



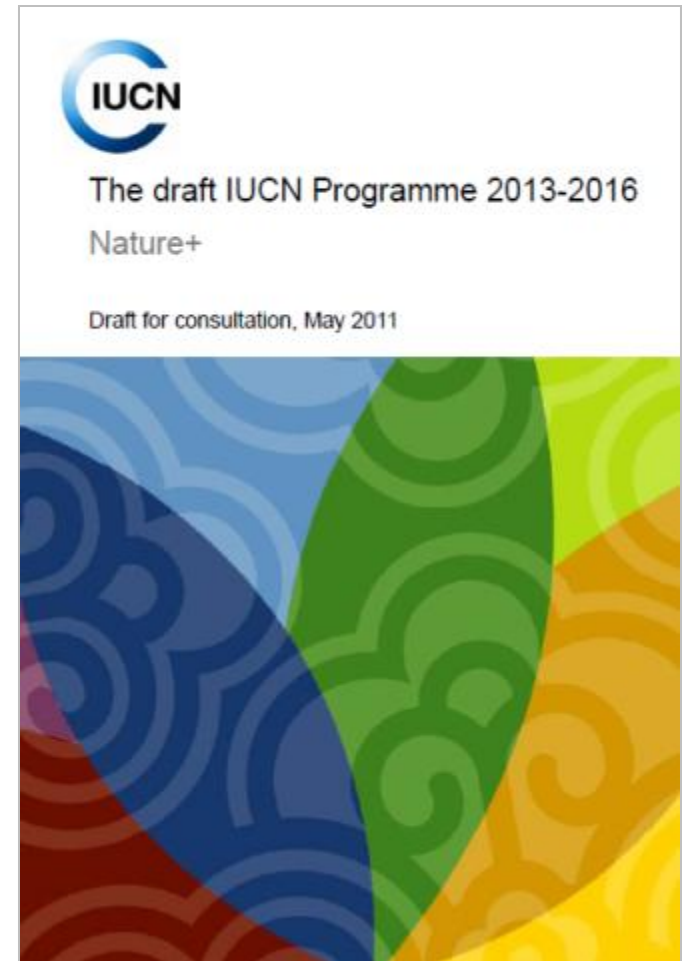
**The IUCN Programme
2013-2016
Nature+**

Proposal, May 2011



AGENDA

1. What is the IUCN Programme?
2. How we develop it
3. Global Situation Analysis
4. The 2013-16 Programme
5. The five areas
 - Conserving biodiversity
 - Sharing nature's benefits
 - Climate change
 - Food security
 - Green economy
6. Implementing the Programme





1. WHAT IS THE IUCN PROGRAMME?

How we deliver our 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

1. WHAT IS THE IUCN PROGRAMME?

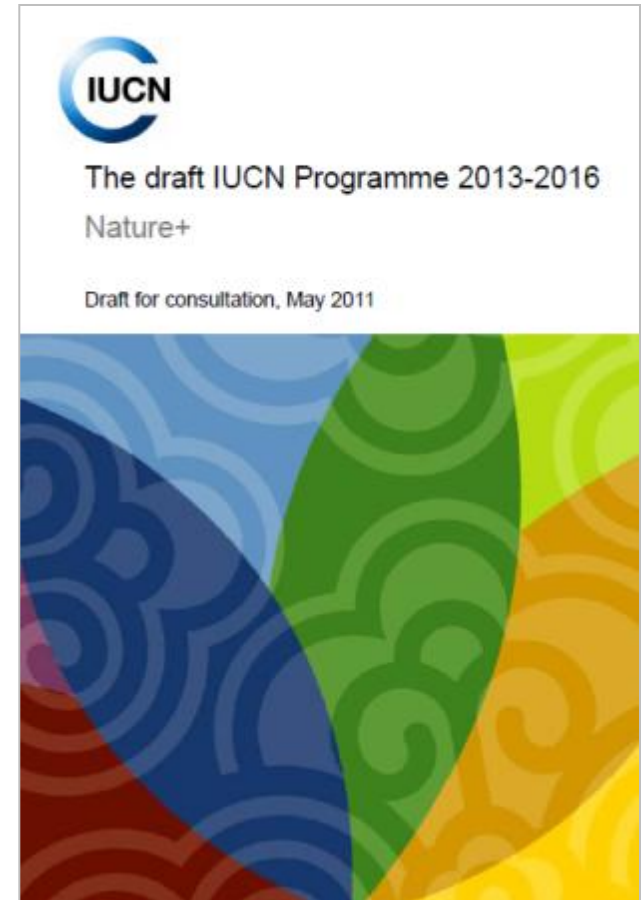
How we work together as a Union –
Members, Commissions, Secretariat –
to have more impact than if we worked alone



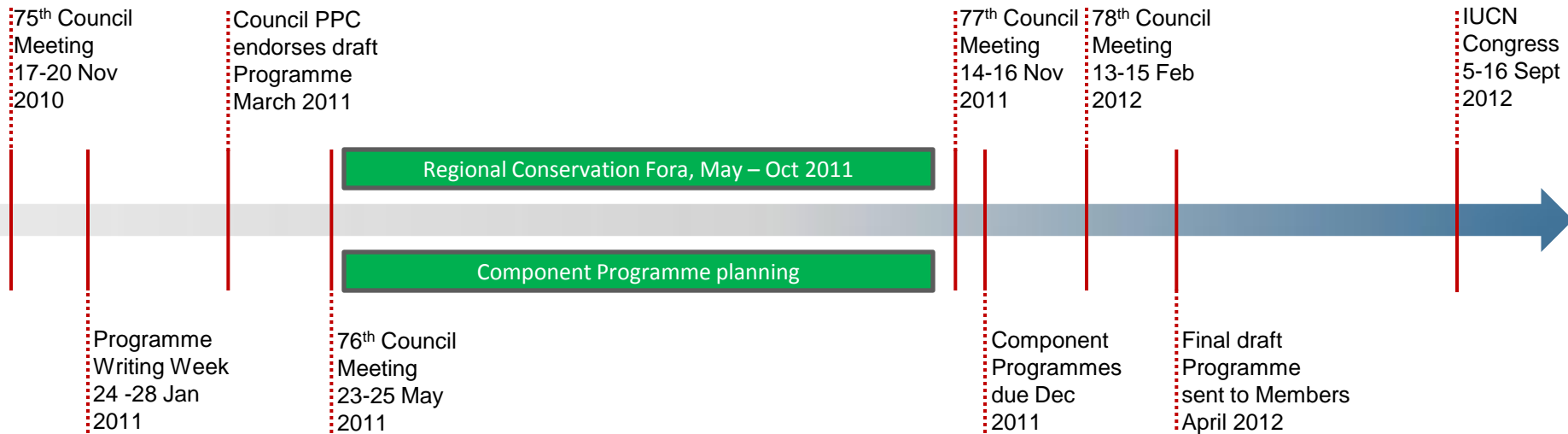


1. WHAT IS THE IUCN PROGRAMME?

- Our roadmap for change
- Our collective plan to achieve conservation results
- Our joint platform for policy influence
- Implemented by Members, Commissions and the Secretariat
- Runs for four years
- Approved by Members at the IUCN Congress



2. HOW WE DEVELOP THE PROGRAMME?



3. GLOBAL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

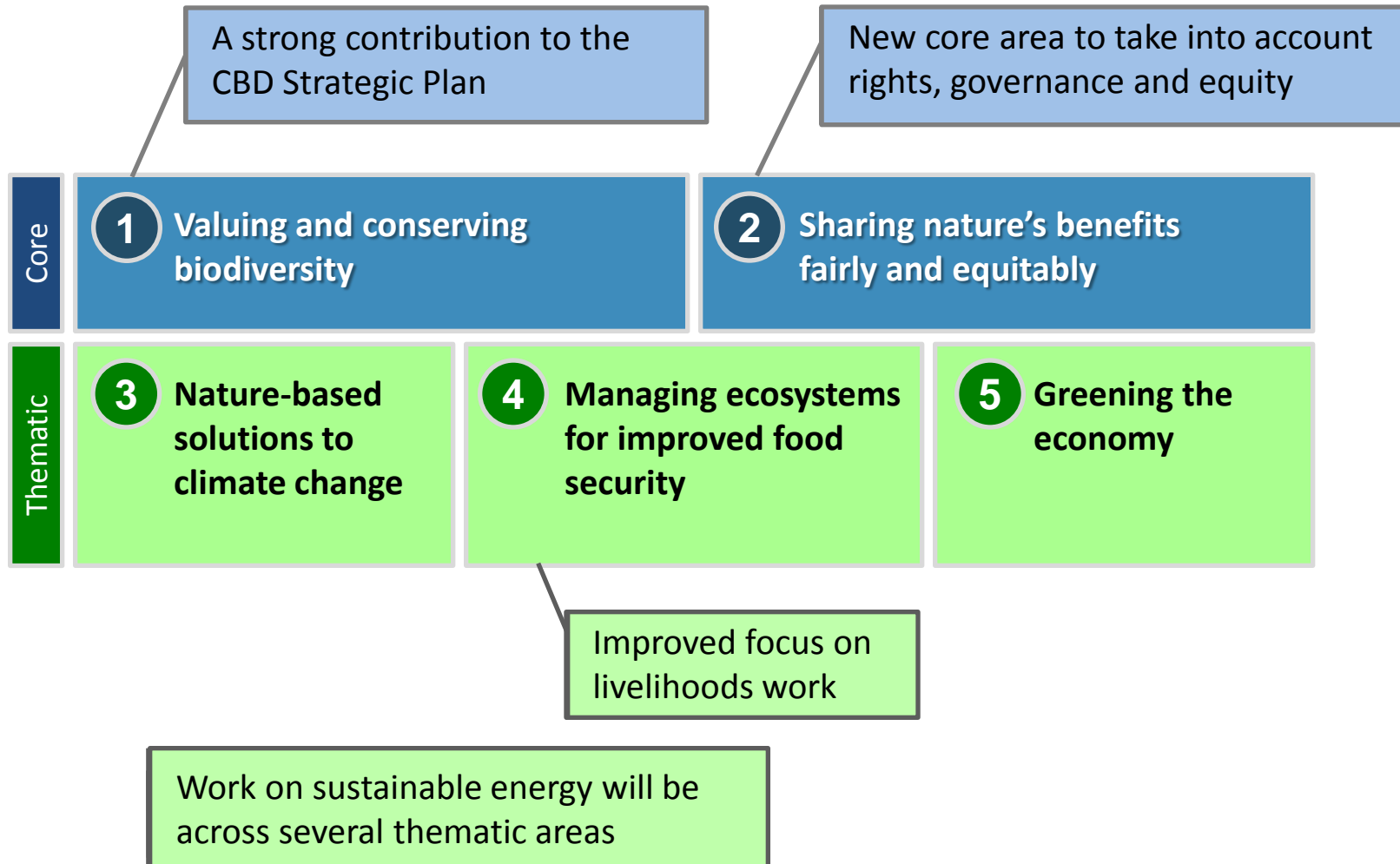
A comprehensive analysis by Secretariat and Commissions

- 
- A pair of black binoculars is held by a person's hands, which are wearing orange gloves. The background is a clear blue sky. The binoculars are the central focus of the image, symbolizing analysis and observation.
- State of biodiversity and human well-being
 - Drivers of biodiversity loss
 - Underlying global trends
 - Demography, politics and institutions, the global economy, climate change, technology
 - External trends in current Programme areas
 - Other conservation trends
 - Rights, gender equity
 - IUCN's value proposition and ability to deliver Programme results

4. THE 2013-16 PROGRAMME



4. THE 2013-16 PROGRAMME: What's new?



4. THE 2013-16 PROGRAMME

What's the difference between a core area and a thematic area?

Core Areas

- IUCN's heartland work on our vision of *a just world that values and conserves nature*

1

2

Thematic Areas

- Focused on a niche where IUCN can deliver
- Aim to build new partnerships outside of IUCN's traditional constituency

3

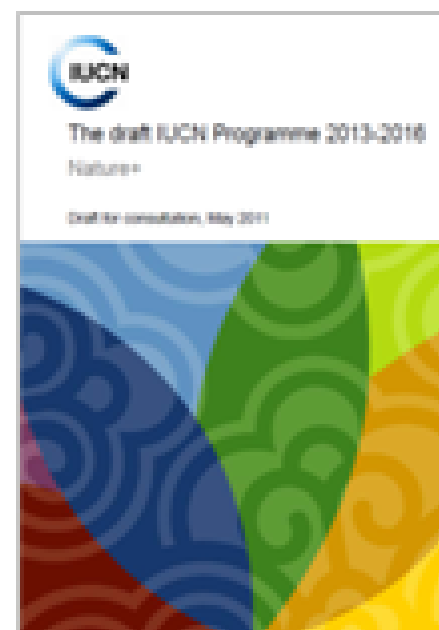
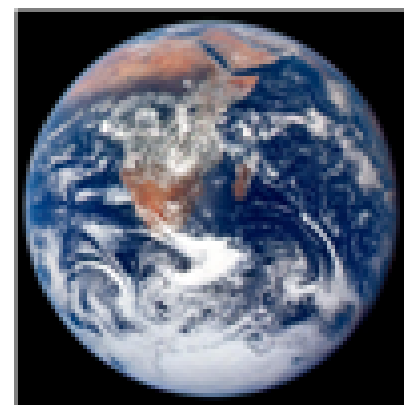
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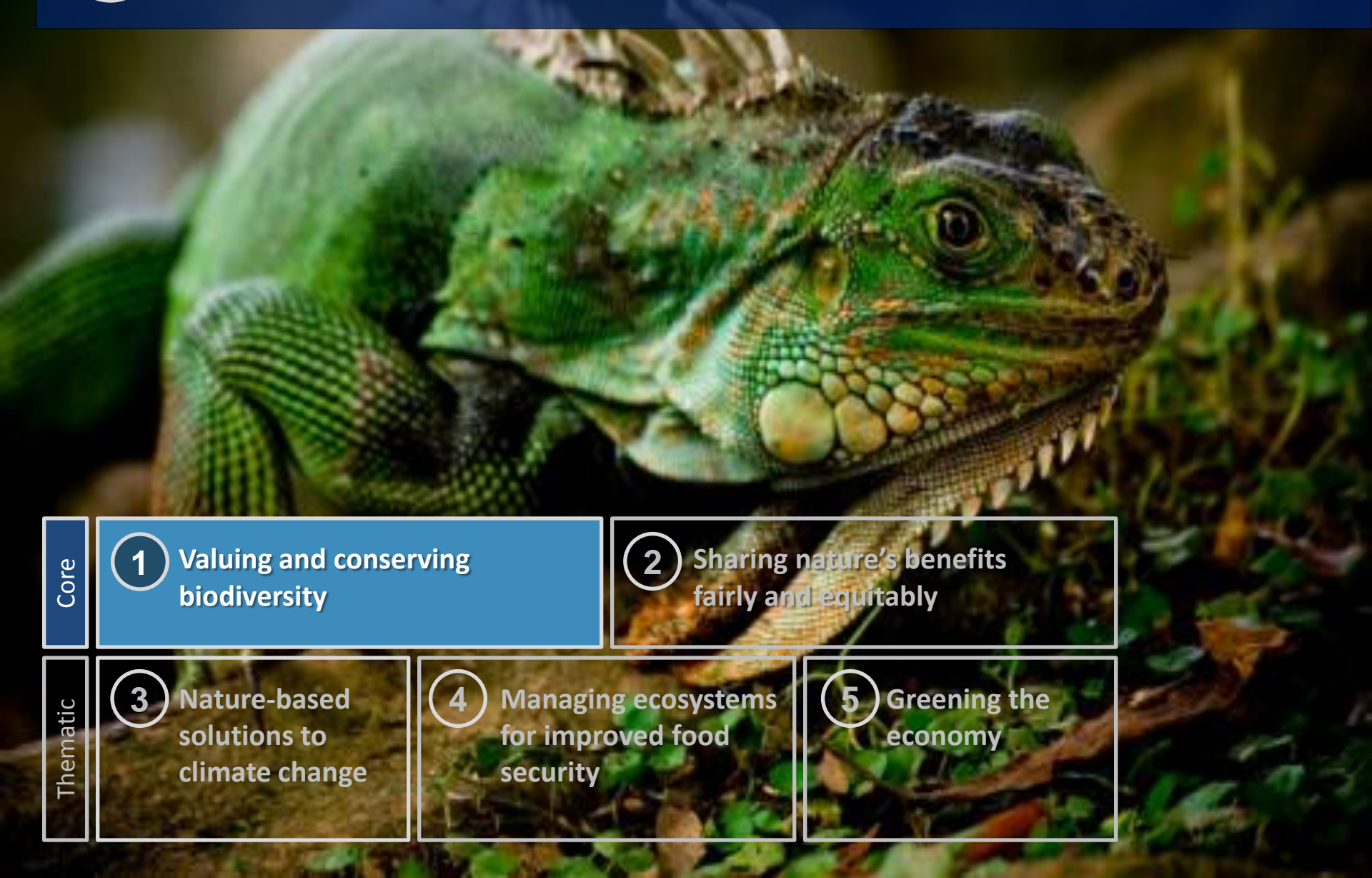


CBD STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020) STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY

- Adopted CBD COP10, October, 2010
- Vision, Mission and 20 targets (most for 2020)
- Biodiversity-related conventions have agreed to use the Plan as their own framework
- IUCN 'Lead Champion' proposed for each target
- IUCN will support its members to achieve the Strategic Plan (Government and NGO)
- IUCN current and new Programme 'mapped' to the Aichi targets
- IUCN components will articulate their contribution to the targets and monitor their progress
- Three World Conservation Congresses before 2020
- A key framework for the proposed Programme



1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity



Core

1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity

2 Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

Thematic

3 Nature-based solutions to climate change

4 Managing ecosystems for improved food security

5 Greening the economy

1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity

Approach

- Continue to provide credible knowledge assessing the state of biodiversity
- Use the knowledge for policy influence and conservation planning
- Support action for conservation



1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity

Results

1.1 Tools and knowledge to conserve biodiversity

Examples: Red List of Threatened Species, Protected Area category system and management tools, Red List of Ecosystems

1.2 Policies that support biodiversity conservation

Examples: Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species



2 Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

Core

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2 Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

Approach

- Show how equity, rights and governance underpin conservation and human wellbeing
- Bring together and empower stakeholders
- Standardize principles and create a reliable set of methodologies
- Influence policies



2 Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

Results

2.1 Tools and knowledge to improve biodiversity decision-making

Examples: new flagship standards and tools to drive fair, equitable and pro-gender outcomes for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

2.2 Policies for biodiversity that respect rights

Examples: Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan; implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol.



3 Nature based solutions for climate change

Core

1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity

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Thematic

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3 Nature based solutions for climate change

Approach

- Promote nature based solutions, combining policy influence with action on the ground
- Promote action with appropriate assessments, institutional arrangements, standards and tools
- Assess the impacts of climate change on biodiversity
- Advocate for rights for indigenous peoples, women and others



3 Nature based solutions for climate change

Results

3.1 Good policy

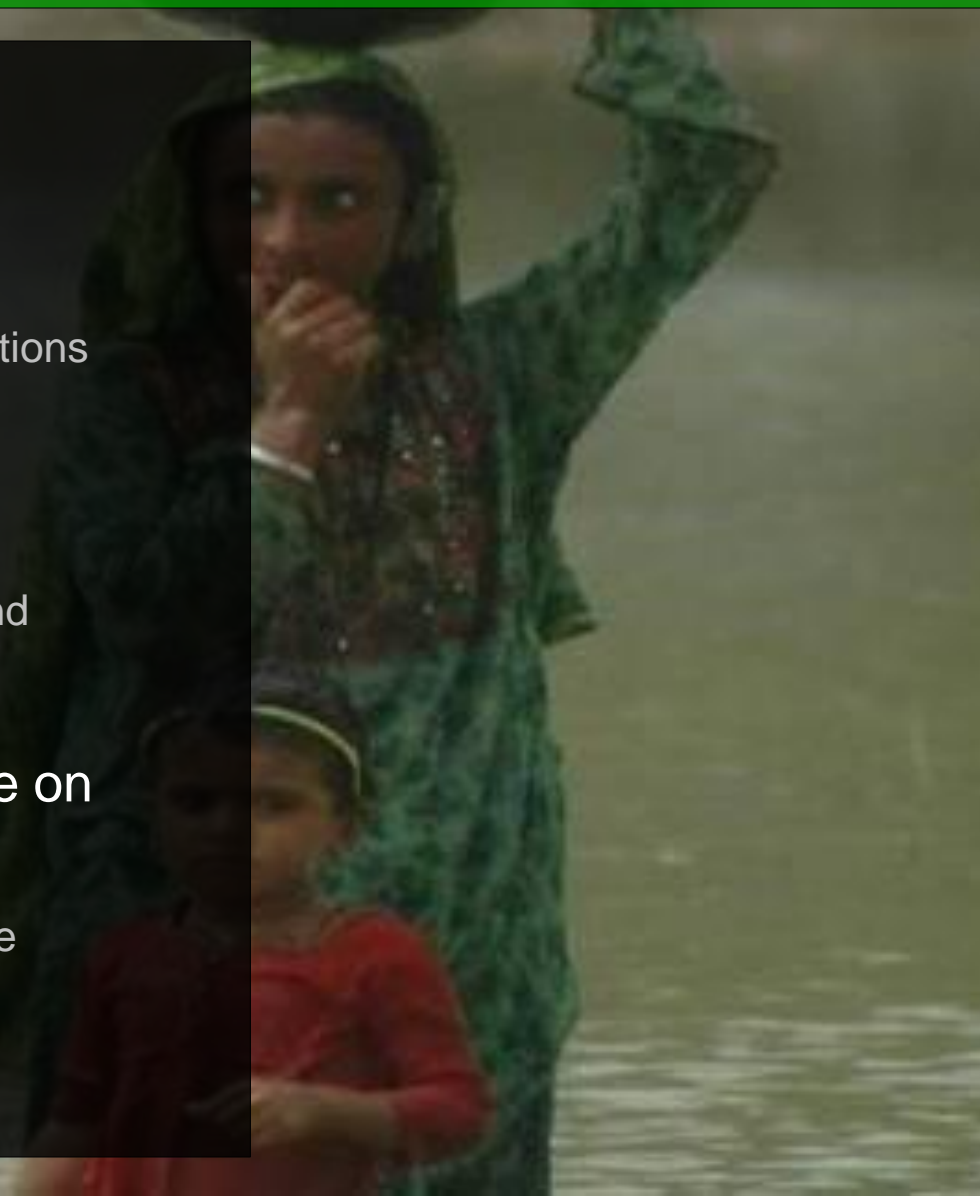
Examples: influencing UNFCCC negotiations and national policy discussions.

3.2 Best practice

Examples: implementation of REDD+ and ecosystem based adaptation.

3.3 Assess impact of climate change on biodiversity and promote action

Examples: integrating tools to assess the vulnerability of species into the Red List.



4 Managing ecosystems for improved food security

Core

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④ Managing ecosystems for improved food security

Approach

- Promote knowledge on how ecosystems underpin food security
- Put ecosystem services into national and international food security policies
- Advocate gender equality and equity
- Build strategic partnerships with food security constituency



4 Managing ecosystems for improved food security

Results

4.1 Good policy

Examples: shape food policy to include nature based options

4.2 Best practice

Examples: land and water management incorporates food security

4.3 Conservation policies work for food security

Examples: work with the conservation community on common approaches to food security



5 Greening the economy

Core

1 Valuing and conserving biodiversity

2 Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably

Thematic

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5 Greening the economy



5 Greening the economy

Approach

- Build the economic case for biodiversity
- Demonstrate the green economy in practice: public policy and corporate behaviour
- Promote equity and livelihood security in green economy concepts
- Show nature-based solutions to economic development



5 Greening the economy

Results

5.1 Integrate nature into economic risk management

Examples: work with leading companies to manage biodiversity through corporate policy and operational procedures

5.2 Build biodiversity based economic opportunities

Examples: promote green business focused on restoring ecosystems, securing sustainable livelihoods and promoting social equity



6. IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME

- Working together as one Union to deliver

Members

- 1.100+ Members from over 160 countries
- States, government agencies, NGOs
- Over 60 regional and national committees

Commissions

- 11.000+ voluntary experts in 6 groups:



Secretariat

- 1.000+ staff worldwide
- 350 temporary staff, consultants and interns
- HQ in Gland, Switzerland
- 60 offices around the world



THANKYOU

For more information, visit:

www.iucn.org/programme

To comment on the proposed
2013-16 Programme, contact:

programme@iucn.org



The draft IUCN Programme 2013-2016
Nature+

Draft for consultation, May 2011

