



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

IUCN

2021

ANNUAL REPORT



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FOREWORD

IUCN achieved many firsts in 2021.

The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille – the first global environmental summit since the COVID-19 pandemic began – brought the conservation community together both in-person and virtually.

For the first time, the IUCN Programme was set over ten years, a time frame that allows us to better shape the world’s conservation agenda in a way that aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IUCN Members voted to create a new Member category for subnational governments to drive effective local conservation. We look forward to welcoming cities, regions and other subnational governments to our Union of over 1,400 Member organisations.

As a democratic Union, we took these crucial steps together and the message in Marseille was clear: the biodiversity and climate challenges are two sides of the same coin, and we need all hands on deck to address them.

For more than 70 years, IUCN has convened the international community around the shared goals of protecting nature and sustainable development. We would like to take this opportunity to recognise the important contributions made by our outgoing President and Councillors for their deep commitment and years of service to the Union.

Looking forward, the challenges may seem daunting, but we have the tools to meet them. Science tells us where we are today, where we should be going, and how to get there. With political capital and bold partnerships, IUCN can bring actors from all sectors of society together and lead the transformational change we so desperately need. More than ever, the world needs a joint action plan integrating the objectives of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and of all the Rio Conventions.

So, in the words of actor and environmentalist Harrison Ford at the IUCN Congress in Marseille: “Let’s get to work!”

Razan Al Mubarak
President



Dr Bruno Oberle
Director General



NEW IUCN LEADERSHIP

At the World Conservation Congress in Marseille, IUCN Members elected Razan Al Mubarak as the IUCN President. They also elected the Treasurer, Commission Chairs and Regional Councillors across eight global regions.

“**This is the decade for our planet,
the decade for action.
It’s the totality of life that inspires us.**”

Razan Al Mubarak, President of IUCN
(at IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille)



IUCN Member representatives celebrate with Razan Al Mubarak after she was elected IUCN President at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille.
© IUCN / Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead

AT A GLANCE: NATURE 2030

The future of life on Earth depends on the choices we make and the way these decisions are implemented over the coming years. There is an urgent need for immediate action on a global scale. The need grows with every day that passes. For over 70 years, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, as a membership Union, has worked towards a sustainable future for people and nature. Our vision guides us: a just world that values and conserves nature. Drawing on a large and diverse membership, and thousands of IUCN Commission volunteer experts with global reach, IUCN is focused on the crucial mission of safeguarding our natural world and rebuilding a healthy and equitable planet for people and nature.

In 2021, IUCN Members approved the 2021–2024 IUCN Programme, Nature 2030. For the first time, the IUCN Programme sets its ambition in a ten-year time frame, from 2021 to 2030. Aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, Nature 2030 calls upon the entire Union to mobilise to fulfil its ambition.

IUCN SECRETARIAT'S FOUR NEW CENTRES SET TO DELIVER INNOVATIVE ACTION FOR NATURE

In response to the escalating nature and climate crises, including the urgent need for greater conservation finance and inclusive governance, IUCN has announced the creation of four new Centres: the Centre for Conservation Action, the Centre for Economy and Finance, the Centre for Science and Data, and the Centre for Society and Governance. They will help deliver on the global goals for sustainable development and IUCN's own ambitious Programme, Nature 2030.

FIVE PROGRAMME AREAS AND THREE ENABLERS

The new Programme, with a more inclusive and extended vision, defines five broad areas where IUCN will work to deliver tangible positive impacts:

- **PEOPLE** Biodiversity is nurtured in harmony with human well-being, based on the principles of equity, equality and justice.
- **LAND** Intact landscapes are protected while sustainable use balances the needs of people and nature on production and urban land.
- **WATER** Freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs.
- **OCEANS** Stronger legal frameworks and investment in biodiversity restoration ensure a healthy ocean supporting nature and people.
- **CLIMATE** Global temperature rise is limited to 1.5°C through ambitious mitigation measures, alongside effective adaptation.

Delivery of these five Programme areas depends on **three enablers**: 1) **technology, data and innovation**; 2) **communication, education and public awareness**; and 3) **investments and financial sustainability**.

ALL CONTRIBUTING TO THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Infographic by Natacha Bigan, using SDG icons

SEVEN STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The overarching ambition of these initiatives is to position IUCN at the centre of the global policy debate on nature conservation:

- 1 Contribution for Nature
- 2 IUCN Academy
- 3 Nature-based Recovery
- 4 Agriculture and Land Health
- 5 Finance for Nature
- 6 Post-2020 Biodiversity Priorities
- 7 Focused engagement at Stockholm+50

They leverage the Union's expertise, its networks and its capacity to mobilise. The outputs of the strategic initiatives support development of focused messaging, enable institutional prioritisation and foster innovation.

AT A GLANCE: THE UNION

Encompassing governments and civil society organisations, the Union's diverse membership helps drive IUCN's mission of informing and empowering global conservation efforts.

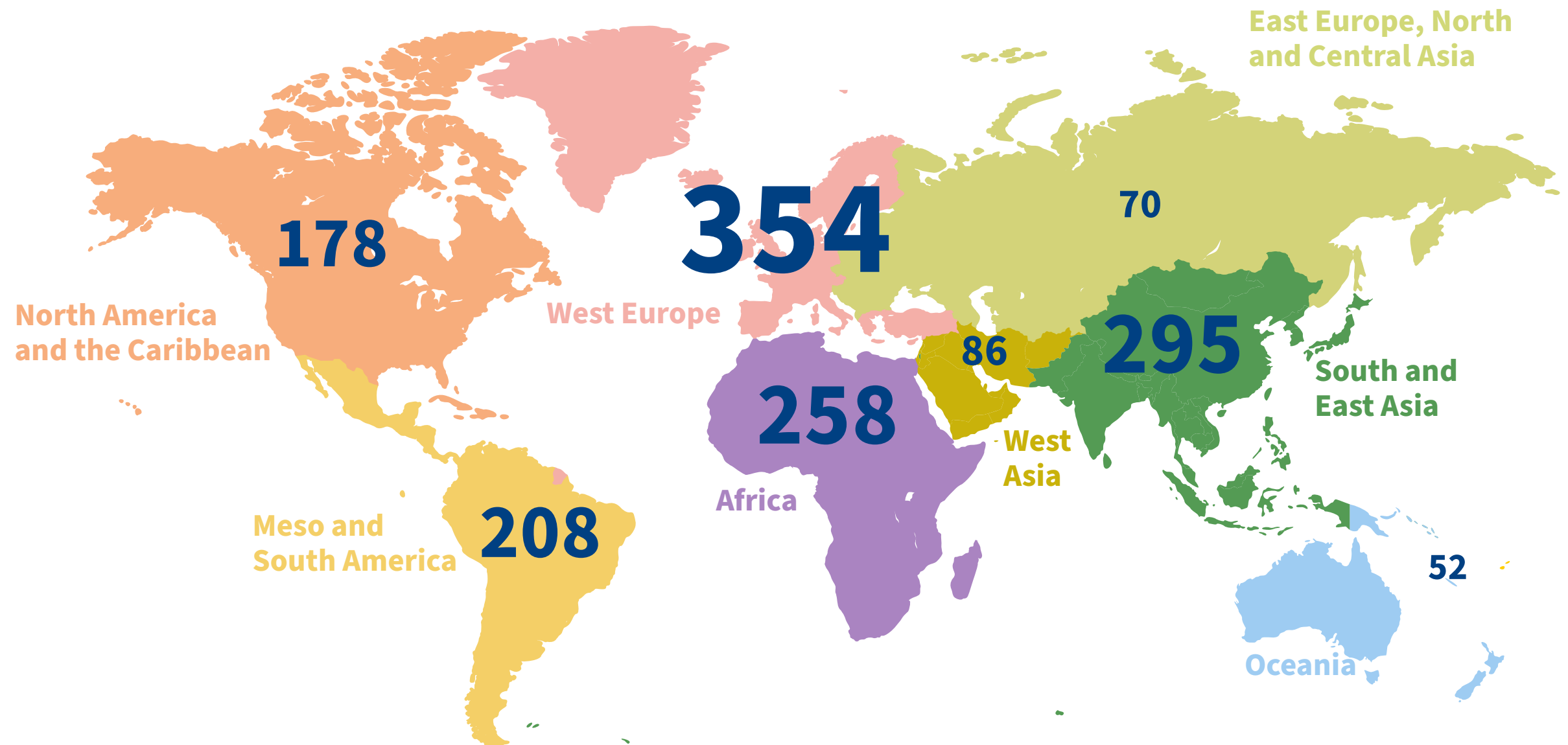
1,400+ MEMBER ORGANISATIONS
172 COUNTRIES with IUCN Members

IUCN Members within a country or region may choose to establish National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation among themselves and with other parts of the Union.

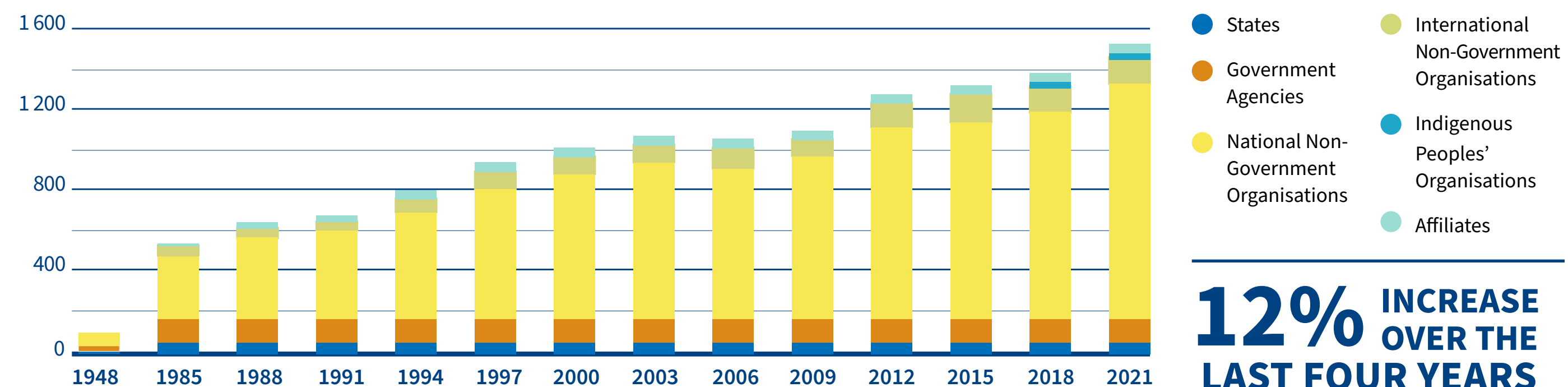
67 NATIONAL COMMITTEES & **7** REGIONAL COMMITTEES

officially recognised by the IUCN Council

SPREAD OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP



EVOLUTION OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP BY CATEGORY



12% INCREASE OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS

44 NEW MEMBERS joined the Union in 2021. Predominantly NGOs, they also included a new State Member, Uzbekistan.

© Nodir Khalilov





During the IUCN Congress, Members voted to establish a new membership category for subnational governments. The [decision](#), which will result in a stronger, more effective Union, was the culmination of over ten years of collaboration between Members, the Council and the Secretariat.

Participants celebrating the approval of motion A, regarding the inclusion of subnational governments in IUCN's membership.
© IISD / ENB



Women hanging a beehive
© Felipe Rodriguez

CONTRIBUTION FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative, mandated in the IUCN Programme, Nature 2030, provides a new platform enabling IUCN Members and other constituents to demonstrate their potential contributions to the global goals for nature.

1



6 IUCN COMMISSIONS

18,000+ SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS

The six IUCN Commissions are a broad and active network of more than 18,000 scientists and experts providing IUCN and its Members with technical knowledge and policy advice to drive conservation and sustainable development. The Commissions focus on developing environmental laws and policies, linking conservation to social and economic decision making, evaluating the status of species and ecosystems, promoting expanded and improved management of protected areas and natural resources, and strengthening conservation through education, training and strategic communication.



Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)
Chair Angela Andrade (Second term)



Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)
Chair Sean Southey (Second term)



Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
Chair Kristen Walker-Painemilla (Second term)



Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Chair Jon Paul Rodríguez (Second term)



World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL)
Chair Christina Voigt (First term)



World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
Chair Madhu Rao (First term)



The World Conservation Congress in Marseille called on IUCN Members to agree on establishing a new Commission with the working title of 'The Climate Crisis Commission' ([WCC-2020-Res-110](#)).



© Erik Mclean

AT A GLANCE: IUCN OFFICES

46
OFFICES IN
40
COUNTRIES



ASIA

- 1- Asia Regional Office (ARO) - Bangkok, Thailand
- 2- Dhaka, Bangladesh
- 3- Bangkok, Thailand
- 4- Beijing, China
- 5- Colombo, Sri Lanka
- 6- Hanoi, Viet Nam
- 7- Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam
- 8- Islamabad, Pakistan
- 9- Karachi, Pakistan
- 10- Kathmandu, Nepal
- 11- Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
- 12- New Delhi, India
- 13- Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- 14- Vientiane, Lao PDR

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

- 15- Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) - Nairobi, Kenya
- 16- Dar, Tanzania
- 17- Kampala, Uganda
- 18- Kigali, Rwanda
- 19- Maputo, Mozambique
- 20- Nairobi, Kenya
- 21- Pretoria, South Africa

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- 22- Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECARO) - Belgrade, Serbia

MEDITERRANEAN

- 23- Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation (Med) - Málaga, Spain

OCEANIA

- 24- Oceania Regional Office (ORO) - Suva, Fiji

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 25- Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (ORMACC) - San Jose, Costa Rica
- 26- Guatemala City, Guatemala
- 27- San Salvador, El Salvador
- 28- Tegucigalpa, Honduras

SOUTH AMERICA

- 29- Regional Office for South America (SUR) - Quito, Ecuador
- 30- Brasília, Brazil (Associação UICN Brasil)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

- 31- West and Central Africa Regional Office (PACO) - Dakar, Senegal
- 32- Bamako, Mali
- 33- Bissau, Guínea Bissau
- 34- Dakar, Senegal
- 35- Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 36- Niamey, Niger
- 37- Nouakchott, Mauritania
- 38- Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- 39- Yaoundé, Cameroon

WEST ASIA

- 40- Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) - Amman, Jordan

NORTH AMERICA

- 41- Regional Office for North America - Washington D.C., USA

EUROPE

- 42- European Regional Office (EURO) - Brussels, Belgium

HEADQUARTERS AND OUTPOSTED OFFICES

- 43- IUCN headquarters, Gland, Switzerland
- 44- Environmental Law Centre (ELC), Bonn, Germany
- 45- Species Programme Office, Cambridge, United Kingdom

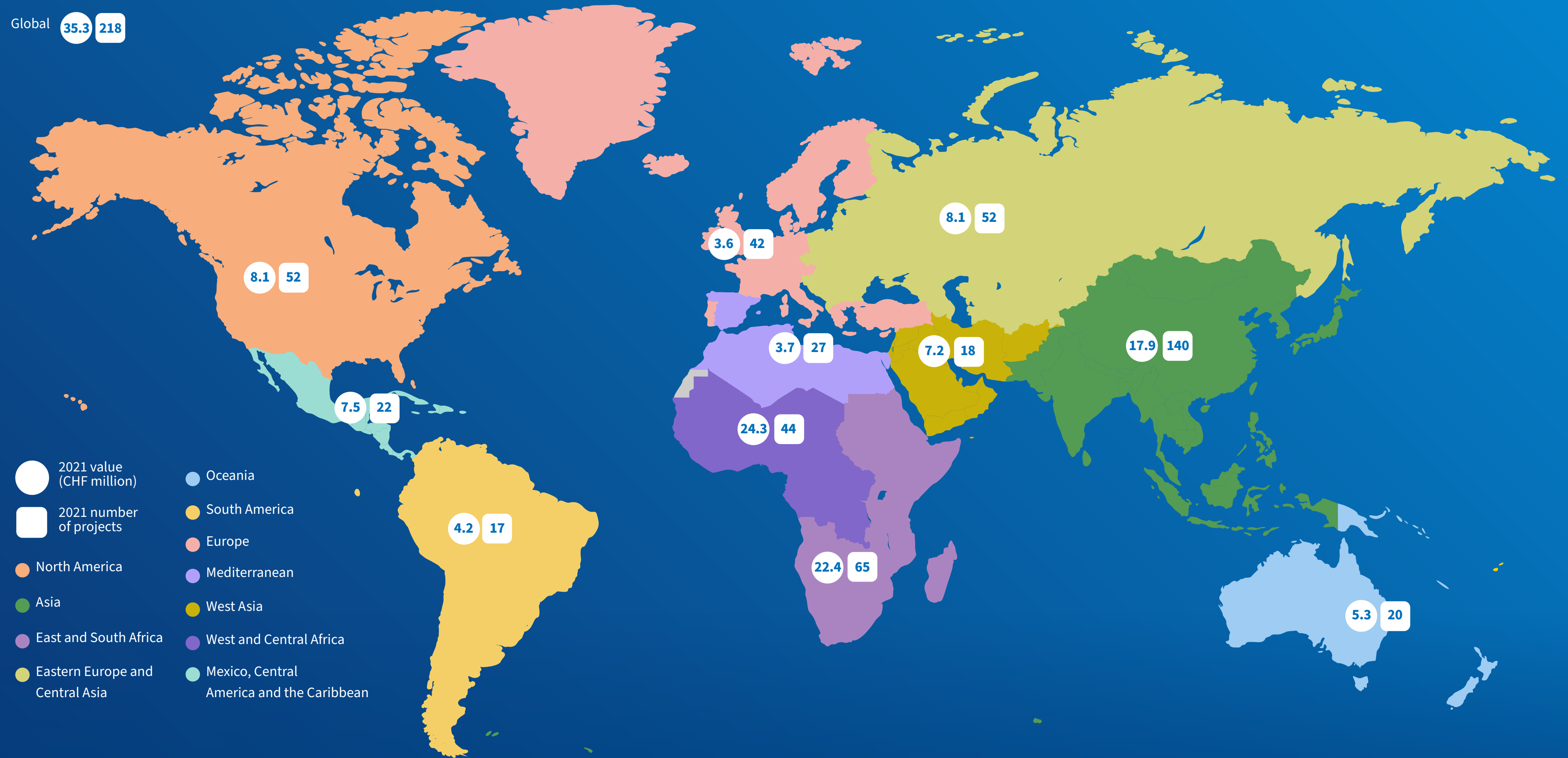
REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

- 46- Permanent Observer Mission of IUCN to the United Nations, New York, NY, USA

IUCN Country Project Offices are not reflected on the map

AT A GLANCE: PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Global **35.3** **218**



- 2021 value (CHF million)
- 2021 number of projects
- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Mediterranean
- Asia
- West Asia
- East and South Africa
- West and Central Africa
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean
- Oceania

PORTFOLIO VALUE AT END OF 2021

CHF **834** MILLION
in **161** COUNTRIES

CHF **216** MILLION
in Least Developed Countries

527
PROJECTS

2021 VALUE

CHF **139**
MILLION

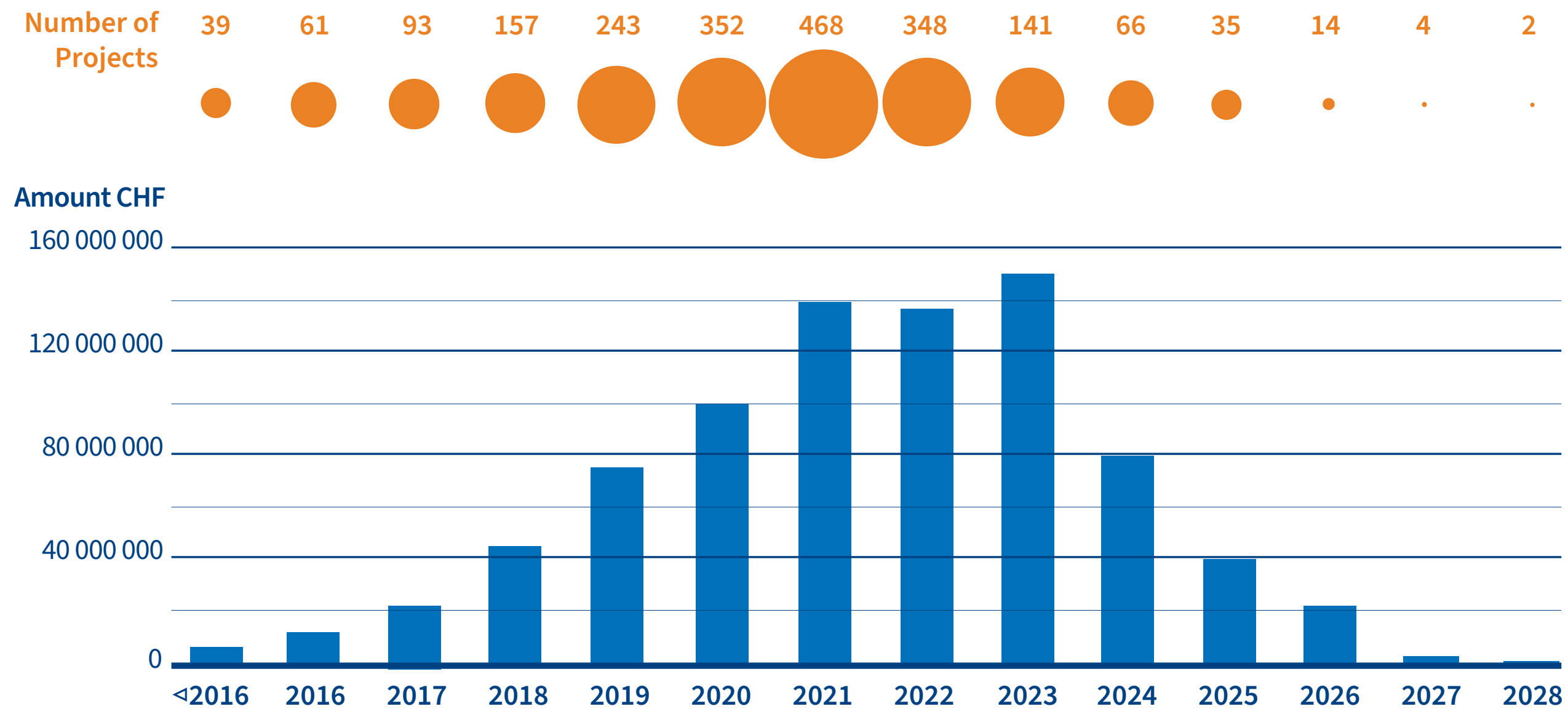
468
PROJECTS

→ 49% implemented
with Members

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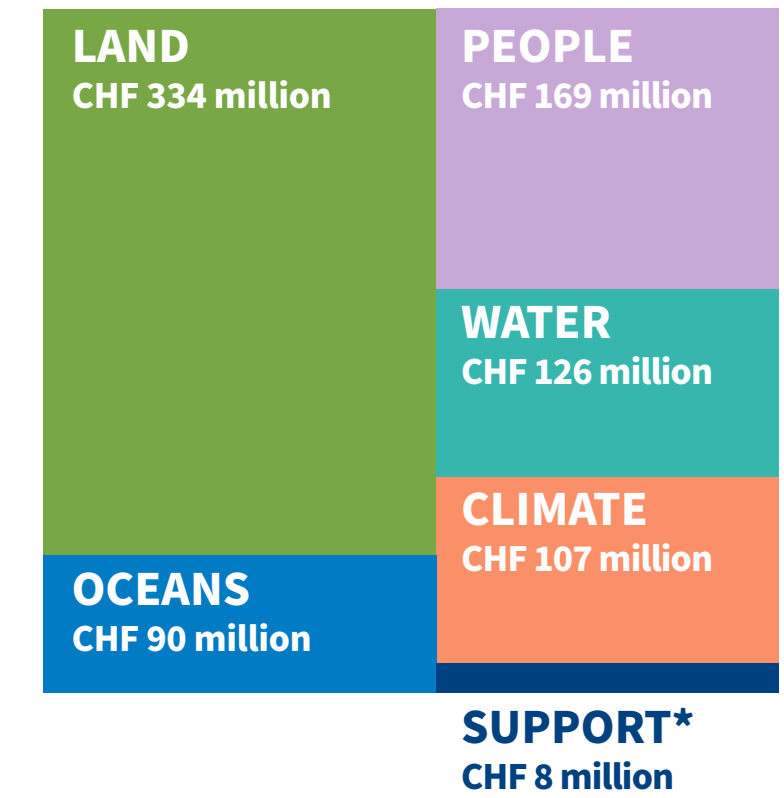
These figures represent the portfolio of the IUCN Secretariat only and do not provide an overview of all IUCN constituents' operations.

PORTFOLIO ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

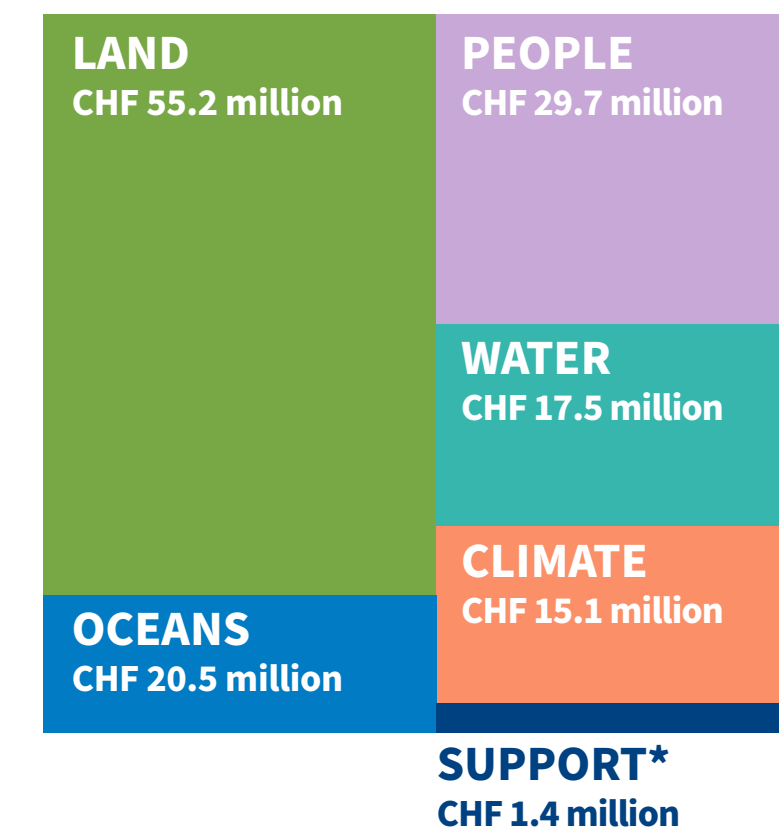


DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAMME AREA

Portfolio value at end of 2021



2021 value



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

CHF **95** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **14.5** MILLION | 2021 value

28 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

CHF **115** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **7.1** MILLION | 2021 value

7 PROJECTS | active in 2021

GRANT MAKING

CHF **251** MILLION | Portfolio value at end of 2021

30+ grant-making projects

624 GRANTS | issued for a value of CHF 71 million → of which CHF 32 million (44%) goes to IUCN Members

531 GRANTEES | of which 105 (23%) are IUCN Members

➔ The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) provides comprehensive, quality and timely information about the organisation's portfolio of projects in over 150 countries

* % of budget allocation that does not directly contribute to advancing one of the five Programme Areas.



2021 WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS IN MARSEILLE

The world's largest and most inclusive environmental decision-making forum, the IUCN World Conservation Congress, was held from 3 to 11 September 2021 in Marseille, France. It brought together experts and leaders from national and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples' organisations and business, along with youth representatives, to tackle the world's most pressing environmental and sustainability issues. The decisions taken at the IUCN Congress will guide humanity's relationship with our planet for decades to come.

“We know that we can't live well and in good health on a sick planet, and there is no vaccine for a sick planet.”

Emmanuel Macron, President of France

President Emmanuel Macron of France speaks at the opening ceremony of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille.
© IUCN / Ecodeo



With IUCN's gender strategy and anti-harassment policies, the event successfully obtained the “Event Gender Equity” label. It was also certified as an inclusive and sustainable event according to the ISO 20121 standard.

A HYBRID EVENT WITH THREE COMPONENTS

The Forum was a hub for public debate, where over 500 sessions brought together stakeholders from all sectors at all levels to drive action on nature and sustainable development.

The Members' Assembly adopted 137 Resolutions and 11 Recommendations, setting the global conservation agenda for years ahead. Members also approved the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030, and elected a [new Council](#) to lead the Union, with Razan Al Mubarak as the new IUCN President.

An exhibition with over **100 stands and 500 events** highlighted the latest in conservation science and policy, enabling Members and partners from the public and private sectors to showcase their work

The first ever hybrid IUCN Congress, the event in Marseille successfully included **9,200+ in-person and virtual participants** from around the world.

MAIN OUTCOMES

The IUCN Congress adopted a series of resolutions, commitments and actions, of which the most significant are captured in the [Marseille Manifesto](#). It urges governments to implement a nature-based recovery from the pandemic, investing at least 10% of global recovery funds in nature, and to urgently address the climate and biodiversity emergencies, recognising these are two sides of the same crisis. The Manifesto commits to inclusivity for all stakeholders, encouraging global cooperation as well as local action.

Nature-based recovery: To drive a post-COVID recovery based on nature, IUCN

Members approved resolutions aimed at incorporating biodiversity conservation into economic and financial systems, strengthening the call to invest in nature.

Biodiversity post-2020: To halt global biodiversity loss, elevating the ambition of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 meetings, IUCN Members called for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to set concrete,

“The IUCN Congress acts as a unique, inclusive global environmental parliament, where governments, NGOs and indigenous peoples all have a voice. The decisions taken here in Marseille will drive action to tackle the biodiversity and climate crises in the crucial decade to come. Collectively, IUCN's Members are sending a powerful message to Glasgow and Kunming: the time for fundamental change is now.”

measurable action targets and to protect 30% of the planet by 2030.

Climate change: Recognising that nature must play a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the IUCN Congress gave rise to concrete actions on nature-based solutions and protecting and restoring forests, coastlines and other ecosystems.

Dr Bruno Oberle, IUCN Director General

Indigenous peoples' voices: The engagement of indigenous peoples' organisations in Marseille resulted in ground-breaking decisions on the protection of the Amazon and the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories.

→ [Congress outcome brochure](#)

Manari Ushigua-Sapara, a spiritual leader of the Sapara Nation in the Ecuadorian Amazon, speaks at a press conference during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille.
© IUCN / Ecodeo / Liz Rubin



IUCN CONGRESS AT A GLANCE

2,300+ participants under 35 years old

Over 54 million people reached daily through social media

50,000 online views of Forum sessions

10,000+ news media articles about the Congress across 140 countries

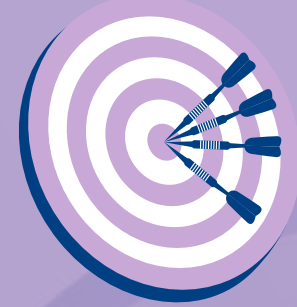
25,000+ visits from the public to the exhibition and the Nature Generation Areas



PROGRAMME & PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

PEOPLE HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities for just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature.



Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature.



Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law.

CHF **169** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **29.7** MILLION

2021 value

Contributing to



MOBILISING YOUTH FOR INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

2021 was a turning point for youth engagement at IUCN, with commitments to a new youth strategy and a Union-wide youth team. Both were outcomes of the IUCN Youth Summit, which began in April as a virtual event, with more than 8,000 participants. Concluding at the IUCN Congress in Marseille, the Summit connected youth leaders across the world, giving them a platform to learn, network and share their vision for the planet.



Nisreen Elsaïm, chair of the UN Secretary General Youth advisory group on Climate Change and Melina Sakiyama, Global Youth Biodiversity Network Co Founder were interviewed by Patrick Greenfield from the Guardian.
© IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

Members involved

REINFORCING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TERRITORIAL AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

More than **90,000 families** from indigenous territories in Honduras, Panama and Nicaragua, led by their authorities and organisations, developed norms and internal management mechanisms for the access to and control of their natural resources.

INDIGENOUS VOICES SHAPING THE CONSERVATION AGENDA

In anticipation of indigenous peoples' organisations participating as a distinct IUCN membership category for the first time at the Marseille Congress, IUCN convened the inaugural World Summit of Indigenous Peoples and Nature. The Summit set a new standard on inclusive natural-resource governance. The event gave rise to the first ever self-determined global strategy for the governance of indigenous territories, which defines indigenous priorities for conservation.

Participants celebrate the approval of the motion for the protection of the Amazon.
© IISD / ENB



LEARNING AND ACTION ON GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The [Gender-Based Violence and Environment Linkages Center](#) (GBV-ENV Center) worked to ensure dignity, safety and resilience for all. This landmark collaboration between IUCN and the US Agency for International Development cultivated new cross-sector partnerships and influenced biodiversity and climate change policy making on national and global levels. It also established a grants mechanism to dedicate resources and support to projects addressing gender-based violence in relation to natural resource access and control.

NATURE-BASED RECOVERY

This strategic initiative aims to demonstrate that investing in nature brings both immediate and long-term benefits in the context of the post-pandemic economic recovery. Through this initiative, IUCN advocates for recovery investments to be effectively directed to nature and Nature-based Solutions.

Members & Commissions involved

IUCN STANDARDS STRENGTHENING NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN standards were used to improve the management effectiveness and the connectedness between important protected areas and ecosystems in Honduras and the insular Caribbean. The IUCN Green List Standard and the Spatial Management and Reporting Tool were used to improve the management of **23 protected areas**. In Honduras, for example, this enabled improved management of areas that are home to more than **100,000 people** from local communities.

Members & Commissions involved

2

IUCN ACADEMY

This strategic initiative aims to provide training to a diverse range of stakeholders, enabling them to expand their knowledge and gain credentials in the field of nature conservation. Academy courses are also open to Members, Commission members and Secretariat staff.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AND NATURE CONSERVATION

IUCN collaborated with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Bangladesh to mitigate human-elephant conflict in and around a 1,600-hectare camp hosting more than one million displaced people from Myanmar. Running for four years already, the partnership addresses the environmental impacts of the camp, established in an elephant habitat. The lives of around **500,000 people** exposed to direct interactions with elephants have been protected and more than 350 hectares have been restored. The collaboration has been renewed for 2022 and IUCN will continue to bring innovative solutions to address the environmental challenges posed during this humanitarian response.

© IUCN / Niroshan Miranda



LAND HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and KBAs are safeguarded.



Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.



Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.

CHF **334**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **55.2**
MILLION

2021
value

Contributing to



Members involved

EXTENDING THE MONITORING OF RESTORATION PLEDGES

IUCN's [Restoration Barometer](#) is a unique tool for monitoring land restoration projects. It has now been extended to enable monitoring of pledges across all terrestrial ecosystems including inland waters and coasts and is in use by more than 30 governments. Use by non-state actors has also been facilitated. Mobilisation on the Nature-based Solutions pavilion at the Marseille Congress resulted in the documentation of action to restore an additional **11 million hectares**.

Members involved

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL INCOMES WITH ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS

In Jordan, IUCN is boosting income generation in the agricultural sector, while improving working conditions and labour rights. Following the completion of baseline studies, 26 low-output farmlands were rehabilitated. Two field schools for farmers were set up and technical support was provided to 160 home-based businesses and five cooperatives. A silage-processing facility was established and seven food-processing facilities rehabilitated. A spin-off company generates profits for reinvestment into the project.

© Smart DESERT



Members & Commissions involved

4

AGRICULTURE AND LAND HEALTH

This strategic initiative aims to accelerate action towards sustainable agriculture through evidence-based dialogue between the agriculture and conservation sectors. The objective is to raise awareness and support the scale up and mainstreaming of proven sustainable agriculture solutions in projects and policies globally.

Members involved

ADVANCING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN CHINA

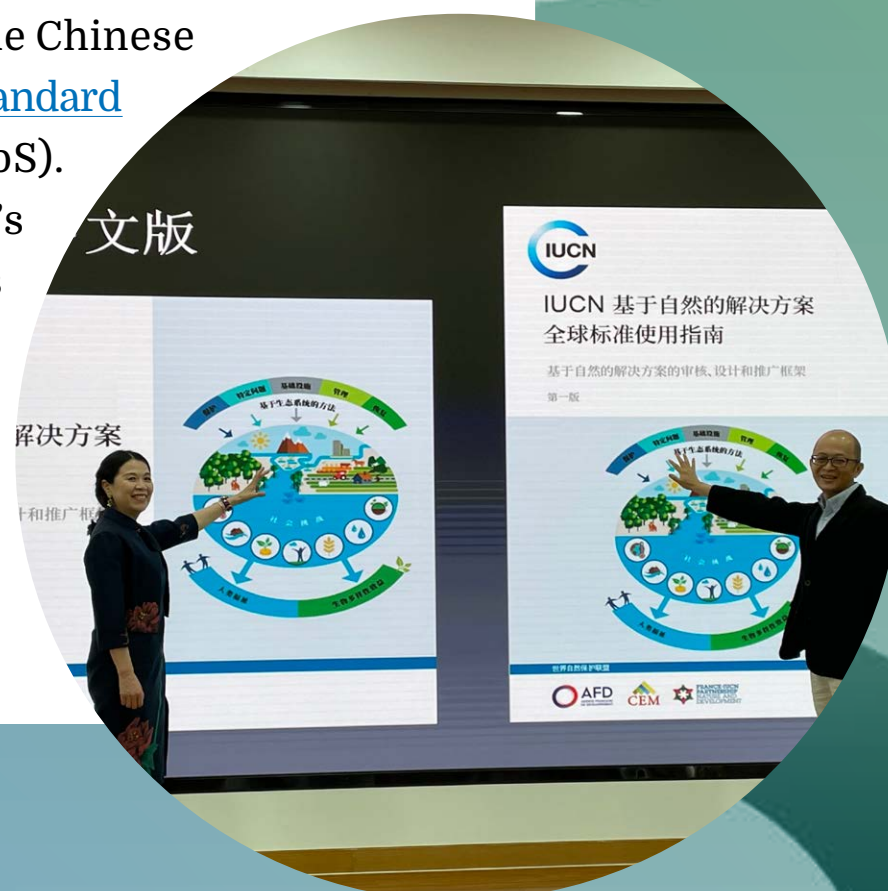
“China is committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind. We are pleased to work with IUCN to further develop the theory, standard and practice of NbS, and to contribute to the sustainable development of the world.”

Mr Wang, Vice Minister of MNR

June 2021 saw the launch of the Chinese version of the [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions \(NbS\)](#).

This collaboration with China’s Ministry of Natural Resources aims to promote NbS in the country, especially throughout the Ministry’s sphere of influence.

Launch of IUCN Global Standard for NbS in China © IUCN China



Members involved

GUIDING AND MONITORING LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

In 2021, IUCN’s scientific and technical guidance contributed to **280,000 hectares** being prioritised for land restoration in Guatemala and Belize, and the identification of an additional **1.2 million hectares** with restoration opportunities in Dominican Republic. In Mexico, **300,000 hectares** were prioritised for good agricultural practices to guide and monitor future investments and actions for functional landscape restoration.

Members involved

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS

The HERD project – Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development – targets the restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands in Jordan and Egypt. IUCN supported the provision of evidence-based technical assistance, the strengthening of rangeland governance and the scale-up of sustainable management practices. Alongside training programmes and exchange visits, grants enabled the implementation of supporting activities identified through participatory processes, and **920 hectares** have been restored with native species, in cooperation with local communities.

Members involved

CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY IN THE INDO-BURMA HOTSPOT

The Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot encompasses more than **2 million km²** of tropical Asia. During 2021, a total of 28 grants were awarded to civil society organisations under a new investment phase – at least **US\$ 10 million** over 2020 to 2025 – by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and IUCN. The grants will serve to safeguard globally threatened species, reduce illegal trade and consumption of wildlife, and strengthen the capacity of civil society actors.

WATER HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT TARGETS



Contributing to



The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.



Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.



Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.

CHF **126**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **17.5**
MILLION

2021
value

BRIDGE



Over the past ten years, BRIDGE – Building River Dialogue and Governance – has improved water management for transboundary river and lake basins in **22 countries** across three continents. This IUCN project, applying water diplomacy at multiple levels, has enhanced cooperation between the countries concerned, developing shared visions and applying benefit-sharing principles and coherent institutional frameworks.

Members involved

ECUADOR AND PERU

IUCN advocacy and technical support has taken a landmark agreement to establish a binational commission through the complex steps towards full ratification by both countries. The most recent milestone was approval by Ecuador's national assembly.

CAMEROON AND CHAD

With existing agreements no longer functioning as they should, and increased conflict around access to water resources in the Logone sub-basin south of Lake Chad, [BRIDGE initiated dialogue](#) that has helped to strengthen cooperation among all key actors.

ZIMBABWE AND MOZAMBIQUE

Since 2014, [several water-sharing agreements](#) have emerged from the collaboration between BRIDGE and the Joint Water Commission of the two countries. In 2021, the creation of a river basin organisation was finalised, with a data exchange protocol to follow in 2022.



Mozambique delta
© Shutterstock / Toby Grayson

Members involved

KENYA AND UGANDA

The scarcity of water in the East African Community (EAC) region means that water management at transboundary level is critical. Having supported the development of EAC's water policy and strategy, BRIDGE helped achieve vital agreements on a [Nile sub-basin](#) shared between Kenya and Uganda.

Luagzi, Uganda
© Shutterstock / Adam Jan Figel



Members involved

CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT HAND IN HAND

Leveraging the role culture plays in conservation, a [storybook](#) about Lake Titicaca, created with the support of IUCN, aims to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of the lake's basin for Bolivia and Peru. Combining stories drawn from oral traditions with newly commissioned compositions, *Tales of Titicaca* has been adopted by several schools in the region as an educational resource that teaches children about their own local context. Complementary animations were also created.

Luagzi, Uganda
© Shutterstock / Adam Jan Figel



Members involved

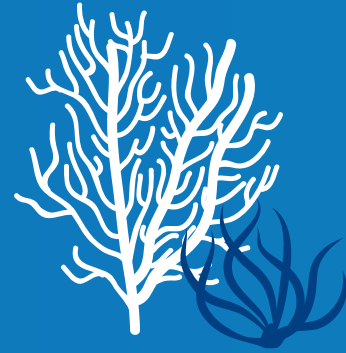
BANGLADESH AND INDIA

The [Meghna basin](#) supports the livelihoods of almost 50 million people. In the absence of integrated management, it is more vulnerable to climate change. In June 2021, BRIDGE convened a gathering of 17 stakeholder organisations to [lay the foundations](#) for an inclusive water management plan.

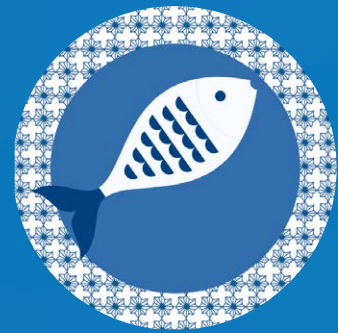
OCEANS HIGHLIGHTS



IMPACT TARGETS



The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.



Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.



Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.

Members & Commissions involved

HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED FOR ACTION ON CORAL-REEF COLLAPSE

Coral reefs in 10 countries along the Western Indian Ocean were assessed using the criteria of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. Reefs in all sub-regions were found to be at [high risk of complete collapse and irreversible damage](#). This reaffirmed the urgency of addressing the interlinked climate and biodiversity crises and the need for decisive action on threats to corals – both global, from climate change, and local, such as overfishing.

Members involved

GIVING PLASTIC WASTE VALUE, CREATING A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT AND GENERATING LIVELIHOODS

In one year of operation, the Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities ([MARPLASTICCs](#)) project prevented over **240,000 kg** of plastic from entering the ocean in Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam. Grants to support circular-economy initiatives empowered five coastal communities, generating hundreds of livelihoods, supplementing incomes during the pandemic and building new value chains.



Kenya: upcycling plastics to fish traps.
© White Rhino, for IUCN

PROTECTION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE DEEP-SEA: ARE THEY COMPATIBLE?

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) oversees all mining activity in international waters, with one of its core responsibilities being to craft the regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals. The country of Nauru recently invoked ISA’s “two-year rule”, which will allow it to apply for an exploitation permit in the summer of 2023, effectively putting a deadline on the completion of the mining rulebook. IUCN adopted [Resolution 122](#) in Marseille, calling for the protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining. IUCN uses every opportunity to stress the importance of not rushing the development of regulations for the exploitation of seabed minerals.

CHF **90**
MILLION

Portfolio
value at
end of 2021

CHF **20.5**
MILLION

2021
value

Members involved

WORLD'S FIRST REGIONAL NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

The Great Blue Wall will be the first regional network of marine and coastal conserved areas in the Western Indian Ocean, empowering communities to become stewards of the ocean and unlocking development of a regenerative sustainable blue economy. Western Indian Ocean states, IUCN and partners launched the initiative at COP26 to fairly and effectively protect **30% of the Western Indian Ocean** consisting of critical marine ecosystems by 2030. The first block, the Tanga Pemba seascape, is being developed by Tanzania.

Commissions involved

TIME TO BE BOLD, VISIONARY AND PRAGMATIC FOR AN AMBITIOUS TREATY ON MARINE BIODIVERSITY

As decade-long discussions on an international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction – the BBNJ Agreement – approached their likely conclusion in 2022, IUCN continued to advocate for science-based decisions. In anticipation of the resulting treaty, IUCN has fostered discussions around implementation, for example convening experts on the use of area-based management tools in the high seas. This work is in line with IUCN Resolution 128, *Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction*, adopted at the 2021 IUCN Congress.

© Milos Prelevic

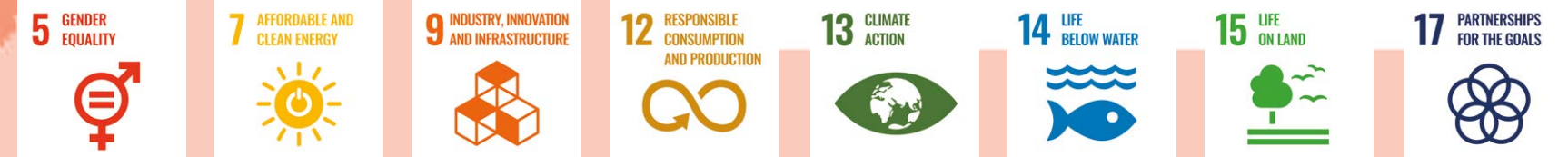


A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FINANCING

With the aim of unlocking increased private sector funding for ocean conservation, IUCN developed a first-of-its-kind Nature-based Solutions project pipeline for private investments. Through the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility, impact entrepreneurs can access grants and technical assistance to reach commercial viability and better position themselves to raise financial capital. A set of blueprints and a podcast series based on successful pipeline projects aim to encourage replication of successful models among other entrepreneurs and financiers.

CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

Contributing to



IMPACT TARGETS



Countries use Nature-based Solutions and innovations in financing to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.



Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.



Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.

PUTTING AGRICULTURE AT THE HEART OF CLIMATE DISCUSSIONS

From a farmer-led climate campaign showing the key role of farmers for climate change adaptation and mitigation across Asia, to an influential multi-African agrobusiness [report](#) at COP26 in Glasgow, IUCN underlined the importance of including agriculture in climate discussions. A comprehensive regenerative agricultural initiative – Regen10 – was launched as an ambitious collective action plan to scale up regenerative food production systems, worldwide, in a decade. Overall, IUCN’s accomplishments with agrobusinesses and community restoration initiatives amplified the need for further inclusion of farmers and agriculture at future UN climate and biodiversity conferences.

Young farmers in Pakistan call on their governments and world leaders attending the COP26 to recognise family farmers as solution providers and to invest in establishing a Farmers’ Empowerment and Climate Resiliency Trust Fund. © Asian Farmers Association / FFF



FUNDING BOOST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BASED ON ECOSYSTEMS

The [global fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation \(EbA\)](#) received a major boost during COP26 with an **additional €10 million** commitment from the German Government, bringing total funding to €30 million. Led by IUCN and UNEP, the Global EbA Fund is a quickly deployable mechanism supporting initiatives that can act as catalysts for upscaling EbA. The overall objective of the fund is to employ EbA approaches to harness biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of communities to climate change.

CHF **107** MILLION

Portfolio value at end of 2021

CHF **15.1** MILLION

2021 value

INNOVATIVE BLENDED FINANCE FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Private markets and investors are key to bridging the financing gap for nature conservation, addressing the climate and biodiversity crises. IUCN is working with partners to leverage the flow of **US\$ 1 billion** of both public and private capital into sustainable business for climate and Nature-based Solutions, from novel blended-finance vehicles like the [Nature+ Accelerator Fund](#) and the [Subnational Climate Fund](#). Technical support from IUCN ensures measurable conservation and social benefits while the funds deliver financial returns for investors.

Investing in nature can contribute to recovery efforts by creating jobs, targeting the poorest communities, and building long-term resilience.

Mari Pangestu,
Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnership,
World Bank at the IUCN Congress in Marseille

COMMUNITY FORESTS AS A MODEL FOR A NATURE-BASED SOLUTION IN CHAD

The establishment of **42 community** forests in Western Mayo Kebi ensures the maintenance of ecosystem services, habitat connectivity for wildlife and CO₂ sequestration. The community management of these forests, through sustainable economic activities such as agroforestry, apiculture and the exploitation of medicinal plants like aloe vera, provides a new balance between development and conservation. This project is an example of scaling up a Nature-based Solution through the preservation of **21,000 hectares** of forest. The project benefited **5,742 people** directly and **750,000+ people** indirectly.

FINANCE FOR NATURE

This strategic initiative explores and defines how IUCN can contribute to accelerating a systemic shift in finance towards nature-positive outcomes. Key steps include enabling financial institutions to understand their exposure to nature-based risk and identifying concrete transition pathways towards nature-positive portfolios.

Members involved

SCALING UP COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN is contributing to a project that aims to achieve the implementation of inclusive, gender-responsive and nature-sensitive Community-based Adaptation (CbA) actions in Southern Africa (and beyond) to increase resilience to climate change for people of all genders and social groups. For the preparation phase of CBA-SCALE Southern Africa+, IUCN brings its knowledge and experience of Nature-based Solutions for climate change, working alongside CARE International, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and local partners.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY

IUCN achieved significant successes in international policy for nature, working with stakeholders across geographies and sectors to secure the future for life on Earth.

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

IUCN has continued to actively support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Union serves as an official custodian agency for five indicators towards SDGs 14 and 15, including for protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas, the Red List Index, and invasive species policy response. In 2021, IUCN continued its partnership with the Permanent Mission of France to the UN and the Wildlife Conservation Society, hosting a series of knowledge dialogues.

“We recognize the importance of investing in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches and mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.”

This quotation from the Ministerial Declaration of the 2021 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development indicates that IUCN’s advocacy for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is gaining traction.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

At the first part of the UN Biodiversity Conference, held in Kunming, China, IUCN reaffirmed a key message of the Marseille Manifesto: that the world must adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with ambitious targets to address the intertwined crises of biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation.

Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve, China
© Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IUCN was strongly engaged at COP26, the UN Climate Change Conference 2021, held in Glasgow, UK.

IUCN Members carried the main messages from the Marseille Congress, recognising the biodiversity and climate emergencies as two sides of the same crisis and how nature delivers benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation. These messages were explicitly recognised in the Glasgow Pact, along with another IUCN priority, the need for ocean-based action to effectively address climate change.

IUCN Director General speaking at the High-Level Segment of UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow (10 November 2021)
© IUCN / Sabrina Nick



New IUCN reports launched at COP26 included: [Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation](#) (with UNEP); [Disclosing nature’s potential: Corporate responses and the need for greater ambition](#) (with CDP); and [Gender and national climate planning: Gender integration in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions](#).

New initiatives launched at COP26 included: the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund; the first International Standard Committee for the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions™; the Great Blue Wall Initiative; and Regen10.

6

POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Through its dedicated strategic initiative, IUCN aims to catalyse decisive action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. The initiative supports the adoption of a powerful and ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a clear implementation pathway. It advocates for the adoption of a framework focused on four critical components:

- protected and conserved areas in the right places, effectively managed and equitably governed – supported by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas;
- concerted global action for species and support through a Global Species Action Plan;
- restoration of ecosystems at scale supported by the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; and
- resourcing the framework by placing nature at the centre of the economy through incentives to increase investment in nature by approximately 0.7–1.0% of global GDP.

G20

The meeting of the G20 Environment Ministers in Naples, Italy, focused on the need for a coordinated approach to address the global climate and biodiversity emergencies, a need made more evident by the pandemic.

“**The time to invest in nature is now. Investment in nature is good investment – it pays off in the short and long term.**”

This quotation from IUCN Director General, Dr Bruno Oberle, during his statement at the G20 Environment Ministers’ meeting in Naples and in an [open letter](#) issued ahead of the meeting, emphasises the role that investment in nature must play in tackling global challenges.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Covering more than 50% of all land, rangelands are highly diverse ecosystems that contribute to climate regulation and biodiversity conservation and support the livelihoods of more than two billion people. As rangelands are increasingly affected by land degradation, IUCN and its partners convened a series of [regional consultations](#) to advocate for increased international commitments to their restoration. As a result, rangeland restoration will be better integrated into the land degradation neutrality targets of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Azib et agdal, Oukaimeden
Parc National de Toubkal, Morocco
© Fred LÉLOUP



7

STOCKHOLM+50 INITIATIVE

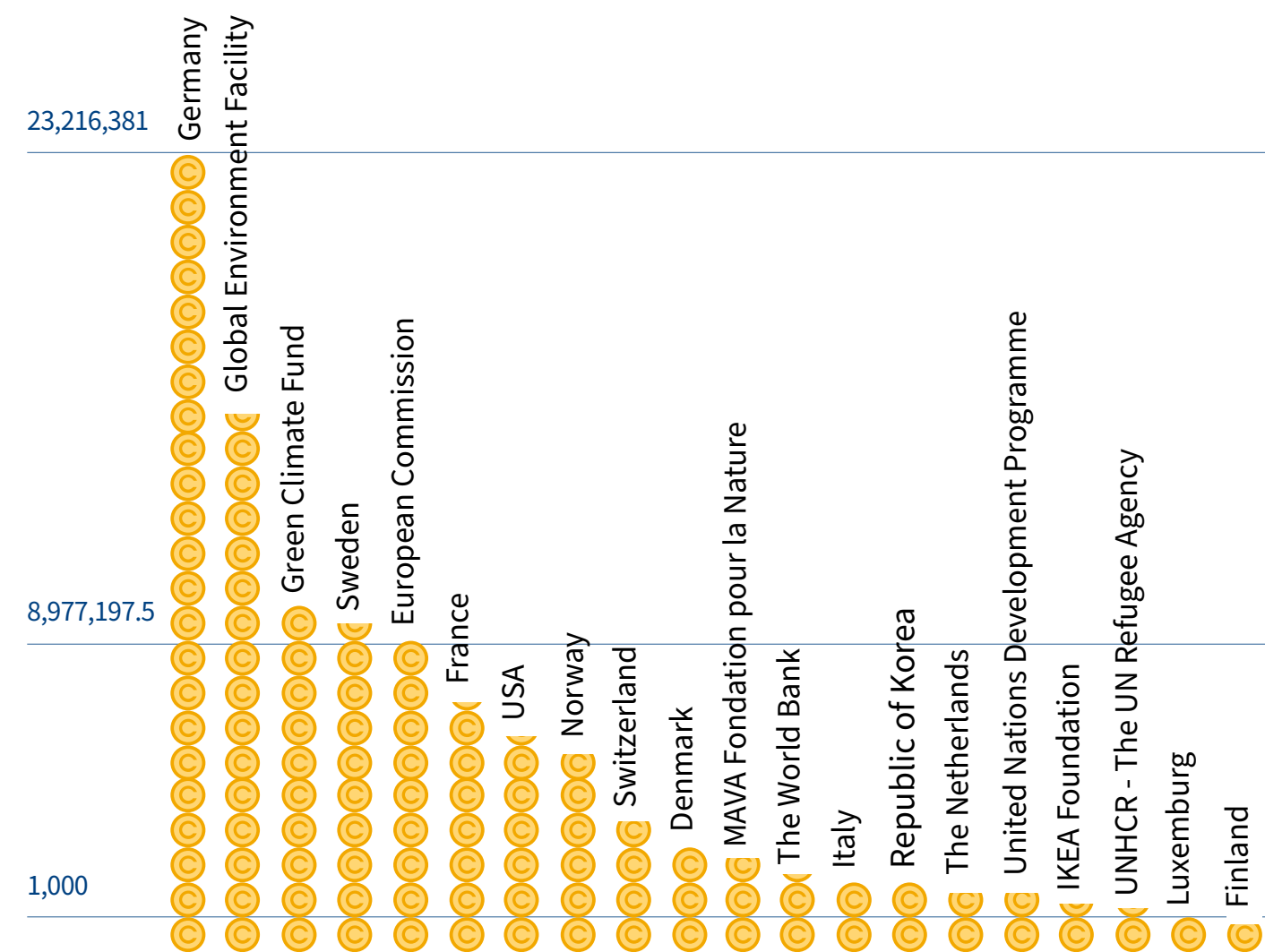
This strategic initiative aims to ensure a focused and strategic IUCN engagement at Stockholm+50. IUCN has been shaping global environmental policy ever since the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. This initiative reaffirms the Union’s key role in this dialogue.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

IUCN is grateful to our growing membership and our partners who make our work possible.

2021 TOP 20 CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTION TO IUCN (IN CHF MILLION) INCLUDING PROJECT FUNDING, FRAMEWORK FUNDING AND MEMBERSHIP DUES



IUCN counts on the strong support of key partners. The largest source of income for IUCN in 2021 remained [official development assistance \(ODA\)](#). The top five contributors included the government of Germany, which continued to be IUCN's largest partner, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the government of Sweden, and the European Commission.

IUCN's growing global portfolio, executed in partnership with our Members, Commissions and partners, puts our science-based knowledge into practice. In 2021, with thanks to generous contributions from our donors and partners, our portfolio grew to **CHF 834 million**.

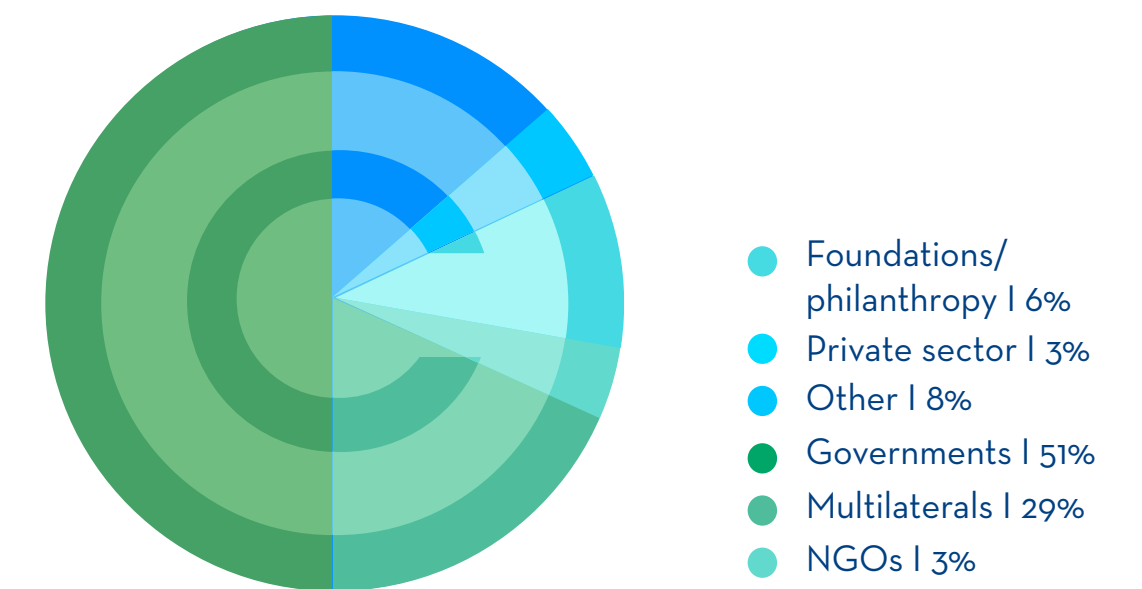
The special status of IUCN as an entity joining together governmental and civil society organisations, makes it a unique partner for helping build an ambitious new global deal for nature.

Virginijus Sinkevičius, European Commissioner for the Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) highly values IUCN's expertise in how to safeguard our environment as GCF expands financial support for nature-based climate action. GCF is funding several IUCN projects in developing countries which address climate change while also preserving, restoring and managing vital ecosystems. Our deepening ties with IUCN are building momentum for climate action and nature conservation.

Yannick Glemarec, CEO of the Green Climate Fund

2021 FUNDING SOURCES



IUCN receives support from a wide variety of partners, with a total income in 2021 of **CHF 149.3 million**. This includes project income, framework income, membership dues and philanthropy income, amongst others.

FRAMEWORK PARTNERS

Framework Partners are a dedicated group of government partners who directly support IUCN's four-year Programmes through multi-year funding. Their support allows IUCN to innovate, produce compelling evidence on emerging challenges, continue to shape global consensus, and enhance impact for nature. Framework Partners are also often important project partners.









Signing of the IUCN-Norad Framework Partnership 2021-2024 © IUCN / Ecodeo / Kiara Worth

In 2021, IUCN's Framework Partners renewed their multi-year commitments for continued funding.

Norad remains a strong supporter of IUCN, who gathers a unique network of different actors working to protect nature and climate, at global, regional and local levels.

Bård Vegar Solhjell,
Director General, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

-  • Denmark
-  • Norway
-  • Finland
-  • Sweden
-  • France
-  • Switzerland
-  • Republic of Korea
-  • USA



IKEA Foundation

The IKEA Foundation became a partner in IUCN's Agriculture and Land Health Initiative, which promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve food security and livelihoods while protecting and restoring nature.



Building on a historic partnership, at the 2021 World Conservation Congress, Italy announced a contribution in support of IUCN's four-year Programme.

172 new projects in 2021
CHF 208 MILLION in value

PATRONS OF NATURE



IUCN founded the [Patrons of Nature](#) in 2010 to rally global conservation, philanthropy and business leaders. They provide strategic guidance to the Director General and generate investment for IUCN's Programme as well as for specific flagship initiatives.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, an IUCN Patron of Nature, speaks at the 2021 IUCN World Conservation Congress.
© IUCN/ Ecodeo / Sam Hollenshead

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE & PUBLICATIONS


IUCN PUBLICATIONS

IUCN's online library continued to grow in 2021, with several new publications added and almost **2 million** document downloads.

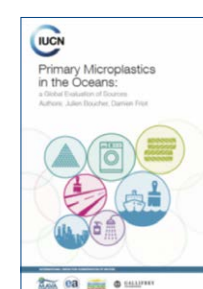
There were **25 new IUCN ISBN publications in 2021**. **12** of them were developed with IUCN Members or Commissions.

[Commissions involved](#)

At the end of 2021, IUCN publications reached **8,889 online mentions**, including:

-  **4,289 mentions on Twitter**
-  **2,437 mentions on Wikipedia**
-  **458 mentions in News outlets**

TOP 5 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS DOWNLOADED IN 2021



[Primary Microplastics in the Oceans](#)
19,862 downloads



[Approaches to sustainable agriculture](#)
15,321 downloads



[Gender-based violence and environment linkages](#)
14,570 downloads



[IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1, Second edition](#)
13,195 downloads

[Commissions involved](#)



[Nature-based Solutions to address global societal challenges](#)
13,615 downloads

[Commissions involved](#)

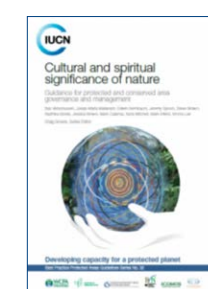
2021 IUCN ISBN PUBLICATIONS WITH MOST ONLINE ATTENTION



[IUCN Green Status of Species](#)



[Commissions involved](#)



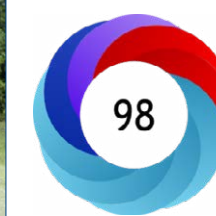
[Cultural and spiritual significance of nature](#)



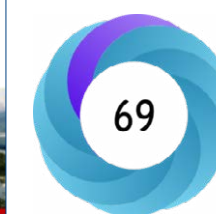
[Commissions involved](#)



[Conflict and conservation](#)



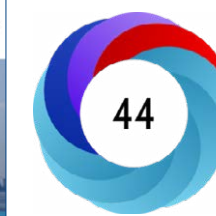
[Using ecosystem risk assessment science in ecosystem restoration: a guide to applying the Red List of Ecosystems to ecosystem restoration](#)



[Commissions involved](#)



[Mitigating biodiversity impacts associated with solar and wind energy development](#)



[with solar and wind energy development](#)

EXTENDING OPEN ACCESS TO CONSERVATION KNOWLEDGE

A grant from the Arcadia Fund is enabling the IUCN Library to provide guidance to the IUCN conservation community on the fundamentals of open access, as well as supporting the development of an IUCN Open Access policy and improving the delivery of library and publishing services.

[→ more information](#)



Conflict and conservation, the first report of the *IUCN report series Nature in a globalised world* released in April 2021, explores the complex relationships between nature and conflict to inform policies to better advance conservation in the context of peacebuilding.

These Altmetric scores were captured on 19 April 2022. The live Altmetric score for these publications may fluctuate, and the most up-to-date data is available on the publication page.

IUCN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Members & Commissions involved



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ – the world’s most comprehensive information source on the global extinction-risk status of animal, fungus and plant species. In 2021, dragonflies and damselflies became the first insect group to be comprehensively assessed on the IUCN Red List, revealing that 16% out of 6,016 species are at risk of extinction, as their freshwater habitats increasingly deteriorate.

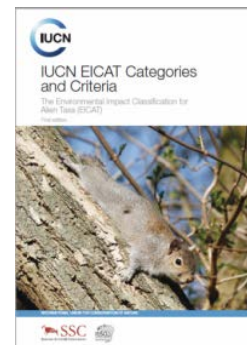
17,348 species added in 2021

142,577 species covered in total

Africocypha varicolor © Andre Gunther



Members & Commissions involved



Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa (EICAT) – the IUCN Standard for the classification of the impact of alien species on the environment. The IUCN [Global Invasive Species Database](#) has been restructured to incorporate impact assessments using the EICAT. The first batch of these assessments was scheduled for publication in early 2022.

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Red List of Ecosystems – a tool to assess the conservation status of ecosystems, using scientific criteria to analyse the risk of ecosystem collapse. These include changes in geographical distribution and the degradation of the key processes and components of ecosystems. In 2021, a total of 147 ecosystems were assessed, comprising 131 terrestrial, 12 marine, three coastal and one freshwater.

919,265 km² of the world’s ecosystems assessed in 2021

58,445,171 km² of ecosystems assessed overall

Members & Commissions involved



Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) – IUCN publishes the global standard for identifying KBAs, the most important places in the world for species and their habitats. The KBA Programme supports the identification, mapping, monitoring and conservation of KBAs to help safeguard these places. 2021 saw IUCN publish a [landmark report on West African freshwater KBAs](#), drawing on both the global standard and the IUCN Red List.

16,356 KBAs globally

134 of these were identified in 2021

Members & Commissions involved



protectedplanet.net

Protected Planet – the most up-to-date and complete source of data on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The May 2021 Protected Planet report showed that at least 16.64% of land and inland water ecosystems and 7.74% of coastal waters and the ocean are within protected areas and OECMs. The most recent UN report on the Sustainable Development Goals used Protected Planet data to provide snapshots of the extent to which Key Biodiversity Areas were covered by protected areas and OECMs.

Members & Commissions involved



PANORAMA - Solutions for a Healthy Planet – a multi-thematic, multi-partner initiative that identifies, documents and promotes successful approaches to conservation and development challenges. PANORAMA is led by IUCN and GIZ, the German development agency, and includes several other partners. In 2021, it surpassed the milestone of 1,000 published solutions and launched new communities on forest landscape restoration and species conservation. The draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework names PANORAMA for its contribution to practical implementation.

200,000 web platform visits in 2021

768 solution providers in around 120 countries

1,000+ published solutions

Members & Commissions involved



IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas – the first global standard of best practice for area-based conservation. A protected or conserved area that reaches the IUCN Green List Standard is certified and recognised as achieving ongoing results for people and nature in a fair and effective way. A total of 60 countries, and several networks, are committed to meeting the Green List Standard.

80 sites committed to the standard in 2021

60 certified Green List sites, representing a total area of more than 730,000 km²

600 sites committed to the standard overall

OVERSIGHT & ASSURANCE

The IUCN Secretariat continued to enhance its accountability, performance monitoring and quality assurance capabilities in 2021, in areas such as planning and budgeting, programme and project management, results management and business intelligence.

The [IUCN Open Project Portal](#) fulfils the Union's commitment to providing comprehensive, quality and timely information about its portfolio of projects in over 150 countries. Using the IATI Standard for data, it covers all active projects from 2021 onwards, making it the central point of access to detailed information about IUCN projects.

IUCN has taken several significant steps to bring its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) capabilities to the level required to support the new IUCN Programme, Nature 2030. Key inputs to this process, implemented under new senior leadership, included an external review of the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 and a review of IUCN's development relevancy, commissioned in 2020 by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

An IUCN-commissioned analysis of the overall performance of the organisation's MEL systems led to actionable recommendations for strengthening the overall performance and quality assurance landscape. Many of these were implemented in 2021, with the remainder to be tackled in the next cycle.

In accordance with IUCN's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, [eight evaluations](#) were conducted in 2021.

FINAL EVALUATIONS

- Programme de Petites Initiatives pour les Organisations de la Société Civile en Afrique du Nord – phase 2 (PPI OSCAN 2)
- Marine Plastics and Coastal Communities (MARPLASTICCs)

MIDTERM REVIEWS

- Programme d'Appui à la gestion concertée des Aires Protégées et Ecosystèmes Fragiles du Tchad (APEF)
- Coastal Resilience to Climate Change (CRCC) Mozambique
- ADAPT: Nature-based Solutions for Resilient Societies in the Western Balkans
- Plastic Waste Free Islands (PWFI)
- GEF TRI project – Building Climate Resilient Green Infrastructure: enhancing ecosystem services of planted forests in China through forest landscape restoration and governance innovation project (PRC-GEF State Forest Farms Project)
- “Strengthening the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant People in Central America” Project



In 2021, IUCN successfully renewed its accreditation to the Green Climate Fund, marking the start of its second five-year term. It has been accredited to the Global Environment Facility since 2014.

ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

IUCN is committed to protecting people and nature in its activities through strong environmental and social safeguards. A portfolio of 50 projects – mainly funded by the GEF and GCF and representing a total value of around USD 300 million – have to date been screened under IUCN's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The ESMS process allows IUCN to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise and mitigate any potential adverse environmental and social impacts that may arise from its activities while maximising the overall benefits generated for people and nature. 2021 saw the development of a strategy to increase ESMS capacities right across the Union. The aim was to increase operational efficiency and to ensure that screenings are carried out in a timely manner and are geographically closer to the projects and stakeholders.



© Zhang Kaiyv

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

	2021			2020		
	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total	Secretariat Unrestricted	Project Agreements	Total
EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME						
Membership dues	12,549	-	12,549	12,653	-	12,653
Retention of staff income tax	1,700	-	1,700	1,666	-	1,666
Agreements income	596	98,144	98,740	-	77,363	77,363
Framework income	13,647	-	13,647	12,104	-	12,104
Other operating income	4,790	5,549	10,339	5,004	205	5,209
TOTAL EXTERNAL OPERATING INCOME	33,282	103,693	136,975	31,427	77,568	108,995
INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS						
Cross charges from projects	38,108	(38,108)	-	34,234	(34,234)	-
Other internal allocations	1,176	(1,176)	-	287	(287)	-
TOTAL INTERNAL ALLOCATIONS	39,284	(39,284)	-	34,521	(34,521)	-
OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
Staff costs	57,310	8,458	65,768	53,637	5,725	59,362
Consultants	1,572	22,057	23,629	1,598	16,581	18,179
Grants to partners	306	4,138	4,444	430	3,766	4,196
Travel	1,135	8,157	9,292	651	3,946	4,597
Workshops and conferences	257	2,793	3,050	182	963	1,145
Publications and printing costs	347	2,072	2,419	253	1,419	1,672
Office and general administrative costs	3,155	5,191	8,346	3,345	2,905	6,250
Vehicles & equipment - costs & maintenance	957	8,301	9,258	940	5,594	6,534
Professional fees or costs	682	1,601	2,283	544	675	1,219
Depreciation and amortisation	2,068	1	2,069	2,161	5	2,166
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	67,789	62,769	130,558	63,741	41,579	105,320
NET OPERATING SURPLUS	4,777	1,640	6,417	2,207	1,468	3,675
OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE						
Interest income	206	45	251	335	74	409
Financial charges	(415)	(261)	(676)	(385)	(102)	(487)
Capital gains (losses)	308	-	308	84	-	84
Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	(43)	(1,281)	(1,324)	(484)	(724)	(1,208)
Exchange differences on revaluation of project balances	-	208	208	-	(1,004)	(1,004)
Net movements in provision and write-offs	(2,018)	849	(1,169)	(1,695)	288	(1,407)
2021 Congress	2,873	(1,200)	1,673	(1,673)	-	(1,673)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME - EXPENDITURE	911	(1,640)	(729)	(3,818)	(1,468)	(5,286)
NET SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	5,688	-	5,688	(1,611)	-	(1,611)
Allocations and appropriations to designated reserves						
Allocations to designated reserves	(1,320)	-	(1,320)	(1,048)	-	(1,048)
Appropriations from designated reserves	322	-	322	282	-	282
Net allocations / appropriations to designated reserves	(998)	-	(998)	(766)	-	(766)
RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AFTER CHANGES IN DESIGNATED RESERVES	4,690	-	4,690	(2,377)	-	(2,377)



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