FOREWORD

2021 marked a high point in IUCN’s engagement on climate change. Throughout the year – as encapsulated in this bulletin – colleagues across different IUCN programmes, regions and commissions actively engaged on different facets of this challenge. Whether through generating new knowledge, supporting local communities, influencing policy, or building practical initiatives on the ground, significant contributions were made across the entirety of the organisation.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress also sent a very clear message on the topic to the global community from Marseille. It highlighted that climate change and biodiversity loss are not two separate emergencies, but rather two faces of the same crisis. Furthermore, it emphasised that nature is an indispensable ally in the fight against climate change that is required alongside the deep decarbonisation of the global economy to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. Both these messages were categorically accepted at UNFCCC COP26.

In Glasgow, countries explicitly recognised – for the first time ever – the interlinked biodiversity and climate crises, and the critical role that nature could play in delivering benefits for both climate adaptation and mitigation. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) secured more attention at COP26 than in any previous climate COP to date. NbS was also strongly recognised in the G7 and G20 climate and environment ministerial communiques this year. It was also the focus of the annual forum of the UNFCCC’s Standing Committee of Finance, where IUCN delivered the keynote address. Taken together, these have now established a solid foundation, which the Union is well positioned to build on further. As we enter a new phase of change and ambition, our work on climate – whether policy or practice – will be more important than ever before.

Sandeep Sengupta
Global Coordinator – IUCN Climate Change Portfolio
IUCN welcomes recognition of nature’s role at COP26 and calls for more ambition
IUCN welcomes the progress made in Glasgow, including with respect to nature. However, it stresses that this headway will not be sufficient to “keep 1.5°C alive”, and calls for significant and meaningful step change at COP27. We are running out of time and options.

New Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund to support blue carbon entrepreneurs and leverage private sector finance
Jointly with the Australian Government’s Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, IUCN is setting up the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund (BCAF)

Nature-based Solutions must be credible, measurable and inclusive – IUCN
While Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are increasingly recognised as a key part of the response to the climate crisis by governments, businesses and communities, it is crucial that these interventions are credible, measurable and inclusive; says NbS founding organisation, IUCN.

IUCN statement to UN Climate Change Conference 2021
During the 10 November plenary session of the UN Climate Change Conference, IUCN Director General Dr Bruno Oberle delivered IUCN’s statement on the many ways nature can help address the climate crisis. Read the full statement.

Global launch of the Great Blue Wall
At COP26, Western Indian Ocean states and partners including IUCN have launched the Great Blue Wall initiative to establish a network of marine and coastal conserved areas to benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods, empowering communities to become stewards of the ocean.

New research reveals global progress on including gender in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
This Gender Day at COP26, the latest IUCN research shows that countries around the world increasingly recognise women as vital stakeholders and agents of change in urgent climate action

Launch of Regen10 at COP26
Regen10 is an initiative that will put farmers at the heart of a global effort to transform agricultural systems, so that by 2030, over 50% of the world’s food can be produced in a way that drives positive outcomes for people, nature and climate.

Corporate disclosures related to nature lagging far behind climate
New analysis from CDP and the IUCN suggests that companies are failing to adequately recognize and take action on risks posed from nature in their environmental plans and strategies, with an overwhelming focus on climate.

To keep global warming below 1.5°C, a significant contribution from Nature-based Solutions is necessary and possible: report by UNEP and IUCN
A new report by UNEP and IUCN finds that Nature-based Solutions (NbS) can deliver emission reductions and removals of at least 5 gigatons of CO2 per year by 2030, and at least 10 gigatons by 2050 on a conservative basis.

IUCN applauds decision to place climate finance in the hands of nature’s most effective stewards
At the World Leaders Summit a landmark announcement was made by a coalition of governments and stakeholders across public and private finance to commit US$ 1.7 billion over the next four years towards Indigenous Peoples and Local Community (IPLC) led climate solutions. The pledge recognises the proven role IPLCs have in preventing deforestation that is driving climate change.

Nature-based solutions for climate resilience receive €10 million boost
At COP26, the Federal Environment Ministry of Germany announced it will provide an additional €10m to the Global Eba Fund, a pioneering funding mechanism implemented by IUCN and UNEP and designed to support nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation.
**Global Thematic Highlights**

**MARINE AND POLAR**

**Plankton are the superstars of the ocean and MAPMAKER is the tool that follows them**

IUCN and ETH Zurich developed a visualisation tool for policy-makers on marine plankton diversity changes under different climate scenarios such as the ‘business-as-usual’ scenario and the ‘Meeting the Paris Agreement goals’ scenario.

**Global Fund for Coral Reef partners with IUCN for climate-resilient coral reef conservation**

The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have joined forces, combining their mutually beneficial strengths to scale up reef conservation.

**Significant ocean hazards and impacts on the rise in developing countries: urgent need to assess and address associated rising costs – IUCN report**

A new IUCN report, Acting on Ocean Risk, reveals that densely populated coastal areas are exposed to increasing threats such as sea-level rise and extreme weather events. Focusing on the situation in Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania, the report finds that local economies which typically rely on fisheries, are increasingly impacted by coral bleaching and harmful algal blooms.

**Farming seaweed on submersible platforms in Indonesia grows harvest, local economy, protected area possibilities**

This new method of seaweed farming can increase harvest yields up to 50-fold for farmers and communities, while at the same time bringing potential for strengthening biodiversity and our climate. Certain species, now beginning to be farmed, even have properties that might make seaweed key in decreasing humanity’s carbon emissions.

**The ocean and the UNFCCC Global Stocktake: What does this mean?**

What the ocean means to the Global Stocktake (GST) has been analysed by multiple conservation organisations in this new report. The conclusion? The ocean, as a central part in the Earth’s climate system, must also be central to the UNFCCC’s GST.

**Marine Heatwaves: a serious threat to marine biodiversity and livelihoods**

Marine Heatwave (MHWs) can be considered as the equivalent of underwater fires, and similarly to extreme weather events on land, have been shown to have devastating consequences for marine biodiversity and ecosystems, and the related fisheries and aquaculture industries. Our latest IUCN Issues Brief, explaining MHWs, has just been published.

**Ocean Acidification: The what, where, how, why and what next on this major ocean issue**

In the last 200 years, the ocean has taken up around 30% of all CO2 emissions and this absorption has altered the production of calcium carbonate in oceanic waters, causing the phenomenon known as Ocean Acidification (OA). Our new web story provides a high-level look at all impacts of this problem, where it is happening, and what needs to happen next.

**Report: Mainstreaming Blue Nature-Based Solutions into Infrastructure Finance**

The challenge is massive – to swiftly move away from a business-as-usual financing approach largely tailored to generating and perpetuating infrastructure that is both grey and vulnerable, towards blue finance solutions. This new report looks at efforts by different Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to transform their coastal infrastructure project portfolios through strengthening their Nature-based Solutions (NbS) components. Three case studies of these efforts are highlighted.

Find out more about IUCN’s projects addressing ocean warming, ocean acidification, blue carbon and mangrove restoration [here](#) and in Marine News.

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[View from water surface, an islet of mangrove. Photo: Seaphotoart / Alamy stock photo](#)
FORESTS
As world leaders in Glasgow commit to restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, IUCN launches the first of its kind typology of restoration actions
IUCN spurs restoration action and monitoring by launching a typology of restoration interventions for all terrestrial ecosystem types including coasts and inland waters. The IUCN Restoration Intervention Typology for Terrestrial Ecosystems (RITTE), will be integrated into the Restoration Barometer, a globally accepted tool to monitor restoration progress.

Blockchain for forest landscape restoration: FLRchain marries two brilliant concepts
Were those trees actually planted? IUCN has teamed up with Gaiachain to develop FLRchain – a blockchain-based application to follow forest landscape restoration implementation through a verifiable ledger system that traces transactions from funding source to farmer.

What COP26 does for forests and what to look for in 2021
The Glasgow COP26 Declaration on Forests and Land use, endorsed by 141 countries, stresses the need for transformative steps to move the world onto a sustainable and resilient land-use path – inextricably tying forests and the fight against climate change.

Find out more about Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge in the Forest Briefs and the Arborvitae Newsletters

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
Launch of the Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation
By providing rapid and targeted financial support to innovative and catalytic projects, the Global EbA Fund will address specific gaps in policy and technical knowledge to maximise the impact of this vital nature-based solution on a global scale.

All coral reefs in the Western Indian Ocean at high risk of collapse within 50 years
A new assessment of the coral reefs of the Western Indian Ocean shows that they are at high risk of collapse within the next five decades. Ocean warming and overfishing were identified as the main threats.

New WHO-IUCN Expert Working Group on Biodiversity, Climate, One Health and Nature-based Solutions
Under the umbrella of the Friends of EbA (FEBA) network, leading experts engaged in the science-policy interface of public health, biodiversity, and climate change will collaborate in an innovative initiative led by the WHO and IUCN to help guide decision makers toward a healthier, greener and more sustainable future as they navigate the challenges of the post-COVID-19 era.

Climate justice for people and nature through urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA): A focus on the Global South
A new publication by the FEBA Urban EbA working group showcases practical examples of urban EbA interventions and explores their intrinsic links to climate justice.

Global Mangrove Alliance launches the first State of the World’s Mangroves Report
A comprehensive new report by the Global Mangrove Alliance, with the help of over 100 mangrove science, finance, and policy experts from around the world, highlights benefits, stories, and global trends - and sets out a pathway for the way ahead.

Find out more about IUCN’s work on Ecosystem-based Adaptation and the Friends of EbA (FEBA) here

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS
Regenerative agriculture works: New research and African businesses show how
A new report reveals strong evidence that regenerative agriculture works, showing surprising returns. Regenerative agriculture secures supply, strengthens livelihoods and sequesters carbon, delivering on the promise of Nature-based Solutions.

Four questions, five messages and six fronts for action on ecosystem restoration
Restoring our beleaguered ecosystems means working together to secure the massive investment needed to reverse environmental degradation, according to an IUCN think piece.
BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY

**For renewable energy projects, location is key to protect biodiversity - IUCN guidelines**

By planning solar and wind renewable energy projects in areas with a lower conservation priority, project developers can avoid the most severe potential negative impacts on biodiversity, according to a new set of guidelines released today by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The Biodiversity Consultancy and other partners.

New IUCN-Anglo American collaboration aims to deliver collective net positive impacts for biodiversity and tackle climate mitigation through nature-based solutions

A new three-year collaboration agreement between IUCN and the mining company Anglo American will explore how nature-based solutions can help deliver positive biodiversity outcomes and support carbon neutral goals, while delivering additional benefits for conservation and wider stakeholders.

WATER

**Water sector thirsty for change at Climate COP**

Water must be at the core of effective climate action, but many countries are unaware of the powerful water-related solutions that exist. To remedy this, the global water community will be speaking with one voice at the upcoming UNFCCC COP 26 Climate Change Conference in Glasgow and host a joint Water Pavilion.

GOVERNANCE AND RIGHTS

**They work the land. They protect the land. Does COP26 notice?**

Indigenous peoples and local communities are included in the final version of COP26’s decision text, a definite success compared to previous years. Direct financing for these groups has also been celebrated as a key success. However, how much progress was actually made, and which groups were kept on the side-lines?

Asian farmers campaign for leaders to act against climate change

As heads of state prepare for COP26, the Asian Farmers’ Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) launched a campaign to raise awareness on the effects of climate change on crops in the region and to draw attention to family farmers as people who can provide solutions if governments are willing to listen.

**Climate Change is Not Gender Neutral**

Harnessing data to empower women and girls as change agents

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

**Courts step up on intergenerational climate justice**

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 was a key milestone towards setting more ambitious targets and taking a long-term perspective to escape irreversible damage. Yet, five years later, decisions on transformative climate actions are increasingly pushed into the far distance, to be considered by those who are either not yet born or too young to make high-level decisions.

**Governance for ecosystem-based adaptation**

The Environmental Law Centre and the IUCN Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean are pleased to announce the release of the publication “Governance for ecosystem-based adaptation”. This publication is the result of more than a decade of work in Mesoamerica on ecosystem-based adaptation and provides recommendations to improve the design and implementation of governance arrangements for EbA.

WORLD HERITAGE AND PROTECTED AREAS

**Human activity and climate change mean forests in 10 UNESCO World Heritage sites were net carbon emitters**

The first ever scientific assessment of the amounts of greenhouse gases emitted from and absorbed by forests in UNESCO World Heritage sites has found that at least 10 key sites have been net carbon sources over the past 20 years, meaning that they have given off more carbon than they sequestered, due to pressure from human activity and climate change.

**IUCN’s call for action on fast-deteriorating Great Barrier Reef backed, despite no danger listing**

IUCN’s call for urgent action to address impacts from climate change and poor water quality affecting the Great Barrier Reef has been adopted by the World Heritage Committee in its decision today, despite the reef not being included on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
Meet inspiring PANORAMA Solution Providers: David Parreño, Blue Ventures, Madagascar
This new series is about opening a space for PANORAMA Solutions Providers, to express their perceptions and perspectives on global issues. We discuss their vision for the future, and get their opinion on global decision-making processes, such as the UNFCCC, the CBD, and the Ocean Conference.

SPECIES
Threats to crop wild relatives compromising food security and livelihoods
Over 70 wild relatives of some of the world’s most important crops are threatened with extinction, according to a new IUCN co-authored study. These plants, native to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, provide genetic resources that are necessary to breed crops worldwide with greater resilience to climate change, pests and diseases, as well as to improve yields.

Managing human-wildlife conflict in a rapidly changing climate—blog
A greater focus is needed on developing ways to coexist with species outside of protected areas, a critical part of visions for a 30x30 conservation area goal. This challenge is further amplified by climate change, and likely to affect human-wildlife conflict in at least three ways: changes in species range patterns, changes in human land use, and the unpredictability of climate events.

Regional Thematic Highlights

ASIA
Private Sector updated on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
A one-day session was organized by the Ministry of Climate Change, IUCN Pakistan and EMC Pakistan for the Private Sector’s orientation and engagement on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). Ms. Zartaj Gul, Minister of State for Climate Change was the chief guest at the event.

Climate change threatens central Myanmar’s two most important freshwater wetlands and critically endangered waterbirds
Pyu Lake and Paleik Inn are the two most important freshwater wetlands in central Myanmar providing habitat for a variety of migratory waterbirds, including the critically endangered Baer’s Pochard and supporting local livelihoods. As climate impacts exacerbate changes in precipitation and temperature, these ecosystem benefits are increasingly under threat.

Scaling-up flood-friendly livelihoods to strengthen climate change resilience in the Mekong Delta
Facing impacts from extreme droughts and floods as a result of climate change, authorities and local farmers in Long An Province, Viet Nam have developed and implemented climate change adaptation measures to reduce the vulnerability of the local communities and their livelihoods.

Local farmers pilot organic rice production as an Ecosystem-based Adaptation measure in Moeyungyi Ramsar Site, Myanmar
Funded by IUCN’s Mekong WET small grant programme, the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Myanmar Forest Department organized a training from 6 to 7 February 2021 to raise awareness on organic rice production and other Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

Integrating science, traditional knowledge, tourism and education to strengthen coastal resilience in Krabi, Thailand
The SEAGONG project, a transdisciplinary community-based seagrass, and dugong conservation project, was established in Aonang, Krabi, one of Thailand’s most popular tourist destinations. The project aims to identify
pathways for fishing communities and local businesses to engage in the conservation and management of coastal ecosystems, particularly seagrass meadows while supporting income diversification and building local resilience.

**Climate change - a new challenge for young staff of Lung Ngoc Hoang Nature Reserve, Viet Nam**

Mr. Phan Cong Nguyen, a young researcher at the reserve, reflects on the site’s values, the impacts of climate change, and how his work will influence the future of the site.

**Coping with climate change impacts in Tra Su Melaleuca forest, protecting vital ecosystem services for local communities**

Researchers from Nong Lam University and University of Science Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam visited the Tra Su Melaleuca forest to interview the local communities and understand the resources they rely on within the wetland. Preliminary results of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment revealed that local livelihoods are highly reliant on the site’s resources.

**CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA**

**Renforcement des capacités des acteurs pour une meilleure résilience au changement climatique**


**Vulgarisation des textes, politiques et lois sur l’eau, l’environnement et le climat en Afrique de l’Ouest et au Bénin**

L’atelier national des femmes et hommes des médias sur la vulgarisation des politiques et textes adoptés sur l’eau, l’environnement et le climat au Bénin s’est tenu du 21 au 22 juin 2021 à Cotonou au Bénin.

**EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

**Nature-based Solutions as a response to climate change in Western Balkans**

In cooperation with the Public Investment Management Office of the Government of the Republic of Serbia a working lunch for key partners in Serbia was organised to discuss the application of Nature-based Solutions aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of climate change and reduce disaster risks.

**EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Kenya launches $34 million project to tackle effects of climate change**

Kenya has launched a 5-year, USD 34 million project under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to help reduce the cost of climate change-induced drought on the country’s national economy.

**Green Climate Fund (GCF) and IUCN Sign Funding Agreement to Transform Rwanda’s Eastern Province through adaptation**

The GCF and IUCN have signed a funding agreement for the project “Transforming Eastern Province through adaptation” (TREPA) with a GCF contribution of $33,783,755 and an additional $15,839,042 mobilized as co-financing from the Government of Rwanda and other Project Executing Entities.

**Challenges of Scaling Up and Financing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Africa: The Role of Innovation**

Nature is a critical component to scaling up climate change adaptation and resilience. However, financing mechanisms are needed to mainstream approaches such as Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), a nature-based solution for climate adaptation, to reach the communities who need them the most. A recent session at CBA15 discussed challenges of scaling up and financing EbA in Africa, with a focus on the role of innovation.

**Critical carbon-trapping coastal ecosystems fall mainly outside of protected areas in Mozambique and Tanzania, finds IUCN report**

A new IUCN report provides an in-depth analysis of carbon-rich coastal ecosystems – also known as blue carbon - in Mozambique and Tanzania. The report observed that the mangroves found in the tropical regions of the study area store considerably higher amounts of organic carbon than do their subtropical counterparts.

**EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

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**The Bonn Challenge/ECCA30 initiative welcomes three new pledges from the region**

Three new regional Bonn Challenge pledges were
announced at the Ministerial Meeting on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and the ECCA30/Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe.

EUROPE
EU Commission outlines the way forward for forests
Today, the European Commission unveiled the much- awaited EU Forest Strategy as part of its Fit for 55 package - the Commission’s legislative pathway to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030.

MEDITERRANEAN
First guidelines to design and deploy Blue Carbon projects in Europe and the Mediterranean
IUCN launches a manual to support financing of restoration and conservation efforts on a European and Mediterranean scale.

SEMINARIO: El carbono azul en el corazón de un clima saludable
El 25 de noviembre se organizó un encuentro en Málaga para dar a conocer entre empresas, organizaciones y entidades públicas las ventajas y oportunidades que representa la reducción y la compensación de la huella de carbono a través de proyectos de carbono azul.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
IUCN participa en foro internacional sobre adaptación y resiliencia ante el cambio climático
La UICN participó en el mes de marzo en el seminario virtual "Integrando el poder de la naturaleza para la adaptación y resiliencia al Cambio Climático", organizado por la Embajada Británica en Costa Rica, en colaboración con la Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre.

Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del proyecto Altiplano Resiliente otorga financiamiento a 11 organizaciones para la adaptación basada en ecosistemas
El Comité Directivo del Proyecto “Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de los medios de vida ante el cambio climático en las cuencas altas del Altiplano de Guatemala” aprobó el financiamiento de 11 propuestas de proyectos, con una inversión que asciende a USD 487.441.

República Dominicana avanza en la identificación de oportunidades de restauración a nivel nacional
El mapa de áreas de oportunidades de restauración y la definición de las acciones de restauración que se deben llevar a cabo en estas áreas, serán insumos clave para la toma de decisiones y un importante aporte con miras a alcanzar la meta nacional de restaurar 170.000 hectáreas al año 2030, compromiso que el gobierno adquirió en 2018 ante la iniciativa global del Desafío de Bonn.

OCEANIA
Addressing the climate crisis in the Pacific through the Kiwa Initiative
The Kiwa Initiative local projects component, which is aimed at boosting climate resilience in the Pacific, was launched in Suva, Fiji. Hosted by IUCN Oceania, the launch was attended by various partners from across the region including local and regional NGOs, civil societies, national and local authorities from the Pacific island countries and the three French territories.

SOUTH AMERICA
Soluciones basadas en la naturaleza para sistemas alimentarios resilientes
Entre el 14 y 18 de junio, se llevó a cabo la 5ta Conferencia Internacional sobre Adaptación al Cambio Climático basada en Comunidades (CBA15), cuyo lema para esta edición fue "Soluciones locales inspirando acción global".

WEST ASIA
Conflict and climate change pressures on natural World Heritage in the Arab region
A new report, Tabe’a III, examines for the first time the impacts from conflict in natural World Heritage sites in the Arab States, as well as those from extreme weather conditions. It also looks at the connections between nature and culture in the management of these sites.
IUCN CEESP and the Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws & Human Rights (SPICEH) discussed the status of Indigenous Peoples in the face of climate change and COVID-19, and the importance of recognition and promotion of Indigenous peoples' customary institutions - for protection of indigenous knowledge, cultural practices and traditional livelihoods.

Climate Equity or Climate Justice? More than a question of terminology
WCEL. By Rosa Manzo - Equity is a central element to the climate change problem, it corresponds to the complexity of the problem and it attempts to address the inherent unfairness of the problem: it is multifaceted by addressing several issues.

“Getting to Zero”: Policy Options and Legal Measures for Climate Change Mitigation and Land Use
Members of the IUCN WCEL Climate Change Specialists Group collaborated on a Special Issue of the Carbon & Climate Law Review on the role of legislation in the land sector to achieve the climate neutrality goal of the Paris Agreement.

Climate Change and the Law: Dynamics between Legislation and Litigation
In celebration of World Environment Day 2021, the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) hosted a series of webinars on environmental law solutions, including on climate change.

Natural Climate Solutions
WCPA. Protecting carbon-dense/high-biodiversity ecosystems is the most effective way to achieve both climate change and biodiversity goals by 2030. This report provides options for one country - Canada - to make maximum use of NCS.

IUCN WCPA at COP26: Protected areas as solutions for climate change and biodiversity crises
WCPA. We stand at a crossroads, facing global crises affecting nature and our climate. Fossil fuel productions and emissions, and the destruction of nature put our climate at risk. Deforestation and ecosystem degradation are driven by fires, agriculture, extractive industry, infrastructure, and ultimately by an unsustainable economic system. But we know what to do to heal our climate.

Protected and Conserved Areas around the world sign first-ever Joint Statement on Climate Change and Biodiversity
WCPA. The organisations in charge of some of the largest tracts of protected landscapes and marine environments across the world have come together for the first time to call on world leaders to support their work at the vanguard of the fight against Climate Change and Biodiversity loss.

Scientists Say Policy is Urgently Needed for “Assisted Colonization" to help Wildlife Cope with Climate Change
SSC. New paper in journal Science provides policy guidance for species assisted colonization, which is critically needed in the face of rapid climate change.

High aboveground carbon stock of African tropical montane forests
SSC. This international study reported in Nature, found that intact tropical mountain (or montane) forests in Africa store around 150 tonnes of carbon per hectare. This means that keeping a hectare of forest standing saves CO2 emissions equivalent to powering 100 homes with electricity for one year.

Agroforestry for climate change mitigation and sustainable development: Lessons from South Asia
CEM. This webinar brings regional experts together to highlight the climate mitigation and sustainable development potential of agroforestry and trees outside forests in the region to 2050 under divergent development storylines and scenarios.
Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation
This report analyses the current state of knowledge regarding the role of NbS in climate change mitigation. It shows that in order to keep temperature rising to 1.5 degrees and achieve net zero by 2050 a significant contribution from NbS is both necessary and possible, provided the necessary finance is made available.

Governance for ecosystem-based adaptation
Along with defining the measures needed to achieve ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), solid governance components are imperative to make it effective. The aim of this book is to reflect upon and assess enabling and indispensable conditions for EbA governance and scaling, particularly in the Meso American region, with recommendations for implementation in this region and others with similar characteristics.

Disclosing nature’s potential: Corporate responses and the need for greater ambition
In this report, CDP and IUCN jointly analyze the extent to which companies reporting to CDP consider nature-related risks, impacts, opportunities, and responses.

Coastal blue carbon stocks in Tanzania and Mozambique: Support for climate adaptation and mitigation actions
With this report, IUCN aims to inform coastal management and spatial planning efforts to ensure that carbon capture and storage together with other ecosystem services (e.g. biodiversity) are adequately protected and, where possible, enhanced.

Unpacking the UNFCCC Global Stocktake for Ocean-Climate Action
Understanding where ocean issues can be adequately included within the GST and then integrating them into this process will be critical factors to ensure the ocean’s contribution to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement is reflected, understood, and prioritized.

Impact of climate change on the coast of Lebanon: an awareness handbook
This publication was developed through the project “Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon”, executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

World Heritage forests: Carbon sinks under pressure
Forests in UNESCO World Heritage sites cover 69 million hectares and are collectively strong net carbon sinks. Despite their global recognition and protection status at the national level, 10 World Heritage forests were net carbon sources between 2001 and 2020 due to anthropogenic stressors, including land use and climate change.

Tabe’a III: nature–culture linkages, conflict, and climate change impacts on natural heritage in the Arab region
This Tabe’a III report addresses the status and trends in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab region during the period from 2015 to 2019. This review was conducted in the context of emerging global trends and priorities associated with the World Heritage Convention.

Acting on ocean risk: Documenting economic, social and environmental impacts on coastal communities
This report is a follow on and update from the 2018 report and explores whether there is a case to answer for better analysis and understanding of ocean risk, leading to a more accurate assessment of costs and impacts.

Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions
In this 2021 study, 89 revised/updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were analyzed to identify and understand how many, and to what extent, countries have integrated gender in their plans. This analysis aims to measure global progress on the inclusion of gender considerations and the adoption of gender-responsive policies.

Regenerative Agriculture: An opportunity for businesses and society to restore degraded land in Africa
This report makes clear that regenerative agriculture offers multiple evident benefits to both businesses and society. When complemented with broader land restoration initiatives, regenerative agriculture could significantly contribute towards the long-term viability of food production in Africa for people, with significant benefits for the environment and climate.