



2015 IUCN SOUTH AMERICA
ANNUAL REPORT

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Acronyms

AIDER	Association for Research and Integrated Development - Peru (Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral)
ANA	National Water Authority – Peru (Autoridad Nacional del Agua)
ALT	Binational Authority of the Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero, River, Poopó Lake and Coipasa Salt Lake (Autoridad Binacional Autónoma del Sistema Hídrico del Lago Titicaca, Río Desaguadero, Lago Poopó, Salar de Coipasa)
BBP	Business and Biodiversity Programme
BMUB	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit)
BNDES	Brazilian Development Bank (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social do Brasil)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEM	Commission on Ecosystem Management
CEPAN	Northeast Center for Environmental Research - Brazil (Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste)
COP21	United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
COSUDE	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
COOXUPÉ	Regional Cooperative of Coffee Producers in Guaxupé - Brazil (Cooperativa Regional de Cafeicultores em Guaxupé)
CPP	Pantanal Research Center - Brazil (Centro de Pesquisas do Pantanal)
ECOA	Ecology and Action - Brazil (Ecología e Ação)
ECOPAR	Corporation for Research, Training and Technical Support for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Ecosystems - Ecuador (Corporación para la Investigación, Capacitación y Apoyo Técnico para el Manejo Sustentable de los Ecosistemas Tropicales)
EPIC	Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities
FATMA	Environment Foundation – Brazil (Fundação do Meio Ambiente)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FUMDHAM	Foundation Museum of the American Man – Brazil (Fundação Museu do Homem Americano)
FVA	Amazonian Victory Foundation - Brazil (Fundação Vitória Amazônica)
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
IAPA	Integration of Amazon Biome Protected Areas (Integración de las Áreas Protegidas del Bioma Amazónico)
IAVH	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute - Colombia (Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt)
ICV	Life Center Institute – Brazil (Instituto Centro de Vida)
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - Brazil (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade)
IDSM	Institute for Sustainable Development, Mamirauá - Brazil (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá)
IMAFLORA	Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification - Brazil (Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola)

ISA	Socio-Environmental Institute - Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental)
IIS	International Institute for Sustainability - Brazil (Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade)
IPÊ	Institute for Ecological Research - Brazil (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JBRJ	Rio de Janeiro Botanic Garden Research Institute (Instituto de Pesquisa Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)
MAE	Ministry of Environment - Ecuador
MINAM	Ministry of Environment - Peru (Ministerio del Ambiente)
MMA-Chile	Ministry of Environment - Chile (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente)
MMA-Brazil	Ministry of Environment - Brazil (Ministério no Meio Ambiente)
MMAyA	Ministry of Environment and Water - Bolivia (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua)
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PILaR	Private Investment in Landscape Restoration
PNNC	National Natural Parks of Colombia (Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RPNYC	Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (Reserva Paisajística Nor Yauyos-Cochas - Perú)
SEMA	State Secretariat for the Environment - Brazil (Secretaria do Estado de Meio Ambiente)
SENAGUA	National Secretariat for Water - Ecuador (Secretaría Nacional del Agua)
SEREMI	Regional Ministerial Secretariat - Chile (Secretaría Regional Ministerial)
SERNANP	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State - Peru (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)
SLF	Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research
SwedBio	Swedish International Biodiversity Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TMI	The Mountain Institute
UFSC	Federal University of Santa Catarina-Brazil (Universidade Federal do Santa Catarina)
UFRJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
UFMT	Federal University of Mato Grosso-Brazil (Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

Message from the Regional Director



Colleagues and friends from South America:

2015 was a year of coming together since we were able to participate in the South American Conservation Forum and discuss the current situation in our region from a Sustainable Development perspective. We also discussed what our working priorities are in order to incorporate them in the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 which will be approved in the World Nature Congress to be held in September of this year.

2015 was a time of learning that will allow us to operate more and more efficiently and fulfill our roles within the Union. It is worth noting that we have implemented projects in eight countries in the region -in collaboration with our Members- and will continue coordinating, complementing and promoting synergies with our Constituents. And we should point out that the initiatives which have been carried out have been

Víctor Hugo Inchausti
Regional Director

distributed evenly among the diverse components of the IUCN Programme.

We watched with satisfaction as the geographical coverage of our projects was gradually extended. However, we realize that actions in areas such as the Southern Cone should be emphasized, and for that we must maintain and strengthen the work with member organizations in such a way as to be more effective in determining opportunities to develop joint proposals.

In many ways South America is a key region for the planet. And the magnitude of its environmental importance, for those of us who work in this field, represents an equally large responsibility. Beyond any rhetoric, our ability to coordinate efforts, face challenges and provide answers is the very foundation on which the Earth's capacity to continue offering adequate conditions to sustain the lives of thousands of species –including the human species– depends.

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature



Venezuela © Bladimir Aguilar

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature is a union of members composed of sovereign states, government agencies and civil society organizations. IUCN offers to public, private and non-governmental organizations the knowledge and tools that make human progress, economic development and nature conservation possible in a holistic manner.

Created in 1948, IUCN has become the largest and most diverse environmental network in the world. It has the expertise, resources and scope of more than 1,300 Member organizations, as well as the contributions of approximately 15,000 experts. IUCN is the world authority on the state of nature and natural resources, as well as the necessary measures to protect them.

Its experts are organized into six committees dedicated to: the survival of species; environmental law; protected areas; environmental, social and economic policies; ecosystem management; education and communication.

The ability to bring diverse stakeholders together and contribute cutting-edge scientific knowledge, objective recommendations and field experiences, fuels their mission to inform and strengthen conservation efforts worldwide. IUCN provides a neutral forum where governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous groups, religious organizations and others can work together to create and implement solutions to environmental challenges and issues.

In offering these solutions, IUCN provides governments and institutions at all levels with the momentum needed to achieve universal goals in the areas of biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development, with the IUCN playing a decisive role in the definition of the latter.

Their knowledge, combined with a diverse membership, makes this organization an incubator and a reliable repository of best practices and conservation tools as well as international guidelines and standards. As the only environmental organization with official Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly, IUCN seeks to ensure that nature conservation will have a voice at the highest level of international governance.

IUCN's experience and extensive network provide a solid basis for a broad and diverse portfolio of conservation projects around the world. These projects, which combine the latest scientific advances with the traditional knowledge of local communities, try to halt and reverse the loss of habitat, restore ecosystems and improve human welfare. They also generate a wealth of data and information that enrich IUCN's analytical capacity.

Through their affiliation with IUCN, member organizations participate in a democratic process in which various proposals are debated and voted. The adopted agreements, called Resolutions, have significantly influenced the global conservation agenda.

Members meet every four years at the IUCN World Conservation Congress to establish priorities and agree on the work program of the Union. These Congresses have generated several key international environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the World Heritage Convention and the Ramsar Convention on wetlands. IUCN continues to assist in strengthening these conventions and helping them evolve so they can respond to emerging challenges.

Based in Switzerland, the IUCN Secretariat is composed of 1,000 employees in 45 countries. Its member organizations are represented within the IUCN Council - its governing body.



Manaos, Brazil © Paola Vargas

South America: the future is decided today



The tension between meeting immediate human needs and the impact of this action on the planet's capacity to sustain life is at the heart of what is probably the most important contemporary debate. How to use resources without exceeding the regenerative capacity of natural systems is the key question.

The world is committed to achieving the goals of sustainable development over the next 15 years. Actions will be based on an ambitious agenda to improve the living conditions of human populations. There is a sense of urgency in this call to action since many consider that current trends are not sustainable and that the window of opportunity to bring about changes in the way humanity develops is closing.

Currently, 7.3 billion people inhabit the Earth and the United Nations (UN) estimates that –given a medium growth scenario– by 2030 that figure will rise to 8.4 billion. More than half of the world population lives in urban areas and is increasingly disconnected from complex natural systems and from the biodiversity that sustains life.

During the last 40 years Latin American cities have grown at a relentless pace: in 1950, 40% of the population of the region was urban but that percentage has doubled and is now estimated at 80%. Thus, Latin America has become the most urbanized region in the world. UN-Habitat predicts that by 2050, Latin American cities will host 90% of the population in the region. This demographic growth –primarily urban– will demand innovative global and local changes in planning, economic models and governance structures.

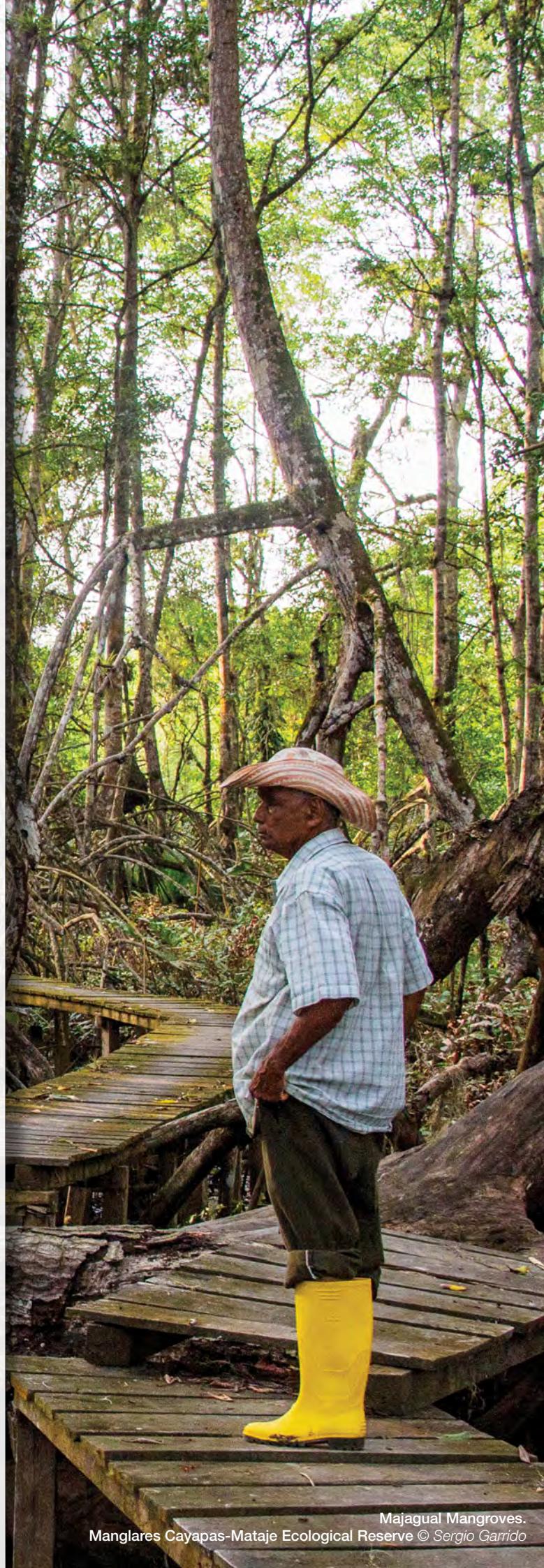
South America is one of the most biodiverse regions on the planet. It has a surprising variety of aquatic, coastal marine and terrestrial ecosystems including mangroves, estuaries and reefs. It also has deserts, savannas and a variety of forests such as those of Choco, the Amazon rainforest, cloud forests and the inter-Andean dry valleys, as well as high mountain ecosystems such as highlands paramos and puna, wetlands and Southern Patagonia. South America holds 40% of the planet's biodiversity, 25% of forests and 26% of freshwater resources. The Andean region accounts for more than

20% of the biodiversity of the entire planet, 10% of the world's freshwater and 35% of the forest area in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The great natural wealth described above makes this region one of the most vulnerable. It is currently under great pressure because of the increase in large commercial crops, considerable industrial and mining investments, urban growth and the construction of heavy infrastructure (without proper land use planning). While the rate of persistent deforestation has been somewhat reduced, declining water, soil and air quality, as well as the loss of natural and cultivated biodiversity, are indicators of the negative evolution that countries of the subcontinent are facing in environmental terms.

In South America, climate change is an undeniable process that affects societies, economies, and especially the poorest populations

This fact leads to the question of whether the manner in which states are applying the basic precepts of sustainable development is correct or not, given that social parameters that must be met –in the interest of attaining adequate development– state that “the benefits and costs should be distributed equitably among different groups.” Also, in relation to climate change, the retreat of glaciers is a challenge to be addressed, its most dramatic consequence for the future being the loss of water that will affect human consumption, hydropower and agriculture.



Majagual Mangroves.
Manglares Cayapas-Mataje Ecological Reserve © Sergio Garrido

Implementation of the IUCN Programme 2013-2016 in South America



Araracuara, Colombia © Thomas Müller

Outcome 1: Reliable knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity leads to better actions and policies in the field.

Throughout 2015, the strengthening of national systems of protected areas was promoted by enhancing representativeness, expanding coverage and implementing effective management tools. This aspect was particularly focused on the Amazon Biome, through the sharing of experiences and lessons learned which were promoted by the Amazon Beyond Borders Project.

Also, the implementation of a conservation vision based on the Amazon ecosystem for the benefit of local communities and the preservation of ecosystem services in protected areas was supported within the framework of the Amazon Vision Project conducted by the FAO and WWF.

As part of this learning, research was conducted and knowledge generated regarding the role and contribution of Amazonian protected areas

Main achievements

During 2015, the IUCN Regional Office for South America continued its efforts to conserve biodiversity in a scenario of low economic growth and complex regional political processes. Globally, the refugee crisis in the Middle East and the global economic slowdown have also impacted the international allocation of resources for conservation

In this context, the Regional Office focused its efforts strategically to reach the outcomes set in its 2013-2016 Regional Programme, attaining achievements that range from the definition of a standard for better management of protected areas in the Amazon to the restoration of forests in Brazil with the intervention of the private sector, including capacity building for governance of transboundary basins.

in local, national and regional development. The initiative was focused on Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Collaboration with the private company Holcim Ecuador for the implementation of the Biodiversity Management System (BMS) through the advice and supervision of the system and the improvement of technical capacities for the conservation of natural areas surrounding their production plants has also been concluded.

Moreover the Regional Office has fostered the conservation of ecosystems (with particular emphasis on those which are fragile and/or shared) through the integration of scientific and local knowledge and the use of tools developed by the Union. This task was carried out through the regional implementation of the methodology for the Red List of Ecosystems in the Americas,



Titicaca Lake © IUCN

focusing on Brazil, Chile, and Colombia, and identifying those ecosystems that require greater attention due to a possible risk of collapse.

Learning about ecosystem conservation tools has also been promoted through the Finances for Biodiversity Initiative. Ways to enhance the mobilization of financial resources to support the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Targets have been explored, at the regional and national level (in Bolivia).

In terms of species, the conservation of this component of biodiversity has been strengthened by the integration of biological and socio-economic knowledge. The work has been carried out within the framework of the established international commitments, thus encouraging the use of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species within national processes in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

A key to the reconciliation between conservation and development lay in the inclusion of the ecosystem approach to planning tools for land use. In two case studies coordinated by the

National Authority for National Parks of Colombia, the Planning for Integrated Land Management Project promotes decision-making for biodiversity conservation through participatory exercises regarding land use.



Chilean woodstar (*Eulidia yarrellii*), Chile © Pablo Cáceres

Value and conserve nature

Integrated planning, more resilient ecosystems



Countries involved: Colombia, Vietnam, Tanzania and Zambia

Global Initiative: Integrated Planning to Implement the CBD Strategic Plan and Increase Ecosystem Resilience to Climate Change

Regional Initiative: Integrated Planning, more resilient ecosystems

Co-executors: IUCN South America and PNNC

Donor: BMUB



Countries involved: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Venezuela, Brazil, Australia, Madagascar, China

Global Initiative: Red List of Ecosystems

Regional Initiative: From Alaska to Patagonia: the IUCN Red List of the Continental Ecosystems of the Americas

Executor: PROVITA - CEM

Partners: IAvH, MMA-Chile, WWF-Brazil, IPÊ, Fundação Biodiversitas, TNC-Brazil, ICMBio, CPP/UFMT

Co-Executors: IUCN South America

Donors: Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation Ecosystem Alliance



Red List of Ecosystems

The Natural Capital Protocol



Countries involved: Colombia

Global Initiative: The Natural Capital Protocol

Implementer: IUCN

Partners: Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership, Ernst & Young, Trucost, Ecoversa, Nespresso

Donor: International Finance Corporation

Value and conserve nature

© Imene Meliane



Finances for Biodiversity

Countries involved:
Ecuador and Bolivia

Regional Initiative:
Biodiversity Finance

Implementer:
IUCN South America

Partners:
Ministry of Foreign Relations of Bolivia - Madre Tierra y Agua Unit - and MAE

Donor:
SwedBio



Countries Involved:
Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

Regional Initiative:
Amazon Beyond Borders

Implementer:
IUCN South America

Donor:
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation



Best practices for biodiversity conservation Holcim-Ecuador



Countries involved:
Ecuador

Regional initiative:
Best practices for biodiversity conservation Holcim-Ecuador

Implementer:
IUCN South America

Partners:
Ecobiotec

Co-executors:
Fundación Pro-Bosque

Donor:
HOLCIM-Ecuador



Outcome 2: Improving governance arrangements in the management of natural resources results in equitable and rights-based conservation with tangible benefits for livelihoods.



Chingaza National Natural Park, Colombia © Giovanny Pulido

The Regional Office promoted governance strengthening processes for the management of natural resources through a rights-based approach which generates tangible livelihoods benefits. To that end it concluded the Highland Communities Project in 2015, which strengthened learning, collaboration and capacities of local stakeholders and decision makers to implement actions in order to adapt to climate change in the highlands of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

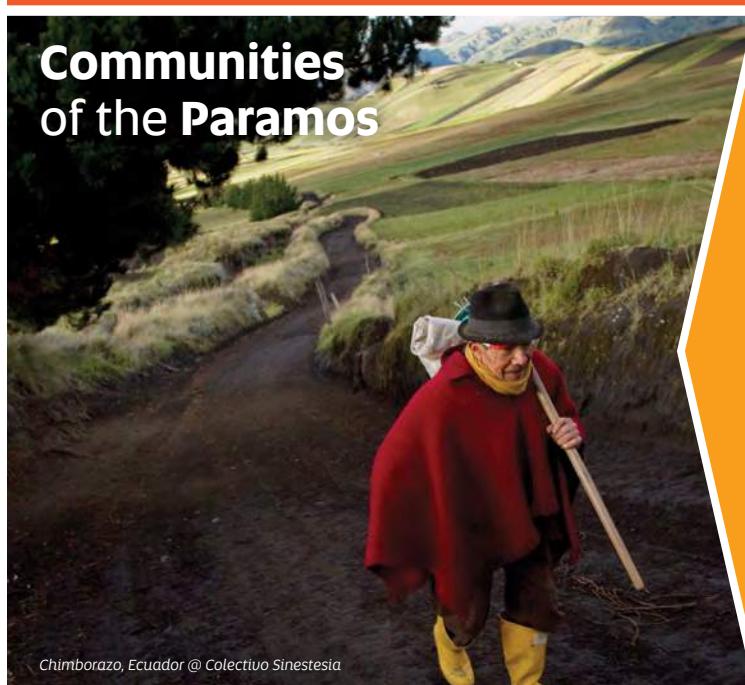
Additionally, the Water Governance in Transboundary Basins Project –implemented during 2015 in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru– sought to improve water governance. It promoted capacity building through learning, demonstration, leadership and consensus building in the transboundary basins of the Zarumilla River (Ecuador-Peru); in the Catamayo-Chira basin (Ecuador-Peru); in Lake Titicaca (Peru-Bolivia); in the Mira-Mataje basin (Ecuador-Colombia) and in the Carchi- Guaytara basin (Ecuador-Colombia).



Zuleta, Ecuador © Colectivo Sinestesia

Effective and equitable governance of the use of natural resources

Communities of the Paramos



Countries involved:
Peru, Ecuador and Colombia

Regional Initiative:
Communities of the Paramos

Implementer:
IUCN South America

Partners:
Colombia: TROPENBOS, IAVH (first phase)
Ecuador: ECOCIENCIA (first phase), Ecopar,
Corporación Grupo Randi Randi, Zuleta's
Community Goverment
Peru: TMI



Donor:
Ministry of Foreign Relations of Finland



Countries Involved:
Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador,
Guiana, French Guiana, Peru,
Suriname, Venezuela

Regional Initiative:
Amazon Ecosystem-based
Conservation Vision (protected areas
that transcend frontiers) IAPA

Implementer:
FAO

Partners:
IUCN, WWF, PNUMA, REDPARQUES

Donor:
European Union

Amazon Ecosystem Conservation Vision (IAPA)



© Sergio Garrido

Pantanal Observatory



Countries Involved:
Brazil

Regional Initiative:
Ecosystem Alliance

Implementer:
IUCN Brazil

Partners:
WWF-Brasil, ECOA, Fundação Neotrópica
do Brasil, Instituto Sustentár - Bichos do
Pantanal, ICV, CPP UFMT, Instituto Gaia
and other local organizations

Donor:
Ecosystem Alliance



Effective and equitable governance of the use of natural resources

Brazilian Panel for the Future of the Ocean - PanelMar



© Carolina Marques

Countries Involved:
Brazil

Regional Initiative: **Brazilian Panel
for the Future of the Ocean - PanelMar**

Implementer:
IUCN Brazil

Partners:
**UFSC, CI Brasil, Fundação Grupo Boticário de
Proteção à Natureza, ICMBio, UNIVILLE, UFRJ,
MMA-Brazil, OCEANA, RARE and others**

Donor:
Linha D'Água Institute



Countries Involved:
Brazil

National Initiative:
Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity

Implementer:
IUCN Brazil

Partners:
**FUMDHAM, FVA, IDSM, JBRJ, IPÊ, CEPAN,
Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde,
Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à
Natureza, WWF Brasil, Instituto
ÇARAKURA, Fiocruz, GIZ, ISA and others**

Co-executors:
MMA - Brazil

Donor:
MMA - Brazil

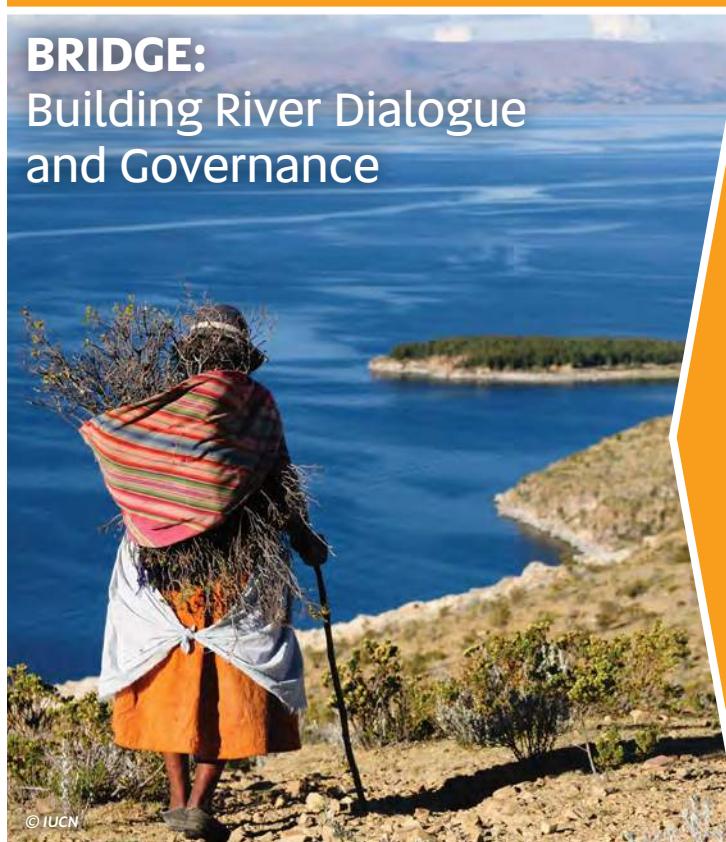
Ministry of Science and Technology of Brazil/UNEP

Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity



© IUCN

BRIDGE: Building River Dialogue and Governance



© IUCN



Countries Involved: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi

Global Initiative: **BRIDGE**

Regional Initiative: **BRIDGE Andes**

Implementer: **IUCN South America**

Partners: **ANA, SENAGUA, MMAyA, MINAM, Agua Sustentable, Loja's
Prefect Office, Regional Government Piura, ALT, Ministry of Foreign
Relations of Ecuador, Ministry of Foreign Relations of Peru, Ministry
of Foreign Relations of Bolivia**

Donor: **COSUDE**

Outcome 3:

Healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to solving global challenges related to climate change, food security and socio-economic development.

Significant efforts have been devoted to the development and implementation of mechanisms and tools for adaptation and mitigation of climate change (based on the management and conservation of ecosystems). This work was channeled through initiatives such as Climate Change Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems –implemented in Peru– that has contributed to building resilient ecosystems while also seeking to reduce the vulnerability of communities.

As for climate change mitigation, the Project “REDD+: Supporting countries and communities to design schemes for distributing benefits”, which is part of the mechanism of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+), has been implemented in the Peruvian Amazon. The support consists in the provision of distribution tools for appropriate, fair and favourable benefits for the most impoverished populations.

Finally, the Regional Office has encouraged public and private economic sectors to integrate the economic value of conservation and sustainable management of natural areas into their decision making. This was promoted through two initiatives: the Private Investment for Landscape Restoration; and Natural Solutions for the Protection of Infrastructure and Communities.

In the first initiative, case studies of partnerships between the community and the private sector in Brazil have been established which will provide an example to replicate in the future landscape restoration activities in line with national REDD+ strategies. This is expected to generate increased investment flows, documentation of land use change practices; and real evidence of an increased projection (long-term) of the flow of benefits, such as carbon sequestration.



Nor Yauyos Cochas Landscape Reserve, Peru
© Karen Podvin

In the second initiative, implemented in a Chilean protected area, ecosystems have been recognized and preserved as an integral part of several agreements and global strategies for adaptation to climate change, considering their role in natural disaster reduction.

Through these efforts, and understanding its role as a generator of solutions for local development, the Regional Office –in collaboration with its members, partners and international cooperation agencies– has achieved results in research in the field and in policies aimed at improving the state biodiversity conservation in South America.

Nature-based solutions to global climate, food and development challenges



Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems (EbA Mountains)



Countries involved: **Peru, Uganda and Nepal**

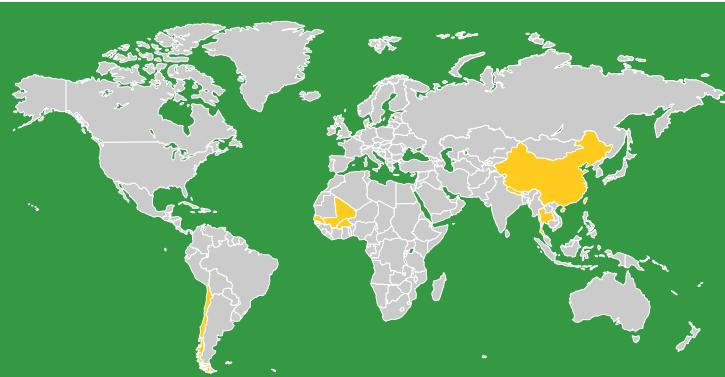
Global initiative: **Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems**

Implementer: **UNDP, UNEP and IUCN**

Partners: **MINAM, SERNANP and RPNYC-SERNANP**

Co-executors: **TMI (executing partner of IUCN)**

Donor: **BMUB**



Countries involved: **Nepal, Thailand, China, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Chile**

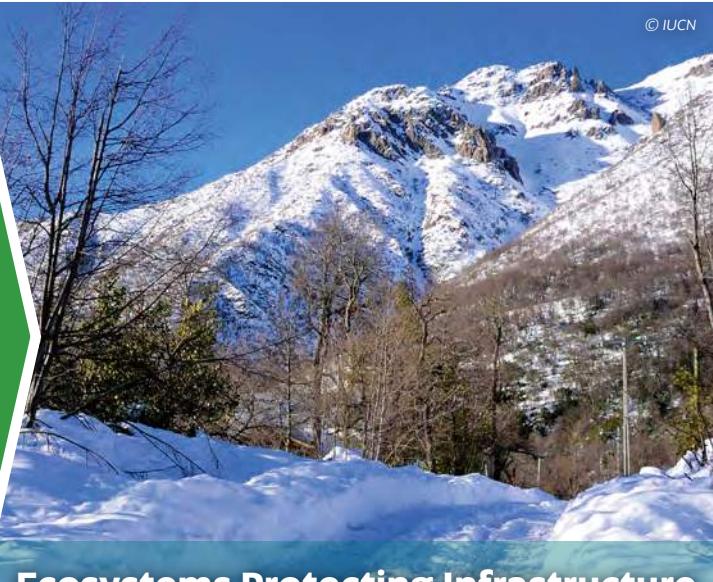
Global initiative: **EPIC**

Implementer: **IUCN**

Partners: **MMA-Chile, SEREMI Bío Bío**

Co-executors: **SLF**

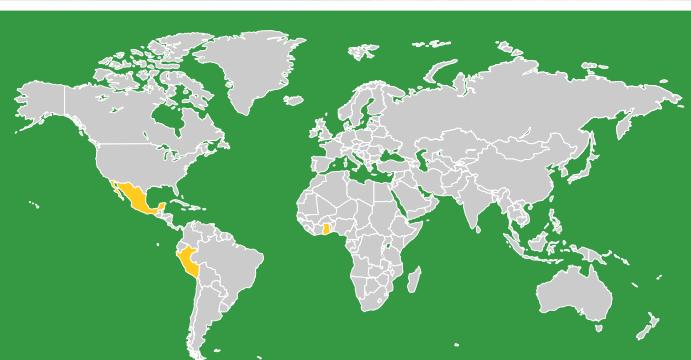
Donor: **BMUB**



Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)



REDD+: Supporting countries and communities to design schemes for distributing benefits



Countries involved: **Ghana, Mexico and Peru**

Global initiative: **REDD-plus and Benefit sharing**

Implementer: **IUCN South America**

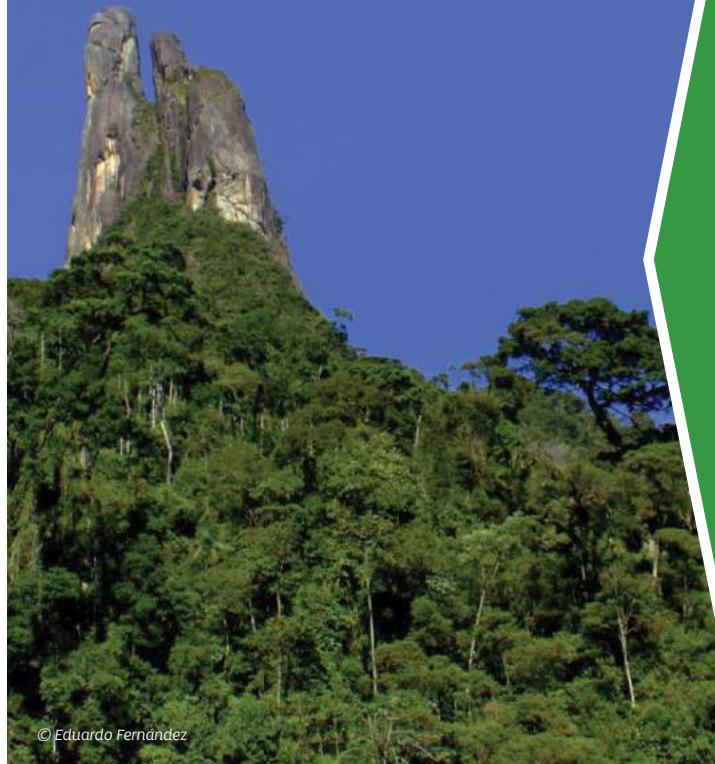
Partners: **MINAM**

Co-executors: **AIDER and CI-Peru**

Donor: **BMUB**

Nature-based solutions to global climate, food and development challenges

Private investment for landscape restoration



© Eduardo Fernández

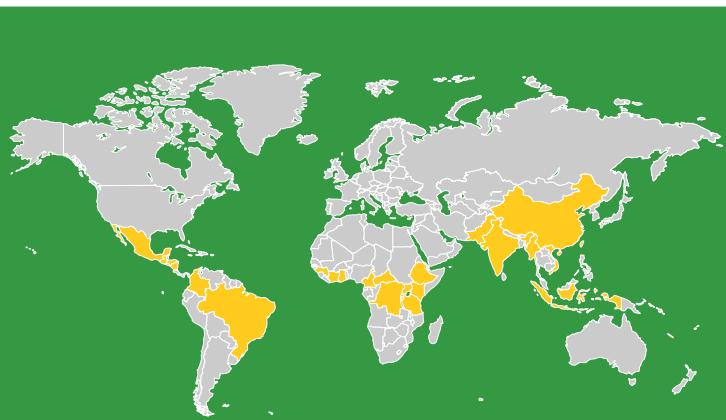


Global initiative: **PILaR**

Implementer: **IUCN Brazil**

Partners: **BNDES, CEPAN, ÇARAKURA Institute, IIS**

Donor: **Norad**



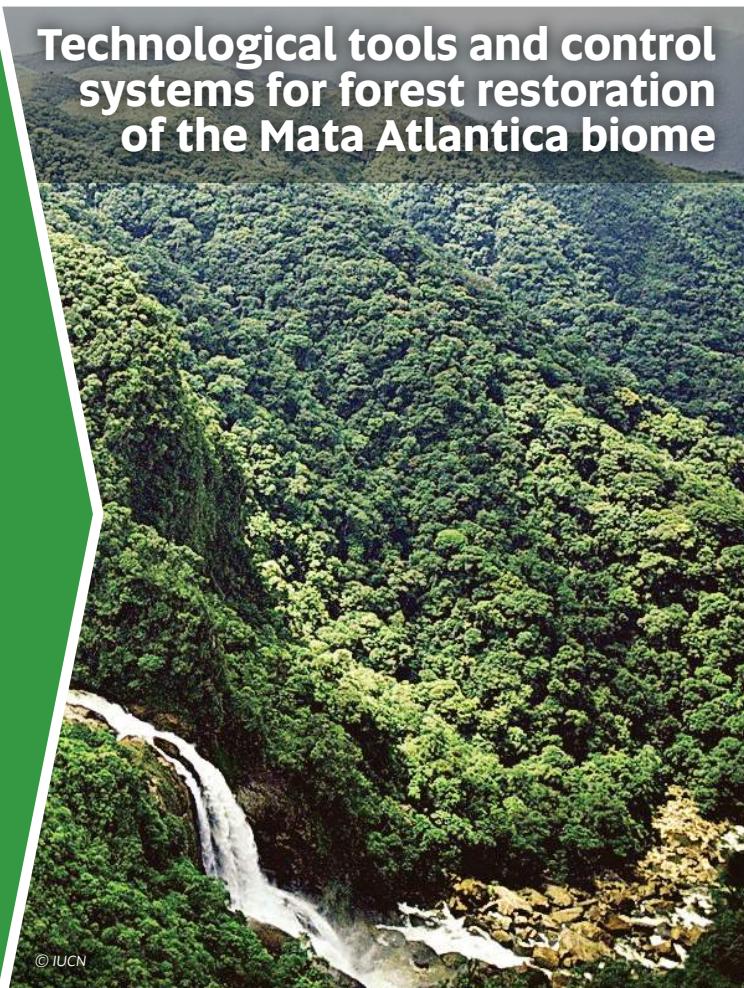
Countries involved: **Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Brazil, Ghana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Congo, Central Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Ethiopia, India, China, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, Vietnam**

Global initiative: **International Forestry Knowledge (Know For)**

Implementer: **IUCN Brazil**

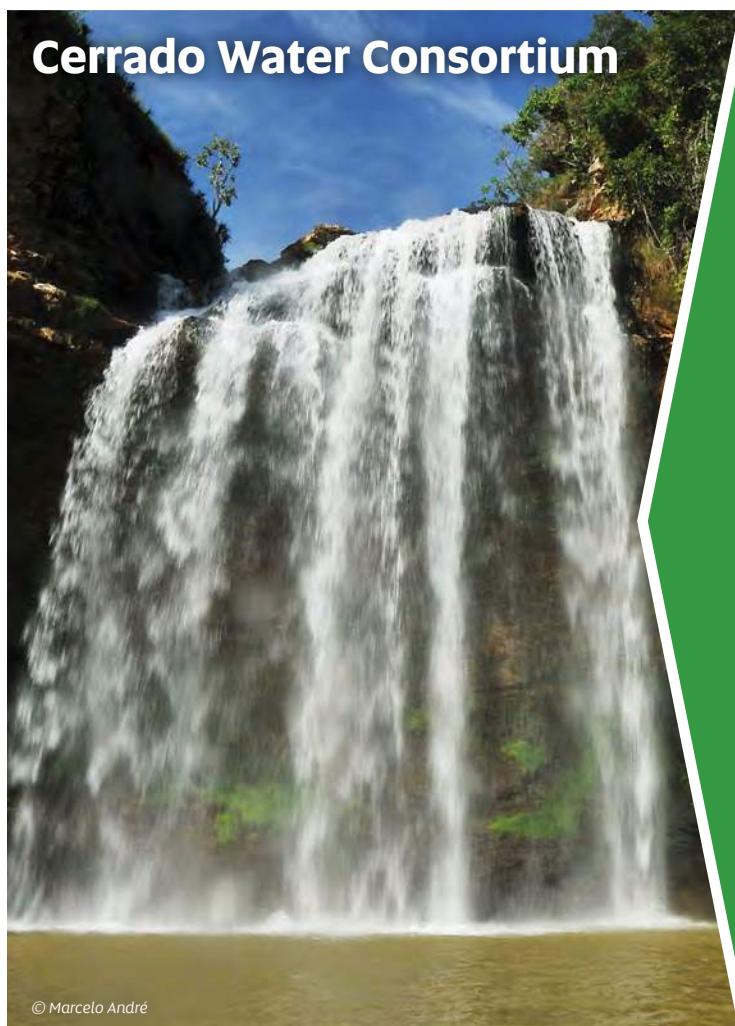
Partners: **Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica**

Donors: **DFID - KNOW FOR**



Nature-based solutions to global climate, food and development challenges

Cerrado Water Consortium



© Marcelo André



Countries involved: **Brazil**

Global initiative: **Nespresso 2015-2017 (BPP)**

Implementer: **IUCN Brazil**

Partners: **NESPRESSO Brasil, COOXUPÉ, UTZ Certified, IPÊ, IMAFLORA, Federação dos Cafeicultores do Cerrado Mineiro**

Co-executors: **BBP/IUCN**

Donor: **Nespresso**



Countries involved: **Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, China, Vietnam**

Global initiative: **Accelerating REDD + actions through forest landscape restoration**

Implementer: **IUCN Brazil**

Partners: **SEMA-ES, SEMA-DF, FATMA, TNC, IBIO, CEPAN, Instituto ÇARAKURA, IIS**

Co-executors: **WRI**

Donor: **Norad**



Accelerating action on REDD+ through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR Brazil)

Strategic Partners

The portfolio of donors who have funded projects implemented during 2015 is mainly composed of government agencies, foundations, private companies and international NGOs.



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS
EXTERIORES DE FINLANDIA

Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of Finland

55%



Ministerio Federal
de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza,
Obras Públicas y Seguridad Nuclear

Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature
Conservation, Building and
Nuclear Safety (BMUB) - Germany

22%



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for
Development and Cooperation

12%

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



European Union

5%

GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION

Moore Foundation

2%

SwedBio

A programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre

SwedBio

1%


Holcim

Holcim

1%


WWF

World Wildlife
Fund for Nature
(WWF)

1%


Norad

Norwegian Agency for
Development Cooperation
(Norad)

1%

Main events

- **Workshops and meetings:** Thanks to the initiatives currently being executed, IUCN South America has managed to excel in organizing and participating in meetings which are key for conservation, including the following:
 - **International Workshop on Blue Carbon** (Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 23-25), with participants from over 50 countries who shared the experiences and progress achieved on this matter.
 - **Participation in InterCLIMA** (Cusco, Peru, October 27-29), where experts from different countries in the region gathered to share and exchange experiences on climate change management, prior to the UNFCCC's COP21.
 - **Workshop on Integrated Regional Ocean Policy** (Bogota, Colombia, October 28-30), by the Southeast Pacific Permanent Commission (CPPS), where authorities and technicians from
- Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile discussed the integration of ocean policies, including those on biodiversity conservation.
- **Meeting for determining the Progress on the Amazon Work Plan** (Bogota, Colombia, November 17-19), attended by representatives of the national systems of protected areas from eight Amazonian countries.
- **Workshop for the validation of the Amazon Beyond Borders process** (Lima, Peru, November 23-24), where a standard for the management of the Amazon protected areas was discussed.



South American Conservation Forum 2015, Ecuador © IUCN

South American Conservation Forum

IUCN network's voice in South America

"Among some of its most amazing achievements, the Forum gave way to finding friends and watching the Union's family in action".

Recognizing the importance
of our own endeavor.

A nurturing space to
Contribute to the **Programme**

Recognizing diversity
within the Union

Embracing common interests

Sharing experiences and
lessons learned.

Common
agenda

Providing feedback on
environmental **policy issues**

Knowing quantitative data
from other **countries**.

Contributing to
the IUCN's mandate.

Preparing for the
Congress in **Hawaii**

Developing proposals

Establishing
synergies

Preparing for the
Congress in Hawaii.

Personal Contact

Institutional and governance
strengthening.

The promise of **Sydney**

“ The most relevant feature of the Regional Forum is that it constitutes the main participatory space for the region's Constituents, enabling them to meet and get acquainted or reacquainted, in order to be acknowledged as part of the Union. Thus, the opportunity arises to deeply improve the collective understanding of the main issues and processes that shape the IUCN at a global and regional level. Moreover, it encourages debates, proposals, the creation of synergies and also enhances the possibility of developing joint actions and taking on commitments within the framework of A Single Program. **”**

Jenny Gruenberger, Counsellor of the Union

The South American Forum was a venue for internal planning to which the Members were convened so that they would contribute to the development of the 2017-2020 Global Program and its regional component.

The new Program has very important elements of continuity. The three key programmatic areas were maintained: valuing and conserving nature, defining and developing nature-based solutions to current environmental challenges, and effective and equitable governance of nature and its resources. This move will enable long term actions. The region has made its contributions and adjustments and given feedback for improving the Program version that will guide the Union during the next quadrennium.

“ There is always tension between continuity and change when a new Program is being planned **”**

Miguel Pellerano, Counsellor of the Union.

The Promise of Sydney was also a subject of discussion at the Forum. Having been agreed upon by over 6000 participants at the World Parks Congress 2014, held in Australia, the Promise guides the efforts towards invigorating the advancement of protected areas in order to inspire people to regain their contact with nature and invest in nature-based solutions. The region was able to contribute with its commitment in this regard.

It was also an opportunity for the network to discuss and decide on the Union's

governance issues: how it would like to be at a global level, but also how it is, perceives itself to be, as well as its sense of ownership at the regional level.

Are the existing member categories enough to fulfill the vision and mission of the Union? Looking at oneself is a good exercise when it comes to institutional strengthening. Therefore, the Members discussed and made their contributions to the proposals that aim to include indigenous peoples and local governments as a different category within the network.

More specifically with regard to the region, National and Regional Committees were discussed: their role, their achievements, and the challenges that will lead to these levels of governance within the Union.

Both the contributions made at the Forum and an invigorated sense of belonging will be reflected in the Congress in Hawaii, 2016, where the events that the region has presented for the World Forum will take shape and the proposed motions will be discussed and adopted in order to build up the Union's policy.

“ The Forum is our event. It is a space to share, where we can get organized and set goals that will allow us to fulfill the vision of a fair world where nature is valued and conserved. **”**

Gonzalo Andrade, President of the IUCN South American Committee.

South American Conservation Forum



Participation

93%

Participation of active Member organizations

10

Countries represented

6

Commissions formally represented

Regional Counsellors, central and regional Secretariat

90

Delegates from governments and non-governmental organizations

Active work groups on the 3 key programmatic areas

1st key theme
Valuing and conserving nature

2nd key theme
Effective and equitable governance of natural resource

3rd key theme
Nature-based solutions to current challenges



Collective thinking

Meeting objectives

88%

believe that the Forum fulfilled its objective: providing a space for collective construction and preparing the region for the World Conservation Congress

90%

consider that the organization of the Forum was of high quality



"The **SUR Office** did an excellent job ensuring a **diverse and representative presence** of every component of the Union, setting **the right time and place** and providing **very effective** external facilitation"

Miguel Pellerano, Counsellor of the Union

The IUCN network in South America

Memberships and Commissions

**IUCN
South America**
has **102**
institutional
members:

- 2 States
- 4 Government Agencies
- 5 Member Organizations
- 93 NGOs



7 National Committees

and **1** Regional Committee



Habitats where work is carried out



Forests	41 members	Wetlands	41 members	Marine and coastal	41 members	Mountains	41 members	Prairies	41 members
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Work areas



Socio-economic	41 members	Climate change	26 members	Social/cultural developments	19 members	Livelihoods	17 members	Economy and markets	14 members
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- 11 Savannas
- 7 Islands
- 7 Shrublands
- 4 Deserts
- 2 Polar
- 2 Artificial - water
- 2 Caves and habitats
- 2 Artificial - land

- 11 Fishing and harvesting – natural resources
- 7 Poverty reduction
- 7 Social equity
- 4 Tourism

Commissions

Commissions are clusters of **volunteer experts** who work on **6 thematic areas**. They consist of over **1500** people in the region, distributed as follows:



Species Survival Commission

Species
Survival
Commission

910 members



WORLD COMMISSION
ON PROTECTED AREAS

World Commission
on Protected Areas

244 members



Commission on
Ecosystem
Management

86 members



Commission on Education and Communication

Commission
on Education and
Communication

131 members



Commission on
Environmental,
Economic and
Social Policy

83 members



World Commission
on Environmental Law
Commission Mundial de
Derecho Ambiental | Comisión Mundial de
Derecho Ambiental

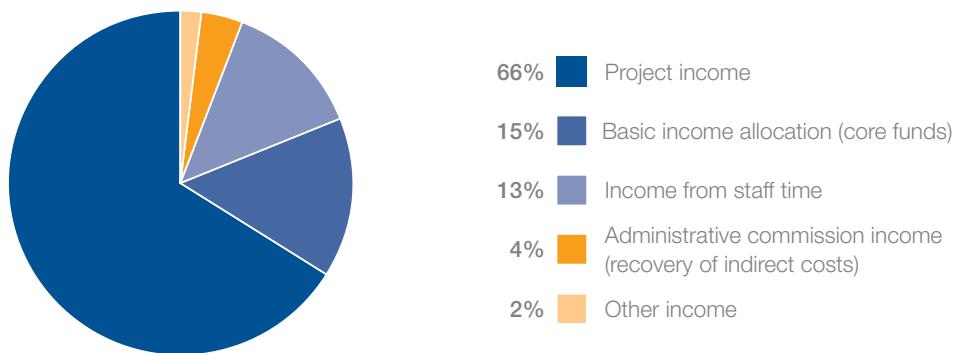
World Commission on
Environmental Law

205 members

Financial Overview

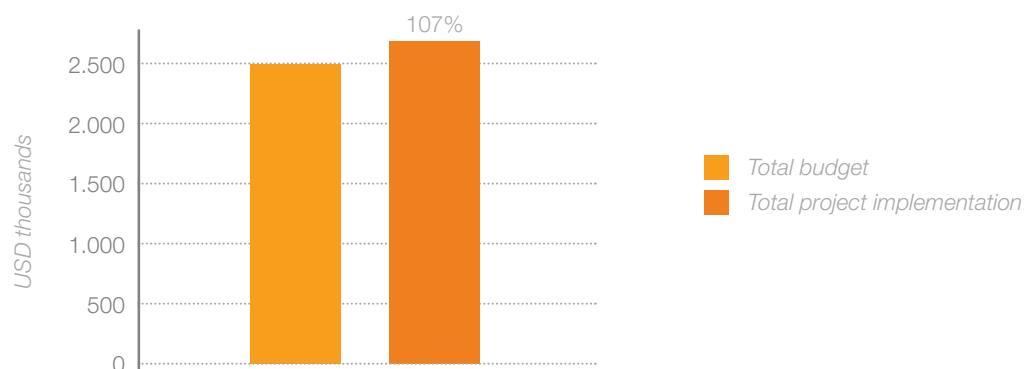
Income distribution

The income of the Regional Office has the following breakdown: 66% from projects, 15% core funds allocated by Headquarters, 13% recovery of staff costs, 4% recovery of indirect costs, and 2% other income sources.



Project implementation

At the close of 2015, the Regional Office managed to implement 100% of the budgeted figure. There was also an additional 7% implementation due to several closing events.



Implementation and number of projects by type of initiative

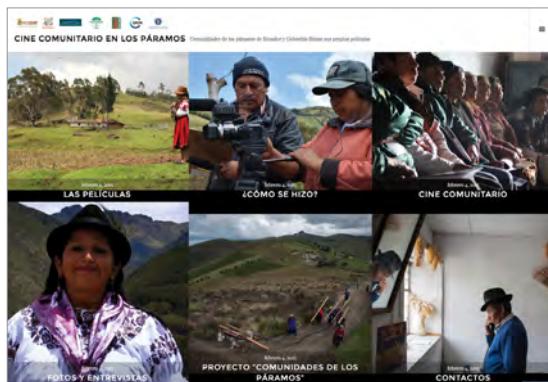
Out of the total funds for project implementation, USD 1,893,032 account for 6 projects resulting from direct initiatives of the Regional Office, while USD 1,045,839 account for 7 projects resulting from global initiatives by Headquarters.



Communication

IUCN South America employs a number of communication mechanisms aimed at providing guidance and information with regard to general environmental topics and other specific issues concerning the Union. The IUCN Programme 2013-2016, along with the projects that underpin its implementation, occupies a prominent place among the information tools and platforms that the Regional Office has at its disposal. Furthermore, the dissemination of content makes the activities of IUCN members and commissions all the more important, especially through social networks.

Emphasis was placed on the use of video as a communicational resource in 2015. Nature-based solutions –one of the three key themes at the IUCN– were promoted by means of two videos related to both REDD+ and natural infrastructure for risk prevention. The subject of adaptation to climate change was levered by community film production, so as to encourage the involvement of



<https://cinecomunitarioenlosparamos.wordpress.com>

communities and value local knowledge. Moreover, the participation of IUCN Constituents in the World Nature Congress, Hawaii 2016, has been promoted through a video presented at the South American Conservation Forum.

The Portal on Conservation and Social Equity (portalces.org) continues to store content produced either by the IUCN Secretariat or by its members and partners, generated as part of the projects promoted by the Regional Office.

The dissemination of relevant information is carried out by relying on the carefully planned use of social networks. Throughout the year, some campaigns were developed which put forth different issues within the global and regional environmental context. The COP21 had special importance, having combined the work carried out in South America with regard to climate change and global initiatives by both the Secretariat and the Constituents.



<http://www.portalces.org>

IUCN South America - Social networks:



www.facebook.com/UICN.SUR



@UICN_SUR



www.flickr.com/conservacionyequidad



www.youtube.com/ConservacionyEquidad



Cumbre Ambiental más Importante del Planeta

América del Sur rumbo al Congreso Mundial de Conservación Hawái 2016

UICN-Sur [Subscribe](#) 350 116 views



the International Union for Conservation of Nature

3:20 / 9:29

Facilitating REDD+ Benefit Sharing in Peru

UICN-Sur [Subscribe](#) 361 30 views

+ Add to Share *** More



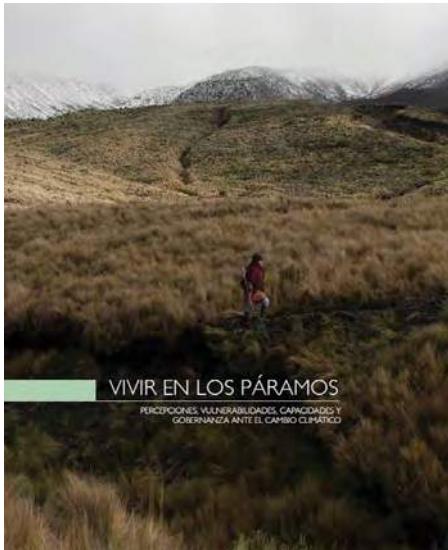
REDUCIR EL RIESGO A DESASTRES

1:35 / 6:00

Proyecto Ecosistemas para la Protección de Infraestructura y Comunidades (EPIC-Chile)

UICN-Sur [Subscribe](#) 350 206 views

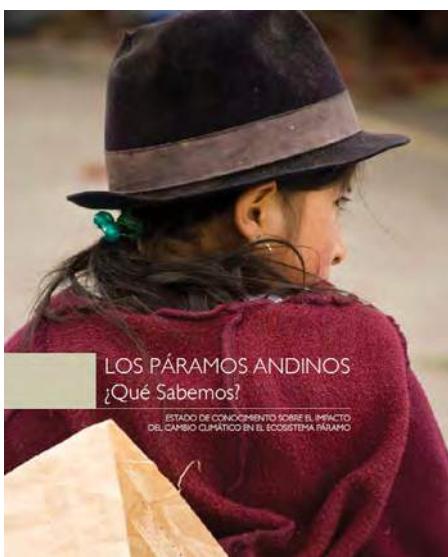
2015 Publications - IUCN South America



Hofstede, R., Vásconez, S. y Cerra, M.: *Vivir en los páramos. Percepciones, vulnerabilidades, capacidades y gobernanza ante el cambio climático*, Ed., UICN, Quito, Ecuador, 2015, 276 pp.

ISBN: 978-9978-9932-9-3

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2015-035.pdf>



Hofstede, Robert et. al.: *Los Páramos Andinos ¿Qué sabemos? Estado de conocimiento sobre el impacto del cambio climático en el ecosistema páramo*. Ed., UICN, Quito, Ecuador, 2014, 156 pp.

ISBN: 978-9978-9932-9-3

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2014-025.pdf>

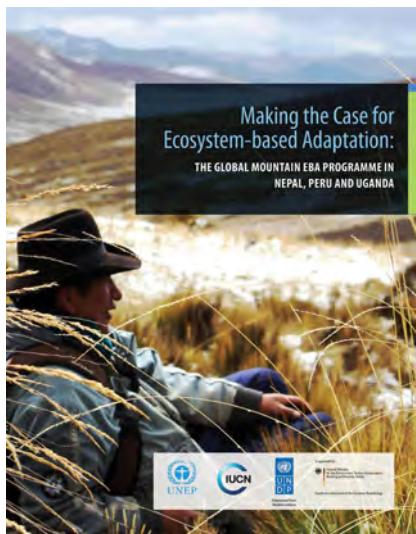


Almeida M.A.: *Adaptándose en los páramos. Prácticas productivas para la conservación del páramo y la adaptación al cambio climático en sus comunidades*. Ed., UICN, Quito, Ecuador, 2015, 118pp

ISBN: 978-9942-8544-2-1

http://paramos.portalces.org/publicaciones/regional/CdIP_UICN_2015_AdaptandoseEnLosParamos.pdf

Collaborative publications



United Nations Development Programme (2015)
Making the Case for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation:
The Global Mountain EbA Programme in Nepal, Peru
and Uganda. New York.

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Climate%20and%20Disaster%20Resilience/Making%20the%20Case%20for%20Eco-system%20Based%20Adaptation.pdf>



Instituto de Montaña (IM): *Diagnóstico Participativo para el Plan de Manejo de pastos y Agua de la comunidad de Canchayillo, Jauja, Junín*, Ed., Lilian Parra, Lilian Parra, Gabriela López, Anelí Gómez, Huancayo, 2015, 88pp.

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/diagnostico_de_pastos_y_agua_canchayillo_2015.pdf



Instituto de Montaña (IM): *Diagnóstico Participativo para el Plan de Manejo de pastos y Agua de la comunidad de Miraflores, Yauyos, Lima*, Ed., Lilian Parra, Lilian Parra, Gabriela López, Anelí Gómez, Huancayo, 2015, 87pp.

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/diagnostico_de_pastos_y_agua_miraflores_2015.pdf

Published by:

IUCN, Quito, Ecuador

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ISBN:

978-9942-8544-5-2

Edition:

Efrén Icaza and Carolina Diaz

Translation:

Diana Amores

Cover photo:

Ecuador, Paramo © Robert Hofstede

Layout by:

Manthra Comunicación



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