (Amman report) National Forest Policy requires sustainable use.	Recommendation	1.91 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 091	Sustainable Forest Resource Use Policy in Suriname	Forests	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Sustainable use			Meso and South America	Suriname
OBSOLETE	This recommendation was communicated to El Salvador Government. This government adopted a conservation plan for this area. The original rationale of this motion does not exist anymore	Recommendation	1.90 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 090	National Reconciliation Forest of El Salvador	Forests	Human well-being/development	Protected areas			Meso and South America	El Salvador
OBSOLETE	Funicular was built	Recommendation	1.89 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 089	Funicular Railway in the Cairngorms Mountains, Scotland, UK	Infrastructure					West Europe, European Union (EU), of Great Britain and Northern	United Kingdom
IMPLEMENTED	see 19.92	Recommendation	1.88 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 088	Proposed Inclusion of Corso-Liguro-Provençal Basin in the Future List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Interest (ASPIMA)	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Marine	Species		West Europe, European Union (EU), of Great Britain and Northern	
IMPLEMENTED	PA network Spain uses IUCN Category system in proposed national law (Amman report)	Recommendation	1.87 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 087	Spanish Network of National Parks	Protected areas					West Europe, European Union (EU), of Great Britain and Northern	Spain
ACTIVE	EURO: Although it is obsolete in some sense (eg references to old EU legislative acts), the calls are still much valid (eg "to integrate environmental objectives into European agricultural policy", which is still at this point a call from environmental organisations). Therefore, our suggestion is to keep it active in terms of its objectives, noting that the references are old.	Recommendation	1.86 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 086	European Agriculture	Agriculture	Trade				West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia	
SUPERSEDED	definitely implemented part on CAP. Not sure about the points on trade agreements. Certainly much has happened since (with 2030 Agenda) to Recommendation updated by Resolution WCC 2000 RES 068 (2.68) 2000 Amman	Recommendation	1.85 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 085	Conservation of Plants in Europe	Species					West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia	
IMPLEMENTED	Mining Report Amman	Resolution	1.84 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 084	Superquarries in Europe	Ecosystems	Trade				West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia	
TBD	Even though the intent of this Recommendation is in large extent being achieved with many policy instruments, conservation mechanisms and targeted financial mechanisms exist and being applied, the sustainability of such mechanisms still need to be demonstrated and secured.	Recommendation	1.83 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 083	Forest Ecosystems of Africa	Forests	Ecosystems	Private sector			West Europe, East Europe, North and Central Asia	Africa
SUPERSEDED	Juha: I believe this resolution is superseded by WCC-2012-Res-122-Giulia: Since this Resolution, IUCN has issued many more Resolutions and Recommendations dealing with private sector finance (operative paragraphs 1 and 3) - such as WCC-2012-Res-122-EN Promotion of Innovative Financial Mechanisms (IFM) for biodiversity – World Conservation Congress (IUCN), and promoting engagement with private sector (operative paragraphs 1)	Resolution	1.82 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 082	Private Sector Financial Operations	Private sector	Economics				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Private sector Private Sector Task Force established by Council. Exchange with private sector standard procedure in IUCN's work now through BBP	Resolution	1.81 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 081	Productive Relationships between IUCN and the Private Sector	IUCN governance	Private sector				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	UN	Resolution	1.80 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 080	Relations with the United Nations System	IUCN governance					Global	
ELAPSED	This addresses the implementation of commitments made at Earth Summit (beyond Conventions)	Recommendation	1.79 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 079	Implementation of Earth Summit Commitments	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	This recommendation has been implemented as all the concerned countries have now ratified the ASEAN agreement on the conservation of nature and natural resources	Recommendation	1.78 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 078	ASEAN Agreement	International agreements and processes	Transboundary				South and East Asia	Brunei Darussalam   Malaysia   Singapore
IMPLEMENTED	Marine pollution Also new convention on Ballast water created entered into force on 8 September 2017 <a href="http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Control-and-Management-of-Ships'-Ballast-Water-and-Sediments-(BWM).aspx">http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Control-and-Management-of-Ships'-Ballast-Water-and-Sediments-(BWM).aspx</a> ONLY PENDING THING, THERE ARE STILL ABOUT 50 States who have not ratified MARPOL. Question whether this should be a topic for the next WCC?	Recommendation	1.77 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 077	Marine Pollution and MARPOL	Marine	Marine	Pollution	Invasive species	Fisheries	Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries. Permanent	Recommendation	1.76 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 076	Implementation of the UN Fish Agreement and Other Marine Biodiversity Instruments and Initiatives	International agreements and processes	Marine	Fisheries	Pollution	Environmental Law	Global	
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by 3.058 still calling for negotiation no draft convention... Draft convention never adopted nor received enough diplomatic support. <a href="http://www.un.org/zh/events/environmentconflictday/pdfs/int_law.pdf">http://www.un.org/zh/events/environmentconflictday/pdfs/int_law.pdf</a> (p.20) Ottawa convention entered into force. Much work happening to get ride of mines. Problematic as this could be outdated as no one cares about this Draft anymore... how long must a draft lie around with out use before it becomes redundant????	Recommendation	1.75 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 075	Armed Conflict and the Environment	International agreements and processes	Human well-being/development	Protected areas			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	could be argued many ways... implemente, superseded by 2.18 or active desertification... JD: Some aspects of this recommendation are quite open-ended, but all aspects have been implemented to some extent	Recommendation	1.74 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 074	Combating Desertification	International agreements and processes	Land				Global	
SUPERSEDED	calling for Kyoto. BUT also lays out that IUCN believes in transfer of environmentally sound technologies etc. HAWAII PARIS	Recommendation	1.73 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 073	Protocol or Other Legal Instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Pollution	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Protected areas	Global	
IMPLEMENTED	ON UNFCCC. IS Pretty much implemented, but might be the basis for all our CC work. It also contains the affirmation of CC being a major threat to bd -> can we consider this as general policy for which no resolution is needed anymore?	Recommendation	1.72 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 072	Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Pollution			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	UNFCCC SUPERSEDED BY PARIS?	Recommendation	1.71 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 071	Climate Change	International agreements and processes	Climate change	Pollution			Global	
ELAPSED	CALLS UPON all IUCN members to take the following specific steps over the triennium 1997–1999	Recommendation	1.70 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 070	Ramsar Convention Priorities	International agreements and processes	Water	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Trade	Global	
ACTIVE	trade	Recommendation	1.69 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 069	Inspection of Wildlife Shipments	International agreements and processes	Species	Fisheries			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	DG recommended other countries to develop such a charter (amman report)	Recommendation	1.68 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 068	Development of Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Natural Heritage Significance	International agreements and processes	Environmental governance				Global	
SUPERSEDED	World Heritage Could be superseded by WCC 2012 Res 046	Recommendation	1.67 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 067	World Heritage Convention	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental governance	Protected areas		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Draft Covenant prepared	Recommendation	1.66 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 066	Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development	Environmental Law					Global	

ACTIVE	Highly relevant and active Resolution that needs more attention under the SDG agenda given the challenges of water pollution	Recommendation	1.65 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 065	Ecological Engineering: Sustainable Solutions for Management of Household Waste and Wastewater	Pollution	Water	Private sector			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	pollution Stockholm convention adopted in 2001 and in effect 2004. IUCN Secretariat carried out work (Amman Report)	Recommendation	1.64 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 064	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Pollution	International agreements and nrrn:essac Agriculture	Environmental governance			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Meeting was held in 1999 IFOAM, IUCN, WWF, 1999. International Meeting on the Relationship Between Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and Organic Agriculture. (Meeting also referred to in 2.32) <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/7643">https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/7643</a> agriculture	Resolution	1.63 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 063	The Promotion of Organic Agriculture	Pollution		Soil			Global	
SUPERSEDED	FOREST: Many resolutions supporting illegal trade - WCC 2016 Res 025 (role of IP groups), and other local trade issues. Promoting improved responsibility for global biodiversity in WCC-2012-Res-121-EN Max: trade probably implemented or elapsed. Seems it is about one specific document. Vicky: OBSOLETE - article in 2003 published on Estimating the extent of illegal trade of tropical forest products (by ITTO) - IPF became UNFF and the UNCDS became the HLPF	Recommendation	1.62 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 062	Illegal International Trade in Forest Products	Trade	Forests	International agreements and processes	Indigenous peoples/local communities		Global	
ACTIVE	trade	Recommendation	1.61 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 061	Trade and Environment	Trade	International agreements and nrrn:essac	Sustainable use	Science and research	Private sector	Global	
SUPERSEDED	Juha: some of the resolution is addressed by the development of GEF and other trusts, including some 50 existing national level trust funds ( <a href="http://www.undp.org/content/df/inance/en/home/solutions/environmental-trust-funds.html">http://www.undp.org/content/df/inance/en/home/solutions/environmental-trust-funds.html</a> ). On the hand, the issue itself is very much active and high on the agenda, including various efforts to develop blended finance mechanisms. In some ways, one could argue that the WCC-2012-Res-122 addresses the same issue in a modern way. So one might consider this resolution superseded by WCC-2012-Res-122.	Recommendation	1.60 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 060	Environmental Trust Funds	Economics					Global	
TBD	Largely implemented but ongoing efforts remain relevant.  Elements calling on IUCN DG and Commissions are largely implemented according to Amman report. Urge to bilateral creditor countries and Intrnational Financial institutions might continue onwards.	Recommendation	1.59 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 059	Initiative to Assist Heavily Indebted Poor Countries	Economics					Global	
ACTIVE	As noted in WCC-2016-Res-058-EN (Natural Capital), "IUCN is involved in natural capital initiatives including: (i) the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework and Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA), a process for countries to track natural assets, the services provided and the relationship to national economies...". So the resolution is being actively addressed. The UN SEEA is not finalized yet – IUCN is involved in making progress towards the completion of the framework, so the work continues. I would suggest keeping this resolution in the books as an active one. Accounting Economics according to Amman report parts are	Recommendation	1.58 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 058	Integration of Environment and Economics in Systems of National Accounting	Economics					Global	
SUPERSEDED	Indigenous superseded by 4.047	Recommendation	1.57 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 057	Southern African Regional Network on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (SARNIKS)	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Law	Science and research			Africa	
TBD	AM: several initiatives on this has been implemented by IUCN-Sur (including gender, indigenous people, mountains) in the Andes KAIA: TRH	Resolution	1.56 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 056	Indigenous Peoples and the Andes	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Agriculture	Species	Sustainable use	Private sector	Environmental governance	Meso and South America
TBD	KAIA: still applies to IUCN position on IP FOREST: SUPERSEDED - Multiple IP Resolutions passed since 1996 including 10 in Hawaii, and also IPO status now established	Resolution	1.55 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 055	Indigenous Peoples and Forests	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Forests	Environmental governance			Global	
SUPERSEDED	ORMACC: SUPERSEDED - A similar and related Resolutions was adopted afterwards and covers the same issue but adds additional components, especially, in Barcelona, Jeju and Hawaii WCC's. And also the subject of this recommendation does not exist anymore (The IUCN Initiative for Indigenous People and Conservation-1996). Kaia: DEFAULT TO ORMACC but would suggest majority of operative para	Resolution	1.54 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 054	Indigenous Peoples and Conservation in Meso-America	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Land			Meso and South America	
ACTIVE	No policy yet developed (op para 1), still relevant to IUCN position and mandate on IP issues but outcomes of work on Res 080 should be considered in the future as well. GAPAP should also be consulted to our knowledge no policy drafted	Resolution	1.53 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 053	Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas	Environmental governance	Land		Global	
ACTIVE		Resolution	1.52 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 052	Indigenous Peoples and Marine and Coastal Areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Marine	Sustainable use	Environmental governance		Global	
ACTIVE	GIUUA: This Resolution is still active as it has not been implemented as for now IUCN has not issued a "clear policy on the use of non-renewable natural resources which includes criteria for the conservation of natural resources and respect for the rights of the world's indigenous peoples". This Policy would still be relevant today and the principles listed in the Resolution (a to g) as well. KAIA: Still applicable in regard to IUCN position on IP rights especially around NR extraction and related infrastructure. - had some discussion with Giulia and agreed.	Resolution	1.51 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 051	Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Extractive industries/mining	Infrastructure	Environmental governance		Global	
OBSOLETE	Indigenous peoples There now is the Nagoya Protocol. IUCN was involved in its negotiation.	Resolution	1.50 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 050	Indigenous Peoples, Intellectual Property Rights and Biological Diversity	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Trade	Land	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Indigenous peoples There is now an IPO Membership Category	Resolution	1.49 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 049	Indigenous Peoples and IUCN	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Land	IUCN governance			Global	
SUPERSEDED	Res 1.48 refers to Agenda 21 and the CSD process which has since been replaced by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (WCC-2016-Res-062-EN The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development)	Recommendation	1.48 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 048	Changing Consumption and Production Patterns	Sustainable use	Human well-being/development	Economics	Private sector		Global	
TBD	In amman report it is mentioned that this was to be carried out between 2001 and 2004. Has it happened? Corporation business transnational	Recommendation	1.47 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 047	Transnational Corporate Compliance	Transboundary	Environmental Law	Law	Private sector		Global	
ACTIVE	ACTIVE - calls on members to ensure integrity of the concept of sustainable development - integrated. Could also be considered IMPLEMENTED even the SDGs exists today-	Recommendation	1.46 WCC 1996 RES 1996 Montreal 046	Use of the Concept of Sustainable Development	Human well-being/development					Global	

ELAPSED	COMPARE TO WCC3.75	Resolution	1.45 WCC 1996 RES 045	1996 Montreal	The Precautionary Principle	Environmental Law	Environmental governance				Global
ACTIVE	Access land SETS POLICY CLEARLY. Superseded ? if not a ctive	Recommendation	1.44 WCC 1996 RES 044	1996 Montreal	Public Access to Land and Water	Environmental governance	Land	Water			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Good governance Aarhus Convention created. Maintains our policy for public participation.	Recommendation	1.43 WCC 1996 RES 043	1996 Montreal	Public Participation and Right to Know	Environmental governance	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Environmental Law			Global
SUPERSEDED	conservation programme superseded by 1.42	Recommendation	1.42 WCC 1996 RES 042	1996 Montreal	Collaborative Management for Conservation	Environmental governance	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Gender	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global
ELAPSED	Mostly elapsed (as it was for a specific timeline) but there are the calls for ratification of MEAs that continues on. Law has been integrated into elements of IUCN Programme	Resolution	1.41 WCC 1996 RES 041	1996 Montreal	Environmental Law Programme	Environmental Law	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	IUCN governance			Global
ACTIVE	Fisheries. Permanent	Recommendation	1.40 WCC 1996 RES 040	1996 Montreal	Multi-Species Management of Aquatic Resources	Sustainable use	Marine	Fisheries	Species		Global
OBSOLETE	The Sustainable Use Initiative was mainstreamed and no longer exists as a discrete IUCN Programme	Resolution	1.39 WCC 1996 RES 039	1996 Montreal	Sustainable Use Initiative	Sustainable use	Species				Global
ELAPSED	The objectives of this Recommendation are now considered under national commitments to implement the CBD's Aichi Targets. GPAP and WCPA actively promote and support this process. PA network DG requests were carried out. Seemes that the only thing continuing is IUCN members to further the development of ecological reserves	Recommendation	1.38 WCC 1996 RES 038	1996 Montreal	Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas	Protected areas	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Ecosystems	Species		Global
IMPLEMENTED	MPA superseded by 4.045	Recommendation	1.37 WCC 1996 RES 037	1996 Montreal	Marine Protected Areas	Protected areas	Marine				Global
TBD	NOT SURE (TIM). This resolution is old, quite general, and parts of it are sure to be obsolete and/or elapsed. At the same time IUCN remains engaged in Biosphere Reserves (CEM has only just set up a specialist group) and a general backing for IUCN engagement seems to remain relevant. Advice from Pedro, and I suggest also CEM, but I would suggest to retain, but surely it will be good to look to an updated resolution that would supersede this. Pedro: IMPLEMENTED - Key objectives of this Rec were considered in the UNESCO's Strategy for BRs adopted in Seville (1996) and governments are	Recommendation	1.36 WCC 1996 RES 036	1996 Montreal	The World Network of Biosphere Reserves	Protected areas					Global
SUPERSEDED	There are a number of Res. and Rec. that are active (many of those above) and that cover the same objectives.	Recommendation	1.35 WCC 1996 RES 035	1996 Montreal	Protected Areas	Protected areas	Ecosystems	Indigenous peoples/local communities			Global
ELAPSED	PA fundamental Was preparation for Congress in 1997	Resolution	1.34 WCC 1996 RES 034	1996 Montreal	Support for the First Latin American Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Colombia, May 1997	Protected areas					Meso and South America
SUPERSEDED	PA private water superseded 6.036	Resolution	1.33 WCC 1996 RES 033	1996 Montreal	Conservation on Community and Privately Owned Lands and Waters	Protected areas	Land	Water		Private sector	Global
ACTIVE	Ecotourism	Resolution	1.32 WCC 1996 RES 032	1996 Montreal	Ecotourism and Protected Areas Conservation	Protected areas	Marine	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Fisheries	Private sector	Global
IMPLEMENTED	Fisheries regional new treaty adopted in 1999 it includes a commitment to restor and protect salmon habitat (arman report)	Recommendation	1.31 WCC 1996 RES 031	1996 Montreal	The Significance of Pacific Salmon to Canada and USA	Species	Marine			International agreements and processes	Global
IMPLEMENTED	rabbit continues to be listed as endangered on Red List A number of conservation efforts were implemented following the adoption of this recommendation. On Amami-Oshima Island, the Amami Wildlife Conservation Center of the Ministry of the Environment was established in 1999. The Ministry of Environment restarted a mongoose eradication program in 2005 and designated the Amami rabbit as endangered in 2004. The status of the Amami rabbit continues to be monitored. The Government of Japan has enhanced conservation efforts by establishing a new national park, Amami Gunto National Park in 2017 which covers an area of 421.81 sqkm, which replaces the Amami Gunto Quasi-National Park primarily for the conservation of endangered species	Recommendation	1.30 WCC 1996 RES 030	1996 Montreal	Protection of the Biodiversity of the Amami Islands of Japan	Species	Infrastructure	Private sector			South and East Asia Japan
ACTIVE	trade species sturgeon Added to Appendix II in 1997 but other elements might or might not have been implemented.	Recommendation	1.29 WCC 1996 RES 029	1996 Montreal	Trade in Sturgeon	Species	Trade	Marine	International agreements and processes	Fisheries	Global
ACTIVE	Sturgeon Specialist Group concluded that this resolution is still active CMS is planning to repeal parts of their Resolution on this agreement in October 2017. The consideration of the draft agreement is considered as completed. CMS has a rule that in case there has not been any lear expression of interest/or offer to lead an instrument after two interessional periods then the instrument will no longer be considered under development. This would mean that this Agreement is not going forward and we could thus consider this resolution partially as implemented / elapsed. BUT then we don't have any asiatic houbara bustard specific resolution anymore. (In any case this would still be	Recommendation	1.28 WCC 1996 RES 028	1996 Montreal	Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Asiatic Houbara Bustard	Species	International agreements and processes				Global
SUPERSEDED	by 2.61 Amman	Recommendation	1.27 WCC 1996 RES 027	1996 Montreal	Protection of the Houbara Bustard	Species	International agreements and processes	ScienceResearch	Trade		Global
IMPLEMENTED	dugong Action Plan created by IUCN. DG sent letters (implemented). The call to all states with dugong populations to conserve superseded by other resolutions including 4.022	Recommendation	1.26 WCC 1996 RES 026	1996 Montreal	Threats to Dugong	Species	Marine	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Fisheries		Global
IMPLEMENTED	Guidelines for use of the IUCN developed, peer reviewed and available for download on IUCN Red List website	Resolution	1.25 WCC 1996 RES 025	1996 Montreal	Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories at the Regional, National and Sub-national Level	Species	Sub-national	Environmental governance			Global









SUPERSEDED	Bus: SUPERSEDED - Very regional and specific focus - probably superceded by WCC 2016 Res 045 and REDD+ / Climate Change resolutions but that doesn't call on Canadian government, which will have changed many times since '94. Not sure we can take claim for implemented solely of this resolution Frank: IMPLEMENTED - A range of new protected areas in the Great Bear Rainforest have largely covered the issues described in the	Recommendation	19.77 GA 1994 REC 077	1994 Buenos Aires	North American Coastal Temperate Forests	Forests	Protected areas	International agreements and processes			North America and the Caribbean	Canada [United States of America]
OBSELETE	Marine regional Prince William sound has recovered from Exxon Valdez oil spill according to NOAA's report. This recommendation is no longer needed Congratulatory/endorsement type water	Recommendation	19.76 GA 1994 REC 076	1994 Buenos Aires	Protection of the North Pacific Marine Ecosystem	Marine	Ecosystems	Extractive industries/mining	Forests		North America and the Caribbean	
THANKS		Recommendation	19.75 GA 1994 REC 075	1994 Buenos Aires	Tatshenshini-Alesek River System, Canada and USA	Water	Protected areas				North America and the Caribbean	Canada [United States of America]
OBSELETE	AM: we consider that this is obsolete at the moment (considering the level of development achieved at the moment) but we highlight that several of the recommendations have not been achieved. AM2: the problem with this Recommendation is that even when many of the aspects requested in it were not executed, after 24 years I find that the current context is very different considering the development processes carried out by the countries, so that's why I consider it as obsolete. That doesn't means that new efforts needs to be done in that sub-region (is only that there are even Institutions that no longer exist in the sub-region -- and are indicated in the Recommendation ...)	Recommendation	19.74 GA 1994 REC 074	1994 Buenos Aires	Conservation of the South Atlantic Coastal Ecosystems of South America	Marine	Ecosystems	Species	Infrastructure	Energy		North America and the Caribbean Meso and South America
OBSELETE	GMPP: Marine regional. Very broad so it seems obsolete but raised issues AM: the waterway is has been promoted and implemented by the countries (so this Rec could be considered as obsolete)	Recommendation	19.73 GA 1994 REC 073	1994 Buenos Aires	Paraguay-Paraná Waterway Project	Water	Infrastructure	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Meso and South America	Argentina] Brazil [Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Argentina
OBSELETE	AM: there are several new normatives that regulates this such as Resolution ANAC No. 527/2015, by which the Provisional Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) is approved. TIM: OBSELETE AND ELAPSED. CAN BE RETIRED. This relates to support for a specific parliamentary bill, and a very general call to LAC states. I have no knowledge of what happened to the bill, but this is surely ancient history, and the resolution has no current value in raising conservation issues for WH sites. We do continue to address issues related to air travel and WHS, but mainly related to airport constructions.	Recommendation	19.72 GA 1994 REC 072	1994 Buenos Aires	Prohibition of Flights Over Certain World Heritage Sites in South America	International agreements and processes	Protected areas				Meso and South America	
IMPLEMENTED	World Heritage Party was nominated in 2004.	Recommendation	19.71 GA 1994 REC 071	1994 Buenos Aires	Possible World Heritage Site at Paratí, Brazil	Protected areas	International agreements and processes				Meso and South America	
OBSELETE	Biosphere reserves PA Seems implemented or obsolete now. There is a WCPA regional vice chair for South America (AM: aree)	Recommendation	19.70 GA 1994 REC 070	1994 Buenos Aires	Biosphere Reserves in South America	Protected areas					Meso and South America	
IMPLEMENTED	Other comments: Biosphere reserves PA most is congratulation. There is a request to organizations to give priority making the importance of Alto Orinoco widely known. I believe this can be consider done. What might continue to stand is the encouragement to Venezuela to counter any development of exploiting area's natural resources in an unsustainable way. This could be however superceded by newer resolutions on	Recommendation	19.69 GA 1994 REC 069	1994 Buenos Aires	The Biosphere Reserve of the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, Venezuela	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas				Meso and South America	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
SUPERSEDED	AM: This Road has been in debate since the 70s (at the moment the construction is going on and several actions have been considered to avoid the impact in particular in Madre de Dios) - another recommendation in WCC 2016 has also been implemented on this superceded by 3.111	Recommendation	19.67 GA 1994 REC 067	1994 Buenos Aires	Prevention of Impact on Indian Peoples and Biodiversity as a Consequence of the Transamazonian Road between Brazil and Peru through Madre de Dios	Forests	Sustainable use	Environmental governance	Infrastructure	Indigenous peoples/local communities		Meso and South America
SUPERSEDED		Recommendation	19.66 GA 1994 REC 066	1994 Buenos Aires	Opening of the Tapon del Darién	Indigenous peoples/local communities	ScienceResearch	Ecosystems	Environmental governance	Infrastructure		Meso and South America
OBSELETE	AM: OBSELETE - IUCN has been working in new approaches for conservation of native forests in the Region (including FLR/ROAM). It was considered obsolete due to the institutional "panorama" indicated in the Recommendation is out of date and new IUCN approaches and methodologies are now in place Forest Programme: SUPERSEDED - Very regional and specific focus - probably superceded by WCC 2016 Res 045 and REDD+ / Climate Change resolutions but that doesn't call on S.American governments, which will	Recommendation	19.65 GA 1994 REC 065	1994 Buenos Aires	Conservation of South American Native Forests	Forests	Soil	Law	Ecosystems	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Economics	Meso and South America
IMPLEMENTED	Whale	Recommendation	19.64 GA 1994 REC 064	1994 Buenos Aires	Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary	Marine	Fisheries	Species			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Whale I would say this is implemented. It is not as detailed as 17.46 or 15/30 but it could also simply superced those too. But if then I say this is implemented and not continue	Recommendation	19.63 GA 1994 REC 063	1994 Buenos Aires	Commercial Whaling	Marine	Fisheries	Species	International agreements and processes	Law	Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries by catch	Recommendation	19.62 GA 1994 REC 062	1994 Buenos Aires	Marine and Fresh-water Mammal By-Catch in Fisheries	Marine	Fisheries	Species			Global	
ACTIVE	Fisheries by catch	Recommendation	19.61 GA 1994 REC 061	1994 Buenos Aires	By-Catch of Non-Target Species	Marine	Fisheries	Species	ScienceResearch		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Le moratoire mondial des Nations Unies sur toutes les pêches pélagiques aux filets dérivants à grande échelle a été adopté en 1992. La pêche au filet dérivant dont la longueur est supérieure à 2,5km a été interdite en Méditerranée par la Communauté européenne cette même année, dans le cadre d'une résolution à caractère évolutif, adoptée par la GPMI en 1997.L'interdiction totale de la pêche au filet dérivant a pris effet au début de 2002. En 2003, la Commission Internationale sur la conservation des thonides d'Atlantique (CICTA) a interdit l'utilisation des filets dérivants, aussi bien pour les navires européens que non européens pêchant en Méditerranée.	Recommendation	19.60 GA 1994 REC 060	1994 Buenos Aires	Mediterranean High Seas Driftnets	Marine	Fisheries	International agreements and processes			Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	
OBSELETE	Fisheries HIGH Seas THE MORATORIUM SEEMS TO BE IN EFFECT. IN ADDITION FOR EU AND EU WATERS BAN OF DRIFT NETS IN EARLY 2000 AM: OBSELETE - IUCN has promoted the East Topical Marine Corridor (with members such as CI) and also supported/implemented the Regional Conservation of Sharks in that Marine Sub-Region. GMPP: Marine Regional. Very broad so it seems obsolete but raised issues and still not sustainable use	Recommendation	19.59 GA 1994 REC 059	1994 Buenos Aires	The Sustainable Use of the South-East Pacific Marine Resources	Marine	Fisheries	Sustainable use	Protected areas	Human well-being/development		Pacific Ocean
ACTIVE		Recommendation	19.58 GA 1994 REC 058	1994 Buenos Aires	Competitions Promoting the Indiscriminate Taking of Species	Marine	Fisheries	Species	Sustainable use	Law	Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Fisheries regional UN Agreement adopted. Non NAFO members countries ?	Recommendation	19.57 GA 1994 REC 057	1994 Buenos Aires	The Northwest Atlantic Offshore Fishery	Marine	Fisheries	International agreements and processes	Species		Atlantic Ocean	
SUPERSEDED	Fisheries Superseded by 2.78	Recommendation	19.56 GA 1994 REC 056	1994 Buenos Aires	Global Fisheries	Marine	Fisheries	International agreements and processes			Global	

SUPERSEDED	Fisheries Superseded by 2.78	Recommendation	19.55 GA 1994 REC 055	1994 Buenos Aires	Sustainable Marine Fisheries	Marine	Fisheries	Sustainable use			Global
SUPERSEDED	Policy Statement on sustainable use of wild living resources. Would be superseded also by 2.2.9	Recommendation	19.54 GA 1994 REC 054	1994 Buenos Aires	Sustainability of Nonconsumptive and Consumptive Uses of Wild Species	Species	Sustainable use	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Global
IMPLEMENTED	Listed in CITES Appendix II	Recommendation	19.52 GA 1994 REC 052	1994 Buenos Aires	Protection of <i>Sweetenia macrophylla</i> under CITES	Species	International agreements and processes				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Policy statement +guidelines to reintroduction and other conservation translocations	Recommendation	19.51 GA 1994 REC 051	1994 Buenos Aires	Introduction, Translocation and Re-introduction of Species	Species	Invasive species	International agreements and processes			Global
ACTIVE	Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented	Recommendation	19.49 GA 1994 REC 049	1994 Buenos Aires	International Trade in Wild Birds	Trade	Species	International agreements and processes			Global
ACTIVE	marine pollution. Lot of work has been done, but this REC is broad enough to be permanent.	Recommendation	19.47 GA 1994 REC 047	1994 Buenos Aires	Marine Pollution	Marine	Pollution				Global
ACTIVE	MPA. Sounds obsolete but still valid as framework REC	Recommendation	19.46 GA 1994 REC 046	1994 Buenos Aires	Marine and Coastal Area Conservation	Marine	Indigenous peoples/local communities				Global
SUPERSEDED	This is superseded by 19.44 as this Resolution is generic wetland focused and is covered through 19.45 and by 17.42. OBSOLETE? As 19.44 is more general/comprehensive?	Recommendation	19.45 GA 1994 REC 045	1994 Buenos Aires	Wetlands - Wildlife Research	Water	Science/Research	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Protected areas		Global
ACTIVE	James: highly relevant as it encapsulates previous Resolutions 18.69, 17.42 and 19.45	Recommendation	19.44 GA 1994 REC 044	1994 Buenos Aires	Water Regimes of Rivers, Floodplains and Wetlands	Water	Species	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication			Global
ACTIVE	Turn unused military basis into conservation areas	Recommendation	19.42 GA 1994 REC 042	1994 Buenos Aires	The Conversion of Military Bases into Wildlife Conservation Areas	Human well-being/development	Indigenous peoples/local communities				Global
ACTIVE	Agriculture Land	Recommendation	19.39 GA 1994 REC 039	1994 Buenos Aires	Agricultural Land	Protected areas	Agriculture	Land			Global
IMPLEMENTED	PA fundamental I would say implemented/superseded through AT11	Recommendation	19.38 GA 1994 REC 038	1994 Buenos Aires	Targets for Protected Areas Systems	Protected areas	Ecosystems	Environmental governance			Global
TBD	Juha: is this superceded by WCC-2012-Res-122 on innovative financing mechanisms? Note also that WCC-1.60 (1996, Environmental Trust Funds) has similarities with this one. The request part seems fulfilled, but efforts continue. So the question is what is the threshold for retiring a resolution if it addresses an issue still relevant and is not perfectly superceded by a later resolution?	Recommendation	19.35 GA 1994 REC 035	1994 Buenos Aires	Global Initiative for National Environmental Funds	Economics	Law				Global
ACTIVE	IUCN developed report on such funds and organized a first global forum on environmental funds. This report has become the basic reference document for people involved in NEF. (MONTREAL REPORT) Still the rest of Resolution might continue I THINK THERE IS ANOTHER ONE ON SAME	Recommendation	19.34 GA 1994 REC 034	1994 Buenos Aires	Environmental Impact of Transnational Corporations	Economics	Transboundary	Private sector			Global
IMPLEMENTED	The Rec is still active.The Rec in fact is still valid today (more than ever in fact). Even if RESOLUTION 1.47 has been implemented, the call to States and Companies is captured only in this. I did my best to check if a similar call is included/embedded in other business Resolutions/Banrecommendations but I could not find any	Recommendation	19.33 GA 1994 REC 033	1994 Buenos Aires	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC)	Trade	Human well-being/development				Global
ACTIVE	In 2007, APEC leaders present at Sydney committed, through wide-ranging and ambitious actions, "to ensuring the energy needs of the economies whilst addressing the issue of environmental quality and contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions". In 2015, APEC leaders committed to achieving the UN Goals, including the CNDC Military North Korea continues nuclear tests	Recommendation	19.32 GA 1994 REC 032	1994 Buenos Aires	Nuclear Weapons and Trade	Trade	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes			Global
OBSOLETE	Waste-not inline with IUCN's priority areas of work Call for countries to ratify the Basel Convention is still valid (incl. the Ban Amendment) - the rest is ELAPSED and OBSOLETE. <a href="http://www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/DvReview/TabId/1484/Default.aspx">http://www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/DvReview/TabId/1484/Default.aspx</a>	Recommendation	19.31 GA 1994 REC 031	1994 Buenos Aires	International Trade in Toxic Wastes: Banning the Export of Hazardous Wastes from OECD to Non-OECD Countries	Trade	Pollution	International agreements and processes	Transboundary		Global
ACTIVE	Incentives	Recommendation	19.30 GA 1994 REC 030	1994 Buenos Aires	Environmental Damage from Inappropriate Incentives	Ecosystems	Soil	Economics	Agriculture	Private sector	Global
SUPERSEDED	catchment Could be the basis for our current policy on Dams. Might be superseded by 3.087 energy. Superseded also partially by 2.158	Recommendation	19.29 GA 1994 REC 029	1994 Buenos Aires	Dam Construction, Irrigation and Water Diversions	Energy	Infrastructure	Water			Global
ACTIVE	Env Impact Assessment	Recommendation	19.28 GA 1994 REC 028	1994 Buenos Aires	Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental governance					Global
SUPERSEDED	The Recommendation has been expanded to the concept of Green Growth and the recommendation for IUCN to embrace this as a sustainable strategy (WCC-2012-Res-109-EN Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development)	Recommendation	19.27 GA 1994 REC 027	1994 Buenos Aires	Cooperation to Establish ""Green Jobs""	Economics	Private sector				Global
TBD	Still entirely relevant, not obsolete or lapsed, and not superseded by any Res I know of (even if no hope of anyone implementing it)	Recommendation	19.26 GA 1994 REC 026	1994 Buenos Aires	Compensation for Inequities Created by Universal Application of Trade Restrictions in Some International Conservation Regimes	Trade	Law	International agreements and processes			Global
ACTIVE	ELC: Action 1-Elapsed Action 2-superseded if there are other resolutions concerning financial support from developed countries to less developed ones for wildlife	Recommendation	19.25 GA 1994 REC 025	1994 Buenos Aires	The Relationship Between Conservation and Trade	Trade	Economics				Global
ACTIVE	trade parts could be considered as elapsed. The urge to all governments still continues	Recommendation	19.22 GA 1994 REC 022	1994 Buenos Aires	Indigenous People	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Protected areas				Global
ACTIVE	Although newer Resolutions address similar issues, still useful to keep to demonstrate commitment and comprehensive mandate on IP issues.	Recommendation	19.21 GA 1994 REC 021	1994 Buenos Aires	Indigenous People and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Sustainable use				Global
IMPLEMENTED	Med Office exists	Recommendation	19.17 GA 1994 REC 017	1994 Buenos Aires	An IUCN Office for the Mediterranean	IUCN governance					Mediterranean Sea, West Europe
ACTIVE	Ramsar water cooperation	Recommendation	19.11 GA 1994 REC 011	1994 Buenos Aires	Cooperation between IUCN and the Ramsar Convention	IUCN governance	International agreements and processes	Water			Global
THANKS	HQ	Recommendation	19.08 GA 1994 REC 008	1994 Buenos Aires	IUCN Headquarters	IUCN governance					Global
ACTIVE		Recommendation	19.07 GA 1994 REC 007	1994 Buenos Aires	Enhanced Use of the Work and Skills of French-speakers, as well as Improved Circulation and Dissemination of Knowledge in the French Language	IUCN governance					Global

IMPLEMENTED	Antarctican Finalized <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/6032">https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/6032</a> stillid discussed today	Resolution	18.74 GA 1990 RES 074	1990 Perth	the Antarctic conservation strategy	Marine	Ecosystems												Antarctica	
IMPLEMENTED	<a href="https://www.ats.aq/documents/ATCM37/att/ATCM37_att027_e.pdf">https://www.ats.aq/documents/ATCM37/att/ATCM37_att027_e.pdf</a> Strategic Plans developed for IUCN and SSC	Resolution	18.26 GA 1990 RES 026	1990 Perth	Biodiversity strategy programme	Species	Ecosystems												Global	
OBSOLETE	World Conservation Strategy doesn't exist anymore. Could also just be elapsed or even implemented	Resolution	18.13 GA 1990 RES 013	1990 Perth	The World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s; provisionally entitled: Caring for the World, a strategy for sustainability	Human well-being/development													Global	
OBSOLETE	AM: several methodologies (such as KBAs) are already promoted on this at the moment.	Resolution	18.9 GA 1990 RES 009	1990 Perth	Conservation of Priority ecosystems in South America	IUCN governance													Meso and South America	
SUPERSEDED	Secretariat programme by 19.13	Resolution	18.8 GA 1990 RES 008	1990 Perth	Increased IUCN support for its South American members	IUCN governance													Meso and South America	
SUPERSEDED	Secretariat programme by 2.8	Resolution	18.7 GA 1990 RES 007	1990 Perth	Increased IUCN support for the Pacific region	IUCN governance													Pacific Ocean	
SUPERSEDED	Secretariat programme Asia 2'012 Res 010	Resolution	18.6 GA 1990 RES 006	1990 Perth	Increased IUCN support for the Asian region	IUCN governance													Global, South and East Asia, West Asia, East Europe, North and Central Asia	
IMPLEMENTED	Funding. Has this been implemented? If not, why not?	Resolution	18.5 GA 1990 RES 005	1990 Perth	Creation of a voluntary fund to support the governance of the World Conservation Union and its activities in the developing world	IUCN governance													Global	
TBD	Commissions most implement see 19.02 BUT I would say the main bulk lives on as guidance	Resolution	18.4 GA 1990 RES 004	1990 Perth	Roles and mandates of the IUCN Commissions, Standing Committees and Task Forces	IUCN governance													Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Superseded by 19.01	Resolution	18.3 GA 1990 RES 003	1990 Perth	A strategy for the World Conservation Union	IUCN governance													Global	
ACTIVE	Governance general	Resolution	18.2 GA 1990 RES 002	1990 Perth	Governance of the World Conservation Union	IUCN governance													Global	
SUPERSEDED	Mission different now in our statutes	Resolution	18.1 GA 1990 RES 001	1990 Perth	Mission, Objectives and Approach of the World Conservation Union	IUCN governance													Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Antarctic Macquarie Island is a WH site	Recommendation	18.76 GA 1990 REC 076	1990 Perth	The Sub-Antarctic Islands of Australia	Protected areas	Sub-national	Species	Human well-being/development										Antarctica	Australia
ACTIVE	Recommendation builds upon GA 1984 RES 008 (16/8) 1984 Madrid Antarctica	Recommendation	18.75 GA 1990 REC 075	1990 Perth	Antarctica	Marine	Ecosystems	International agreements and processes	Species										Antarctica	
TBD	Mining Australia	Recommendation	18.73 GA 1990 REC 073	1990 Perth	Prohibition of oil tankers inshore of the coral sea Great Barrier Reef World heritage area, Australia	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Marine	International agreements and processes										Oceania	Australia
ACTIVE	Mining Australia	Recommendation	18.72 GA 1990 REC 072	1990 Perth	Mineral, including oil, exploration in or adjacent to marine parks and World heritage areas in Australia	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Marine	International agreements and processes										Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	Fraser Island is a WH site since 1992	Recommendation	18.71 GA 1990 REC 071	1990 Perth	Fraser island, Australia	Ecosystems	Species	Marine	Sub-national										Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	See comment on Rec. 4.124 above.	Recommendation	18.70 GA 1990 REC 070	1990 Perth	Wilderness and forest conservation in Tasmania	Forests	Extractive industries/mining	Infrastructure	Energy	Protected areas	Sub-national								Oceania	
SUPERSEDED	James: Superseded by 19.44 with more general calls on wetlands and freshwater systems	Recommendation	18.69 GA 1990 REC 069	1990 Perth	Conservation of arid zone wetlands, especially in the Lake Eyre basin Australia	Water	Catchment	International agreements and processes											Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	catchment energy. Wetlands water (General call to protect wetlands superseded by various other Resolutions e.g. on Ramsar.) Thus the Ramsar Convention is the main instrument for wetlands protection in Australia Lots of protected areas later 1990 and 2000 up to today	Recommendation	18.68 GA 1990 REC 068	1990 Perth	Kimberley region, western Australia	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Sub-national	Environmental governance											Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	Kakadu World Heritage Phase III was nominated	Recommendation	18.67 GA 1990 REC 067	1990 Perth	Kakadu National Park, Australia	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	International agreements and processes	Species	Ecosystems									Oceania	
SUPERSEDED	Mining Australia General parts covered in Hawaii Resolutions on NoGo areas. Australia specific parts superseded by 19.86	Recommendation	18.66 GA 1990 REC 066	1990 Perth	Mining in national parks and nature reserves, especially in Australia	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining	Private sector	Environmental governance	Protected areas									Oceania	
IMPLEMENTED	Australian legislation resources or obsolete. See preamble Rec 19.80	Recommendation	18.65 GA 1990 REC 065	1990 Perth	Australian resource security legislation	Law													Oceania	
OBSOLETE	Out of date when compared to revised global forest management and climate change policies	Recommendation	18.64 GA 1990 REC 064	1990 Perth	Conservation measures within the Papua New Guinea Tropical Forest Action Plan	Forests	Extractive industries/mining	Water	Catchment										South and East Asia	
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by Rec 19.79 mining catchment	Recommendation	18.63 GA 1990 REC 063	1990 Perth	Mining in the Fly river catchment, Papua New Guinea	Extractive industries/mining	Water												South and East Asia	
IMPLEMENTED	Mangroves coast but not a WHO or Ramsar, but possibly it was considered.	Recommendation	18.62 GA 1990 REC 062	1990 Perth	Mangroves in Bintuni Bay, Irian Jaya, Indonesia	Marine	Ecosystems	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Forests	Private sector	Indigenous peoples/local communities							South and East Asia	Papua New Guinea Indonesia
ELAPSED	CAN BE RETIRED. World Heritage Lorentz National Park became world heritage site in 1999. The other recommended sites have not, although a number of natural sites do feature on the Indonesia WH Tentative List. There has been a process of review of the Indonesian Tentative List, so at this stage there would need to be up to date science regarding further site selection. Whilst of historical value, it does not seem to me that the recommendation has current value regarding WH implementation in Indonesia	Recommendation	18.61 GA 1990 REC 061	1990 Perth	Support for the creation of World Heritage areas in Irian Jaya, Indonesia	Protected areas		International agreements and processes											South and East Asia	Indonesia
OBSOLETE	Forest Programme: OBSOLETE - Out of date when compared to revised global forest management and climate change policies	Recommendation	18.60 GA 1990 REC 060	1990 Perth	Tropical timbers from east Malaysia	Forests	Protected areas	Sub-national	Land	Indigenous peoples/local communities									South and East Asia	Malaysia
OBSOLETE	energy geothermal The Geothermal Plant was built. The regions continues to be under immense pressure by other factors such as logging.	Recommendation	18.59 GA 1990 REC 059	1990 Perth	Geothermal project on Mount Apo, Philippines	Extractive industries/mining	Energy	Pollution	Water	Infrastructure	Law								South and East Asia	Philippines
IMPLEMENTED	Coral Only a recommendation stands This recommendation has been fully implemented. The site of the new Ishizaki airport was shifted 10km inland and not located near the reef. Dam was opened in 2006. It is now able to withstand an earthquake of 8.4	Recommendation	18.58 GA 1990 REC 058	1990 Perth	Shiraho reef, Japan	Marine	Ecosystems	Sub-national	Agriculture										South and East Asia	Japan
OBSOLETE	energy catchment Many dams build to be completed in 2025. Opposition seems still to be going on. <a href="https://www.sierraclub.org/compass/2015/10/disastrous-narmada-valley-project-in-india">https://www.sierraclub.org/compass/2015/10/disastrous-narmada-valley-project-in-india</a>	Recommendation	18.57 GA 1990 REC 057	1990 Perth	Tehri dam project, India	Infrastructure	Energy												West Asia	India
ACTIVE	energy catchment Many dams build to be completed in 2025. Opposition seems still to be going on. <a href="https://www.sierraclub.org/compass/2015/10/disastrous-narmada-valley-project-in-india">https://www.sierraclub.org/compass/2015/10/disastrous-narmada-valley-project-in-india</a>	Recommendation	18.56 GA 1990 REC 056	1990 Perth	Narmada Valley project, India	Infrastructure	Energy	Forests	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Environmental governance	Sub-national								West Asia	India
ACTIVE	We recommend the status of the Recommendation 18.55 – Sino-Pak International Park, China and Pakistan, is maintained as active, since there are new entry points now for implementation of this Recommendation, including the clear reference of transboundary PAs in the Draft National Wildlife Policy of Pakistan.  As of yet, there is no transboundary national park combining the areas of Khujirab National Park in Pakistan and Toukangan Reserve in China. This could possibly be explored in the context of IUCN's support to enhancing the sustainability of the China - Pakistan Economic Corridor	Recommendation	18.55 GA 1990 REC 055	1990 Perth	Sino-Pak International Park, China and Pakistan	Protected areas	Transboundary												West Asia	China Pakistan







OBSOLETE	AM: the infrastruactura was made (under the WorldBank standards)	Recommendation	17.60 GA 1988 REC 060	1988 San José	Carajas pig iron plants, Brasil	Species	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Forests	Private sector	Extractive industries/mining	Protected areas	Meso and South America	Brazil
ACTIVE	PA specific Only exists in Canada, not Alaska No action known to complete protection the entire watershed of the Stikine - A section is missing in British Columbia	Recommendation	17.59 GA 1988 REC 059	1988 San José	Stikine international park, Canada and USA	Sub-national	Water	Protected areas				North America and the Caribbean	Canada [United States of America]
SUPERSEDED	Arctic Res 1.107	Recommendation	17.58 GA 1988 REC 058	1988 San José	The Arctic international wildlife reserve, Canada and USA	Protected areas	Transboundary	Species	Marine			North America and the Caribbean	Canada [United States of America]
SUPERSEDED	superseded by 18.45 beringia	Recommendation	17.57 GA 1988 REC 057	1988 San José	Bering land bridge World Heritage site, USSR and USA	International agreements and processes	Marine	Transboundary	Protected areas			North America and the Caribbean	United States of America
IMPLEMENTED	Project shelve few months after the San José congress. <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261806321_Thailand's_Nam_Choan_Dam_Project_A_Case_Study_in_the_Greening_of_South-East_Asia">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261806321_Thailand's_Nam_Choan_Dam_Project_A_Case_Study_in_the_Greening_of_South-East_Asia</a>	Recommendation	17.56 GA 1988 REC 056	1988 San José	Nam Choan dam, Thailand	Infrastructure	Energy	Forests	Protected areas	Species		South and East Asia	Thailand
OBSOLETE	CAN BE RETIRED. This resolution was superseded by Rec 4.124 (Barcelona), which is also now obsolete. It is no longer current regarding the situation with WH Ictine in Tasmania	Recommendation	17.55 GA 1988 REC 055	1988 San José	Western Tasmania World Heritage site II, Australia	Protected areas	International agreements and processes	Forests	Sub-national			Oceania	Australia
IMPLEMENTED	Extended in 2011	Recommendation	17.54 GA 1988 REC 054	1988 San José	Mount Etna, Australia	Extractive industries/mining	Species	Protected areas				Oceania	Australia
ACTIVE	Antarctica. Basic REC (but need some more investigation to make sure that it is not obsolete	Recommendation	17.53 GA 1988 REC 053	1988 San José	The Antarctic: minerals activity	Protected areas						Antarctica	
SUPERSEDED	Antarctica Seems to superseded 17/8 possibly superseded by 18.75	Recommendation	17.52 GA 1988 REC 052	1988 San José	Antarctica	Marine	International agreements and processes	Pollution	ScienceResearch	Fisheries	Extractive industries/mining	Protected areas	Antarctica
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	16/43 GA 1984 RES 043	1984 Madrid	Thanks to host government	IUCN governance						Global	Spain
OBSOLETE	Funding situation has changed and is beyond 10 millions now.	Resolution	16/42 GA 1984 RES 042	1984 Madrid	Funding	Economics						Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Given Parks still exists, I guess this has been implemented	Resolution	16/41 GA 1984 RES 041	1984 Madrid	Parks Magazine	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Protected areas					Global	
TBD	adopted by Un, but is it still relevant today?	Resolution	16/40 GA 1984 RES 040	1984 Madrid	World Charter for Nature	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Law					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Wet tropics region is a world heritage site	Resolution	16/39 GA 1984 RES 039	1984 Madrid	World Heritage listing of outstanding tropical rainforest in Queensland, Australia	International agreements and processes	Protected areas					Oceania	Australia
OBSOLETE	Antarctica	Resolution	16/38 GA 1984 RES 038	1984 Madrid	Airstrip at Pointe Geologie, Antarctica	Ecosystems	Infrastructure	International agreements and processes				Antarctica	France
SUPERSEDED	Galapagos superseded by 1.92	Resolution	16/37 GA 1984 RES 037	1984 Madrid	Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador	Ecosystems	Marine	International agreements and processes				Meso and South America	Ecuador
ACTIVE	Recommendations made by the WH Committee to improve the management of the Wood Buffalo NP are underway. It is not know if any of this action involves the Slave River and Peace Athabaska deltas which are part of Wood Buffalo	Resolution	16/36 GA 1984 RES 036	1984 Madrid	Slave River, the Slave River Delta and the Peace Athabaska delta of Canada	Water	Protected areas		International agreements and processes			North America and the Caribbean	Canada
SUPERSEDED	water river Navigable Waters Protection Act Probably obsolete with this → by 1.67	Resolution	16/35 GA 1984 RES 035	1984 Madrid	World heritage convention	International agreements and processes	Protected areas					Global	
OBSOLETE	The key objectives have been covered by the CBD/POWPA and by WCPA's work on private protected areas.	Resolution	16/34 GA 1984 RES 034	1984 Madrid	Protection of wilderness resources and values	Protected areas						Global	
IMPLEMENTED	This information has been dealt with now by broader research programmes funded by GEF, WWF, TNC, and others on critically important freshwater ecosystems and rivers - along with the development of fragmentation criteria, e-flow assessment criteria and methodologies, integration with EIA and SEA processes, etc. also note this is included in subsequent Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2020.	Resolution	16/33 GA 1984 RES 033	1984 Madrid	Rivers of outstanding international importance	Water						Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Biosphere reserves PA welcomed and elapsed	Resolution	16/32 GA 1984 RES 032	1984 Madrid	Biosphere reserves	Ecosystems	Protected areas					Global	
SUPERSEDED	Financing Superseded by Resolutions on Funding and GEF etc.	Resolution	16/31 GA 1984 RES 031	1984 Madrid	Support for the protection of representative ecosystems	Ecosystems	International agreements and processes					Global	
SUPERSEDED	whales Most implemented except call to opposing countries to take away their objections. Could be superseded by 19.63	Resolution	16/30 GA 1984 RES 030	1984 Madrid	Whaling	Species	Marine	Fisheries	International agreements and processes			Global	Portugal   Japan   Brazil   Russian Federation
ACTIVE	resolutions builds upon resolution GA 1978 RES 024 (14.24) 1978 Ashkhabad AND Resolution GA 1975 RES 010 (12.1) 1975 Kinshasa	Resolution	16/29 GA 1984 RES 029	1984 Madrid	Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)	International agreements and processes	Species					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Chimpanzee Spain is a party to Ramsar now. Also <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jun/26/humanrights.animalwelfare">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jun/26/humanrights.animalwelfare</a>	Resolution	16/28 GA 1984 RES 028	1984 Madrid	Exploitation of chimpanzees in Spain	Species	International agreements and processes	Law				West Europe	Spain
IMPLEMENTED	Island National park created in 1980 which was extended to cover more than 60% of island. Includes most breeding areas. 20% of mined areas adjacent to enstin areas restored. Lease agreement with phosphate company prohibits clearance of primary forest and requires permits to clear regrowth <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22696649/0">http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22696649/0</a>	Resolution	16/27 GA 1984 RES 027	1984 Madrid	Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)	Species						Global	Australia
ACTIVE	Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superseded by another IUCN resolution.	Resolution	16/26 GA 1984 RES 026	1984 Madrid	Conservation of the Australian population of the saltwater crocodile (Crocodylus porosus)	Species	International agreements and processes					Global	
IMPLEMENTED	trade plant	Resolution	16/25 GA 1984 RES 025	1984 Madrid	Plant species in trade	Species	Trade	International agreements and processes				Global	
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by the CBD?	Resolution	16/24 GA 1984 RES 024	1984 Madrid	Wild genetic resources and endangered species habitat protection	Species	Ecosystems					Global	
ACTIVE	agriculture LDN soil vonservation	Resolution	16/23 GA 1984 RES 023	1984 Madrid	Agricultural development and natural vegetation in the Mediterranean	Agriculture	Soil					Mediterranean Sea, West Europe	





IMPLEMENTED	water Ramsar	Resolution	15/16 GA 1981 RES 016	1981 Christchurch	Ramsar convention	Water	International agreements and processes				Global
SUPERSEDED	focuses on export of pesticides - ban for some. Still this is also taken up by 16/5. Other parts implemented agriculture trade pesticides	Resolution	15/15 GA 1981 RES 015	1981 Christchurch	International trade in pesticides	Trade	Agriculture	Pollution	Species		Global
IMPLEMENTED	Pollution all countries in ECE except San Marino and the Holly See have ratified. Not sure how world wide. Also recent push on air pollution so much work still needed. But rest is superseded by 16/4 James: This information has been dealt with now by broader research programmes funded by GEF, WWF, TNC, and others on critically important freshwater ecosystems and rivers - along with the development of fragmentation criteria, e-flow assessment criteria and methodologies, integration with EIA and SEA processes, etc. also note this is included in subsequent Resolutions including 2012-089	Resolution	15/14 GA 1981 RES 014	1981 Christchurch	Environmental effects of acid rain and snow and other acid deposition	Pollution	Ecosystems	Water	International agreements and processes	Transboundary	Global
IMPLEMENTED	James: This information has been dealt with now by broader research programmes funded by GEF, WWF, TNC, and others on critically important freshwater ecosystems and rivers - along with the development of fragmentation criteria, e-flow assessment criteria and methodologies, integration with EIA and SEA processes, etc. also note this is included in subsequent Resolutions including 2012-089	Resolution	15/13 GA 1981 RES 013	1981 Christchurch	Protection of free-flowing rivers from river engineering	Water	Infrastructure	Energy			Global
ACTIVE	Mangroves coast	Resolution	15/12 GA 1981 RES 012	1981 Christchurch	Protection of mangrove ecosystems	Ecosystems	Marine	Protected areas	Agriculture	Species	Global
OBSOLETE	Now covered by many resolutions	Resolution	15/11 GA 1981 RES 011	1981 Christchurch	Tropical moist forests	Forests	Trade	Agriculture			Global
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic	Resolution	15/10 GA 1981 RES 010	1981 Christchurch	Genetic resources	Environmental governance	Species				Global
SUPERSEDED	renewable Energy by WCC 2012 REC 172 and WCC 2012 RES 88	Resolution	15/9 GA 1981 RES 009	1981 Christchurch	Renewable energy	Energy	Sustainable use	Environmental governance			Global
ACTIVE	Education	Resolution	15/8 GA 1981 RES 008	1981 Christchurch	Environmental education as related to development	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication					Global
TBD	Indigenous peoples	Resolution	15/7 GA 1981 RES 007	1981 Christchurch	The role of traditional lifestyles and local people in conservation and development	Indigenous peoples/local communities	Human well-being/development				Global
SUPERSEDED	cities Wonderfully explaining NBS cities. Superseded by 4.128. But critically important for any policy overview	Resolution	15/6 GA 1981 RES 006	1981 Christchurch	Urban fringes	Cities	Human well-being/development	Population			Global
SUPERSEDED	Development assistance Superseded by 16/22 and 16/20	Resolution	15/5 GA 1981 RES 005	1981 Christchurch	Development assistance	Economics	Environmental governance				Global
TBD	Env planning	Resolution	15/4 GA 1981 RES 004	1981 Christchurch	Environmental planning	Environmental governance	Private sector				Global
SUPERSEDED	This call for integrated policies still stands today! (Could possibly be superseded by 18.15 and 6.062)	Resolution	15/3 GA 1981 RES 003	1981 Christchurch	People, resources and environment	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Population		Global
ACTIVE	Military	Resolution	15-Feb GA 1981 RES 002	1981 Christchurch	Conservation and peace	Human well-being/development	International agreements and processes				Global
OBSOLETE	World Conservation Strategy doesn't exist anymore. Could also just be elapsed or even implemented	Resolution	15/1 GA 1981 RES 001	1981 Christchurch	World Conservation Strategy	Human well-being/development	IUCN governance				Global
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	14.1 GA 1978 RES I	1978 Ashkhabad	Thanks to the host governments	IUCN governance					Global
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	14.h GA 1978 RES H	1978 Ashkhabad	Thanks to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	IUCN governance					Global
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	14.g GA 1978 RES G	1978 Ashkhabad	Thanks to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	IUCN governance					Global
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	14.f GA 1978 RES F	1978 Ashkhabad	Thanks to governments	IUCN governance					Global
IMPLEMENTED	ICBP I think this is now BirdLife	Resolution	14.e GA 1978 RES E	1978 Ashkhabad	Relations with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)	IUCN governance					Global
IMPLEMENTED	whales IWC adopted a moratorium on whaling in 1986. Not adhering to the memorandum are Norway, Iceland, Japan and Russia oppose it but don't act.	Resolution	14.d GA 1978 RES D	1978 Ashkhabad	Moratorium on commercial whaling	Marine	Species	Fisheries	International agreements and processes		Global
ELAPSED	Programme	Resolution	14.c GA 1978 RES C	1978 Ashkhabad	Triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure	IUCN governance					Global
IMPLEMENTED	World Conservation Strategy	Resolution	14.b GA 1978 RES B	1978 Ashkhabad	World Conservation Strategy	IUCN governance	Human well-being/development				Global
ACTIVE	Resolution reporting	Resolution	14.a GA 1978 RES A	1978 Ashkhabad	Reporting on resolutions	IUCN governance					Global
ACTIVE	Largely superseded by Rec 138 from Jeju, but the part calling for population information to be sent to IUCN is still valid	Resolution	14.29 GA 1978 RES 029	1978 Ashkhabad	The black rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis)	Species	International agreements and processes	Trade			Global
SUPERSEDED	Ivory trade 6.011	Resolution	14.28 GA 1978 RES 028	1978 Ashkhabad	Regulation of the ivory trade in Zaire	Species	Trade				Africa
IMPLEMENTED	The Indian Government's Project Elephant is now in place	Resolution	14.27 GA 1978 RES 027	1978 Ashkhabad	The Indian elephant (Elephas maximus) and its habitat	Species	Ecosystems				South and East Asia
ACTIVE	Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution.	Resolution	14.26 GA 1978 RES 026	1978 Ashkhabad	The American alligator	Species	International agreements and processes	Trade			Global
ACTIVE	Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented	Resolution	14.25 GA 1978 RES 025	1978 Ashkhabad	International trade in animals caught in the wild for the pet trade	Trade	Species	International agreements and processes			Global
ACTIVE	natscha notes: resolution updated by resolution GA 1984 RES 029 (16/29) 1984 Madrid. Simon notes: Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superceded by another IUCN resolution trade	Resolution	14.24 GA 1978 RES 024	1978 Ashkhabad	Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)	Species	International agreements and processes	Trade			Global
TBD	PA specific Seems to be still going on <a href="http://www.rtda.gov.nw/fileadmin/templates/documents/akagerafrom_jose.pdf">http://www.rtda.gov.nw/fileadmin/templates/documents/akagerafrom_jose.pdf</a>	Resolution	14.23 GA 1978 RES 023	1978 Ashkhabad	Kagera river basin	Protected areas	Water	Species	Infrastructure	Energy	Africa
IMPLEMENTED	PA specific More area of Iriomote Island were designated in 1992	Resolution	14.22 GA 1978 RES 022	1978 Ashkhabad	Iriomote	Protected areas	Marine	Species			South and East Asia
OBSOLETE	The protection of this area have been legally established under the Regional Natural Park of Verdon, France.	Resolution	14.21 GA 1978 RES 021	1978 Ashkhabad	Gorges du Verdon	Protected areas	Species	Infrastructure	Energy	Water	West Europe
SUPERSEDED	Islands superseded by 17/27	Resolution	14.20 GA 1978 RES 020	1978 Ashkhabad	Christmas Island - Indian Ocean	Marine	Forests	Protected areas	Extractive industries/mining		Oceania, Indian Ocean
IMPLEMENTED	ICIMOD exists now. Are their Pas in the region? Is their integrate policies for watershed management etc? This resolution was implemented with the establishment of ICIMOD. Countries in the Himalayan region have also established national parks as well as regional initiatives such as the transboundary Kailash Sacred Landscape initiative, the Kanchenjunga initiative and the Upper Salween	Resolution	14.19 GA 1978 RES 019	1978 Ashkhabad	Conservation of the Himalayan region	Ecosystems	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Science and research	Transboundary		Australia New Zealand
SUPERSEDED	Peatland superseded by 6.043	Resolution	14.18 GA 1978 RES 018	1978 Ashkhabad	Peatlands	Water	Ecosystems				Global
SUPERSEDED	by 16/35 and 1.67	Resolution	14.17 GA 1978 RES 017	1978 Ashkhabad	World Heritage Natural Sites	International agreements and processes	Protected areas				Global
ACTIVE	? Seems superseded by CBD PoW on Forests, yet still work to be done on tropical forests in the regions indicated	Resolution	14.16 GA 1978 RES 016	1978 Ashkhabad	Tropical forests	Forests	Species				South and East Asia, Global



IMPLEMENTED	ECOLEX and LAW Library created. What might continue onwards is the call for providing personnel etc.	Resolution	11.22 GA 1972 RES 022	1972 Banff	Environmental Law	Environmental Law	Law						Global
ACTIVE	Clearly still a valid issue that has not yet been fully implemented, nor superseded by another IUCN resolution.	Resolution	11.21 GA 1972 RES 021	1972 Banff	Conservation of the cheetah	Species							Global
ACTIVE	primates monkeys	Resolution	11.20 GA 1972 RES 020	1972 Banff	Use of non-human primates in research and teaching	Species	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness,					Global
ACTIVE	Still relevant	Resolution	11.19 GA 1972 RES 019	1972 Banff	Use of endangered species in research and teaching	Species	ScienceResearch	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication					Global
SUPERSEDED	Giulia: The issue is still very much relevant. However, this Resolution has been since superseded by numerous Resolutions providing overarching policies and guidelines on Sustainable Use (in particular Resolution 2.29 IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources and Resolution 3.074 Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity). The specific call to work with the industry is also reflected in 4.026 Trust building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity and 4.013 Sustainable use and accountability Per conclusion of Giulia	Resolution	11.18 GA 1972 RES 018	1972 Banff	Agreements with industry on uses of threatened species	Private sector	Species						Global
IMPLEMENTED	CITES exists trade	Resolution	11.17 GA 1972 RES 017	1972 Banff	International trade in wildlife	Trade	Species	International agreements and					Global
ACTIVE	marine could be superseded by various Resolutions considered together.	Resolution	11.16 GA 1972 RES 016	1972 Banff	Conservation of marine resources	Marine	Species	fisheries					Global
IMPLEMENTED	CMS + Agreement on the conservation of polar bears	Resolution	11.15 GA 1972 RES 015	1972 Banff	Protection of wide-ranging species	Species	Transboundary						Global
IMPLEMENTED	PA specific WDPA	Resolution	11.14 GA 1972 RES 014	1972 Banff	Regional Parks in Brasil	Protected areas	Land						Meso and South America
OBSOLETE	This is now Vanuatu and not the responsibility of France or the UK anymore.	Resolution	11.13 GA 1972 RES 013	1972 Banff	New Hebrides Kaori Forest	Forests	Protected areas						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Arctic	Resolution	11.12 GA 1972 RES 012	1972 Banff	Arctic International Wildlife Refuge	Protected areas	Species	Ecosystems					The Arctic
SUPERSEDED	MPA superseded by 2012 Res 076	Resolution	11.11 GA 1972 RES 011	1972 Banff	Marine parks and reserves	Marine	Protected areas						Global
ACTIVE	But may have been superseded by numerous other resolutions on the need to enhance biodiversity in national parks	Resolution	11.10 GA 1972 RES 010	1972 Banff	Ecological considerations in planning boundaries of parks and reserves	Protected areas	Ecosystems	Species	Environmental				Global
SUPERSEDED	mining 2012 Rec 174	Resolution	11.9 GA 1972 RES 009	1972 Banff	Oil exploration in the Mediterranean	Extractive industries/mining	Pollution	Marine					Mediterranean Sea, West Europe
SUPERSEDED	by 1.32	Resolution	11.8 GA 1972 RES 008	1972 Banff	Balanced tourism	Human well-being/development	Species						Global
ACTIVE	Still work to do on this topic Tropical Rain Forest	Resolution	11.7 GA 1972 RES 007	1972 Banff	Conservation and development of tropical rain forests	Protected areas	Private sector	Species	Land				Global
SUPERSEDED	Environmental impact assessment EIA superseded by 19.28	Resolution	11.6 GA 1972 RES 006	1972 Banff	Ecological principles for economic development	Economics	Human well-being/development	Protected areas					Global
IMPLEMENTED	Agriculture No more action is needed. It simply commends FAO for working on environmental issues and expresses hope for close liaison between FAO and IUCN	Resolution	11.5 GA 1972 RES 005	1972 Banff	FAO activities in environmental issues	Land							Global
IMPLEMENTED	UNESCO MAB welcomed only	Resolution	11.4 GA 1972 RES 004	1972 Banff	Man and the Biosphere Programme	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Human well-being/development						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Calls for signing and ratification of Ramsar.	Resolution	11.3 GA 1972 RES 003	1972 Banff	Convention on Conservation of Wetlands	International agreements and communication	Water						Global
SUPERSEDED	by 11.2 and 16/35	Resolution	11.2 GA 1972 RES 002	1972 Banff	Conservation of the World Heritage	International agreements and communication	Protected areas						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Endorsement of Stockholm	Resolution	11.1 GA 1972 RES 001	1972 Banff	Stockholm Conference	International agreements and communication							Global
THANKS	Host	Resolution	10.35 GA 1969 RES 035	1969 New Delhi	Hosts of the 10th General Assembly	IUCN governance							Global
SUPERSEDED	by 15/3 16/3	Resolution	10.34 GA 1969 RES 034	1969 New Delhi	Population stabilisation	Population	Human well-being/development	ScienceResearch					Global
ACTIVE	This resolution is Active. The BirdLife Partnership is very invested in stopping the illegal killing of (migratory) birds in the Mediterranean. We are planning an Illegal Killing of Birds campaign for 2019 (led by BirdLife Europe and Central Asia).	Resolution	10.33 GA 1969 RES 033	1969 New Delhi	Bird netting	Species							Global
IMPLEMENTED	Several sub-regional, inter-governmental environmental process related to biodiversity have been established in South Asia, including the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) among others	Resolution	10.32 GA 1969 RES 032	1969 New Delhi	International co-operation in south Asia	Trade	Species	Law					South and East Asia
TBD		Resolution	10.31 GA 1969 RES 031	1969 New Delhi	Specialised wildlife departments	Species	Environmental governance						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Calcutta salt lake was turned into a settlement. The remainders became a Ramsar site in 2002 https://www.quora.com/How-did-Kolkata-salt-lake-get-its-name	Resolution	10.30 GA 1969 RES 030	1969 New Delhi	Calcutta salt lake area	Species	Protected areas						South and East Asia India
ACTIVE	Landscape planning	Resolution	10.29 GA 1969 RES 029	1969 New Delhi	Creative conservation	Land							Global
TBD	Islands It seems that a draft convention was developed by 1971 Rachelle Adam Elephant Treaties p. 84	Resolution	10.28 GA 1969 RES 028	1969 New Delhi	Oceanic islands	Marine	International agreements and communication	ScienceResearch					Global
ELAPSED	agriculture pesticides. Worldwide ban on DDT for agriculture seems to exist since 2001 and other use is very regulated. The remaining parts of the Resolution might still be active (e.g. setting up government agencies to regulate the use of pesticides). But could also be implemented by now superseded by 17.20? JD: The recommendations are broad based, some have been implemented, others need to be more specific and up to date. Any further use of this recommendation depends on active lobbying of governments, and it seems unlikely that we would use a recommendation	Resolution	10.27 GA 1969 RES 027	1969 New Delhi	Pesticides	Agriculture	Pollution	ScienceResearch					Global
SUPERSEDED	Environmental impact Assessments EIA, superseded by 19.28	Resolution	10.26 GA 1969 RES 026	1969 New Delhi	Reservoirs	Infrastructure	Ecosystems						Global
ELAPSED	semi natural	Resolution	10.25 GA 1969 RES 025	1969 New Delhi	Natural and semi-natural vegetation	ScienceResearch	Ecosystems						Global
IMPLEMENTED	Basis for integration and biodiversity mainstreaming	Resolution	10.24 GA 1969 RES 024	1969 New Delhi	Integrated conservation	Species	Forests						Global

IMPLEMENTED	no action required.	Resolution	10.23 GA 1969 RES 023	1969 New Delhi	Social sciences	ScienceResearch	Species	Ecosystems		Global	
ELAPSED	was for biosphere conference	Resolution	10.22 GA 1969 RES 022	1969 New Delhi	International co-operation in education	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication				Global	
SUPERSEDED	Youth superseded by 2012 Res 008	Resolution	10.21 GA 1969 RES 021	1969 New Delhi	Youth and conservation	Human well-being/development	Population	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	This resolution was addressed with the integration of environmental education into the school curriculum.	Resolution	10.20 GA 1969 RES 020	1969 New Delhi	School education in India	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication				South and East Asia	India
ACTIVE	Pollution	Resolution	10.19 GA 1969 RES 019	1969 New Delhi	Pollution and education	Pollution	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Private sector		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Training education	Resolution	10.18 GA 1969 RES 018	1969 New Delhi	Teacher training	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Private sector		Global	
ACTIVE	somewhat implemented but still to fill gaps in botanic gardens in some developing countries and to move focus from horticulture to conservation	Resolution	10.17 GA 1969 RES 017	1969 New Delhi	Conservation of endangered plant species in botanical and other gardens	Species	ScienceResearch			Global	
OBSOLETE	Felid species - check if regulated by CITES The Resolution was partly implemented, partly elapsed or obsolete (e.g. for several taxa that are according to modern classification no longer valid), was partly superseded, but in some cases and for some species would partly still be to be done and could hence considered to be active. With regard to the specific requests to the CoL and SSC, all these species or subspecies – as long as they are still considered valid taxa – have today legal protection e.g. with regard to trade, as they are all CITES listed species, and most of them – to my knowledge – are protected in some or	Resolution	10.16 GA 1969 RES 016	1969 New Delhi	Smaller felid species	Species	Trade	Law	ScienceResearch	Global	
ACTIVE	Largely implemented, some countries still have some legal loopholes to close, and tiger parts are still openly on sale in a few places.	Resolution	10.15 GA 1969 RES 015	1969 New Delhi	The Tiger	Species	Trade	Agriculture		Global	India
IMPLEMENTED	New protected area since 1980. Population has increased since mid 2000	Resolution	10.14 GA 1969 RES 014	1969 New Delhi	The Asiatic lion	Species	Agriculture			Global	
IMPLEMENTED	trade species on CITES appendix now	Resolution	10.13 GA 1969 RES 013	1969 New Delhi	Orangutans	Species	Trade	Law		Global	Indonesia Malaysia
IMPLEMENTED	Marine Turtle SG concluded that this resolution can be retired	Resolution	10.12 GA 1969 RES 012	1969 New Delhi	Study and conservation of marine turtles in Turkey	Marine	Species	ScienceResearch	Trade	West Asia	Turkey
IMPLEMENTED	The concerns were addressed with the adoption of the Wildlife Protection Act in 1972. This was also addressed under specific legislation adopted subsequently related to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.	Resolution	10.11 GA 1969 RES 011	1969 New Delhi	Grazing in wildlife reserves and national parks	Agriculture	Protected areas	Species			
TBD	ACTIVE: Remains relevant, not superseded and key elements not yet implemented AM2: please note that this Resolution was Pre-CITES Convention (so the Resolution should be considered as OBSOLETE)	Resolution	10.10 GA 1969 RES 010	1969 New Delhi	Amazonian animal trade	Species	Trade			Meso and South America	Brazil
IMPLEMENTED	Studies Red List Partnership	Resolution	10.9 GA 1969 RES 009	1969 New Delhi	Population studies of wild animals	Species	ScienceResearch			Global	
TBD	PA local Itr is na MAB Biosphere Reserve since 1983 and there is a GOBI Survey from 2006	Resolution	10.8 GA 1969 RES 008	1969 New Delhi	Volcanoes national park	Species	Protected areas	Forests	Agriculture	Africa	Rwanda
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	10.7 GA 1969 RES 007	1969 New Delhi	La Vanoise national park	Protected areas	Species	Human well-beinze/development	Infrastructure	West Europe	France
IMPLEMENTED	PA Congo	Resolution	10.6 GA 1969 RES 006	1969 New Delhi	The national parks in Congo	Protected areas				Africa	Democratic Republic of the
SUPERSEDED	cities by 4.128	Resolution	10.5 GA 1969 RES 005	1969 New Delhi	Reserves in expanding urban areas	Cities	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication	Sub-national	Protected areas	Global	
IMPLEMENTED	PA specific Became National Park in 1982 <a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net/oeivar-national-park">https://www.protectedplanet.net/oeivar-national-park</a>	Resolution	10.4 GA 1969 RES 004	1969 New Delhi	Periyar wildlife sanctuary	Protected areas				South and East Asia	India
SUPERSEDED		Resolution	10.3 GA 1969 RES 003	1969 New Delhi	Zoological and botanical gardens	Species				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	List of Pas Done <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/NS-027.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/NS-027.pdf</a>	Resolution	10.2 GA 1969 RES 002	1969 New Delhi	List of national parks and equivalent reserves	Protected areas				Global	
SUPERSEDED	PA fundamental Superseded by development of Categories of Protected Areas and their endorsement through Resolution 19.04	Resolution	10.1 GA 1969 RES 001	1969 New Delhi	Definition of national parks	Protected areas				Global	
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	9.25 GA 1966 RES 025	1966 Lucerne	Resolution of thanks and appreciation	IUCN governance				Global	
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	9.24 GA 1966 RES 024	1966 Lucerne	Commercial exploitation of wildlife	Species				Global	
TBD	Hunting	Resolution	9.23 GA 1966 RES 023	1966 Lucerne	Use of immobilisation techniques	Species				Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Indonesia NO MORE ACTION NEEDED The Government of Indonesia subsequently adopted legislation for the conservation of all the identified species	Resolution	9.22 GA 1966 RES 022	1966 Lucerne	Threatened species in Indonesia	Species	ScienceResearch			South and East Asia	Indonesia
IMPLEMENTED	Other comments: Peru NO MORE ACTION NEEDED (AM: agree - in addition, several actions have been carried out for vicuna conservation)	Resolution	9.21 GA 1966 RES 021	1966 Lucerne	Conservation in Peru	Species	Forests	Ecosystems		Meso and South America	Peru
OBSOLETE	The Peruvian Anchoveta is listed as least concered in the red list. Not sure if this is due to the government implementing the FAO recommendations.  See: In Peru, Fishing Less Anchoveta Pays Off - <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/06/peru-anchoveta-pescadores">http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/06/peru-anchoveta-pescadores</a>	Resolution	9.20 GA 1966 RES 020	1966 Lucerne	Anchoveta stocks in Peru	Marine	Species	Fisheries		Meso and South America	Peru
IMPLEMENTED	whales IWC has a moratorium and governs subsistence hunting. This is included in IWC Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling adopted in 1981	Resolution	9.19 GA 1966 RES 019	1966 Lucerne	Whaling in the north Pacific	Marine	Species	International agreements and processes	Fisheries	Pacific Ocean	
OBSOLETE	Urges the creation of a UN specialized agency on conservation of whales. That does not exist, but various other international treaties today also cover whales e.g. CITES, CBD. Also there is UNEP SO I would say this is today obsolete as this is sufficiently covered by the work of other UN agencies. And there were a UNED Global Plan	Resolution	9.18 GA 1966 RES 018	1966 Lucerne	UN control of whale resources	Marine	Species			Global	
OBSOLETE	Since the time when this Res. was adopted Italy has developed a national system of protected areas which objectives cover the key issues proposed in this Res.	Resolution	9.17 GA 1966 RES 017	1966 Lucerne	The Italian National Parks	Protected areas	Law			Global	

IMPLEMENTED	Salonga is now a Congeese National Park and UNESCO WH site	Resolution	9.16 GA 1966 RES 016	1966	Lucerne	The Salonga National Park of Congo (Kinshasa)	Forests	Water	Protected areas			Africa	Democratic Republic of the
IMPLEMENTED	PA Congo Kahuzi-Biega is a National Park and a UNESCO WH site linked to Res 7.12	Resolution	9.15 GA 1966 RES 015	1966	Lucerne	The Kahuzi-Biega National Park of Congo	Protected areas	Species				Africa	Democratic Republic of the
ELAPSED	PA Virunga organization of conference	Resolution	9.14 GA 1966 RES 014	1966	Lucerne	The Mikeno area of Albert National Park and the chain of the Virunga volcanoes generally	Protected areas	Transboundary				Africa	Rwanda Democr
IMPLEMENTED	PA USA WH Outlook - Good with some concerns. Was turn into WH in 1979	Resolution	9.13 GA 1966 RES 013	1966	Lucerne	The Grand Canyon	Protected areas					North America and the Caribbean	United States of America
SUPERSEDED	PA fundamental. Interesting about it, it also talks about the Olypic games. Superseded by 2012 WCC Res 045	Resolution	9.12 GA 1966 RES 012	1966	Lucerne	The integrity of national parks	Protected areas					Global	
SUPERSEDED	The Resolution, which focuses on outdoor recreation, has been since superseded by a number of other Resolutions which call for a stronger action in managing the development of nature based / eco-tourism activities. The most recent of all was adopted in Hawaii (WCC-2016-Res-060-EN <i>Resolution adopted in November</i> )	Resolution	9.11 GA 1966 RES 011	1966	Lucerne	Recreation	Human well-being/development	Land	Water	Education, capacity building, public awareness, communication		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	Its is a National Park since 70s extended in 1992	Resolution	9.10 GA 1966 RES 010	1966	Lucerne	Iriomote Jima	Marine	Protected areas	ScienceResearch			South and East Asia	Japan
IMPLEMENTED	Islands Check list developed according to Rachelle Adam in Elephant Treaties	Resolution	9.9 GA 1966 RES 009	1966	Lucerne	A checklist of important uninhabited or relatively undisturbed islands	Marine	Species	Population			Global	
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by Rec 151 from Jeju	Resolution	9.8 GA 1966 RES 008	1966	Lucerne	Threatened species in Madagascar	Species	Trade				Africa	
ACTIVE	Desert: more effort is needed to support large national parks and equivalent protected natural areas in the deserts and semi-deserts, and in the unique area of the Rift Valley between the Gulf of Araba and the mountains of Lebanon	Resolution	9.7 GA 1966 RES 007	1966	Lucerne	Deserts of the Middle East	Land	Protected areas				West Asia	
ACTIVE	Research stations	Resolution	9.6 GA 1966 RES 006	1966	Lucerne	The value of research stations to conservation	ScienceResearch	Species	Ecosystems			Global	
SUPERSEDED	superseded by 10.27, which is also elapsed - this is a general recommendation that needs update	Resolution	9.5 GA 1966 RES 005	1966	Lucerne	Misuse of toxic chemicals	Pollution	Trade	Agriculture	Private sector		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	The organisation became wetlands international and governments concerned cooperated.	Resolution	9.4 GA 1966 RES 004	1966	Lucerne	The second European meeting on wildfowl conservation	Species					Global	
SUPERSEDED	Superseded by 14.e	Resolution	9.3 GA 1966 RES 003	1966	Lucerne	Wild bird protection	Species	International agreements and processes				Global	
OBSOLETE	seems not to exist anymore	Resolution	9.2 GA 1966 RES 002	1966	Lucerne	The International Biological Programme	IUCN governance					Global	
ELAPSED		1968 Resolution	9.1 GA 1966 RES 001	1966	Lucerne	Proposed Biosphere conference in 1968	Species	Ecosystems	International agreements and processes			Global	
THANKS	Thanks	Resolution	8.41 GA 1963 RES 041	1963	Nairobi	Resolution of thanks and appreciation to the government of Kenya	IUCN governance					Africa	Kenya
IMPLEMENTED	PA Tanzania	Resolution	8.40 GA 1963 RES 040	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on new National Parks in Tanganyika	Protected areas					Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
IMPLEMENTED	MPA Regional	Resolution	8.39 GA 1963 RES 039	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Sudan marine national park	Marine	Protected areas				Africa	South Sudan Sudan
THANKS	congratulations	Resolution	8.38 GA 1963 RES 038	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Rwanda	Population	Protected areas	Species			Africa	Rwanda
IMPLEMENTED	PA Zimbabwe	Resolution	8.37 GA 1963 RES 037	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on north and south Luangwa game reserve in northern Rhodesia	Protected areas					Africa	Zambia
IMPLEMENTED	PA Kenya mountain	Resolution	8.36 GA 1963 RES 036	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the Mt. Elgon National Park in Kenya	Protected areas					Africa	Kenya
IMPLEMENTED	PA Indonesia	Resolution	8.35 GA 1963 RES 035	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the Uidjongkulon reserve in Indonesia	Protected areas					South and East Asia	Indonesia
IMPLEMENTED	Congo Congratulations/endorsement type	Resolution	8.34 GA 1963 RES 034	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Congo (Leopoldville)	Protected areas					Africa	Congo
TBD	There are now a number of Protected Areas in Zanzibar. Still the Monkey remains endangered on red list.	Resolution	8.33 GA 1963 RES 033	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on red colobus monkey and suni in Zanzibar	Species					Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
IMPLEMENTED	Whale	Resolution	8.32 GA 1963 RES 032	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the blue whale	Fisheries	International agreements and processes	Marine	Species		Global	
IMPLEMENTED	These Birds of Paradise are included in Appendix I of the CITES.	Resolution	8.31 GA 1963 RES 031	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on birds of paradise	Species	Trade	Law			South and East Asia	Malaysia Indone
IMPLEMENTED	turtles expresses appreciation and hope	Resolution	8.30 GA 1963 RES 030	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the conservation of the green turtle	Species	Marine				Global	sia
SUPERSEDED	turtles superseded by 17.47	Resolution	8.29 GA 1963 RES 029	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on marine turtles	Species	Marine	Trade			Global	
IMPLEMENTED		Resolution	8.28 GA 1963 RES 028	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on spotted cats	Species	Trade				Global	
ELAPSED	Orangutan See preamble of Res 9.22	Resolution	8.27 GA 1963 RES 027	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on orangutan	Species					Global	
ACTIVE	Gorilla	Resolution	8.26 GA 1963 RES 026	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the lowland gorilla	Species	Protected areas				Global	
TBD	Primates Monkeys hunting	Resolution	8.25 GA 1963 RES 025	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on capture and transport of primates	Species					Global	
ELAPSED		Resolution	8.24 GA 1963 RES 024	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on a world conference on the survival of plants and animals threatened with extinction	Species	Ecosystems				Global	
TBD	Wasn't achieved, but since only recommendation and the it hasn't been turned into a strict nature reserve since 1963 --> in active.	Resolution	8.23 GA 1963 RES 023	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on chimpanzee reserve in Tanganyika	Species					Africa	United Republic of Tanzania
IMPLEMENTED	PA Sierra Leoneo Mountain Congratulations/endorsement type in any case. It is now a national park since 2012.	Resolution	8.22 GA 1963 RES 022	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Mount Loma in Sierra Leone	Protected areas					Africa	Sierra Leone
IMPLEMENTED	PA Borneo Several Wildlife Reserves and National Parks now exist in that area	Resolution	8.21 GA 1963 RES 021	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Sabah (North Borneo) sanctuaries	Protected areas					South and East Asia	Malaysia Brunei Darussalam Indo
OBSOLETE	catchment energy Dam built. Can't be said today anymore whether an EIA was carried out	Resolution	8.20 GA 1963 RES 020	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on dam in Hluhluwe river in Natal	Infrastructure	Water	Energy	Species		Africa	South Africa
IMPLEMENTED	MPA Kenya Endorsement. No action required MPA established in 1986	Resolution	8.19 GA 1963 RES 019	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Kenya marine national park	Protected areas					Africa	Kenya
IMPLEMENTED	PA Jordan Ramsar Site + World Heritage Site <a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net/wadi-rum-protected-area-world-heritage-site">https://www.protectedplanet.net/wadi-rum-protected-area-world-heritage-site</a> <a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net/aaqaq-oasis-ramsar-site-wetland-of-international-importance">https://www.protectedplanet.net/aaqaq-oasis-ramsar-site-wetland-of-international-importance</a>	Resolution	8.18 GA 1963 RES 018	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on National Parks in Jordan	Protected areas					West Asia	Jordan
IMPLEMENTED	PA Italy It is a PA and on the green list	Resolution	8.17 GA 1963 RES 017	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the Gran Paradiso National Park in Italy	Protected areas					West Europe	Italy
IMPLEMENTED	PA Italy See preamble of Res 9.17	Resolution	8.16 GA 1963 RES 016	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the Abruzzi National Park in Italy	Protected areas					West Europe	Italy
IMPLEMENTED	PA Indonesia It is now a national park <a href="https://www.protectedplanet.net/aunune-leuser-national-park">https://www.protectedplanet.net/aunune-leuser-national-park</a>	Resolution	8.15 GA 1963 RES 015	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on Indonesia reserves	Protected areas					South and East Asia	Indonesia
IMPLEMENTED	PA Ecuador Multiple Protected Areas on mainland of Ecuador. No continuous belt but several across	Resolution	8.14 GA 1963 RES 014	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on the Equator National Park in Ecuador	Protected areas					Meso and South America	Ecuador
IMPLEMENTED	IUCN position statement on translocation of living resources (1987) + new guidelines on conservation translocation (2013)	Resolution	8.13 GA 1963 RES 013	1963	Nairobi	Resolution on translocation	Species					Global	







# **Programme 2021-2024:** Draft construct

95<sup>th</sup> Council





# Table of Contents

- **Preamble**
- **Overview**
- **Section 1. WHY: The strategic imperatives**
- **Section 2. WHAT: The priority actions**
- **Section 3. HOW: The strategic objectives and cross cutting themes**
- **Measurement**
- **Programme Development & Consultation**
- **Annex: SDG targets and IUCN contributions**



# Preamble: 3 foundational principles

- Valuing and conserving nature is the heartland of IUCN.
- Nature-based solutions can provide answers to the pressing challenges of our times at scale.
- Delivering on IUCN's mission is fundamentally an ethical engagement.



# THE IUCN PROGRAMME 2021-2024 Overview

Ecological Integrity and  
Human Ecology  
Imperative

Oceans Imperative

Sustainable Land  
Management Imperative

Environmental  
Governance and Rule of  
Law Imperative

Planetary health Priority  
Action

Blue Futures Priority  
Action

Lands of Opportunity  
Priority Action

Inclusion and Justice  
Priority Action

Strategic Objectives for  
Planetary Health

Strategic Objectives for Blue  
Futures

Strategic Objectives for Lands  
of Opportunity

Strategic Objectives for  
Inclusion and Justice

Climate Change  
Technology, Data & Innovation  
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment  
Access to Finance and Financial Sustainability



# Section 1. Defining the WHY: The Strategic Imperatives



**WHY:** What critical challenges need to be addressed in the next decade?

**The ecological integrity  
and health ecology  
imperative**

**The ocean imperative**

**The sustainable land  
management imperative**

**The environmental  
good governance and  
rule of law imperative**



# The Ecological Integrity and Health Ecology Imperative

Four of nine planetary boundaries have now been crossed as a result of human activity: climate change, change in biosphere integrity, land-system change, biogeochemical flows (phosphorus and nitrogen).

• Steffen et al. 2015. Planetary Boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet. Science Vol. 347 no. 6223

26,197 out of 93,577 species (27%) on the IUCN RED LIST are threatened with extinction.

• IUCN Redlist database, 2018

There has been an increase in the emergence of, mostly viral, zoonotic diseases from wildlife, sometimes causing fatal outbreaks of epidemic proportions. Concurrently, infectious disease has been identified as an increasing threat to wildlife conservation.

• Cunningham AA, Daszak P, Wood JLN. 2017 One Health, emerging infectious diseases and wildlife: two decades of progress? Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B 372: 20160167.

23% of all global deaths are linked to the environment, that is 12.6 million deaths per year. Low- and middle-income countries bear the greatest share of environmental disease.

• WHO, Preventing disease through healthy environments. Towards an estimate of the environmental burden of disease. 2006

If unchecked, climate change could lead to 250,000 additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050.

• UNFCC-WHO Climate and Health Profiles: Global Overview 2015

Heavily deforested areas can see a 300-fold increase in the risk of malaria infection compared to areas of intact forest.

• Kar NP, Kumar A, Singh OP, Carlton JM, Nanda N. A review of malaria transmission dynamics in forest ecosystems. Parasit Vectors 2014; 7: 265.



# The Ocean Imperative

Present ocean acidity change is unprecedented in magnitude, occurring at a rate approximately ten times faster than anything experienced during the last 300 million years. Estimated costs from the loss of coral reef services reach US\$1 trillion each year by 2100.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (2014). An Updated Synthesis of the Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biodiversity. Brander L.M., Narita D, Rehdanz K, Tol RSJ

Between 2010 and 2030, the ocean economy's contribution to global value added could increase from \$1.5 trillion to \$3.2 trillion. If unsustainably managed, that value would stand at \$2.8 trillion in 2030, a medium term loss of \$500 billion expected to widen over time.

- OECD (2016), The Ocean Economy in 2030, OECD Publishing, Paris.

8-12 million metric tonnes of plastic leak into the ocean each year. By 2050, oceans will have more plastic than fish.

- Jambeck et al. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean3. *Science* 13 Feb 2015: Vol. 347, Issue 6223, pp. 768-771

In 2015, 67% of marine fish stocks fished within biologically sustainable levels down from 90% in 1974.

- FAO. State of the World Fisheries and aquaculture 2018.

Maritime shipping is set to triple by 2040. The environmental impacts include noise emissions, air emissions, spills of oils and other hazardous material, disposal and discharge of ballast water, marine debris and waste materials and sewage.

- OECD (2016), The Ocean Economy in 2030, OECD Publishing, Paris.



# The Sustainable Land Management Imperative

Land use change causes massive losses in ecosystem services, trillions annually according to some estimates.

- Costanza R, de Groot R, Sutton P, van der Ploeg S, Anderson SJ, Kubiszewski I, Farber S, Kerry R, Turner K. 2014. Changes in the global value of ecosystem services. *Global Environmental Change* 26(2014):152–158

In 2017, net forest depletion accounts for 6.6% of Gross National Income in Low Income countries.

- World Bank. 2017. *The Little Green Data Book 2017*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

The world faces a 70% gap between crop calories produced in 2006 and those most likely required in 2050.

- World Resources Institute (WRI), *Flagship World Resources Report (WRR), Creating a Sustainable Food Future* (2014, interim findings, forthcoming final report 2018)

An estimated 3.6 billion people live in areas that are potentially water-scarce at least one month per year, and this population could increase to some 4.8–5.7 billion by 2050.

- WWAP (United Nations World Water Assessment Programme)/UN-Water. 2018. *The United Nations World Water Development Report 2018: Nature-Based Solutions for Water*. Paris, UNESCO.





# The Environmental Good Governance and Rule of Law Imperative

Globally, 18% of land is formally recognized as either owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In fragile states, this proportion falls to 2% of the land area.

67% of this total is in 5 countries (China, Canada, Brazil, Australia, Mexico).

•Rights and Resources Initiative. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI.

Of 80 community-based tenure regime identified within 30 countries, adequate gender-sensitive provisions exist for only 3% of CBTRs for women's voting rights, 5% for leadership, 10% for inheritance, 18% for dispute resolution, and 29% for membership.

•Rights and Resources Initiative. 2017. Power and Potential. A Comparative Analysis of National Laws and Regulations Concerning Women's Rights to Community Forests. Washington, DC: RRI.

210 million people per year on average between 2007-2016 were affected by weather-related disasters worldwide. 4.2 billion people, or more than half the worldwide population, were potentially exposed to natural disasters in 2017.

• CRED, Natural Disasters 2017.

For the period 2004-2014, 58% of disaster deaths and 34% of people affected by disasters have occurred in countries that also appear in the top 30 of the Fragile States Index.

•Katie Peters and Mirianna Budimir. When Disasters and conflict collide, ODI, May 2016.



# Section 2. Defining the WHAT: The Priority Actions



# **WHAT:** Which priority actions should drive IUCN for the decade 2021-2030?

## Planetary health

Healthy terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems sustaining healthy people and a healthy planet

## Blue Futures

Effective governance and management of marine ecosystems and ocean-based industries

## Lands of Opportunity

Secure sustainable economic development, food and water security, poverty reduction and climate resilience

## Inclusion and Justice

Empowering and protecting people, communities and nature



# WHAT: Where do the priority actions directly contribute to the realization of the SDGs?

## Planetary health

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS			

## Blue Futures

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS			

## Lands of Opportunity

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS			

## People and Justice

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS			



# Section 3. Defining the HOW: The Strategic Objectives and Cross Cutting Themes



## HOW: How does IUCN contribute to each Priority Action through its Strategic Objectives for 2024?

### Planetary Health

SO1.1 Improved protection of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

SO1.2 Increased availability of biodiverse urban green spaces

SO1.3 Increased provision of health-related ecosystem services

### Blue Futures

SO2.1 Improved governance of ocean and polar commons

SO2.2 Improved protection of marine and coastline ecosystems

SO2.3 Improved sustainability of blue value chains

### Lands of Opportunity

SO3.1 Increased adoption of sustainable water-food-wood systems

SO3.2 Increased restoration of degraded landscapes

SO3.3 Increased investments in ecosystem services

### People and Justice

SO4.1 Strengthened environmental rule of law framework and implementation

SO4.2 Improved multi-level governance of shared habitats

SO4.3 Increased ecosystem resilience to disasters, fragility and conflict



## **HOW:** How does IUCN contribute to each Priority Action through its Strategic Objectives for 2024?

Planetary  
Health

SO1.1 Improved protection of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

SO1.2 Increased availability of biodiverse urban green spaces

SO1.3 Increased health-related ecosystem services



**HOW:** How does IUCN contribute to each Priority Action through its Strategic Objectives for 2024?

Blue  
Futures

SO2.1 Improved governance of ocean and polar commons

SO2.2 Improved protection of marine and coastline ecosystems

SO2.3 Improved sustainability of blue value chains





## **HOW:** How does IUCN contribute to each Priority Action through its Strategic Objectives for 2024?

Lands of  
Opportunity

SO3.1 Increased adoption of sustainable water-food-wood systems

SO3.2 Increased restoration of degraded landscapes

SO3.3 Increased investments in ecosystem products and services



## **HOW:** How does IUCN contribute to each Priority Action through its Strategic Objectives for 2024?

Inclusion  
and  
Justice

---

SO4.1 Strengthened environmental rule of law framework and implementation

---

SO4.2 Improved governance of shared habitats

---

SO4.3 Increased ecosystem resilience to disasters, fragility and conflict

---



**How:** Each of the priority actions must address 4 cross-cutting themes

**Planetary  
health**

**Blue Futures**

**Lands of  
Opportunity**

**Inclusion and  
Justice**

**Climate Change**

**Technology, Data & Innovation**

**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

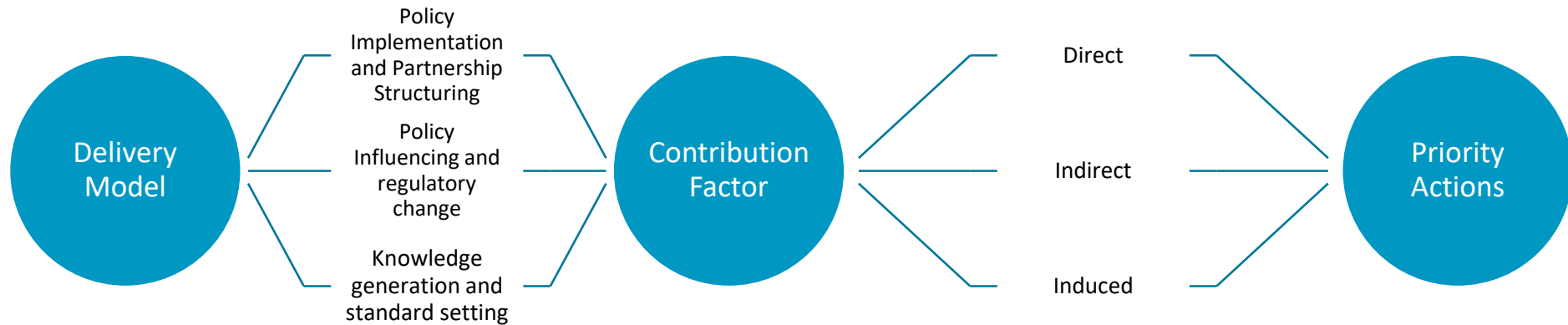
**Access to Finance and Financial Sustainability**



# Measurement



# Measurement Action 1: Adapt the measurement to IUCN's change model





# Measurement Action 2: Define attributable impacts IUCN should be accountable for by 2024 and 2030?



SDG 1 – No poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 million people with improved resilience, 25m by 2030 (specifically contributing to SDG 1.5)</li></ul>
SDG 2 – End hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$100 million of sustainable agricultural produce per year, \$250 million by 2030</li><li>• 10 million people with improved food security, 25m by 2030 (SDG 2.3, 2.4)</li></ul>
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 million people with decreased exposure to health risks, 25 million by 2030 (SDG 3.4, 3.5, 3.9)</li></ul>
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 36 million women with improved opportunities, 75 million by 2030 (SDG 5.5)</li></ul>
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 million km<sup>2</sup> of freshwater ecosystems improved, restored or protected, 2.5 million by 2030</li><li>• 10 million people with improved access to water, 25m by 2030 (SDG 6.4, 6.5, 6.6)</li></ul>
SDG 8 – Decent work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 million jobs supported, 25 million by 2030 (SDG 1.5)</li></ul>
SDG 13 – Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 million metric tons per year of GHG sequestered or emissions reduced or avoided, 2.5 million by 2030 (SDG 13.1, 13.2, 13.3)</li></ul>
SDG 14 – Life under Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4% points additional coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 10% by 2030*</li></ul>
SDG 15 – Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0.04 point attributable change in the Red List Index, 0.1 by 2030*</li><li>• 10 million km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial ecosystems improved, restored or protected, 25 million by 2030</li></ul>
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 million people under inclusive and responsive environmental decision-making or reduced fragility, 25 million by 2030 (SDG 16.7 )</li></ul>

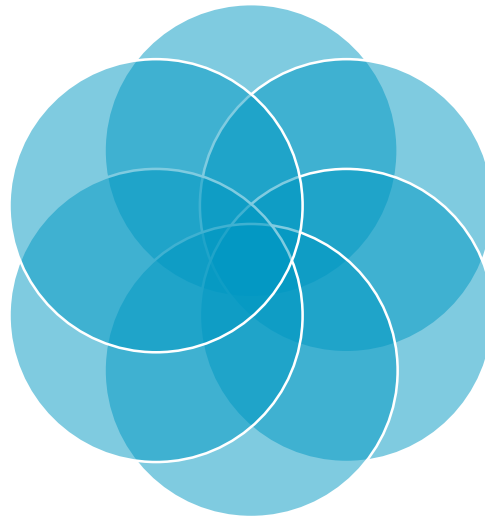


# Measurement Action 3: Commit to reaching at least 100 million people, including 60 million women by 2030?

**Resilience**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030

**Water security**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030

**Health**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030



**Food security**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030

**Employment**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030

**Empowerment**, 10m people by 2024, 25m by 2030

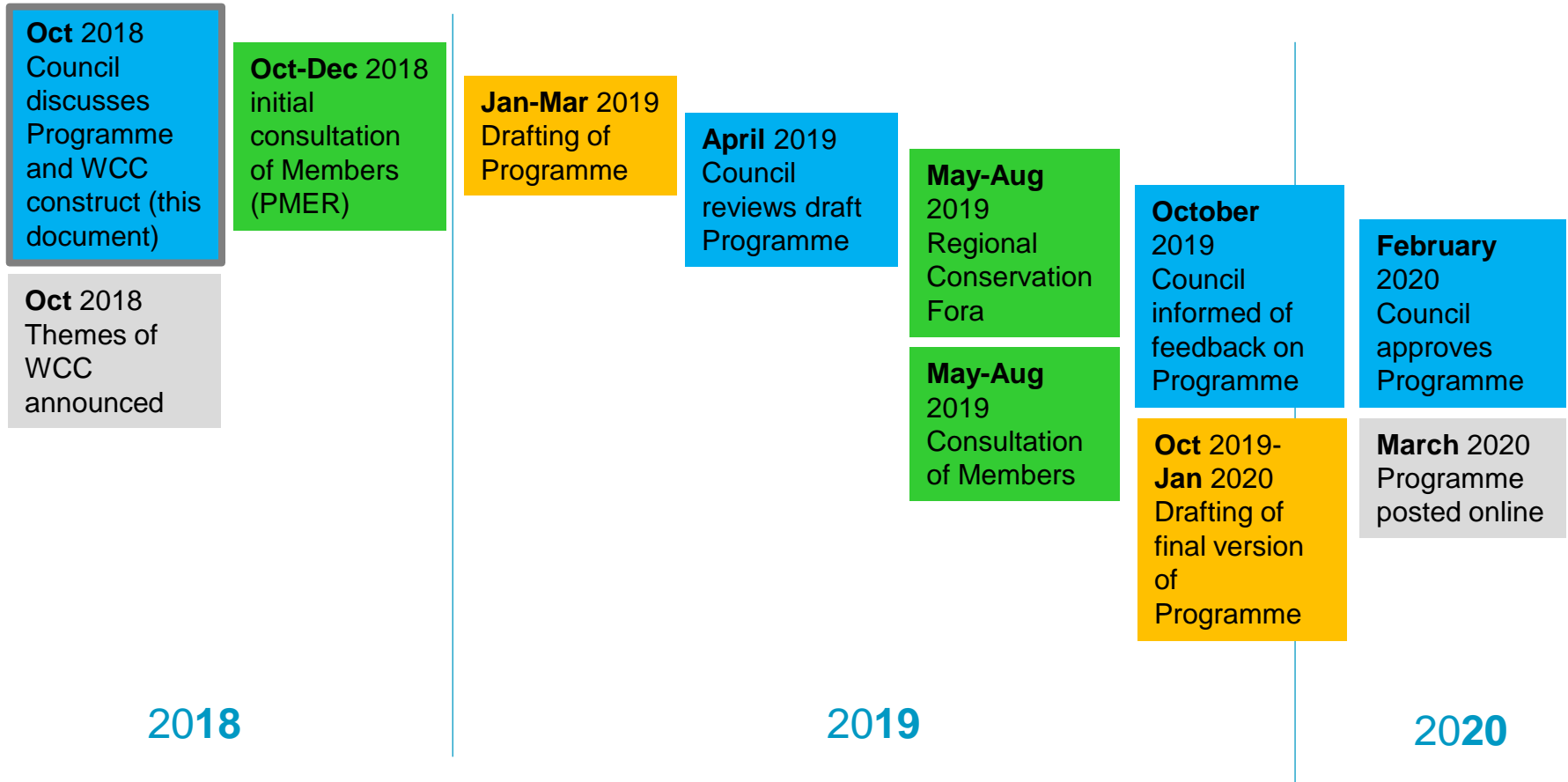


# Programme Development & Consultation





# Programme 2021-2024 development: Timeline





# Which mode of consultation to choose?



**Digitally  
decentralized**

**Mediated by Regional  
and National  
Committees and  
national focal points**





# Leveraging digital democracy

- All Members can react to the specific elements of the Construct and can add their own propositions
- Intensity of 'likes' and member comments are transparent to all members among
- Analytics to synthesize 100s of comments and explore patterns by regional or membership type
- Intuitive, easy of access and constantly available to return to



# ANNEX MATERIAL



# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (1)

SDG	Relevant SDG Targets	Relevant SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
1. Poverty	1.5 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	10 million people with improved resilience, 25m by 2030 (jointly with SDG 13 Climate Action) 10 million people with improved food security, 25m by 2030 (jointly with SDG 1 poverty)
2. End hunger	2.3 double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 2.4 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	\$100 million of sustainable agricultural produce per year, \$250 million by 2030 10 million people with improved food security, 25m by 2030 (jointly with SDG 1 poverty)
3. Health and well being	3.3 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases 3.4 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	10 million people with decreased exposure to health risks, 25 million by 2030
4. Education	4.7 Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	No specific target
5. Gender equality	5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	36 million women with improved opportunities, 75 million by 2030



# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (2)

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
6. Water	<p>6.4 substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.5 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>6.6 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	<p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</p> <p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</p> <p>6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p>	<p>1 million km<sup>2</sup> of freshwater ecosystems improved, restored or protected, 2.5 million by 2030</p>
8. Decent work and economic growth	<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</p> <p>8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex</p>	<p>10 million jobs supported, 25 million by 2030</p>
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>9.4 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</p> <p>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p> <p>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>9.4.1 CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added</p> <p>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p>	<p>No specific target</p>



# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (3)

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
10. Reduced inequality	<p>10.1 Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <p>10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</p>	<p>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</p> <p>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p> <p>10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> <p>10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p>	10 million people under inclusive and responsive environmental decision-making or reduced fragility, 25 million by 2030 (jointly with SDG 16 peace)
11. Sustainable cities and communities	<p>11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.5 Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>11.6 Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p> <p>11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</p> <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p> <p>11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services</p> <p>11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities</p> <p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</p> <p>11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>	No specific target

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production	<p>12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p>12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p>12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p> <p>12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p> <p>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>12.3.1 Global food loss index</p> <p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> <p>12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools</p>	No specific target
13. Climate action	<p>13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p> <p>13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p> <p>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment</p> <p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>10 million people with improved resilience, 25m by 2030 (jointly with SDG 1 poverty)</p> <p>1 million metric tons per year of GHG sequestered or emissions reduced or avoided, 2.5 million by 2030</p>





# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (5)

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
14. Life under water	<p>14.1 prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p> <p>14.2 sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>14.4 effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p>14.5 conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <p>14.6 prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p> <p>14.7 increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p>14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p> <p>14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> <p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want</p>	<p>14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density</p> <p>14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches</p> <p>14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p> <p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p> <p>14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p> <p>14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p> <p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p> <p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p> <p>14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p> <p>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p>	<p>4% points additional coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 10% by 2030</p>



# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (6)

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
15. Life on land	<p>15.1 ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.3 combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.4 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p> <p>15.8 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p> <p>15.9 integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> <p>15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p> <p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p> <p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</p> <p>15.5.1 Red List Index</p> <p>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</p> <p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p>15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</p> <p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p>	<p>0.04 point attributable change in the Red List Index, 0.1 by 2030</p> <p>10 million km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial ecosystems improved, restored or protected, 25 million by 2030</p>



# IUCN and the SDG Agenda (7)

SDG	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	IUCN contribution
16. Peace & Justice	16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	10 million people under inclusive and responsive environmental decision-making or reduced fragility, 25 million by 2030 (jointly with SDG 10 Inequality)
17. Partnerships for the Goals	<p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p>17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation</p> <p>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</p> <p>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>	No specific target