Building on IUCN Programme 2013 - 2016

Current programme: integrated framework emphasizing biodiversity conservation, good governance, nature based solutions

- Influencing change by generating and using knowledge, influencing policy and by demonstrating solutions to conservation and development challenges
- Solid progress but much work ahead for objectives to be realized; raise the ambition, outreach, impact and profile of the conservation effort.
Impacting Change for a Sustainable Future (our theory of change)

- IUCN aims to influence impact - on people’s lives, species and ecosystems - through its Union of Members, Commissions and the Secretariat by:
  - Generating knowledge for policy influence and action;
  - Influencing policy and actors at the global, national and local levels for wider change;
  - Delivering conservation results and learning; and
  - Bringing it all together to create a ‘unique Union for change’
Steps in Developing IUCN Programme 2017-2020

84th IUCN Council meeting (Nov. 2014): endorsed outline of process and expectations presented by the Secretariat:

- Programme writing workshop (January 2015)
- First draft produced April 2015: reviewed by 85th Council meeting (May 2015)
- Revised draft produced June 2015
- Consultation (RCFs, on line - June 2015-Feb. 2016)
- Revision to the draft to incorporate feedback (Feb 2016-March 2016)
- Review and endorsement by Council (April 2016)
- Documentation for WCC dispatched to members (June 2016)
- Discussion / Approval by WCC (Sept 2016)
Some lessons learned from the 2013-2016 Programme (1)

• The 3 elements (= programme areas) of 2013-2016 programme framework still valid, compelling, robust, build on IUCN’s strengths - but need completion

• The 3 high level global results still valid - but the underpinning narrative needs strengthening/updating; evidence base needs beefing up

• Reporting on 3 high level results not the best way to show what IUCN does ⇒ include sub-results to better reflect the various strategies under each global result.
Some lessons learned from the 2013-2016 Programme (2)

- Challenging the 2013-2016 Programme business model (structured around 4 business lines: providing knowledge products, delivering results on the ground, strengthening policy and governance, engaging and leveraging the Union): need more integration
- Step change in delivery models: need for more scaling up and linking up delivery
- Need longer time horizon (10-12 years) for achieving impact: set quadrennial targets for better measure of progress towards impact
What’s different in our approach for 2017-2020

• Linked up strategies:
  ➢ The strategies of generating knowledge, influencing policy and delivering results are intertwined, for example:
    ✓ Using knowledge to influence policy and conservation action;
    ✓ Generating new science from successes in the field;
    ✓ Using policy to influence scaling up successful approaches.

• Linked up delivery:
  ➢ Designing portfolios around programme priorities with a similar approach so that we can learn, generate evidence to build science and influence policy.

• Linked up Union:
  ➢ Making engagement of Members and Commissions a transparent core of our strategy for generating knowledge, delivering results on the ground and influencing policy and governance.
Framework for 2017-2020 Programme

• 3 Global results (1 per each programme area)
• 9 Sub-results (3 per each global result)
• Indicators
• Baselines
• Targets (2020, 2024, 2028)
Valuing & Conserving Nature

The Situation

- Biodiversity (ecosystems, species and genes) is essential for human well-being and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Overwhelming indications of continuing decline in biodiversity; human-caused extinction crisis is unprecedented
- Valuing and conserving nature is the heartland and the core of IUCN’s work - clear and strong mandates
- The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - a call to galvanise action; Promise of Sydney
- Good policy frameworks, good targets – inadequate achievements
- Efforts to re-double if Aichi Biodiversity Targets are to be achieved by 2020
Valuing & Conserving Nature

- Global result: The risk facing species and ecosystems is reduced
Valuing & Conserving Nature

Sub results

- Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity is in place leading to better policy and action on the ground.

- Accelerated implementation and enforcement of improved policies for the valuation and conservation of biodiversity leading to action towards the achievement of biodiversity conservation.

- Improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.
Valuing & Conserving Nature

Approach and illustrative targets

- Addressing both direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity losses
- Conservation works for species, genes and ecosystems: work to improve the status of biodiversity.
- Biodiversity has many values, some can be quantified in monetary terms; others intangible. IUCN will work to increase the value of nature by society
- Development and implementation of effective policies/legal frameworks for conserving nature – and continue support for implementation of Aichi biodiversity targets
- Example target: KBA standard applied in more than three countries in each IUCN Region to identify sites of particular importance for biodiversity and support implementation of Aichi Target 11
Effective & Equitable Governance of Nature’s Use

The Situation

- Good Governance natural resources use more important now than ever before because of increasing pressures on natural resources (increasing world population, climate change, rapid urbanization, unsustainable production and consumption models, etc.)
- Fragmented governance and implementation gap
- Recognition at the global level that good governance is essential for sustainable development (e.g. SDGs framework - SDG 16)
- Linkage between environment and human rights recognized
Effective & Equitable Governance of Nature’s Use

- Global result: *Natural resource governance systems at all levels integrate good governance principles to enable delivery of effective conservation and equitable social outcomes.*
Effective & Equitable Governance of Nature’s Use

Sub-Results

1. Legal and institutional frameworks determining rights and responsibilities related to nature and natural resources in conservation landscapes are effectively assessed, designed and implemented.

2. Legal and institutional frameworks determining rights and responsibilities related to nature and natural resources in transboundary areas and areas beyond national jurisdiction are effectively assessed, designed and implemented.

3. The necessary tools and methodologies are elaborated, updated, completed for assessments of governance structures at all levels.
Effective & Equitable Governance of Nature’s Use

Approach and illustrative targets

• Build capacity for enhancing environmental governance regimes at all levels - SDGs an opportunity for integrating governance
• Supporting rights-based approach to conservation and sustainable development at local and national level.
• Supporting rights-based approach to conservation and sustainable development in transboundary areas and areas beyond national jurisdiction.
• Continue and complete the development of tools and methodologies essential for undertaking analysis and assessment of current governance structures and their impact on biodiversity.
Deploying Nature Based Solutions to address Societal Challenges

The Situation

- Urgent need for effective solutions pressing global problems
- We already know that ecosystems provide important services to society …. and….
- …..restoration and management of healthy ecosystems can often make a significant, if still undervalued, contribution
- We are accumulating the necessary know-how for up-scaling based on science and evidence of impact, e.g. FLR, DRR, EbA etc
Deploying Nature Based Solutions to address Societal Challenges

Global result:

- Healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to meeting societal challenges of climate change, food security and economic and social development.
Deploying Nature Based Solutions to address Societal Challenges

Three sub-results

- Intact and semi-natural terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas that deliver high value benefits for society are effectively and equitably protected, monitored and resources

- Management of productive ecosystems is optimised for the sustainable delivery of ecosystem goods and services that address societal challenges of, inter alia, climate change food security and economic and social development

- Degraded landscapes and seascapes are effectively and equitably restored to directly address major societal challenges including climate change, food security and social & economic development
Deploying Nature Based Solutions to address Societal Challenges

Approach and illustrative targets

- Build the evidence base – including analytical tools and methodologies
- Build capacity – particularly among state and government agency members
- Provide on-going technical advice and monitoring of delivery of results on the ground – with an emphasis on scaling up
- Help facilitate the flow of innovative financing
- Example target – the Bonn Challenge to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020.
The post 2015 development agenda

**MDGs**
- For developing world
- Goal per topic
- Goal 7 on Environment
- Silos

**IUCN:**
- Red List of Threatened Species

**SDGs**
- Core of post-2015 development agenda
- To follow MDGs
- Universal and integrated

**IUCN:**
- Influenced negotiations
- Clear role for follow-up
SDGs and the IUCN Programme

Deploying nature based solutions to societal challenges

Global Indicators Framework

Effective and equitable governance of nature’s use

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Means of implementation

Climate change

Sustainable consumption and production

Peaceful societies

Infrastructure

Inequality

Cities

Sustainable economic growth

Energy

Water security

Gender equality

Food Security

Health

Education

Sus

ent

Dev

Poverty

Sustainable Development

Go
SDGs and the IUCN Programme

SDGs 14, 15
On terrestrial and marine Biodiversity

SDG 6, 10, 16
and many others on governance equity and gender

SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5,... on Poverty, health, food-water-energy security and health, poverty, climate change, education
Going forward: what we need

• Beef up evidence base; complete the situation analysis
• Better metrics for measuring delivery and actual impact
• Focus: setting priorities that leverage IUCN’s strengths and have clear impact uptake/pathways → not all WCC Resolutions are amenable to implementation by IUCN
• Develop the Operational and Financial Plan → the “How”, including programme implementation and delivery models fit for One Programme Charter
Situation analysis

• Questions “What does conservation need?” and “Where is IUCN working? On which issues and challenges?”

• Relative IUCN investment is aligned with great conservation need in Africa, but under-represented in Meso & South America, and South & East Asia.

• IUCN’s efforts are well-aligned to needs related to terrestrial vertebrate species and for terrestrial ecosystems, but invertebrate and aquatic conservation are under-represented.

• Attention from IUCN is broadly in line with the estimated proportionate values of provisioning, regulating, and cultural ecosystem services.

• Regarding drivers, half of IUCN’s investments focus on indirect and half on direct drivers, with the latter at least apparently well matched to need.

• Will be revised based on inputs from RCFs over 2015.