

**IUCN**  
**WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS**  
**5–14 October 2008, Barcelona, Spain**

## **Proposed Mandates for IUCN Commissions**

**Action Requested:** The World Conservation Congress is requested to **CONSIDER** and **APPROVE** the proposed Mandates for the IUCN Commissions for the period 2009–2012.

### **Background**

1. According to Article 69 of the Regulations, “the mandate of each Commission, including name, mission and terms of reference, shall be established by the World Congress”. In addition, Article 70 states that “prior to each ordinary session of the World Congress, the Council shall review the terms of reference and the activities of each Commission”.
2. Draft mandates for the six IUCN Commissions have been developed by the Commissions themselves, in consultation with the Secretariat focal points for the Commissions, taking into consideration the Report of the Evaluation of the IUCN Commissions tabled during the 69<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IUCN Council. The Commission mandates have also been developed within the context of the Draft IUCN Programme 2009–2012, and thus are closely integrated with the Programme. The Council has reviewed the mandates and recommends them to Congress for approval.

## **Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Draft Mandate 2009–2012**

### **1. Mission**

The Mission of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) is to provide expert guidance on integrated approaches to the management of natural and modified ecosystems, in order to promote effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Consequent to the adoption of the “one IUCN Programme” concept, CEM will work closely with the Regional and Global Thematic Programmes at project, country, regional and global levels. Synergies with other Commissions will be a strong component of the CEM strategy. CEM will also work with other partners of IUCN in order to achieve its Mission in line with the overall mission of the Union.

### **2. Vision**

Healthy ecosystems support life and sustain development.

### **3. Goal**

Ecosystem approaches to natural resource management mainstreamed worldwide.

### **4. Objective**

To promote the adoption of, and provide guidance for, ecosystem approaches to the management of landscapes and seascapes.

### **5. Priorities**

The Commission on Ecosystem Management has developed detailed plans for the next intersessional period. In summary, it will contribute to the IUCN Programme in the following ways:

#### **(i) Conserving the diversity of life**

Ecosystem approaches to natural resource management will be mainstreamed in multilateral environmental agreements and among donors and implementers and at regional and country level. There will be active support for the uptake of findings and approaches of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment into practical ecosystem management measures, with the development of more tools for biodiversity monitoring and for ecosystem land-use planning for rehabilitation and restoration.

#### **(ii) Changing the climate forecast and (iii) Naturally energizing the future**

In these two areas, CEM is chiefly concerned with mitigating the impact on ecosystems and livelihoods as countries seek to apply land-use changes within the Clean Development Mechanism, or through REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and ecosystem Degradation) processes, and by the expansion of biofuel agriculture. There is a delicate balance between production, ecosystem services and livelihood security, and a considerable risk of displacing environmental and livelihood problems between ecosystems in different regions of the world. The second priority under this theme concerns the development of methods for identifying ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change, and the shifts in management required and the livelihood adaptations needed in those ecosystems.

#### **(iii) Managing ecosystems for human wellbeing**

This area forms a cornerstone of CEM’s activities. CEM priorities here are to ensure that the management of ecosystems for improved livelihoods is incorporated into development policies

and strategies, at local, national and regional levels. This is part of its determination to ensure that ecosystem management is not seen as something which takes place only in specific places such as protected areas, but that it is a principle applied throughout a country. CEM will also continue to develop work already undertaken on ecosystems, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

**(iv) Greening the World Economy**

Ecosystem goods and services and their contribution to human well-being have been consistently overlooked in mainstream economics. However, current challenges – above all those posed by climate change and adaptation to it, and by biodiversity loss – force a more profound appraisal of the role of natural resources than we have seen before. CEM intends to focus on helping IUCN to develop methods for incorporating the value of ecosystem goods and services into country macro-economic frameworks. This will involve helping to identify and remove the current impediments to such an approach in policy contexts, and helping to support individual sectors and private companies as they develop codes of environmental conduct.

## **6. Expected Results**

Focussing on these priorities, CEM expects to deliver the intersessional results it is responsible for as set out in the Commission on Ecosystem Management/Ecosystem Management Programme Plan for 2009–2012.

## **7. Structure and organization of the Commission**

**(a) Chair, Deputy Chair and Steering Committee**

The Commission is led by the Chair, who is elected by IUCN members at Congress. The Chair is supported by a Deputy Chair and Steering Committee, appointed by the Council on recommendation of the Chair. The Steering Committee comprises Regional Vice-Chairs, Theme Leaders, Heads of relevant IUCN Global Thematic Programmes and any others as deemed necessary from time to time.

**(b) Regional Vice-Chairs and Theme Leaders**

Regional Vice-Chairs are appointed to achieve a geographical representation that is closely related to the IUCN Programmatic Regions (*which do not necessarily match the IUCN Statutory Regions*), as well gender, ethnic and expertise diversity. Regional Vice-Chairs liaise with Commission and IUCN members in their region, and with the Regional Secretariat focal points. Theme Leaders direct efforts by interested Commission members for each of the four priority areas.

**(c) Members**

CEM will further build its membership to make it more representative in professional, geographic and gender terms. Members will be encouraged to form thematic task forces, networks and working groups to implement the CEM programme and address emerging issues. Increasingly, CEM will “grow” through collaborative work with strategically chosen partners rather than through growth in the number of individual members. This will give rise to *Affiliate Memberships* in the form of organizations and learned societies joining forces with CEM.

**(d) HQ and Regional focal points**

At least one designated HQ staff expert will liaise with other relevant HQ staff to support the work of the Commission. In addition, each IUCN Regional Office will nominate a focal point to liaise with and support regionally-based CEM activities.

## **Commission on Education and Communication Draft Mandate 2009–2012**

### **1. Mission**

Driving change for the co-creation of sustainable solutions through leading communication, learning and knowledge management in IUCN and the wider conservation community.

### **2. Goal**

Making IUCN and our community more effective at reaching goals through leading edge learning, change and knowledge management processes.

### **3. Objectives**

- **Network Facilitation:** CEC stimulates collaboration and promotes cross-sectoral dialogue and alliance processes, formal and informal. CEC promotes the convening of CEOs and Presidents and major groups in all sectors, including the private sector, for new energy and impact.
- **Capacity Development:** CEC is engaged in professional development in the environmental sector, especially through the World Conservation Learning Network (WCLN) Institute and related employment opportunities.
- **Change Agent:** CEC advocates and inspires transformation and behaviour change in IUCN and externally to leverage larger impact. CEC provides change leadership and processes that strengthen IUCN capacity as force for change.
- **Communication Catalyzer:** CEC catalyzes communication and is a source of catalytic communication in support of IUCN and the global sustainability agenda. CEC promotes the creation of diverse communication platforms that are self-sustained by networks of people around the world.
- **Partnership Builder:** CEC offers authority in partnership processes that help partners influence and be positively influenced by others. CEC continues to build partnerships through the use of education and communication tools and is engaged in the co-creation of solutions and in addressing conflict.

### **4. Priorities**

#### **(a) Facilitating the Co-creation of Sustainable Solutions**

CEC will help broker valuable strategic and non-traditional alliances. It will design generative processes and create environments where people can think, talk and act differently with one another, in order to find new, creative pathways to success. CEC will focus on a number of global work areas including: a) Strategic alliances and joint ventures, particularly involving the private sector; b) Conflict resolution processes, incorporating a mutual gains focus and incentive creation; and c) Facilitation processes and knowledge management, expanding expertise and identifying best, appropriate and “next” practice.

#### **(b) Creating Strategic Communication Platforms**

CEC will promote communication platforms that are “high-tech, high-touch and high content”. CEC will experiment with the best and most appropriate communication and social networking technologies and methods to engage and service the sustainability community and its goals, ranging from interactive multi-media and new media to face-to-face or palm-to-palm

opportunities for interpersonal interaction. CEC will develop platforms to work across the varied membership of the conservation and sustainability community to build linkages, relationships and necessary social capital. CEC will use these platforms to enhance interaction and learning, and to work more effectively together to leverage behaviour change. CEC will focus on a number of global work areas that explore “next practices” in our field through use of the best and most appropriate communication and social networking technologies to engage and service the sustainability community.

(c) Leveraging New Learning for Professional Development

CEC will focus on learning as the link between knowledge and action, and will explore the following questions: How can we help people learn what they need and/or want to learn in order to do things differently and better support sustainability goals, such as those of IUCN? How can we help people to make the best use of the knowledge available globally? This CEC work area will encompass formal, accredited certificate programmes as well as informal learning on-the-job. It will help conservation and sustainability actors such as IUCN manage their knowledge and leverage the power of learning.

CEC will focus on a number of global work areas including: a) The IUCN/United Nations University (UNU) Institute for professional development and b) Capacity development linked to communication, learning and sustainability.

## 5. Expected Results

- (a) New IUCN strategic alliances/joint ventures involving the private sector are brokered which serve to help greening business, with facilitation and process contributions from the CEC at all stages of the process. In collaboration with the IUCN Business and Biodiversity Programme. (Linked with Global Result 5.2)
- (b) IUCN community-based sustainable environmental management projects in the Forest Programme clearly incorporate conflict resolution components as a key factor in co-creating solutions among stakeholders for jointly managing their resources. In collaboration with the IUCN Forest Programme. (Linked with Global Result 1.2)
- (c) An effective multi-stakeholder dialogue process involving key community representatives and partners produces lessons learnt as well as a process to reintroduce those methods into planning at different levels of decision-making. In collaboration with the IUCN Oceania Office. (Linked with Global Result 4.1)
- (d) IUCN component programme activities increase their impact with existing target audiences and potentially reach new audiences (e.g. youth, women) with measurable results and have greater impact through new media interventions and/or extensions of their knowledge products, networks and learning. In collaboration with the IUCN Mediterranean Office and WCPA. (Linked with Global Result 2.1)
- (e) Graduates of the IUCN/UNU Institute, including biodiversity/conservation resource managers, are equipped with up-to-date tools and knowledge about sustainable natural resources management, with an official accredited certificate conferred by United Nations University with IUCN. (Linked with Global Results 1.2)

## 6. Structure and Organization

CEC is a global network of practitioners and experts active in strategic communication, education and learning for sustainable development. The Chair nominates, for IUCN Council approval, a Deputy Chair and the Steering Committee. Composed of leaders of the main areas of work of the Commission and representatives of partner organizations, the Steering Committee will be responsible for optimal organization of the programme, finances, monitoring and evaluation for CEC. It will produce a yearly work plan showing areas of cooperation with regional, global and Commission programmes of the IUCN Programme. The Steering Committee will approve the by-laws of the Commission. A CEC Bureau will take decisions in the periods between the Steering Committee meetings. CEC member

applicants must bring specific knowledge and experience of networks to one of the Commission's strategic areas, and the Commission will work towards a regional and gender balance in its membership and leadership.

The global Secretariat's Learning and Leadership Programme will support the Commission's programme and network, and support the Commission's work with various components of the IUCN Programme, including that of Commissions. At the global level staff will contribute to supporting the Commission, and regional secretariat offices will have nominated focal points to support the CEC regional programmes.

# Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Draft Mandate 2009–2012

## 1. Vision

A world where equity is at the root of a dynamic harmony between people and nature, as well as among peoples. A world of diversity, productivity and integrity of natural systems. A world in which production and consumption patterns are sustainable. A world where cultural diversity is intertwined with biological diversity and both generate abundant and sustainable livelihoods opportunities.

## 2. Mission

To contribute to the IUCN Mission by providing insights and expertise and promoting policies and action to harmonize the conservation of nature with the crucial socioeconomic and cultural concerns of human communities—such as livelihoods, human rights and responsibilities, human development, security, equity, and the fair and effective governance of natural resources.

## 3. Broad objectives/approaches

- (a) To identify, analyse and learn from policies and practices at the interface between conservation of nature and the crucial socioeconomic and cultural concerns of human communities, with particular attention to indigenous peoples, including mobile indigenous peoples.
- (b) To advance innovative applied research and provide timely responses to environmental and social crises identified by IUCN members, staff, Commissions and partners in the field—such as crises in energy supply, access to clean water and other natural resources, loss of biocultural diversity, and climate change.
- (c) To foster a holistic approach to nature conservation within IUCN, embracing complexities and promoting dialogue and cross-learning among perspectives and disciplines based on diverse values, knowledge and achievements and on the experiences of diverse cultures, societies, communities and gender.
- (d) To promote, demonstrate, articulate and link effective and equitable field-based and policy solutions for the conservation of nature, the promotion of biocultural diversity and the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.
- (e) To influence the values, policies and practices of public, private and civil society institutions towards the conservation of nature, the promotion of biocultural diversity and the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.
- (f) To enhance the capacity of IUCN and contribute to implementing the IUCN Programme by collaborating with the IUCN Secretariat, Commissions and members and bridging the experience and skills of experts and scientists—both modern and customary—from diverse cultures.

## 4. Themes

- (a) **Governance of natural resources, equity and rights (TGER) — Objective: improved governance through a rights-based approach.** Activities will focus on promoting governance policy and practices that enhance conservation in landscapes/seascapes while fostering equity and ensuring the respect of human rights. From field-based participatory action research to international policy events, CEESP will engage civil society with governmental agencies and the private sector. It will seek, produce, apply and diffuse information and tools. It will enhance capacities through learning networks. It will foster mechanisms (e.g. Citizens' Councils) for civil

society to demand and monitor social and environmental accountability. It will promote critically constructive analyses of development and conservation issues, including the reconciling of conservation and climate change mechanisms. And it will promote IUCN's endorsement and application of a policy on conservation and human rights. Throughout the above, CEESP will collaborate with the IUCN Secretariat, Commissions and members.

- (b) **Joint Strategic Direction/Theme with WCPA on governance of protected areas, equity and livelihood rights (TILCEPA) — Objective: improved governance of protected areas through equitable sharing of costs and benefits and appropriate recognition of governance types.** Activities will focus on improving governance of protected areas (PAs) by supporting the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Program of Work on Protected Areas; by promoting the recognition and careful application of all governance types in national PA systems, with special focus on Community Conserved Areas; by enhancing capacities and promoting the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and local communities via participatory action research, learning networks, policy analysis and advocacy; by supporting the full range of positive contributions (ecological, cultural, economic) of protected areas to human well-being and diminishing their negative impacts in full respect of human and indigenous rights. Throughout the above, CEESP and WCPA will collaborate with the IUCN Secretariat, other Commissions and members.
- (c) **Sustainable livelihoods, pro-poor conservation and food sovereignty (TSL) — Objective: Improved coherence and coordination among initiatives for biodiversity conservation, poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods.** Activities will focus on integrating conservation of biodiversity, poverty elimination, and the reduction of wasteful consumption, including issues of equity, justice and human rights. Specifically, CEESP will promote and support field- and policy-based sustainable livelihoods initiatives, particularly for indigenous peoples including mobile indigenous peoples and traditional communities; examine the relationships between poverty and biodiversity conservation, with emphasis on the sustainable livelihoods approach; support processes that democratize and decentralize decision making for locally-based adaptive management of biodiversity; support initiatives that promote national and local food sovereignty and corresponding shifts in policies, markets, institutions and practice; promote the inclusion of the principles and practices of the sustainable livelihoods approach in the policies, programmes and structures of IUCN and other conservation, development and donor organizations; and contribute to IUCN's Future of Sustainability Initiative.
- (d) **Social and environmental accountability of the private sector (SEAPRISE) — Objective: Enhanced capacity of civil society, governments and the private sector to ensure corporate social and environmental accountability and reduce its impact on climate change and biocultural diversity.** CEESP will use the skills of its members and partners to assist governments and communities, including indigenous peoples and particularly women, affected by the private sector (notably extractive industries). As part of this process, it will promote the engagement of civil society in context-specific, long-term proactive processes. The output will include case studies, methods and tools to strengthen the capacity of the private sector (e.g. extractive industries) to become environmentally and socially accountable in its field-based work. Support will also be given to governments and civil society so they can hold the private sector accountable, protect biodiversity, avoid human rights abuses and achieve sustainable development. The Business and Biodiversity Programme of IUCN will collaborate with CEESP on this.
- (e) **Culture and conservation (TCC) — Objective: Improved knowledge, policy and practice linking biological diversity and the cultural dimensions of nature conservation, reversal of the loss of biocultural diversity, and promotion of socio-environmental wellbeing.** CEESP will emphasize culture as an important concept for IUCN and for sustainability. It will focus on the conservation of biocultural diversity through improved understanding, applied research and policy advice on the relationships between culture and biodiversity conservation. Activities will focus on enhancing 'cultures of conservation,' promoting and protecting a world of many different cultures conserving nature and implementing sustainable and equitable use of natural resources. CEESP will develop a Cultural Conservation Index to support this work. The IUCN Senior Advisor on Social Policy, the Senior Advisor on Gender Policy, and the Focal Point on Indigenous Peoples will work in close consultation with CEESP in achieving these goals.

CEESP will also work closely with other international organizations, academia, NGOs, indigenous peoples' movements and organizations, and local communities.

- (f) **Environment and human security (E&S) — Objective: Concrete methods and tools to contribute to human security while preserving biodiversity; outreach to the security community to involve them in the IUCN programme.** CEESP will identify zones where environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity lead to human insecurity and possibly to violent conflicts, and zones where conflict leads to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. CEESP will identify opportunities where environmental cooperation may lead to peace and sustainability such as transboundary peace parks, co-management of protected areas, shared watersheds, and promotion of effective regimes for the global and regional commons. CEESP will collaborate with the Senior Advisor on Social Policy on the development and adoption of conflict impact assessment tools for conservation activities and the integration of conservation in post-conflict reconstruction. It will seek an improved understanding of the contributions of conservation activities to peace and the reduction of human vulnerability to natural disasters, with a focus on climate change, security and the role of the security sector.
- (g) **Environment, macroeconomics, trade and investment (TEM TI) — Objective: Improved coherence and coordination among economic policies, trade, market dynamics and biodiversity conservation.** Activities will focus on knowledge and capacity building through research and facilitation of dialogue within the IUCN community and with UN environmental and development agencies and the international economic policy-making community. CEESP will promote an enhanced understanding of the links among the world economic system, global macro and sector level economic policy-making, trade-aid-security systems, and conservation and sustainability. It will conduct action-oriented research on the impact of economic policies on the environment, particularly in Latin America, Asia and Africa. CEESP will strive to incorporate analyses of the role of global macroeconomic imbalances and policies into the analyses of climate change to facilitate the transition to post-carbon energy systems. It will continue to develop knowledge and capacity-building in the area of valuation of environmental services and will work in close collaboration with the IUCN Senior Advisor on Economics and the Environment.

## 5. Cross-cutting topics

- (a) **Task Force on climate change and the energy revolution.** SEAPRISE, TCC, E&S, and TSL will collaborate on the three-pronged crisis of energy, climate change and biocultural diversity loss. Building on the Barcelona forum on this topic, the task force will identify projects such as the following: (1) Create a cross-Commission and Secretariat initiative to provide detailed analysis and advice on mitigation, adaptation, and governance response for the conservation of nature and biocultural diversity, including linkages between conservation and strategic responses to global warming, energy, food, and water problems, and global economic and security policies; (2) Make use of IUCN's advocacy and convening power to develop specific constituent-based commitments towards effective mitigation and adaptation policies and practices that fully incorporate conservation values; (3) Promote National Climate Change Commissions that fully incorporate conservation considerations and values.
- (b) **Deliberative processes, citizens' engagement and good governance.** TGER, TILCEPA, TSL and SEAPRISE will continue to strengthen their collaboration about deliberative processes, political democracy, economic democracy and information democracy. They will diffuse existing documents and promote the use of proven mechanisms and tools, while supporting civil society engagement in developing new mechanisms and taking action to face impending situations and crises. Within IUCN, they will keep promoting a positive evolution of the Union's organizational culture towards improved inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and coherence with its own mission and vision.

## 6. Structure and organization

- (a) **Members.** The Commission has a very diversified membership, balanced in terms of gender, geographical region, discipline and culture. It includes some of the world's foremost

conservation and sustainable development practitioners, relevant social scientists, economists, experts from major conservation and development organizations, and traditional community leaders and young professionals with proven concern and capacities in sustainable development at the community, national and international levels. Membership includes mostly individual professionals, but can include relevant organizations and networks. The broad scope of the Commission requires the extension and strengthening of its capacity, which will be pursued through increased membership and active fundraising.

- (b) **Governance.** The Commission's Executive Committee will be composed of the Chair, Deputy Chair and the Thematic Vice-Chairs, with other members invited for specific expertise as appropriate. The Steering Committee will include the CEESP Chair and Deputy Chair, the Thematic Vice-Chairs, the Regional Vice-Chairs and the Chairs of Task Forces. It will also include Focal Points for specific issues such as Gender or Indigenous Peoples.
- (c) **Organization of work.** In consultation with the Steering Committee, the Chair may establish additional Themes to address specific elements of the IUCN Programme, collaborating with other relevant actors in the Union. The Chair may appoint Task Forces to deal with specific shorter-term or more novel assignments.

## **IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Draft Mandate 2009–2012**

### **1. Mission**

To advance sustainability through the development of legal and policy concepts and instruments, and through building the capacity of societies to develop and implement environmental law and policy, in furtherance of the IUCN Mission.

### **2. Goals**

To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world toward attaining conditions where:

- (a) International and national laws, policies and institutions have evolved through the development of ethical and legal concepts, instruments and synergies to advance sustainable development.
- (b) In every country, governments and stakeholders have the capacity to actively participate in the international policy debate, to implement what is agreed through coordinated policies, laws and institutions that respect the rule of law, and to ensure effective compliance and enforcement.
- (c) In every country, governments and stakeholders have ready access to knowledge and information on laws and policies relating to sustainable development, including the conservation of nature and natural resources.

### **3. Objectives**

CEL undertakes its Mission primarily through engaging its legal and policy expertise to:

- (a) Engage members and partners to create robust knowledge networks.
- (b) Advise governments and stakeholders at all levels on how to establish and employ law and policy to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.
- (c) Innovate and promote new or reformed ethical and legal concepts and instruments that conserve nature and natural resources and reform patterns of unsustainable development.
- (d) Build the capacity in all regions to encourage, establish, implement and enforce environmental law effectively.
- (e) Provide education, information and knowledge on law and policy necessary to effectively achieve its Goals.

### **4. Priorities**

CEL implements its Objectives through programme priorities, each of which will be addressed by the CEL membership, its network of collaborating centres of environmental law and partners, the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law and the staff of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) in an integrated way:

- (a) *Strengthen Specialist Groups* – Strengthen the use of Specialist Groups to advance and implement the IUCN Programme with a particular emphasis on priority thematic areas including biodiversity loss, climate change and energy, coastal and marine, desertification and natural resource management, ecosystem protection, protected areas, soil degradation, freshwater and wetlands, and priority cross cutting themes such as indigenous peoples issues.

- (b) *Recognize collaborating centres of environmental law* – Continue to recognize and support collaborating centres of environmental law and to collaborate with these centres and other partners in delivering the IUCN Programme, as appropriate.
- (c) *Support the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law* – Support and promote the IUCN Academy as the world's leading network of academic institutions and individuals in support of the IUCN Mission and Programme.
- (d) *Provide technical assistance* – Collaborate with all components of IUCN and its partners to develop national or local legislation and policy in support of the IUCN Mission and Programme and means for its implementation.
- (e) *Promote 'good governance' and the rule of law* – Work with governments, UN institutions and other stakeholders to encourage and promote 'good governance' and institutions to respect the rule of law, including through making best use of IUCN's UN observer status.
- (f) *Support the Judiciary* – Work with the judiciary and relevant institutions, both international and national, to support its capacity to enforce and develop the rule of law and engage in environmental dispute settlement, in co-operation with others.
- (g) *Promote synergies among MEAs* – Work with the secretariats of priority multilateral environmental agreements, governments and stakeholders, and with other conventions, agreements and processes to identify and promote synergies amongst conventions and the IUCN Mission and Programme.
- (h) *Strengthen legal foundations of conventions* – Work with IUCN Commissions and Specialist Groups in strengthening the implementation, compliance and enforcement of priority conventions including the World Commission on Protected Areas (the World Heritage Convention) and the Species Survival Commission (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), etc.
- (i) *Promote and enhance international legal instruments* – Advance the IUCN Draft Covenant on Environment and Development, in coordination with the Earth Charter, further promote the Aarhus Convention, the African Convention and the Alpine Convention, and provide expertise to develop or enhance new instruments such as those on environmental impact assessment, prior informed consent, persistent organic pollutants , etc.
- (j) *Encourage work within the regions* – by strengthening regional programmes on environmental law, creating knowledge networks involving different parts of the Union in order to make this more efficient; work on the development of local programmes in order to stimulate an enhanced level of decision making related to environmental law and policy and opening CEL's doors to sub-national governments.
- (k) *Investigate and recognize new needs* – regarding the development of principles and indicators for issues such as climate change, alternative sources of energy, etc.
- (l) *Promote links between IUCN Programmes* – develop new engagement programmes with members in order to serve our membership better.

## **5. Expected Results**

CEL will contribute to achieving the Intersessional Results included within the IUCN Environmental Law Programme Component Programme Plan 2009–2012.

## **6. Structure and Organization**

In order to implement these objectives during 2009–2012, CEL will enhance its structure under the CEL Bylaws and IUCN Statutes and Regulations, with the following priorities:

- (a) Ensure gender balance and full geographic representation from all regions on the Steering Committee.
- (b) Ensure that CEL actively recruits members to provide CEL expertise globally and in all regions on priority thematic areas and cross cutting themes of the IUCN Programme.
- (c) Create a network of Specialist Groups to address priority thematic areas and cross cutting themes and to ensure coordination with ELC and other components of IUCN.
- (d) Enlist CEL members in a matrix management system with the ELC secretariat to ensure that the priorities are addressed in a way that integrates the full expertise and resources of ELC and CEL.
- (e) Promote regional implementation of the IUCN Programme by entering into agreements with partners, including recognized collaborating centres of environmental law, as appropriate.
- (f) Integrate CEL experts in information technology and the Internet with the work of the ELC, including its work on ECOLEX.
- (g) Establish a written integrated strategic plan for the IUCN Environmental Law Programme, ensuring effective collaboration between CEL, other Commissions, ELC and other components of IUCN.
- (h) In pursuing its Mandate, liaise closely with other Commissions and integrate its work within the IUCN Programme.

## Species Survival Commission Draft Mandate 2009–2012

### 1. Mission

In the intersessional period of 2009–2012, the Species Survival Commission (SSC) will continue to play a leading role in enabling IUCN to be the world's most authoritative voice on behalf of global biodiversity conservation and the sustainability of natural resource use.

In particular, SSC and its worldwide network are uniquely placed to allow IUCN to fulfil two essential functions for the global community, namely:

- to inform the world about the status and trends of global biodiversity, thus providing measures for the health of our one and only biosphere, and
- to monitor, evaluate and report on the effectiveness of the combined global conservation actions to mitigate current and emerging threats to biodiversity.

### 2. Vision

The work of SSC continues to be guided by the Vision of:

***A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity.***

### 3. Goal

The overriding Goal of the Commission is:

***The extinction crisis and massive loss of biodiversity are universally adopted as a shared responsibility and addressed by concerted actions throughout the world.***

### 4. Objectives

For the intersessional period 2009–2012 SSC, working in collaboration with members, other Commissions and the Secretariat, will pursue the following key objectives in helping to deliver IUCN's "One Programme" commitment:

1. Status of Biodiversity  
***Observing and monitoring species*** with the aspiration *to remain the leading global organization monitoring the status and trends of the world's biodiversity and informing the world and its decision makers about its full range of values.*
2. Pressures on Biodiversity  
***Analysing the impacts of threats to biodiversity*** with the aspiration *to be a leading authority in the analysis of factors responsible for the decline of species and their relative impacts.*
3. Response to Biodiversity Loss  
***Facilitating and undertaking action*** with the aspiration *to deliver solutions for halting biodiversity decline by convening, advising, facilitating and supporting key players in their efforts to mitigate the pressures on biodiversity and to reduce the rate of species decline.*

### 5. Priorities

The specific working priorities of SSC are derived from and focused on the ten ***IUCN Global Results*** and grouped into 22 ***Key Species Results*** each of which has a number of measurable targets to be attained by the end of 2012.

## 6. Enabling Key Species Results

The operational processes and communications required to deliver the Key Species Results and the individual targets are guided by six **Enabling Key Species Results** and associated operational targets.

## 7. Structure and Organization

Based on the By-Laws for the Commission (approved by IUCN Council) and the SSC Terms of Reference for the positions of members of the governance committees, Specialist Group Chairs and Specialist Group members, SSC will be structured as follows:

- (a) **Chair and Steering Committee:** The Commission administration will be carried out by the Chair with a Steering Committee providing the necessary skills and geographical knowledge to fulfil the Commission Mandate. Each member will be responsible for providing advice to the Chair and direction to a portion of the expert volunteer network. The Committee will assist and advise the Chair in formulating policy and setting both strategic and operational directions.
- (b) Further standing or temporary **Sub-Committees** will be formed under the direction of the Chair and the Steering Committee to advise on ongoing network management issues or areas of special focus or concern.
- (c) **Specialist Groups, Assessment Groups and Task Forces:** SSC will maintain a network of experts volunteering their time through the Commission's Specialist Groups, Assessment Groups and Working Groups. Dedicated, time-bound Task Forces will be formed to address key emergent issues. These Groups and Task Forces will be organized to provide broad coverage of taxonomic groups of animals and plants, as well as of important threats to biodiversity conservation and key tools to mitigate these threats.
- (d) **Partners and affiliated institutions:** SSC will use strategic alliances and partnerships with key institutions engaged in relevant activity to deliver key portions of its intersessional programme contribution and its long-term Strategic Plan.
- (e) **Emeritus members:** As carried forward with additions as decided by the Chair on the advice of the Steering Committee.
- (f) **Advisory members:** As required during the course of the quadrennium.

## **World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Draft Mandate 2009–2012**

WCPA and its partners strive to provide leadership on protected area issues to governments, NGOs, communities and other key stakeholders. Emphasizing its power to convene a diversity of actors, WCPA works by bringing science, knowledge and experience to bear on decision making to address the existing challenges and on future issues and opportunities in order to realize a common vision:

**“that society fully recognizes and supports the importance of protected areas in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Century by: securing key places for biological and cultural diversity, promoting equity and justice, maintaining the quality of the environment, and ensuring the sustainable use of the natural resources for poverty reduction, food and water security, and the prevention of conflicts.”**

To realize this vision the mission of IUCN’s World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) is:

**“to promote an effectively managed, representative system of marine and terrestrial protected areas as an integral part of the IUCN mission.”**

Protected areas serve a variety of purposes for society. They are vital for life on Earth, they conserve vital biodiversity and many also offer the world a model of how people can live in harmony with nature. There are treasured landscapes reflecting the inherited cultures of many generations, and they hold spiritual values for many societies. Protected areas also represent the diversity of the Earth’s history and the current natural processes, and provide many ecosystem and wider environmental services, such as clean air, copious supplies of water and nutrients. Protected areas are an expression of community goals to maintain the value of biodiversity and to ensure these values can be passed on to future generations. Indeed, protected areas are a promise of perpetuating today’s values for the generations to come.

Protected areas are an expression of hope for the future while providing immediate reciprocity. Protected areas contribute a myriad of services that include clean air, water, sources of fibre and protein, spiritual experiences, recreation, sources of knowledge, livelihoods, protection of unique cultures, and educational experiences from connecting with nature. This latter opportunity will become increasingly important to the ever-increasing world population that lives in urban areas. The recognition of all of these values is reflected in the dramatic growth in the numbers and extension of protected areas over recent decades.

### **1. Objectives**

- (a) Provide strategic advice to governments and others on the optimum planning approaches to establishing protected areas and how best to integrate them into all sectors;
- (b) Strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of protected area managers and their staff, through learning, exchange and the development of information and guidance in a managed professional network;
- (c) Enhance the level of investment in protected areas and protected area systems, by persuading public and corporate donors of the value of protected areas; and
- (d) Enhance the capacity of WCPA members, including through co-operative ventures with partners and in particular IUCN members, and recognize their contributions.

### **2. Priorities**

To meet the above objectives requires setting priorities and assuring that these are congruent. To make the point, science and tools of good management of protected areas can only be effective if a solid system of governance and an internal capacity is in place. As well, having an appropriately

designed protected area, be it in the form of a system or an individual area, is of course essential for achieving objectives. Accordingly, the four following priorities should not be viewed as being separate but rather as an interrelated approach to meeting objectives and addressing the overall WCPA Mission through partnerships, in particular with IUCN members.

**(a) Conserving biodiversity**

WCPA will actively assist jurisdictions in the design and completion of systems of protected areas, with particular focus on the marine biome, as well as promotion of ecological networks and the ecosystem approach to ensure sustainable use and to mitigate effects of climate change on biodiversity.

**(b) Generating knowledge**

WCPA will focus on the integration of conservation science, including traditional knowledge, in management effectiveness, conservation tools and mechanisms, protected area management categories, and the setting and maintenance of standards for protected areas.

**(c) Building awareness**

WCPA will promote the values of protected areas through effective conservation education and building up practitioners' skills, developing strategies for sustainable financing, and generating and disseminating knowledge, including through PALNet.

**(d) Improving governance and equity**

WCPA will promote the full range of governance types for protected areas; increased participation of indigenous peoples and local communities; and promote the values of protected areas to human well-being and livelihoods.

**(e) Celebrating WCPA**

WCPA will build up the capacity of its members and celebrate their contributions to the advancement of the establishment and effective management of protected areas, while seeking and developing strategic alliances among members for more effective implementation of WCPA's strategy.

### **3. Structure and Organization**

WCPA has 1400 members from 140 countries that are organized by Region and/or Strategic Direction. WCPA is led by the Steering Committee composed of Regional Vice-Chairs and four Strategic Direction Vice-Chairs and a representative of UNEP WCMC. The Steering Committee meets annually and decisions are taken between Steering Committee meetings by the WCPA Executive comprising the Chair, Deputy Chair, two Vice-Chairs and the Head of the Programme on Protected Areas. Membership of the Commission will be revised in 2009 with a view to improving regional performance and to achieving gender and geographic balance. Task Forces are reviewed at the beginning of the Intercessional Period and renewed mandates are assigned where warranted.

### **4. Expected Results**

**(a) *The role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation is effectively fulfilled.***

- (i) Representative network of marine protected areas established and effectively managed, by 2012, as a contribution towards the WSSD Targets regarding marine conservation;
- (ii) Global gaps in PA biodiversity coverage identified and filled at global, national and regional levels using the best conservation planning science available;
- (iii) Climate change addressed through planning and effective management to ensure protected areas continue their provision of ecological services.

**(b) *The effectiveness of management of terrestrial and marine protected areas is improved and assessment methods applied.***

- (i) Global Initiative on Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas implemented;
- (ii) Revised IUCN System for PA Management Categories is applied globally as the international framework for protected areas, including national data collection and reporting to the CBD Secretariat on protected areas;
- (iii) Certification of protected areas developed and selectively applied.

- (c) ***The capacity of protected area managers and their staff is enhanced.***
- (i) Global capacity development initiative for protected areas, including PALNet, developed and implemented;
  - (ii) Effective contribution provided by IUCN/WCPA to the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas;
  - (iii) Values of ecological services from protected areas more effectively assessed and factored into decision making and poverty reduction strategies;
  - (iv) IUCN input to the World Heritage Convention effectively managed to enhance the role of the Convention in biodiversity conservation.
- (d) ***Local communities and indigenous peoples are more effectively involved and engaged with protected areas to assure their contribution to sustainable development.***
- (i) Role of indigenous peoples and local communities in establishing and managing PAs recognized by national governments, including through incorporation of Community Conserved Areas (CCA) in national systems of protected areas;
  - (ii) Global Initiative on the Cultural and Spiritual values of Protected Areas implemented;
  - (iii) Improved methods available for the planning and establishment of Community Conserved Areas (CCA) and other conservation areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities.
- (e) ***The Programme on Protected Areas (PPA) and WCPA are effectively managed.***
- (i) WCPA Strategic Plan revised to include Durban+5 and Barcelona WCC outcomes;
  - (ii) Strategic alliances among IUCN members with professional support from WCPA developed to increase capacity for implementation of Strategic priorities;
  - (iii) Capacity of PPA/WCPA enhanced to ensure effective management and full accountability of financial and human resources;
  - (iv) WCPA members valued and recognized;
  - (v) PPA/WCPA Communication Strategy implemented.