



# IUCN Programme 2013-16

*Draft for discussion*  
*Next steps in component planning*

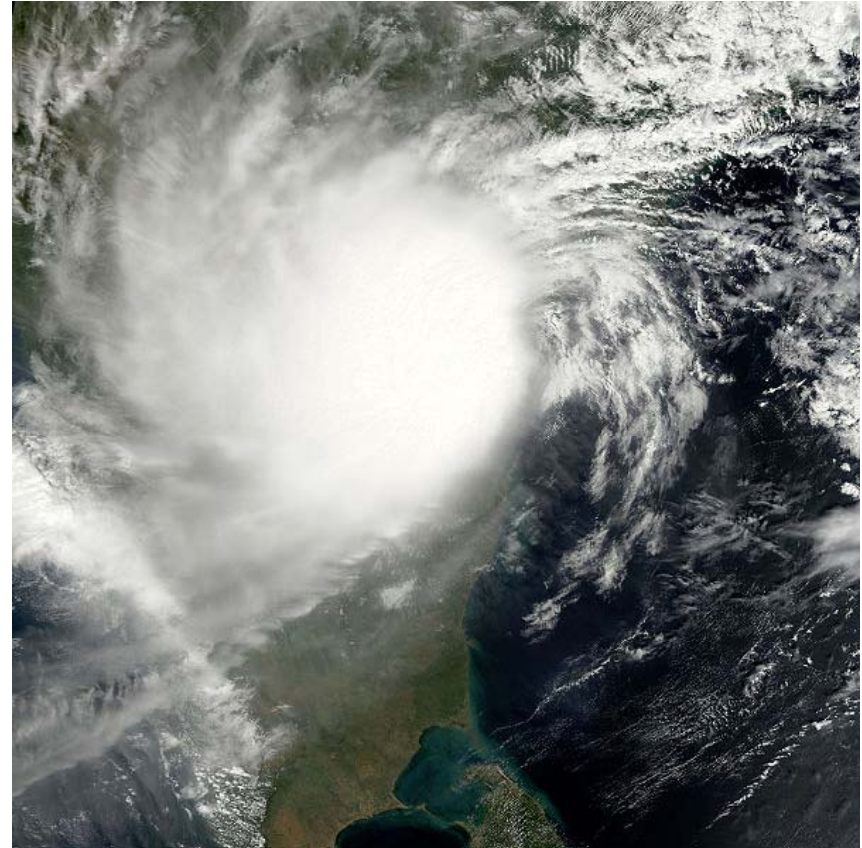
March 2011





## Planning for WCPA & GPAP

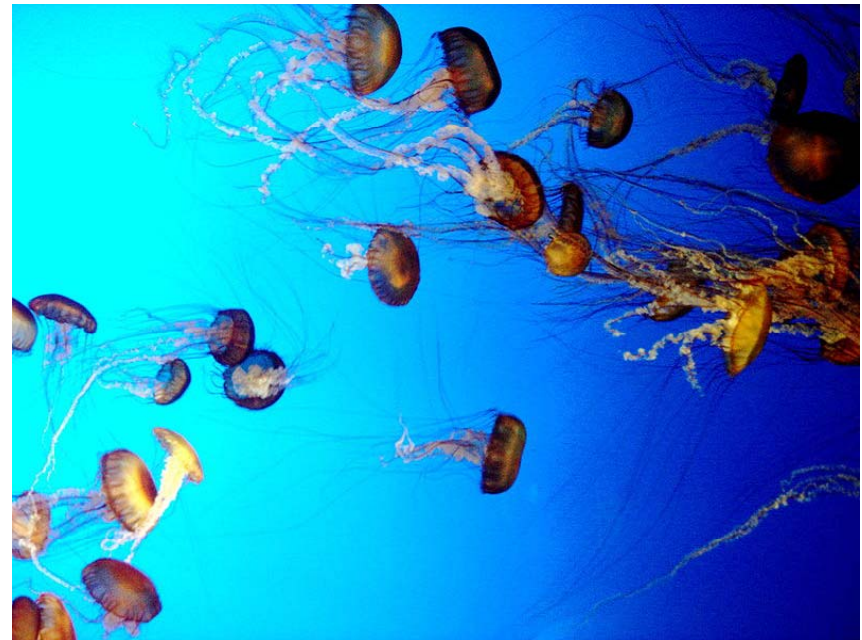
- Programme framework 2013-16
- Steps in the planning cycle





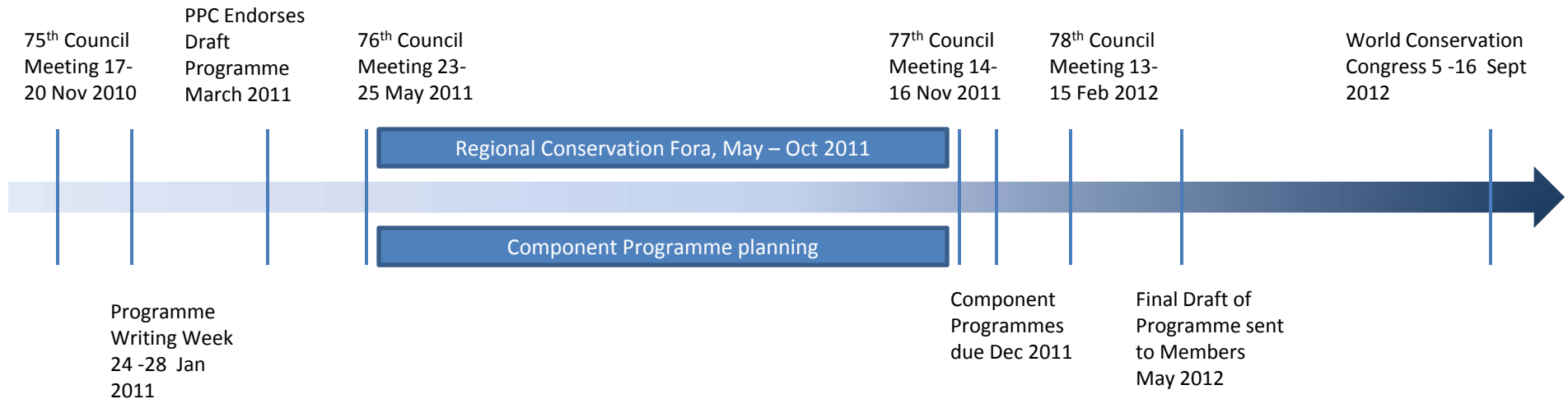
## Process

- Council decisions
- Programme writing week
- Preparation of first and second drafts
- PPC endorsement



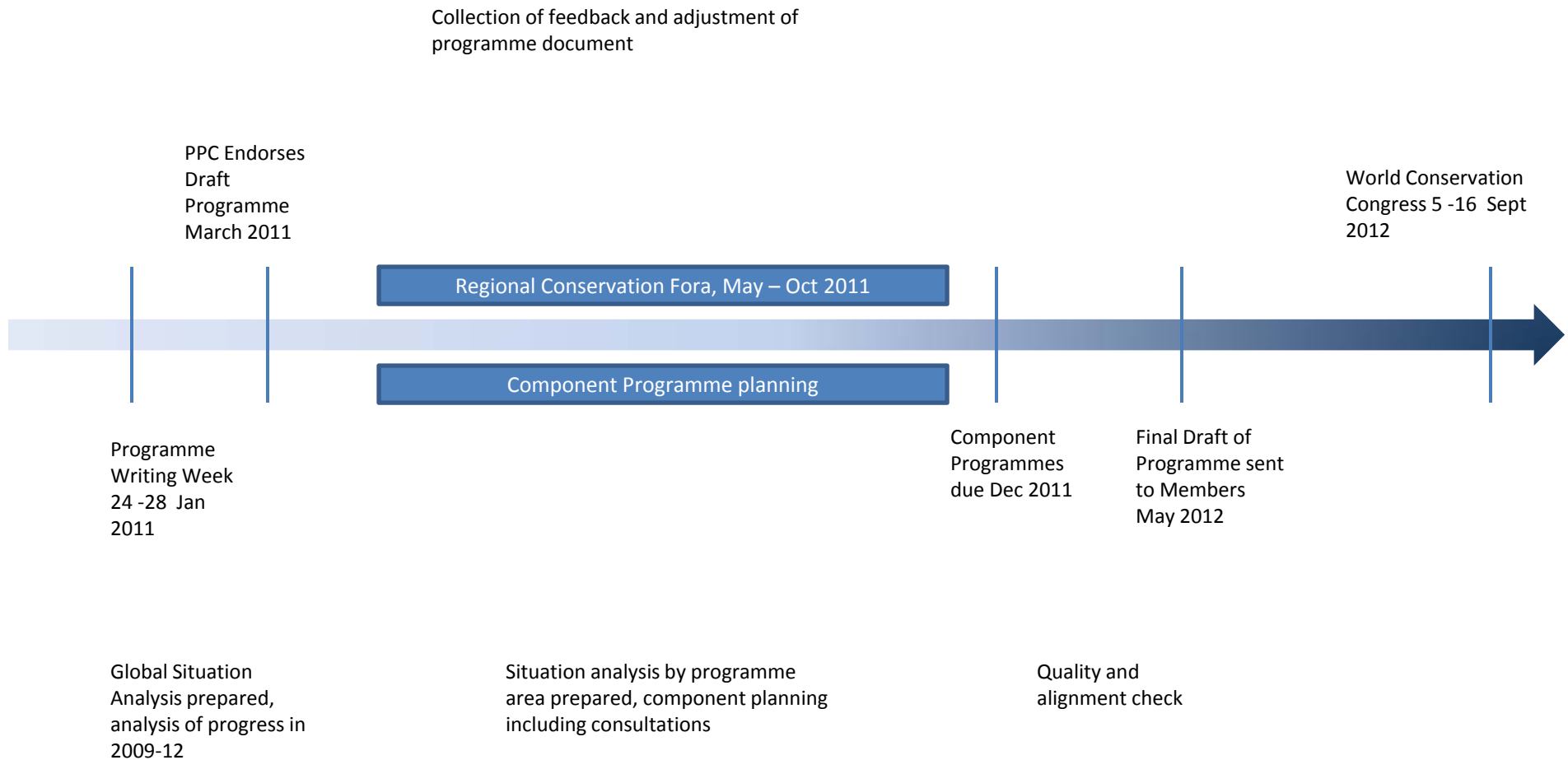


# Governance and the timeline



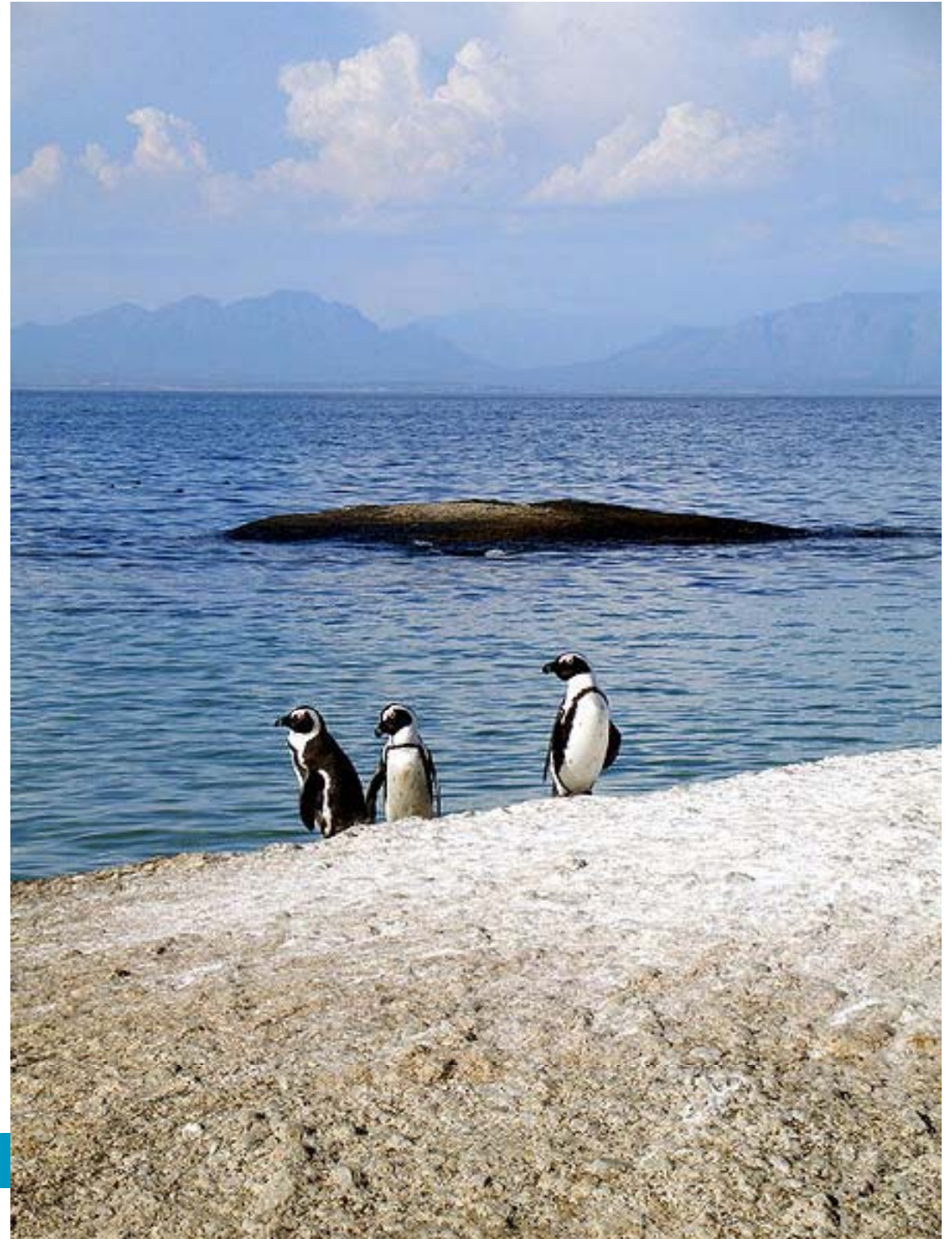


# Planning and the timeline





And without further  
ado...





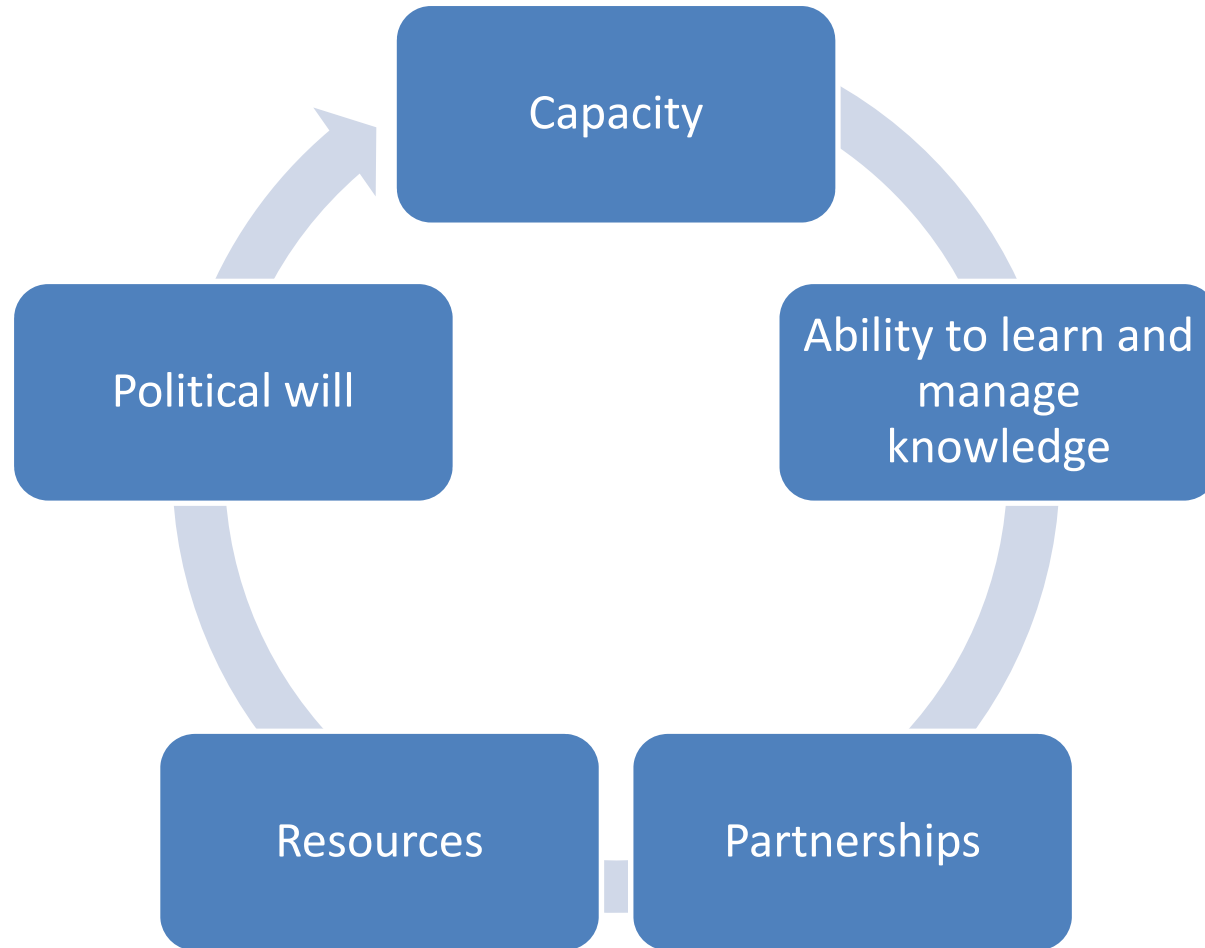
# The proposed programme framework

The IUCN Programme 2013-16

Thematic	Nature based solutions to climate change	Managing ecosystems to improve food security	Greening the world economy
Core	Valuing and conserving biodiversity		Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably



# Key assumptions (in addition to delivering well, working well as One Programme, etc)



# IUCN's Value Proposition

Derived from our unique structure  
and characteristics

- ✓ Credible, trusted knowledge
- ✓ Partnerships for action
- ✓ Global to local / Local to global reach
- ✓ Standards and practices

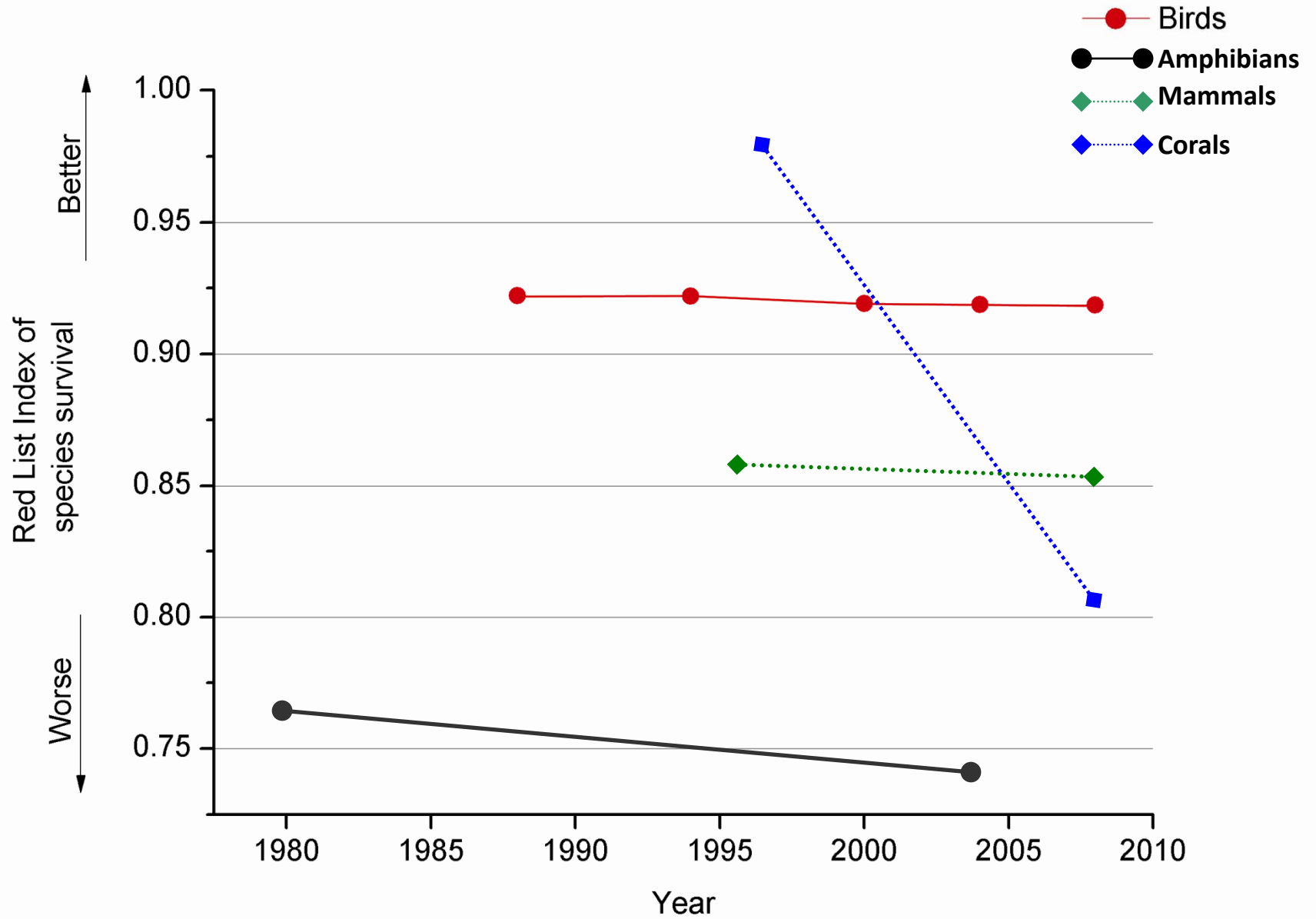


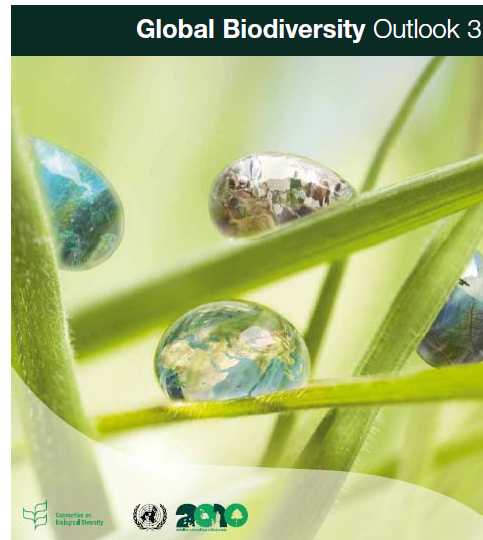
## Core Programme Area: Valuing and conserving nature Sharing nature's benefits

- The situation
- The global policy response –
- IUCN's contribution



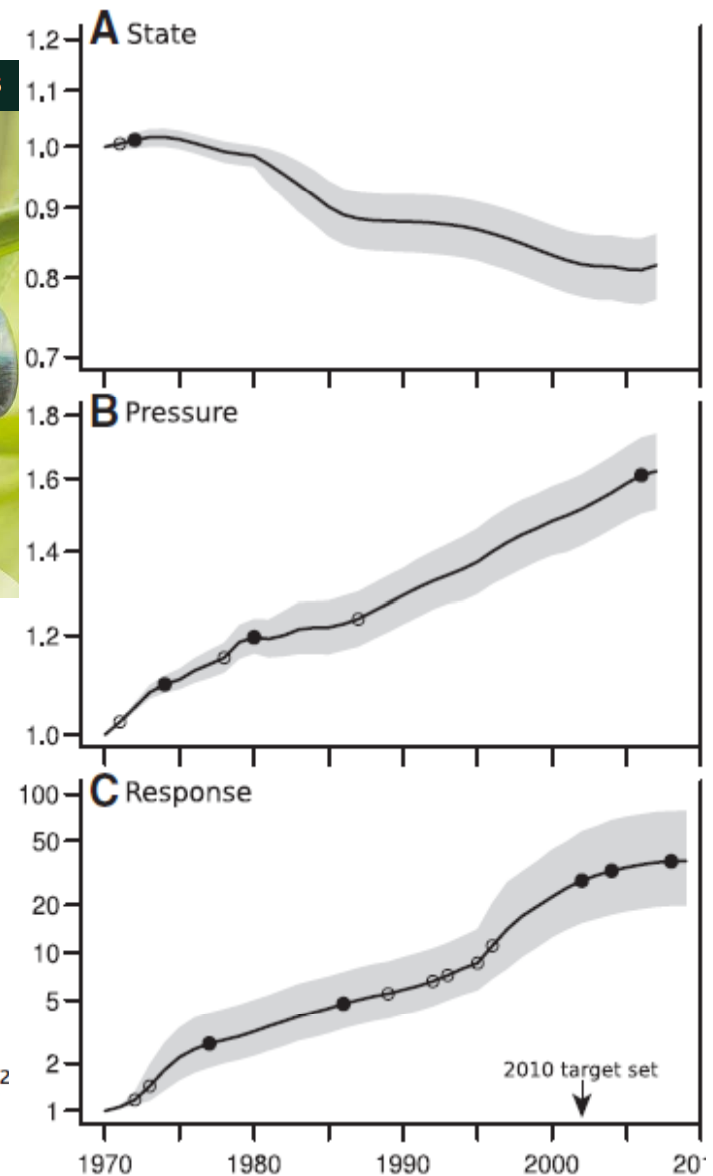
# Biodiversity trends





# Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines

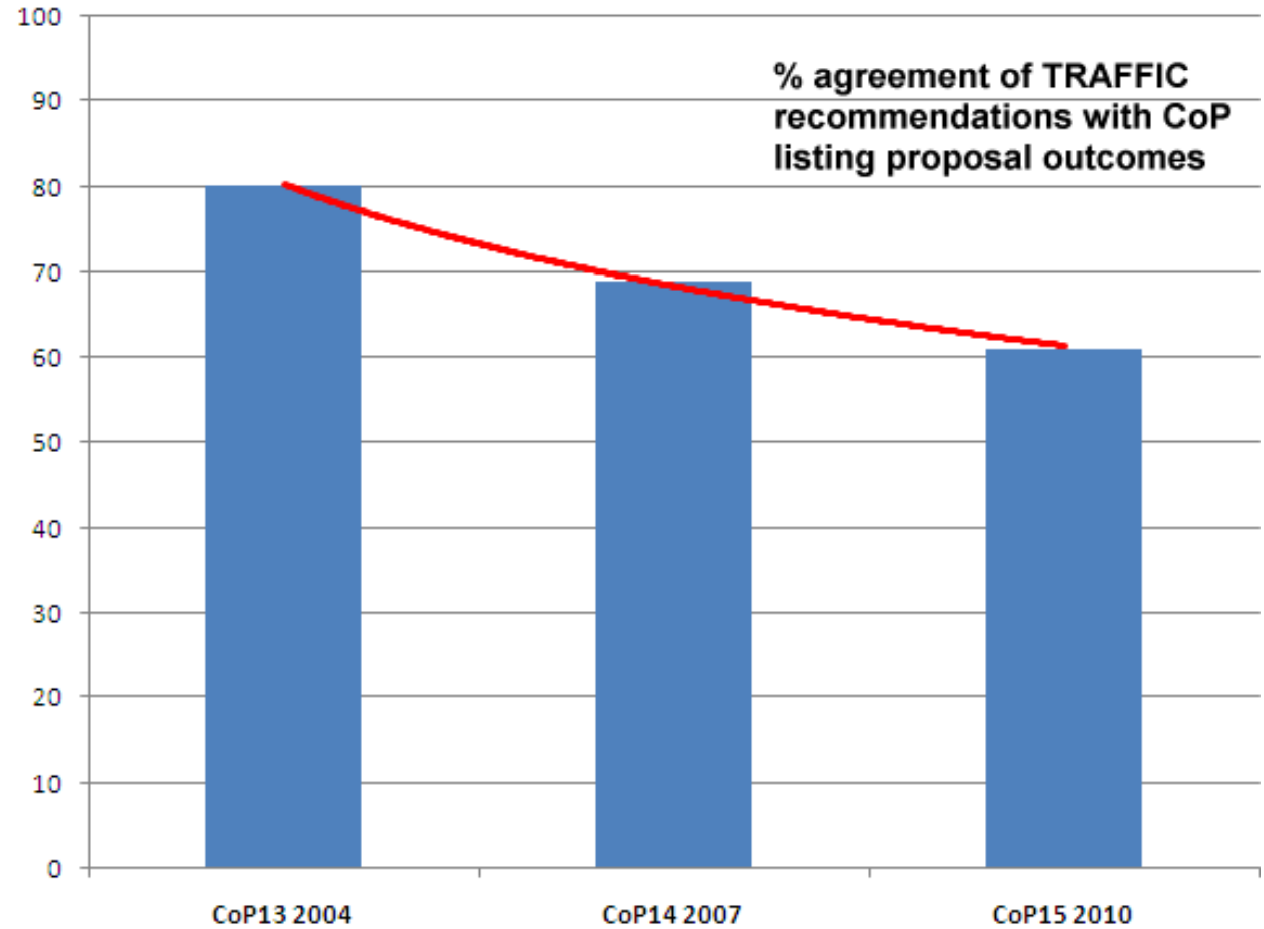
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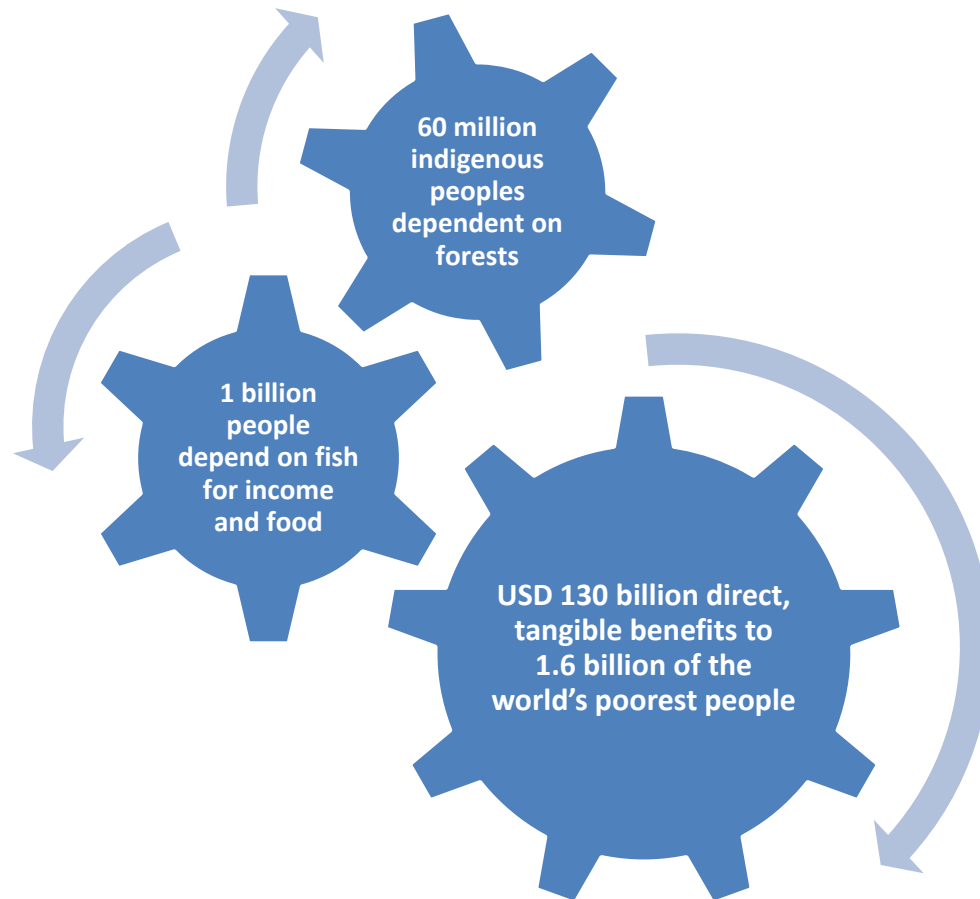


# Reduced attention to science?



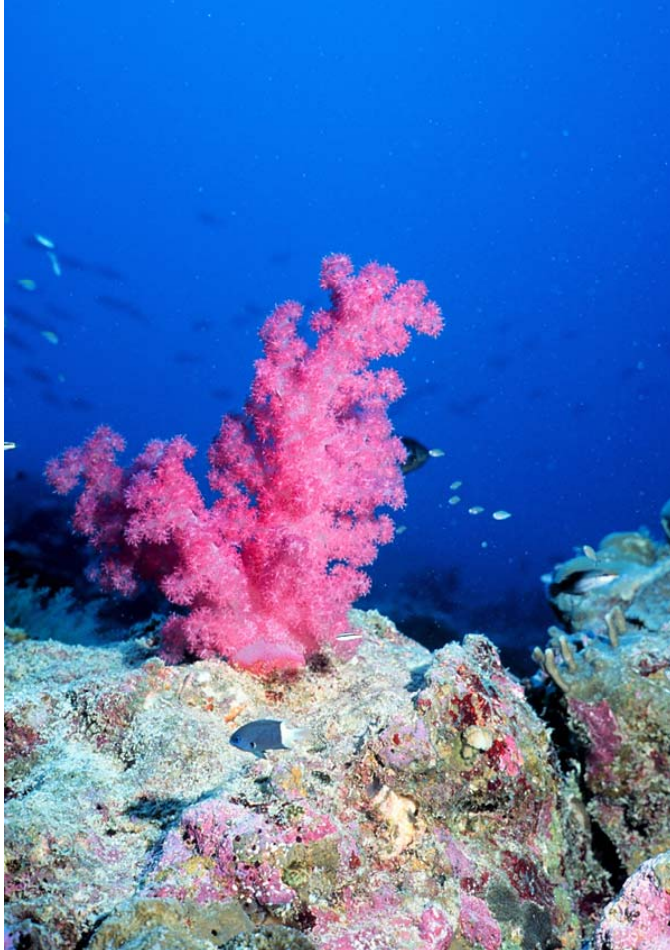


# People and Nature





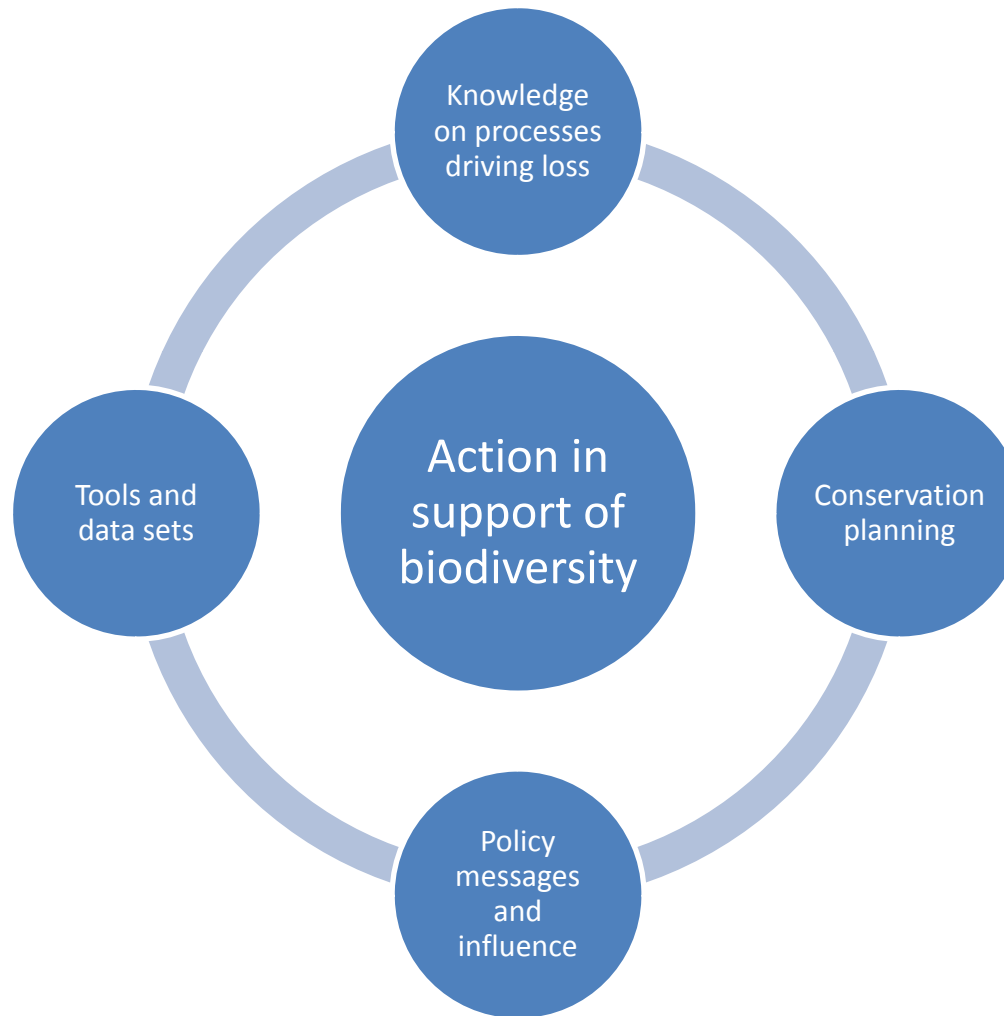
# Core Programme Area



- Expanded to include:
  - **Valuing** and conserving biodiversity
  - An additional part that focuses on **sustainable use of nature for human wellbeing**
- Intended to capture all of the parts of IUCN's work which are **core business** and **persist** from one Intersessional period to another
- Results (2 per) follow a set pattern: **use of knowledge, tools and standards** and **influencing policy and governance**
- Intended to generation **action**
- Strongly cross-referenced to the CBD Strategic Plan



# Valuing and conserving biodiversity





# Results for valuing and conserving biodiversity

- 1.1: IUCN standards, tools and knowledge for valuing, conserving and sustainably using biodiversity are accessible, widely adopted and result in action for effective and efficient management of biodiversity
- 1.2: Policy and governance systems reflect the full values of biodiversity to enable action at all levels towards the achievement of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity



# Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

## Demonstrate

how equity, rights and governance underpin biodiversity conservation

## Empower

Appropriate stakeholder groups to design solutions

## Influence

Appropriate policy and governance bodies

## Generate

Evidence and lessons

## Standardize

Principles defining IUCN's approach

## Promote

A reliable suite of methods, scalable and adaptable

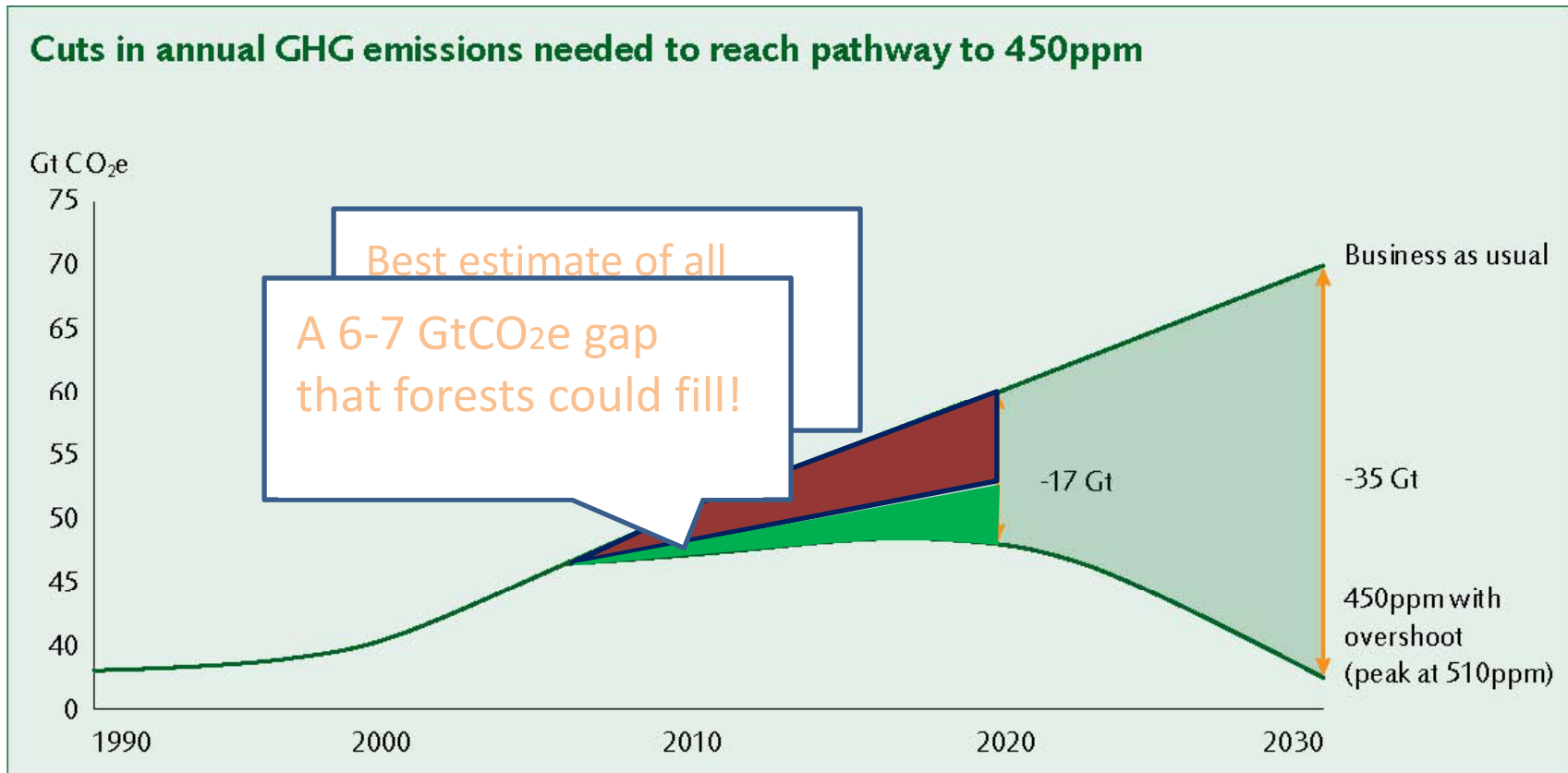


# Results for sharing nature's benefits

- 2.1: IUCN standards, tools and knowledge for valuing, conserving and sustainably using nature and natural resources incorporate mechanisms to foster fair, equitable, just and efficient decision-making and are accessible and widely adopted.
- 2.2: Policies and governance systems recognize and respect the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, and effectively empower vulnerable and poor stakeholders, especially women, to value, conserve, sustainably manage and benefit from biodiversity.



# The world is in search of reliable solutions to climate change!





# Nature based solutions to climate change

## **There is a right way and a wrong way for biodiversity**

- Solutions could focus on the fastest means to store carbon
- A focus on conserving what we already have, while
- Avoiding deforestation, sustainably managing and restoring is good for biodiversity, for both mitigation and adaptation

## **Safeguarding rights and livelihoods while providing solutions**

- Rural poor are particularly dependent on natural resources
- Nature-based solutions should build on local needs and capacities
- Governance and pro-poor approaches
- Require safeguards e.g. under REDD
- Ensure effective participation
- Not just vulnerable groups, but agents of change and custodians of knowledge



# IUCN's solutions

## Focus on policy

- 3.1: National and international climate change mitigation policies and funding [improve natural resource governance and] optimize the deployment of ecosystem-based mitigation solutions such as REDD+, with appropriate social and environmental safeguards, as a complement to deep and rapid cuts in fossil fuel emissions to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases by 2020
- 3.2: National and international climate change adaptation policies and funding [improve natural resource governance and] optimize ecosystem conservation, management and restoration [providing equitable and efficient opportunities] to increase the resilience of vulnerable livelihoods

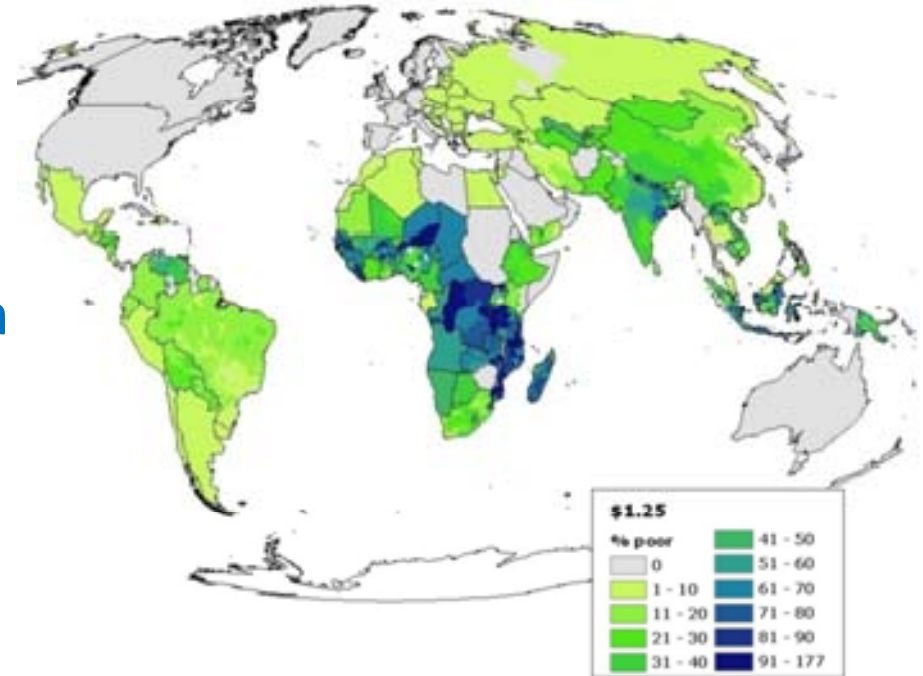
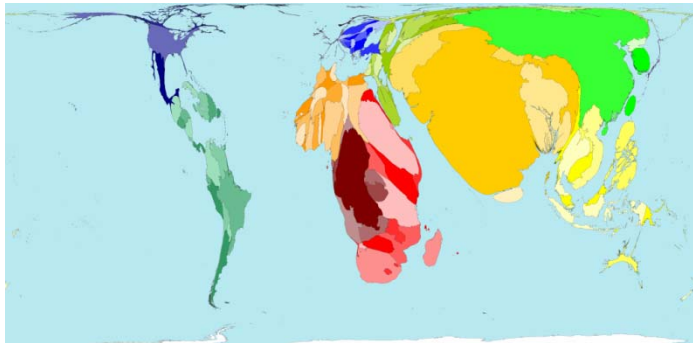
## Focus on practice

- 3.3: Institutional arrangements, standards and tools that enable the equitable and efficient implementation of ecosystem-based mitigation solutions such as REDD+, [with particular emphasis on the participation of and benefits for natural resource dependent communities], are available and widely adopted at local and national level
- 3.4: Institutional arrangements, standards and tools that enable the equitable and efficient implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches are available, adopted and demonstrably enhance the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change at local and national level



## Global food security – an evolving crisis

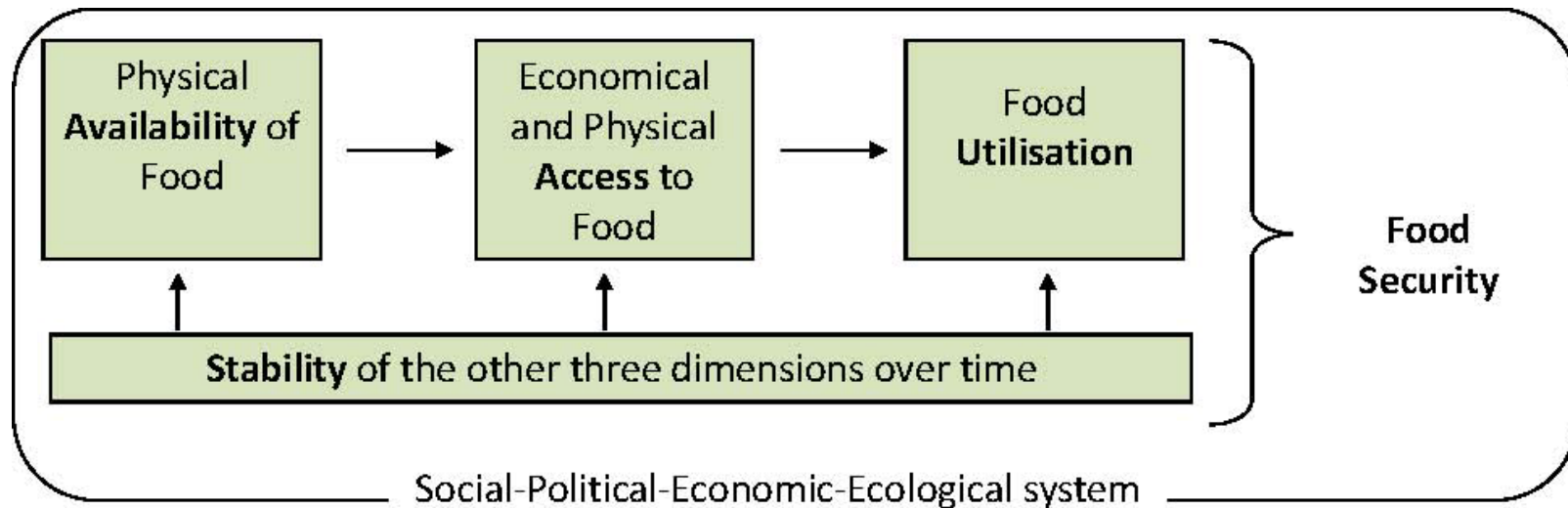
3 billion poor below US\$2.5/day  
2 billion suffer from malnutrition  
1 billion suffer from hunger  
75% of them are rural poor  
36 million die each year  
60% of all child deaths  
25%-30% household income from  
off-farm natural resources





## *Food security – more than growing food!*

*Exists “when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”*



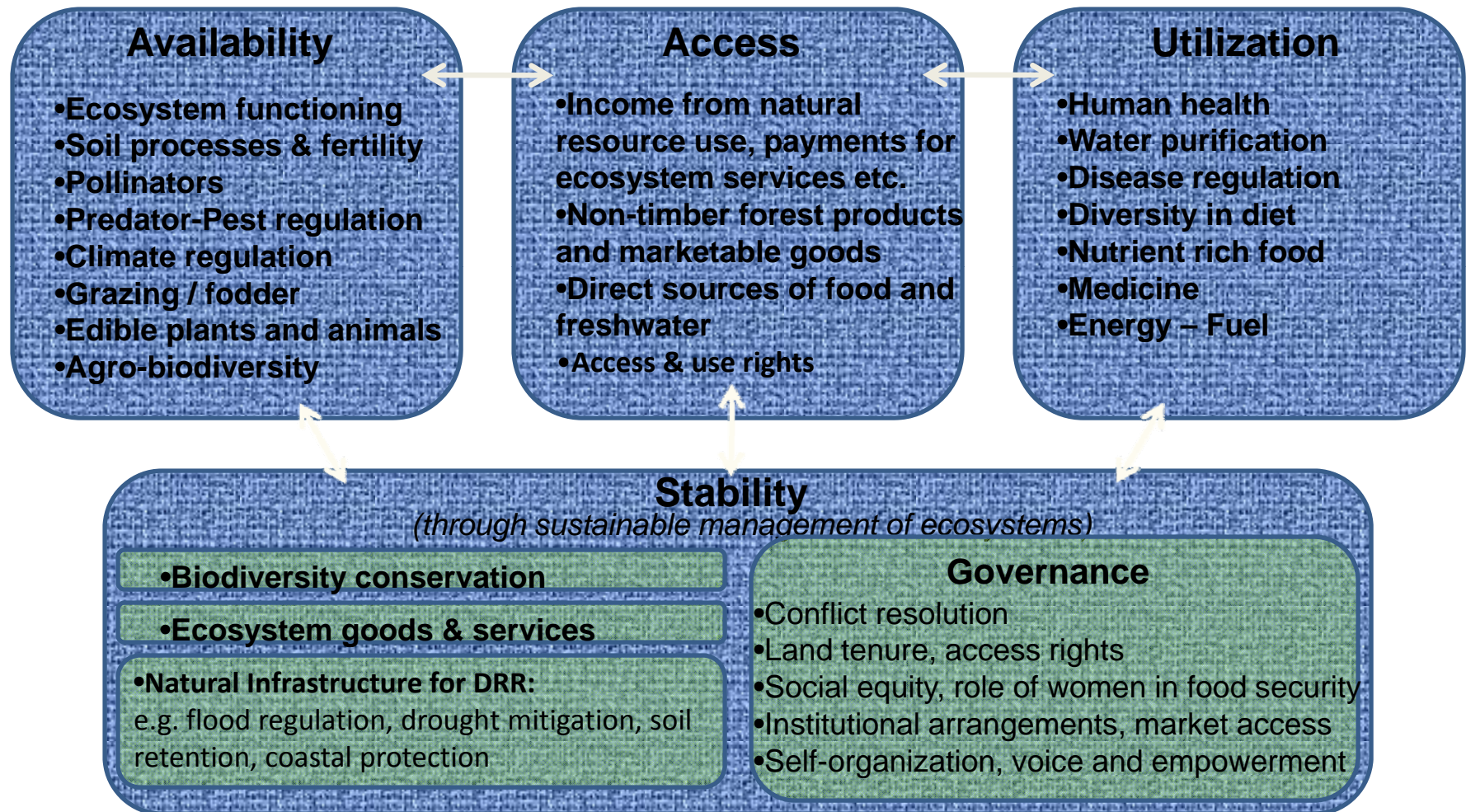


## Ecosystems are central to food security



- One billion people rely on fish as primary protein source
- Bushmeat provides up to 80% of the protein and fat intake of rural communities in Central Africa
- On average rural communities use 90 – 100 wild species
- In rural Nepal 35% of vegetables are wild harvested
- Even in agricultural areas collection of NTFPs can provide a household with up to 40% of its income
- Pollination worth \$153 billion (9.5% of total value of world agricultural production)

## How can ecosystems link to food security?





# The Bottom Line



The way in which ecosystems and natural resources are managed, used and shared significantly affects the availability, access, and utilisation of food, as well as long term stability.

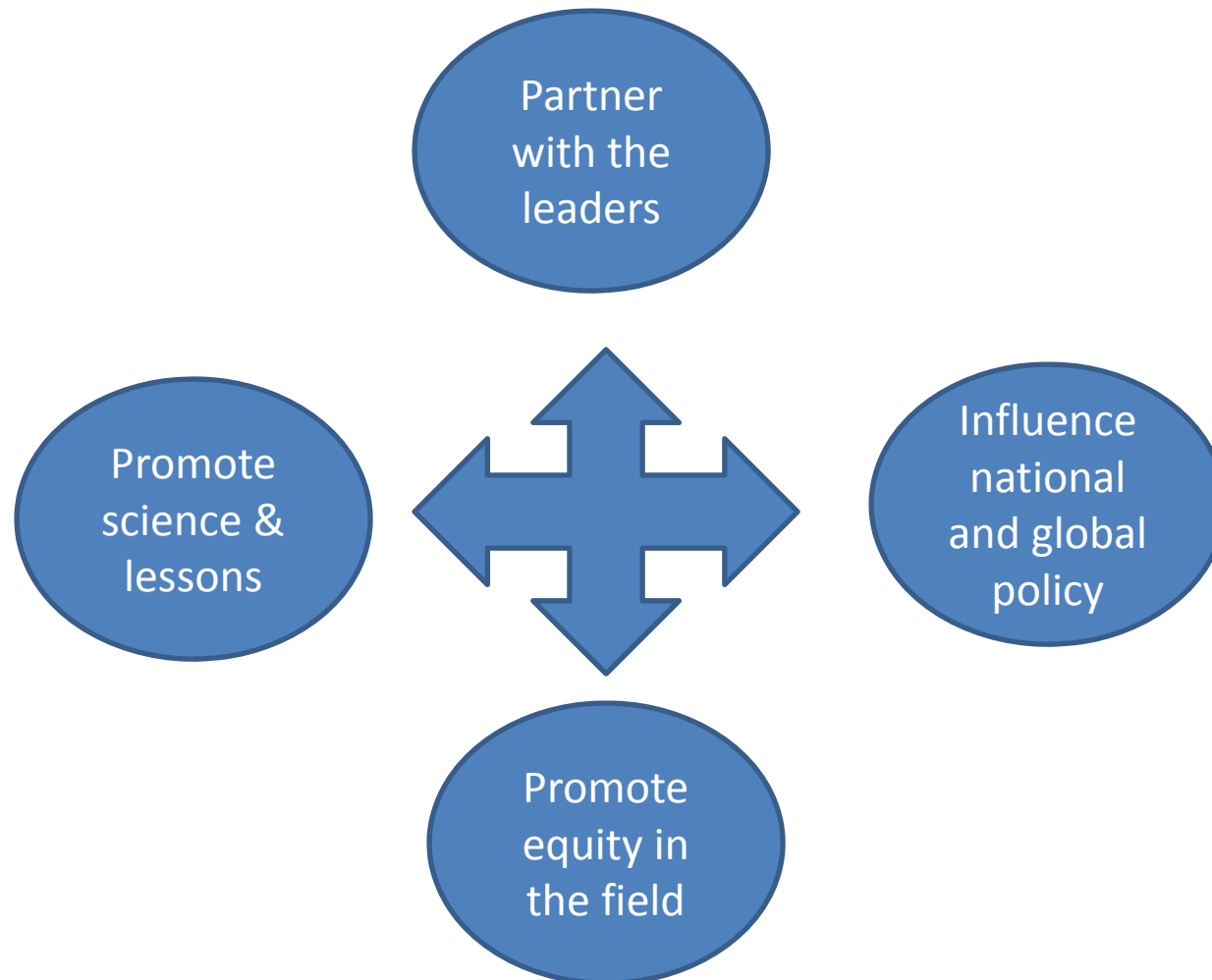


## IUCN's approach

- Promoting science and lessons on how biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management help underpin food security and long term increases in food productivity;
- Promote equity in management of natural resources and food systems
- Influence policy at national and international level to incorporate ecosystem services
- Work through partnerships with leading organizations working on food security to influence their work



# Managing ecosystems to improve food security



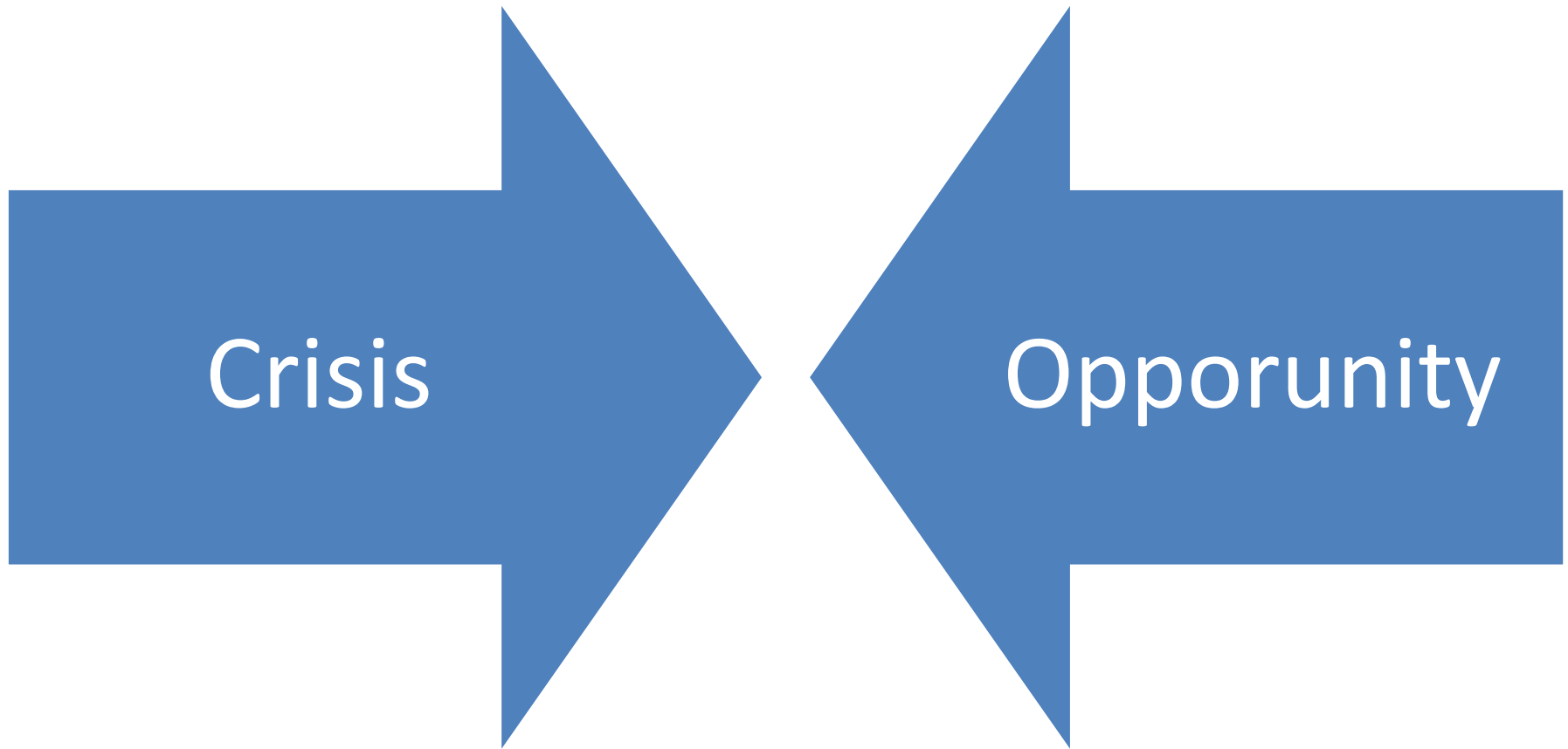


# Food security results

- 4.1: Global, regional and national food and nutritional security related policies and strategies make explicit provision for the role of biodiversity conservation and ecosystems management in strengthening the resilience and sustainability of small-scale, community-based production and wild-harvest food systems (both terrestrial and all types of fisheries/marine systems)
- 4.2: Contributions to food security of multifunctional landscape, seascape and river based management, , incorporating the differentiated roles of men and woman, are demonstrated and translated into widely adopted tools, standards and institutional arrangements for improving the provision, utilization of food and the stability and sustainability of food systems.
- 4.3: International, national and local conservation policies, practices and standards incorporate provisions and mechanisms that noticeably contribute to improved food production systems, security and wider livelihood needs of both men and woman at the local level.



# The Green Economy

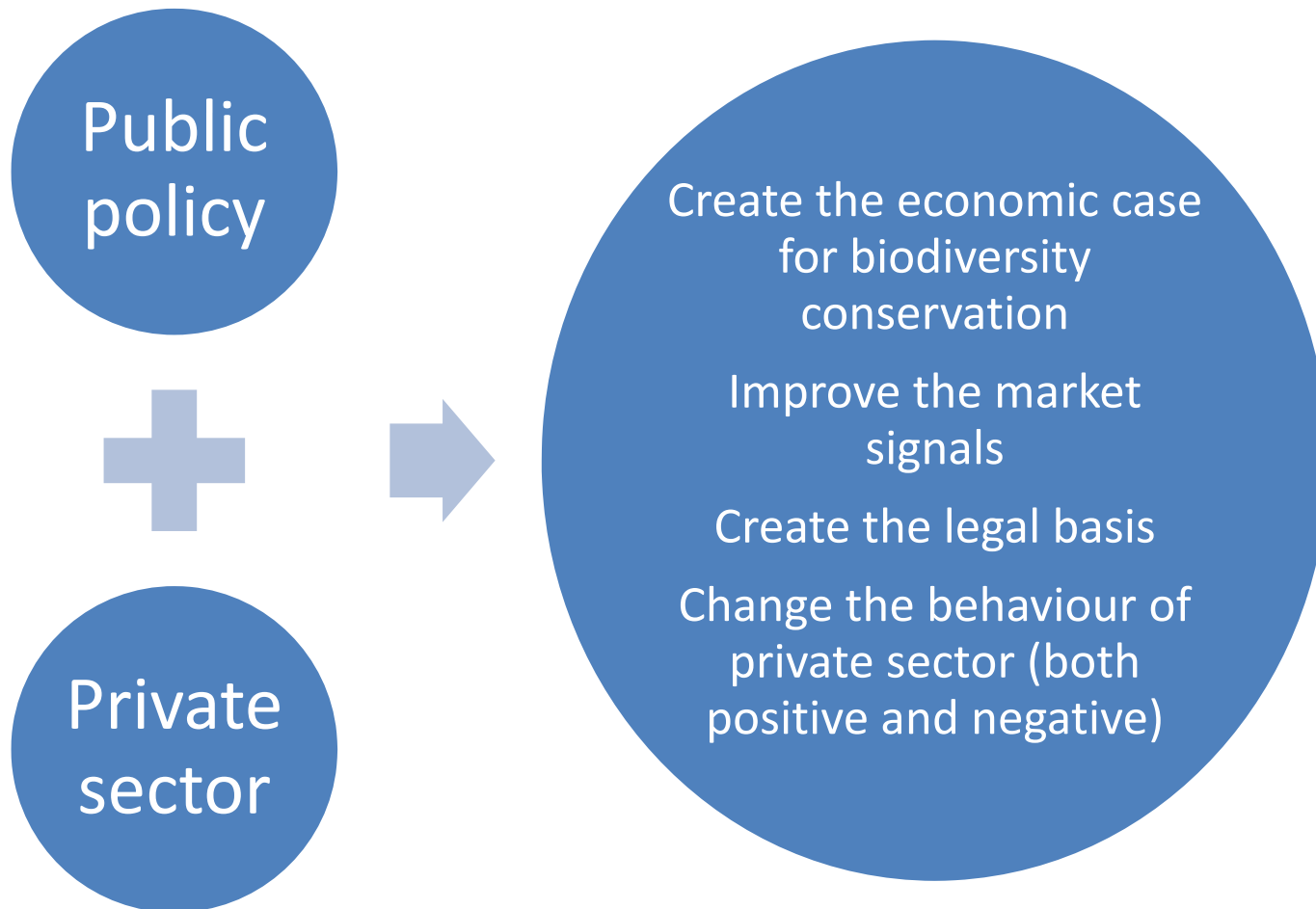


Crisis

Opportunity



# The Green Economy in practice: integrated solutions





## Green Economy results

5.1: Knowledge, tools, guidelines, capacity and public sector policies that reform incentives to enable biodiversity friendly decision-making processes are developed and applied at the local to international scale.

5.2: Knowledge, tools, guidelines, capacity and private sector policies that enable transformative change towards a green economy are developed and applied in key business sectors from the consumer through the supply chain to the producer.



# Protected areas and the proposed Programme

## Valuing and conserving biodiversity

- Conserving directly – species and services
- All aspects of valuing
- Representativeness and connectivity

## Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

- PAs and governance, equity and rights

## Climate change

- PAs as a solution to climate change mitigation and adaptation issues
- CC as a threat to PAs

## Food Security

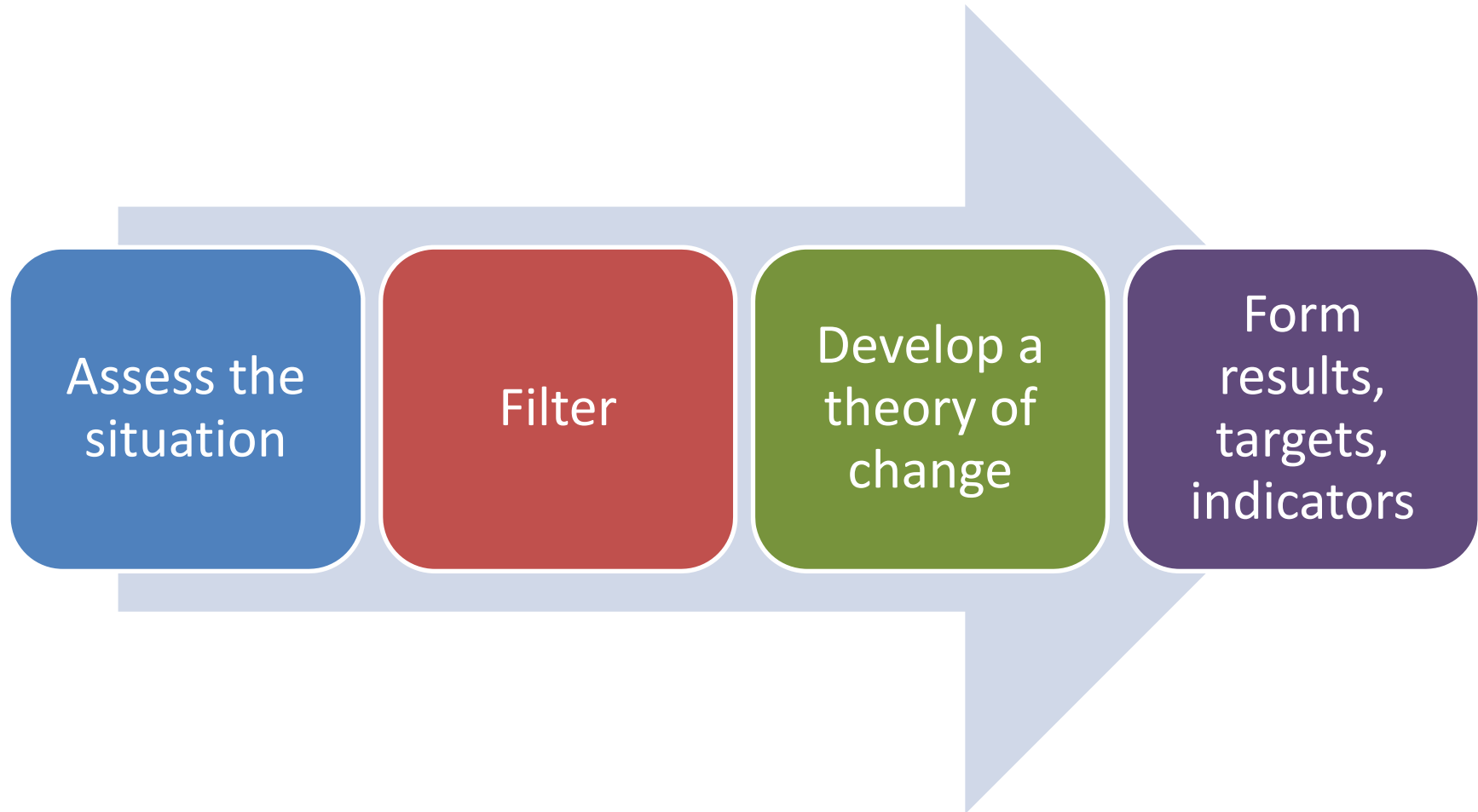
Role of PAs in food security

## Green Economy

PAs as natural insurance  
Value of investing in PAs relative to other means to provide benefits



# Component Programme Planning





Assess the  
situation

Filter

Develop a  
theory of  
change

Form  
results,  
targets,  
indicators

- State and condition
- Policy
- Stakeholders
  
- Implications for the programme = potential **long list of issues** to address



Assess the  
situation

**Filter**

Develop a  
theory of  
change

Form  
results,  
targets,  
indicators

- **Filter according to:**
  - The value proposition – is IUCN well placed?
  - Urgency
  - Potential for inclusion of Members, Commissions and other parts of the Secretariat
  - Funding



- Theory of change:
  - What is IUCN’s general approach?
  - Leveraging the value proposition – what combination of:
    - Knowledge
    - Convening stakeholders
    - Working between levels from global to local, moving knowledge, lessons and policy messages;
    - Designing and promoting standards and tools
  - \*Note, filtering issues and developing a theory of change can also be flipped in order (i.e. Set your theory, use it to filter the issues you will work on...)



Assess the situation

Filter

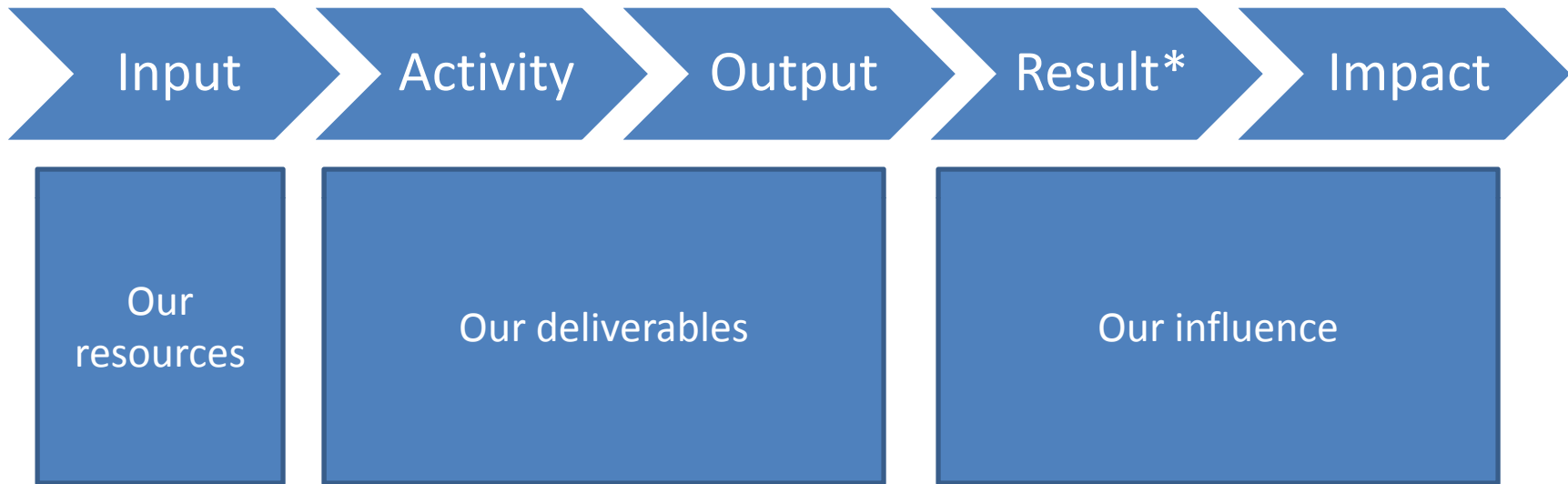
Develop a theory of change

Form results, targets, indicators

- Each result should describe a **desired change in policy, governance or behaviour** that IUCN would like to influence;
  - The **means** to achieve each result should be described (e.g. Again, using the value proposition and being specific);
  - **Targets** should describe who (e.g. The CBD) or how much (e.g. in 12 countries);
  - Indicators that can easily measure the change should be spe



# The results chain



\* Our Programme is intended to deliver **results**: intended **changes in behaviour, policy or governance** that will help deliver the kinds of biodiversity and human wellbeing impacts we want to see happen



## The Rules.. 😊

- The document must contain a clear **situation analysis** (diagnosis) and **justification** for the approach (or theory of change) which is proposed;
- The proposed **results must align** with the Global Programme Areas and Results;
- The **results must actually be results-based**, indicating a clear change in policy, governance or behaviour in an intended audience (policy platform, government, person or organization);
- Proposed results which are a **means to achieving a result in another component must be clearly linked**;
- The **results** must specify targets and indicators of success.



## Issues to consider for GPAP/WCPA

- Working in partnership with other components
- Regionalization and protected areas
- Planning at specialist group level
- Timing and Steering Committee meetings
- Scope of ambition (think: ambitious...)



# Schedule of Regional Conservation Fora

Region or Office	Location	Dates
West Asia	Kuwait City, Kuwait	2-5 May
South America	Lima, Peru	15-15 June
West and Central Africa	Brazzaville, Rep. Du Congo	5-8 July
Oceania	Brisbane, Australia	23-26 August
Europe	Bonn, Germany	6-9 September
Canada	Ottawa, Canada	19-20 September
East & Southern Africa	Johannesburg, South Africa	20-22 September
United States of America	Washington, USA	21 September
Asia	Seoul, Korea	27-30 September
Mediterranean	Rabat, Morocco	3-7 October
Mesoamerica	Santo Domingo, DR (TBC)	6-7 October