



2016 IUCN SOUTH AMERICA  
ANNUAL REPORT 2016



---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

6	Message from the Director
8	IUCN 2017-2020 Program: challenging the causes of biodiversity loss globally and in South America
10	About IUCN
12	The IUCN Program in South America during 2016
26	South America at the IUCN World Conservation Congress
31	Strategic Partners
32	Financial Summary
33	Publications 2016
34	Collaborative Publications
36	Our Team
38	References

ACRONYMS

<b>AIDER</b>	Association for Research and Integrated Development - Peru (Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral)
<b>ANA</b>	National Water Authority – Peru (Autoridad Nacional del Agua)
<b>ALT</b>	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)
<b>BBP</b>	Business and Biodiversity Programme
<b>BMUB</b>	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit)
<b>BNDES</b>	Brazilian Development Bank (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social do Brasil)
<b>CARDER</b>	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Risaralda (Corporación autónoma regional de Risaralda)
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CDMB</b>	Regional Autonomous Corporation for the Defense of the Bucaramanga Plateau (Corporación Autónoma Regional para la Defensa de la Meseta de Bucaramanga)
<b>CEM</b>	Commission on Ecosystem Management
<b>CEPAN</b>	Northeast Center for Environmental Research - Brazil (Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste)
<b>CIFF</b>	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
<b>COP21</b>	United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
<b>COSUDE</b>	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
<b>COOXUPÉ</b>	Regional Cooperative of Coffee Producers in Guaxupé - Brazil (Cooperativa Regional de Cafeicultores em Guaxupé)
<b>CPP</b>	Pantanal Research Center - Brazil (Centro de Pesquisas do Pantanal)
<b>CVC</b>	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca)
<b>EbA</b>	Ecosystem based Adaptation
<b>ECOА</b>	Ecology and Action - Brazil (Ecologia e Ação)
<b>ECOPAR</b>	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)
<b>EPIC</b>	Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities
<b>FATMA</b>	Environment Foundation – Brazil (Fundação do Meio Ambiente)
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FUMDHAM</b>	Foundation Museum of the American Man – Brazil (Fundação Museu do Homem Americano)
<b>FVA</b>	Amazonian Victory Foundation - Brazil (Fundação Vitória Amazônica)
<b>GADS</b>	Decentralized Autonomous Government (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado)
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
<b>IAPA</b>	Integration of Amazon Biome Protected Areas (Integración de las Áreas Protegidas del Bioma Amazónico)
<b>IAVH</b>	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute - Colombia (Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt)
<b>ICV</b>	Life Center Institute – Brazil (Instituto Centro de Vida)
<b>ICMBio</b>	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - Brazil (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade)
<b>IDEA</b>	Institute of Environmental Law and Economics (Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental)

<b>IDSМ</b>	Institute for Sustainable Development, Mamirauá - Brazil (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá)
<b>IMAFLORA</b>	Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification - Brazil (Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola)
<b>ISA</b>	Socio-Environmental Institute - Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental)
<b>IIS</b>	International Institute for Sustainability - Brazil (Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade)
<b>IPÊ</b>	Institute for Ecological Research - Brazil (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas)
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>JBRJ</b>	Rio de Janeiro Botanic Garden Research Institute (Instituto de Pesquisa Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro)
<b>KWS</b>	Kenia Wildlife Service
<b>MAE</b>	Ministry of Environment - Ecuador
<b>MARD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam
<b>MINAM</b>	Ministry of Environment - Peru (Ministerio del Ambiente)
<b>MMA-Chile</b>	Ministry of Environment - Chile (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente)
<b>MMA-Brazil</b>	Ministry of Environment - Brazil (Ministério no Meio Ambiente)
<b>MMAyA</b>	Ministry of Environment and Water - Bolivia (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua)
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PILaR</b>	Private Investment in Landscape Restoration
<b>PNNC</b>	National Natural Parks of Colombia (Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia)
<b>REDD+</b>	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
<b>RPNYC</b>	Nor Yauyos-Cochas Landscape Reserve (Reserva Paisajística Nor Yauyos-Cochas - Perú)
<b>SBDA</b>	Bolivian Society of Environmental Law (Sociedad Boliviana de Derecho Ambiental)
<b>SCBD</b>	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>SEMA</b>	State Secretariat for the Environment - Brazil (Secretaria do Estado de Meio Ambiente)
<b>SENAGUA</b>	National Secretariat for Water - Ecuador (Secretaría Nacional del Agua)
<b>SEREMI</b>	Regional Ministerial Secretariat - Chile (Secretaría Regional Ministerial)
<b>SERNANP</b>	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State - Peru (Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado)
<b>SLF</b>	Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research
<b>SwedBio</b>	Swedish International Biodiversity Programme
<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>TMI</b>	The Mountain Institute
<b>UCO</b>	Catholic University of the East (Universidad Católica de Oriente)
<b>UFSC</b>	Federal University of Santa Catarina-Brazil (Universidade Federal do Santa Catarina)
<b>UFRJ</b>	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
<b>UFMT</b>	Federal University of Mato Grosso-Brazil (Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso)
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNEP-WCM</b>	The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<b>VBDO</b>	The Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development
<b>WBCSD</b>	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

## IUCN IN SOUTH AMERICA: 25 YEARS MAKING ITS MARK TO CONSERVE THE PLANET'S MOST BIODIVERSE REGION

### Message from the Director



**Arturo Mora, MA**  
Acting Regional Director

In today's world, it would seem impossible for an office not to use Internet, e-mail or communications via social networks. However, 25 years ago, publications outlining the future of humankind's sustainability such as "Caring for the Earth" were distributed only by postal mail or conveyed by fax machines.

It was precisely 25 years ago, in 1991, when – supported by our Membership in Latin America – IUCN ventured to open a South America Office in Quito, invited by Government of Ecuador. Since that year, IUCN South America, or simply SUR, as it is known around the region, has promoted and backstopped major conservation processes, consolidating its presence in 2011 by opening IUCN-Brazil.

Over these years, such milestones for conservation as the "Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit" in 1992, the "Fourth World Congress on National Parks" held that same year in Caracas, or the "Conference on Sustainable Housing and Urban Development, HABITAT III" in Quito in 2016, have set overall worldwide conservation strategies, such as the "Agreement on Biological Diversity" and its "Aichi Targets", the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", and the "New Urban Agenda".

Regionally, the IUCN in South America has pursued key processes to consolidate national protected areas, from a regional perspective. These processes have had landmarks such as the "Latin American Congresses on National Parks and

Other Protected Areas" in Santa Marta, Colombia, in 1997 and in Bariloche, Argentina, in 2007, resulting in more and better-protected areas in the region, promoted by national and local authorities, indigenous peoples, local communities and private stakeholders.

Moreover, new and traditional tools such as the "Red List of Endangered Species", the "Green List of Protected Areas and Conservation Zones", "Nature-Based Solutions", "Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction" or the "Red List of Ecosystems" – among others – have been used in South America to reinforce research and promote application of direct actions to conserve biodiversity.

However, in the present-day context of climate change, expanding population, unbridled use of natural resources and looming natural disasters, work for conservation and sustainable development in our region seems not to be over and our vision of "A fair world that values and conserves Nature" is making ever-more sense. This is what IUCN South America is working for,

along with over one hundred organization members and one thousand specialists in our Commissions, to implement a working plan that is responsive to South America's needs and global environmental issues.

In this context, during the past 25 years our Members have increased from 33 to 108 institutions and the presence of the Network extends to 12 South American countries, including 7 National Committees of Members and a South American Committee. I would like to thank all our Members for allowing us to be the region that exemplarily implements the One Program approach. Your trust and commitment motivate our work.

In this way we hope to continue contributing – even more - to constructing a sustainable society, where we respect the community of living beings, improve the quality of human life, and provide the framework to integrate development and conservation, just as "Caring for the Earth" proposed, 25 years ago.



## IUCN 2017-2020 PROGRAM: CHALLENGING THE CAUSES OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS GLOBALLY AND IN SOUTH AMERICA



© Colectivo Sinestesia - IUCN América del Sur

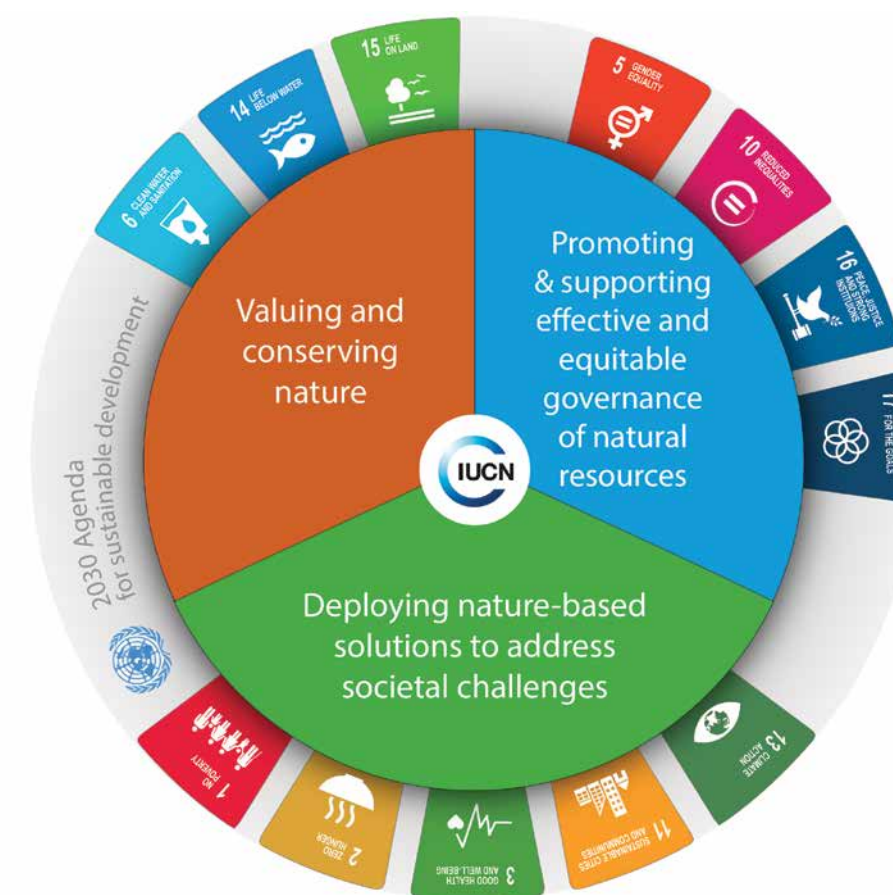
The IUCN 2017-2020 Program, approved by the World Conservation Congress in September 2016, continued pursuing the outcomes set in the previous Program and reflect the IUCN's conviction that constantly increasing well-being worldwide can be obtained only by improving our understanding of the complex systems sustaining the planet's life and the predominant global trends now acting on them: urbanization, economic growth, growing consumption, disappearing biodiversity, unequal wealth, climate change, population growth and many others.

The Program breaks with the erroneous concept – once widely held – that global challenges must be addressed

separately, and recognizes, rather, that the factors directly and indirectly provoking environmental, economic and even political concerns are often the same, and may be addressed with common solutions.

The IUCN Program is based on three areas framing the actions to be undertaken in the next four years: Valuing and conserving Nature; Promoting and supporting effective, equitable governance of natural resources; and Implementing Nature-based solutions to cope with society's challenges, including climate change, food security and economic and social development.

In South America, this Program concretely pursues the "IUCN 2017-2020 work plan



in South America", informed by Members from the region, generated during the Regional Conservation Forum held in Quito in September 2015; the Situational Analysis prepared by the IUCN South America Program Area (and sent to the South American Committee of IUCN Members); the 2017-2020 Program framework and its indicators; and internal discussion by the IUCN South America team.

The 2017-2020 IUCN work plan in South America reflects the discussions, inputs and reflections by Constituents and considers both the need to conserve and sustainably use the region's valuable biodiversity, and the need to reverse

the processes and causes affecting it negatively. In this regard, the South American Membership has indicated their interest in such topics as protected areas, education and research (with emphasis on socio-economic issues, climate change and sustainability).

Work opportunities for IUCN in South America are determined by the unique characteristics of its network of Members and Commissions, and by the possibility to generate regional and sub-regional processes to discuss, apply, empower and advise on policies about issues of conservation, natural resource governance, and Nature-based solutions.



## ABOUT IUCN



**T**he International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a membership Union<sup>(1)</sup> uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 16,000 experts<sup>(2)</sup>. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the

natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Our experts are organised into six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication.

The ability to convene diverse stakeholders and provide the latest science, objective recommendations and on-the-ground expertise drives IUCN's mission of informing and empowering conservation efforts worldwide. We provide a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based

(1) Go to: <http://162.13.195.60/es/secretariat/membership/miembros>

(2) Go to: <http://162.13.195.60/es/secretaria/comisiones>

organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges.

By facilitating these solutions, IUCN provides governments and institutions at all levels with the impetus to achieve universal goals, including on biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development, which IUCN was instrumental in defining.

Combined, our knowledge base and diverse membership make IUCN an incubator and trusted repository of best practices, conservation tools, and international guidelines and standards. As the only environmental organisation with official United Nations Observer Status,

IUCN ensures that nature conservation has a voice at the highest level of international governance.

IUCN's expertise and extensive network provide a solid foundation for a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects around the world. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems and improve people's well-being. They also produce a wealth of data and information which feeds into IUCN's analytical capacity.

Through their affiliation with IUCN, Member organisations are part of a democratic process, voting Resolutions which drive the global conservation agenda. They meet every four years at the IUCN World Conservation Congress<sup>(3)</sup> to set priorities and agree on the Union's work program. IUCN congresses have produced several key international environmental agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the World Heritage Convention, and the Ramsar Convention on wetlands. We continue to help these conventions strengthen and evolve so that they can respond to emerging challenges.

Our Member organisations are represented by the IUCN Council – the governing body. Headquartered in Switzerland, IUCN Secretariat comprises around 900 staff in more than 50 countries.

(3) Go to: <http://www.iucn.org/es/acerca-de-la-uicn/el-congreso-mundial-de-la-naturaleza>



## THE IUCN PROGRAM IN SOUTH AMERICA DURING 2016

In 2016, IUCN South America implemented a series of initiatives that continued the IUCN's 2013-2016 Regional Program, including projects on "Restoring Forest Landscapes in Colombia, Peru and Brazil"; "Women of the Paramos"; "Water Resources in the Northern Andes"; "Green List of Protected and Conservation Areas"; "Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Ecuador"; and "Resilience through investment in knowledge about ecosystems, innovation, and risk transformation", among others.

2016 was marked by global political unrest and serious natural catastrophes; the tone was set for the world of conservation when the Paris Agreement on climate change went into effect in early November. Application of the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted the year before, was also discussed, along with defining a "New Urban Agenda" at the Habitat III Summit held in Quito in October.

Other milestones for world conservation during 2016 were the IUCN's World

Conservation Congress, which discussed emerging issues such as agro-biodiversity, sustainable tourism and natural capital; the 13th Conference of the Parties to the Biological Diversity Convention, which proposed precise actions to achieve the Aichi Targets; and finally the 17th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife, which adopted key measures to conserve species threatened by international trade.

IUCN South America aligned to contribute to international discussion, orienting its efforts strategically, pursuant to the outcomes set forth in its 2013-2016 Regional Program; achieving these aims consolidates IUCN as a key organization for setting policies and actions for conservation and sustainable development in the planet's most biodiverse region, by promoting its work program and relying on the strengths of its Network of Members and specialist groups.

### ► IUCN PROGRAM OUTCOME 1: Reliable knowledge to value and conserve biodiversity leads to better actions and policies in the field.

During 2016, we continued implementing the conservation vision based on the Amazonian ecosystem for the benefit of local communities and conservation of ecosystem services in protected areas through the "Amazon Vision" project. This initiative actively involved eight Protected Area Systems in the Amazon Region and selected two landscapes to implement pilot activities, in which five countries contribute actively to the discussion and a total of ten protected areas will benefit from concrete activities. Developments from the last five years in the Protected Area Systems of the Amazon Biome regarding the four components of the CDB Work Program have been systematically summarized and presented at COPXIII (Cancún, December).

Further, IUCN has kicked off the dissemination and application of knowledge tools reflecting effective management and management effectiveness of protected natural areas by the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conservation Areas (GLPCA). The GLPCA is a global program seeking to improve performance in protected and conserved areas, and promote conservation of Nature and Nature's benefits for humans. IUCN South America helped the region's countries prepare their national red lists,

and include their protected areas and other conserved areas in the Green List standard, and provided training in using these tools, particularly in Colombia and Peru. This work was coordinated with commitments undertaken internationally (i.e., the Aichi Targets, especially 11 and 12) regarding conservation of mainland and marine natural areas, and reduction of endangered species.

In Brazil, IUCN has mobilized carbon sequestration markets by restoring forests and supported the country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to encourage numerous sectors, institutions and interested parties to support that Plan, gathering and systematically analyzing their contributions to consolidate the Plan's final version.

Finally, regarding other conservation tools, IUCN in South America has promoted application of the Red List of Species, with information warning about the level of jeopardy facing wild species, reporting 4445 endangered species out of the 14,060 evaluated for South America (nearly 32% of the species studied). We have also applied a holistic vision toward species and their ecosystems to apply the Red List of Ecosystems, with information for taking key spatial actions and decisions for regional conservation.





# Valuing and conserving Nature



## Project Preparation Grant (PPG) - National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species PROSPECIES



**Countries involved:** Brazil  
**Organizations involved:** Ministry of the Environment of Brazil (MMA) and the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO)  
**Donor:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)



## Improving the way knowledge on forests is understood and used internationally (KnowFor 2)

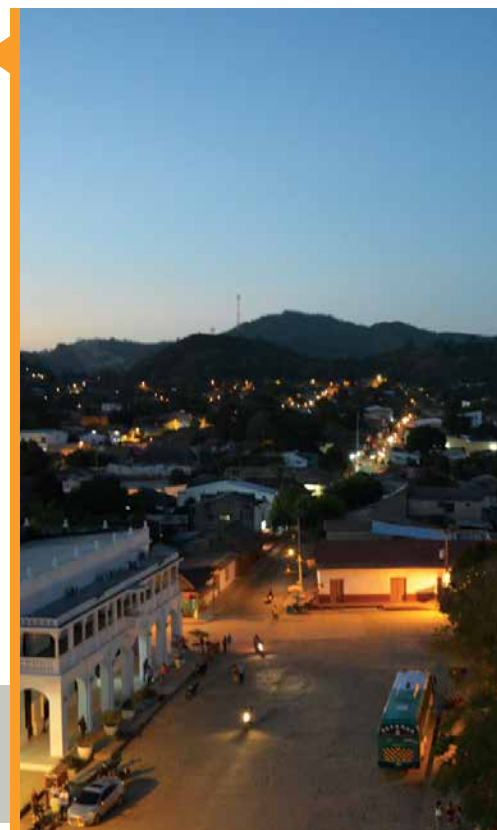
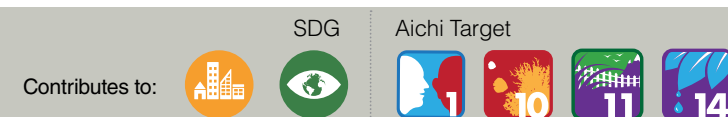


**Countries involved:** Brazil  
**Global initiative:** Improving the way knowledge on forests is understood and used internationally (KNOWFOR)  
**Organizations involved:** World Resource Institute (WRI-Brazil)  
**Donor:** Department for International Development – Glasgow



## Integrated planning, more resilient ecosystems

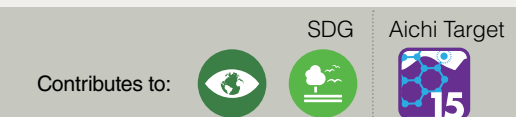
**Countries involved:** Colombia, Vietnam, Tanzania and Zambia  
**Regional initiative:** Integrated planning, more resilient ecosystems  
**Global initiative:** Integrated Planning to Implement the CBD Strategic Plan and Increase Ecosystem Resilience to Climate Change  
**Co-implementers:** IUCN South America and PNNC  
**Donor:** BMUB



## Mobilizing markets to capture carbon through forest restoration in Brazil (VERENA)



**Countries involved:** Brazil  
**Global initiative:** IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI)  
**Organizations involved:** World Resources Institute (WRI-Brazil) local research institutions and local governments  
**Donor:** Child Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)





# Valuing and conserving Nature

## Protected Areas Solutions for Biodiversity and Climate Change - Green List

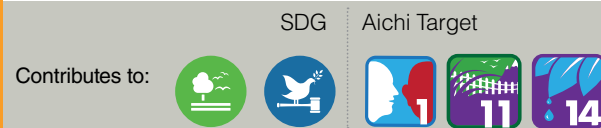


**Countries involved:** Colombia, Peru, Kenya and Vietnam

**Global initiative:** Protected Area Solutions for Biodiversity and Climate Change: Achieving quality elements of Aichi Target 11 to support implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and Programme of Work on Protected Areas

**Co-implementers:** PNNC; KWS; SERNANP; MARD

**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:



## Shared Resources, Joint Solutions

**Countries involved:** Paraguay and Bolivia (Chaco-Pantanal Sub-region) and Guyana and Surinam (Guianas Sub-region)

**Regional initiative:** Shared Resources, Joint Solutions Conjuntas

**Global initiative:** Shared Resources, Joint Solutions

**Co-implementers:** NATIVA, SBDA and Natura Foundation (Bolivia), GUYRA and IDEA (Paraguay), IUCN, IUCN-NL, WWF, WBCSD, VBDO (Global)

**Donor:** IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands



Contributes to:



## Beyond Protected Areas Borders: lessons learned from conservation in the Amazon

**Countries involved:** Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

**Implementer:** IUCN South America

**Donor:** Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation



Contributes to:



- **IUCN PROGRAM OUTCOME 2:** Improving governance arrangements to manage natural resources results in equitable, rights-based conservation, with tangible benefits for livelihoods.

Through projects “Paramos: Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Northern Andes” and “Women of the Paramos: Regional experiences adapting to climate change and conserving paramos in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru”, IUCN worked with eight communities and community organizations to conserve about 5000 hectares of paramo. IUCN focused this action on Ecuador and Peru, seeking to enhance governance, sustainable productive activities to promote sustainable livelihoods and climate change adaptation with a gender approach.

Piura, Peru, established a new coordination mechanism for ongoing inter-relationships among paramo stakeholders, promoting top-priority agendas, strategies for interaction and planning the territory's development. Chimborazo, Ecuador, is pursuing a strategy to manage alpaca fiber to lessen the impact of cattle on the ecosystem. Carchi, Ecuador, has built women's capacities to prepare and apply bio-inputs, with small animal husbandry, integrated water management systems, and promotion of farms' productive diversity. Finally, men and women in communities and institutions of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru participated in an experience exchange for Paramo Week (in Piura) to strengthen bio-trade initiatives. They also set strategies to promote social and gender equity in productive and conservation activities involving paramos.

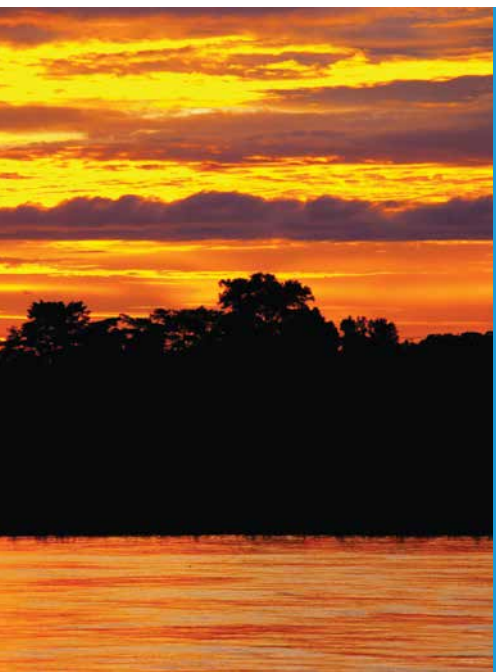
These actions have informed a strategy for climate change adaptation in paramos with a gender approach.

IUCN South America is bolstering governance to manage natural resources with a participatory approach and with special attention to ecosystems and their functions. From this perspective, the project “Constructing Dialogue for Good Water Governance” – implemented in 2016 in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia – is working to improve water governance and increase cooperation among neighboring countries by applying water diplomacy at multiple levels. Capacity-building and continuous support for dialogue under the project have facilitated water governance developments and cross-border watershed consensus: the Zarumilla River (Ecuador-Peru), the Catamayo-Chira watershed (Ecuador-Peru), and Lake Titicaca (Peru-Bolivia).

Work on the two case studies in Colombia – coordinated with Colombia's National Authority for National Natural Parks – has promoted decision-making to conserve biodiversity through participatory land use exercises. 2016 generated a baseline on the municipal legal and institutional framework, for including conservation and climate change issues in their management documents, to determine and fill existing gaps, to reinforce local and national physical planning policy in Colombia.



# Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources



## Amazon Ecosystem Conservation Vision, IAPA

**Countries involved:** Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela  
**Regional initiative:** Amazon Ecosystem-based Conservation Vision (protected areas that transcend frontiers) IAPA  
**Implementer:** FAO  
**Partners:** IUCN South America, WWF, UNEP, REDPARQUES  
**Donor:** European Union



# Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources



## BRIDGE III: Building River Dialogue and Governance

**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, Sustainable Water, Prefecture of Loja, Regional Government of Piura, ALT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia  
**Donor:** SDC



## Paramos: Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Northern Andes

**Countries involved:** Colombia, Ecuador, Peru  
**Regional initiative:** Paramos: Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Northern Andes  
**Partner:** IAvH  
**Implementers:** IUCN South America, ECOPAR, IM, Corporación (Corporación, CDMB, CVC, Carder, WWF Corporación, Corporación, CDMB, CVC, Carder, WWF  
**Donor:** European Union



## Strengthening capacity of developing country Parties to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action

**Countries involved:** Brazil  
**Global initiative:** Strengthening capacity of developing country Parties to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action  
**Donor:** Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)



## Women in the Paramos: Regional experiences of climate change adaptation and conservation of paramos in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

**Countries involved:** Colombia, Ecuador, Peru  
**Regional initiative:** Women in the Paramos  
**Partners:** FIIAPP  
**Implementers:** IUCN South America  
**Co-implementers:** Randi Randi Group Corporation, IM  
**Donor:** AECID





► **IUCN PROGRAM OUTCOME 3:** Healthy, restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to solving global challenges involving climate change, food security and socio-economic development.

Among mitigation efforts, IUCN, Conservation International - Peru (CI) and the Association for Integrated Research and Development (AIDER) implemented the project “Facilitating distribution of benefits for REDD+” (2013-2016). It implemented early REDD+ actions through efficient, equitable mechanisms to distribute benefits that are robust enough to integrate into long-term national and international REDD+ working frameworks. Conservation Agreements — mechanisms to distribute benefits applied by CI — included a diverse range of activities implemented in the native Awajún Shampuyacu community, in the San Martín region in Peru’s Amazon region, such as sustainable management of community territory on a “mosaic” model; preventing erosion and recovering-restoring riparian vegetation; and capacity-building.

Further, considering the importance of catalyzing forest restoration by broad support for REDD+ efforts, IUCN South America is leading several initiatives to contribute to meeting the Bonn Challenge of restoring deforested, degraded land in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. One of these initiatives is restoration of forest landscapes (RPF), to recover the ecological integrity and human well-being in deforested or degraded landscapes, with a holistic, multi-functional approach bringing people together to identify and implement appropriate restoration interventions.

In this context, IUCN South America plays an active role as a facilitator, working jointly con Members and partners

to gather knowledge, develop tools, build capacities, and support decision-makers, implementers, researchers and land owners, to restore degraded and deforested land. During 2016, we have fostered consciousness-raising about the socio-economic and environmental benefits of Nature-based solutions and their contribution to sustainable development, helping generate knowledge and data about ecosystem restoration to map the most susceptible sites, to accelerate restoration actions and interventions and orient donors toward different opportunities.

For climate change adaptation, IUCN South America has channeled initiatives promoting integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into planning and policy-making. The regional program for “Ecosystem-based Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in Colombia and Ecuador” (Regional EbA Program) is implementing the EbA approach to reduce vulnerability and increase populations’ and ecosystems’ resilience to climate change. Ecuador’s Ministry of Environment (MAE) with support from German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) and IUCN is implementing (2016-2018) the Program in parishes Honorato Vásquez y Membrillal, cantons Santa Ana and Jipijapa, Province of Manabí, in coordination with their local Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GADs).

Moreover, the project for “Ecosystem-based adaptation approaches: building evidence and generating information for policies” (IIED, IUCN and WCMC-UNEP; 2015-2019) is gathering evidence on



© Andrea Quesada-Aguilar

the effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in practice, to inform and influence climate change adaptation planning and decision-making. In South America, IUCN is working in Peru and Chile, applying a methodology to assess the effectiveness of EbA in two initiatives. This information will be included in the comparative analysis of 14 initiatives in 12 countries.

IUCN has urged selected public and private economic sectors to integrate the economic value of conservation,

biodiversity, and sustainable management of natural areas into their decision-making. Such initiatives promote “Private investment to restore the landscape” or ensure that ecosystems and biodiversity become natural solutions through the “Ecosystems to Protect Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)” project in Chile and “Resilience by investing in ecosystems: knowledge, innovation and transformation of risk management” (RELIEF Kit) project in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.



## Deploying nature-based solutions to societal challenges



### Private investment for landscape restoration

**Countries involved:** Ghana, Brazil, Mexico and Guatemala  
**Global initiative:** PILaR  
**Implementer:** IUCN Brazil  
**Partners:** BNDES, CEPAN, Instituto ÇARAKURA, IIS  
**Donor:** Norad



Contributes to:

SDG Aichi Target

### Cerrado Water Consortium

**Countries involved:** Brazil  
**Global initiative:** Nespresso 2015-2017 (BPP)  
**Partners:** NESPRESSO Brazil, COOXUPÉ, UTZ Certified, IPÊ, IMAFLORA, Federation of Coffee Growers of Cerrado Mineiro  
**Co-implementers:** NNP/IUCN  
**Donor:** Nespresso

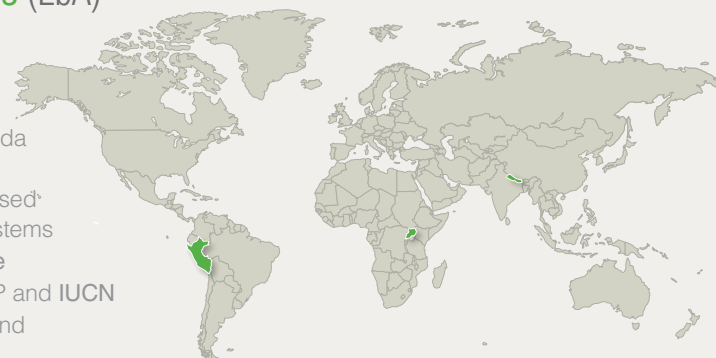
Contributes to:

SDG Aichi Target



### Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems (EbA)

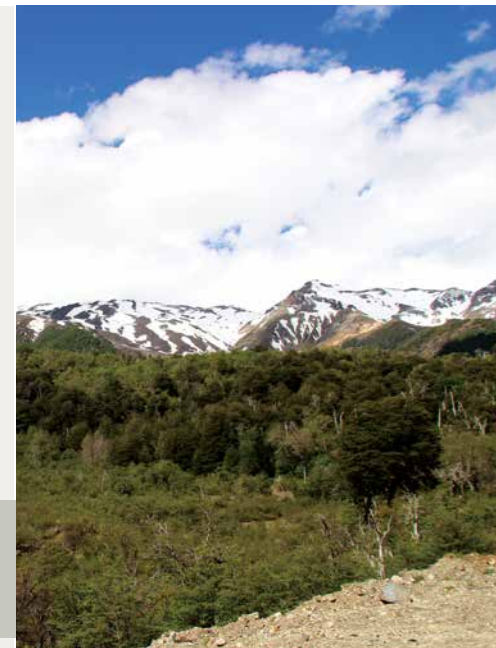
**Countries involved:** Peru, Uganda and Nepal  
**Global initiative:** Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems  
**Implementer:** Mountain Institute  
**Co-implementers:** UNDP, UNEP and IUCN  
**Partners:** MINAM, SERNANP and RPNYC-SERNANP  
**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:

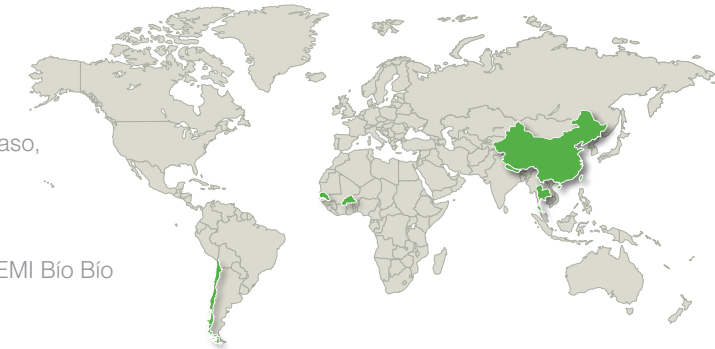
SDG Aichi Target

## Deploying nature-based solutions to societal challenges



### Ecosystems to Protect Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC)

**Countries involved:** Nepal, Thailand, China, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Chile.  
**Implementer:** IUCN  
**Global initiative:** EPIC  
**Partners:** MMA-Chile, SEREMI Bio Bio  
**Co-implementers:** SLF  
**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:

SDG Aichi Target

### 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, AIDER and CI-Peru  
**Partner:** MINAM  
**Co-implementers:** AIDER and CI-Perú  
**Donor:** BMUB

Contributes to:

SDG Aichi Target



### Strategies for Ecosystem based Adaptation in Colombia and Ecuador (IUCN will work in the Ecuador component)

**Countries involved:** Ecuador and Colombia  
**Implementer:** GIZ  
**Co-implementer:** IUCN South America (IUCN working on the Ecuador component)  
**Partners:** MAE, Local Governments (GADS) of Jipijapa and Santa Ana  
**Regional initiative:** EbA: helping reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience of population groups and ecosystems to cope with climate change  
**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:

SDG Aichi Target



# Deploying nature-based solutions to societal challenges



## Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: strengthening evidence and informing policy

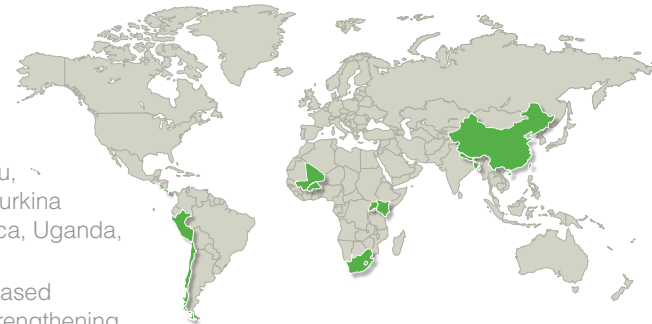
**Countries involved:** Chile, Peru, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, South Africa, Uganda, Costa Rica, and El Salvador

**Global initiative:** Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: strengthening evidence and informing policy

**Implementer:** IIED

**Co-implementers:** IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, ANDES

**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:



## Utilizing landscape-scale forest ecosystem rehabilitation as a cost-effective bridge for the integrated deployment of national land-based mitigation and adaptation strategies (FLR Peru)

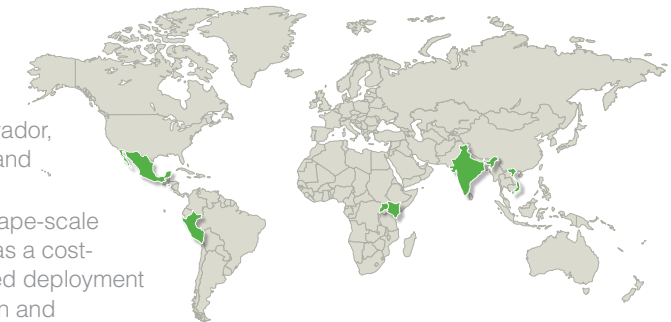
**Countries involved:** Peru, El Salvador, Mexico, India, Vietnam, Kenya and Uganda.

**Global initiative:** Utilizing landscape-scale forest ecosystem rehabilitation as a cost-effective bridge for the integrated deployment of national land-based mitigation and adaptation strategies

**Implementer:** IUCN South America

**Partners:** SERFOR, World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)

**Donor:** BMUB



Contributes to:



## Resilience through Investing in Ecosystems -knowledge, innovation and transformation of risk management (RELIEF Kit)



**Countries involved:** Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

**Global initiative:** RELIEF Kit

**Implementer:** IUCN South America

**Donor:** The Japan Biodiversity Fund



Contributes to:



Aichi Target



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



**Countries involved:** Colombia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico and Rwanda

**Global initiative:** Accelerating action on REDD+ through Forest Landscape Restoration

**Implementer:** IUCN South America and National Office for Brazil

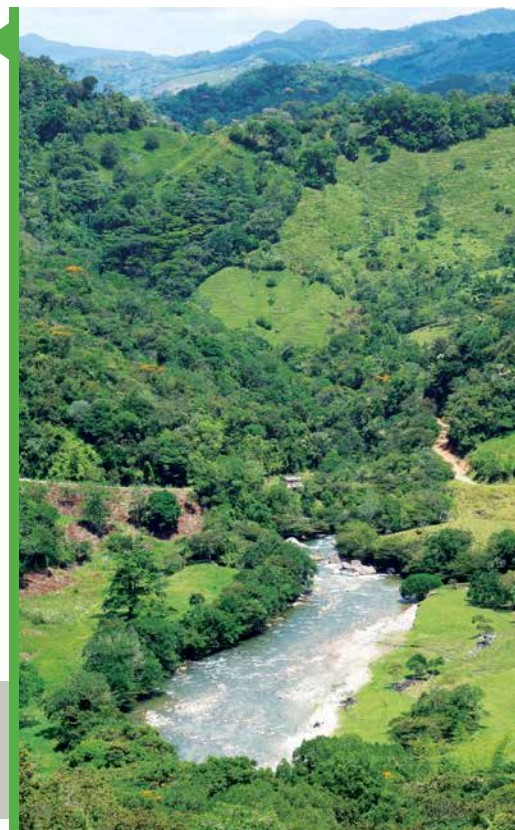
**Partners Colombia:** Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resource Research Institute (IAVH)

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

**Co-implementers Colombia:** CORNARE, UCO, IAVH

**Co-implementers Brazil:** WRI

**Donor:** NORAD, NICFI



Contributes to:



Aichi Target





WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS  
SOUTH AMERICA AT THE IUCN WORLD  
CONSERVATION CONGRESS

UICN América del Sur



Forum  
Participation of governmental authorities from:  
Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

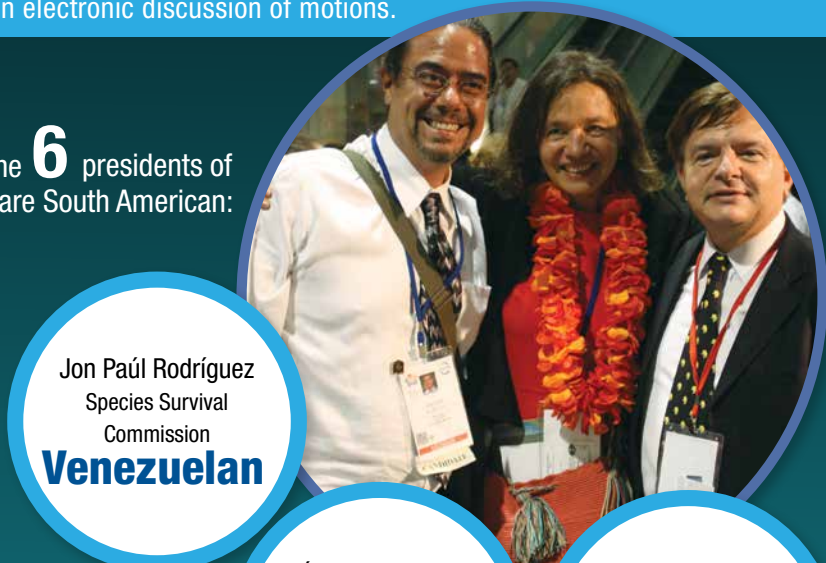


Members' Assembly

The South American Members had the highest participation rate in electronic discussion of motions.

95%  
Participation of  
Members in motions  
votes

3 out of the 6 presidents of  
Commissions elected are South American:



Jon Paúl Rodríguez  
Species Survival  
Commission  
**Venezuelan**

Ángela Andrade  
Commission on Ecosystem  
Management  
**Colombian**

Antonio Benjamin  
Commission on  
Environmental Law  
**Brazilian**



Jenny Gruenberger  
Counselor  
**Bolivian**

Carlos Durigan  
Counselor  
**Brazilian**

**South America**  
elected its Counselors



South American Members, under the leadership of the South American Committee, coordinated strategies and actions throughout the Congress.

The South American Committee sent feedback to the Congress Organizing Committee.



## SOUTH AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE CONGRESS

### Planet at the crossroads: The 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress



**T**he IUCN World Conservation Congress is held every four years, bringing together thousands of leaders and decision-makers belonging to governments, civil society, indigenous peoples, companies and the academic world, for the purpose of conserving the environment and promoting the solutions that Nature offers to worldwide challenges. The last Congress took place from September 1-10, 2016 at the Hawaii Convention Center, in Honolulu. It was hosted by the State of Hawaii, with support by the US Department of State.

South America's presence was outstanding at this Congress, preparing 14 technical workshops, 15 discussion workshops or coffee meetings with knowledge, six presentations in thematic pavilions (species, protected areas, forests, oceans and development), a training event at the Conservation Campus and a Parallel Event (organized by the Government of Ecuador).

The IUCN in South America Network's events presented progress achieved in conservation activities and sustainable

development in the region, promoting – at the same time – discussion of key issues such as socio-environmental conflicts, lessons learned to effectively manage protected areas, climate change adaptation, involving indigenous peoples and local communities, and sustainable fisheries. Different ecosystems and biomes of South America were also showcased for the world during the Congress: the Amazon region, the Río de la Plata River Basin, Paramo moorlands, and coasts.

IUCN South America had the opportunity to follow up on fundamental discussions of contemporary world conservation issues, under the IUCN 2017-2020 Programme, including the Green List of Protected and Conservation Areas, standardizing management effectiveness tools, finance for conservation, invasive species, cities and environment, corridors for conservation and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities.

South America was also active in discussing the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the General Assembly of Members during the Congress. The Congress adopted a total of 112 Resolutions and Recommendations<sup>(4)</sup>, including the proposals from South America about supporting the species Red List in

Brazil; protecting zones of importance for biodiversity due to infrastructure projects in Argentina and Peru; linkages between the peace process and Nature in Colombia; and conservation and illegal trade in vicuñas.

Other important global discussions during the General Assembly of Members, which became IUCN Resolutions, involve including indigenous peoples' organizations in the Union's structure; conserving emblematic species such as elephants, corals, whales and sharks; incorporating the urban dimension into IUCN's work; strengthening business-sector involvement in conservation

and natural capital; crimes against the environment and the World Judicial Institute; among others.

Finally, the Congress adopted a declaration: "The Hawaii Commitments"<sup>(5)</sup> summarizing the main problems, aspirations, new ideas or actions derived from the Congress' numerous activities and deliberations. The Declaration emphasizes the need to achieve sound alliances to implement conservation measures and deepen the global dialogue about our relationship with Nature, motivate collective actions and ensure that Nature-based solutions are equitable, fair, and lasting.



(4) Go to: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/resreces>

(5) Go to: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/resreces>





“The Congress witnessed conceptual and methodological developments and experiences with Nature-based solutions, as options to address major global challenges calling for an urgent response: reducing poverty and hunger, combating climate change and achieving sustainability.”

▶ Ángela Andrade, President of the Ecosystem Management Commission.



“Creating a category of Members for indigenous peoples is an example of the importance and recognition that IUCN grants to those who have used ecosystems sustainably for centuries, transforming them to improve their livelihoods, but maintaining balance with Nature. This is the transcendental accomplishment of our Congress.”

▶ Jenny Gruenberger, Counselor for Meso- and South America.



“There is no forum comparable to IUCN’s World Conservation Congresses. They are a meeting-place where governments and civil society are on equal standing, and discuss their viewpoints openly and democratically. Where the voice of a small, all-volunteer organization has the same weight as another with stable human and financial resources. This is the international meeting I enjoy the most and I always return home recharged and enthusiastic to carry on.”

▶ Jon Paul Rodríguez, President of the Species Survival Commission.



“For South America, the IUCN Congress – the only environmental meeting that addresses global issues – was an important experience. All Members from the region were coordinated in an exemplary manner by the regional Secretariat, and they worked with a teamwork spirit alongside our representatives and Counselors. This is promising for our work together in the future.”

▶ Obdulio Menghi, President of the Biodiversity Foundation, Argentina.

# 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.

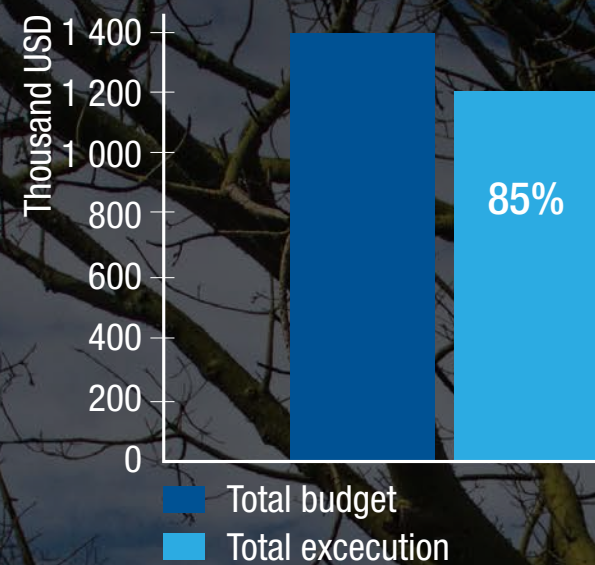
	Norwegian Development Cooperation Agency (Norad)	3%
	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) Germany.	57%
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	9%
	Moore Foundation	2%
	European Union	23%
	Japan Fund for Biological Diversity	2%
	Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency (AECID)	1%
	IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands	2%



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

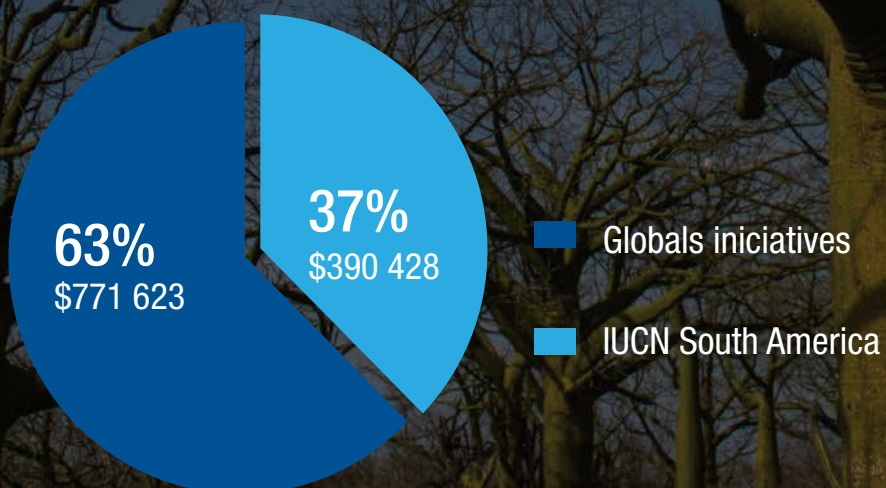
### ► PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

At the close of 2016, the Regional Office managed to implement 85% of the budgeted figure.



### ► IMPLEMENTATION AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF INITIATIVE

Out of the total funds for project implementation, US\$ 771.623 account for projects resulting from global initiatives by Headquarter, while US\$ 390.428 account for projects resulting from direct initiatives of the Regional Office.



## PUBLICATIONS 2016



Arguedas, S.; Vides, R. and Castaño, L. (Eds). 2015. Lecciones aprendidas y buenas prácticas para la gestión de áreas protegidas amazónicas. UICN - Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. Quito, Ecuador. 264 pp.

ISBN: 978-9942-8544-6-9

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2016-030.pdf>



Moraes, M. A. (Org.) 2016. Forest Landscape Restoration in Brazil. UICN. Brasília, Brazil. 260pp.

ISBN: 978-85-88742-79-6

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2016-025.pdf>



Monty, F., Murti, R. and Furuta, N. Helping Nature help us: Transforming disaster risk reduction through ecosystem management. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. vi + 82 pp

ISBN: 978-85-88742-79-6

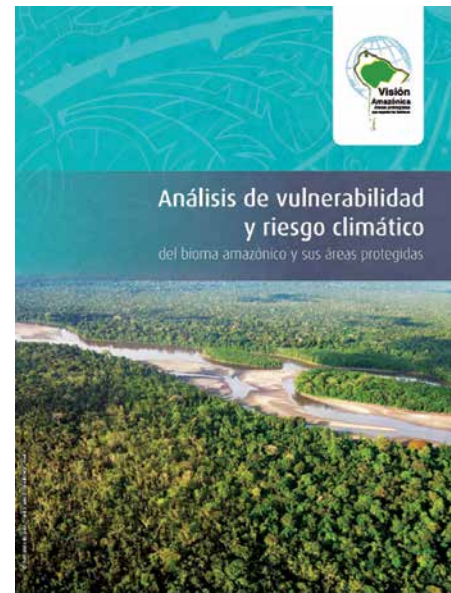
<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2016-070.pdf>



## COLLABORATIVE PUBLICATIONS

Prüssmann J., Suárez C., Guevara O. and A. Vergara. 2016. Análisis de vulnerabilidad y riesgo climático del bioma amazónico y sus áreas protegidas. Project: "Amazonian Vision: protected areas, natural solutions to climate change". REDPARQUES National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of the Environment – Ecuador, Ministry of the Environment – Peru / National Service of State-Protected Natural Areas, WWF. Cali, Colombia. 48 p.

[http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/analisis\\_de\\_vulnerabilidad\\_y\\_riesgo\\_climatico\\_del\\_bioma\\_amazonico\\_y\\_sus\\_areas\\_protegidas.pdf](http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/analisis_de_vulnerabilidad_y_riesgo_climatico_del_bioma_amazonico_y_sus_areas_protegidas.pdf)



REDPARQUES 2016. Informe regional implementación del programa de trabajo sobre áreas protegidas 2011 - 2015: Amazonian biome region. Bogotá, Colombia. 115 p.

<http://redparques.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Implementaci%C3%B3n-del-PTAP-2011-2015-Bioma-Amaz%C3%B3nico.pdf>



### Technical Summary Workbooks for the Project Facilitating Distribution of REDD+ Benefits Peru

Technical Project Summary  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_beneficios\\_10.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_beneficios_10.pdf)

Technical Summary on Conservation Agreements  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_acuerdos\\_final\\_final.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_acuerdos_final_final.pdf)

Technical Summary on Community Life Plan  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_plan\\_de\\_vida\\_final.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_plan_de_vida_final.pdf)

Technical Summary on Riparian Restoration  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_restauracion\\_riberena\\_final.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_restauracion_riberena_final.pdf)

Technical Summary of the Nuwas Forest  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_nuwas\\_final.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_nuwas_final.pdf)

Technical Summary of the Safeguards Process  
[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla\\_salvaguardas\\_final.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/cartilla_salvaguardas_final.pdf)

## 2016 WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

### IUCN 2017-2020 Programme

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/WCC-6th-001-Es.pdf>

### Mandates of the IUCN's Commissions IUCN 2017-2020

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/46535>

### Resolutions, recommendations and other decisions by IUCN (English version)

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/WCC-5th-005-Es.pdf>



## OUR TEAM

### Arturo Mora

Acting Regional Director  
[samerica@iucn.org](mailto:samerica@iucn.org)

### PROGRAM

#### ► Xavier Acuña

Project Officer – “Strategies for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation”  
[xavier.acuña@iucn.org](mailto:xavier.acuña@iucn.org)

#### Stephanie Arellano

Programme Officer –  
Biodiversity Management  
[stephanie.arellano@iucn.org](mailto:stephanie.arellano@iucn.org)

#### Martín Calisto

Technical Programme Assistant  
[martin.calisto@iucn.org](mailto:martin.calisto@iucn.org)

#### Emilio Cobo

Program Officer –  
Ecosystem Services  
[emilio.cobo@iucn.org](mailto:emilio.cobo@iucn.org)

#### Sergio Garrido

Program Officer – Governance  
for Conservation  
[sergio.garrido@iucn.org](mailto:sergio.garrido@iucn.org)

#### Karen Hildahl

Program Officer –  
Biodiversity for Social Equity  
[karen.hildahl@iucn.org](mailto:karen.hildahl@iucn.org)

#### James McBreen

Programme Officer –  
Forests and Land Use  
[james.mcbreen@iucn.org](mailto:james.mcbreen@iucn.org)

#### Karen Podvin

Program Officer – Climate Change  
[karen.podvin@iucn.org](mailto:karen.podvin@iucn.org)

#### Carolina Mancheno

Project Officer- Amazonia 2.0  
[carolina.mancheno@iucn.org](mailto:carolina.mancheno@iucn.org)

### ► CONSTITUENT SUPPORT

#### Valeria Chamorro

Constituency Support  
Regional Manager  
[valeria.chamorro@iucn.org](mailto:valeria.chamorro@iucn.org)

### ► FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### Karina Andrade Rivera

Regional Finance and  
Administration Officer  
[karina.andrade@iucn.org](mailto:karina.andrade@iucn.org)

#### Estefania Acosta

Financial Administrative Assistant  
[estefania.acosta@iucn.org](mailto:estefania.acosta@iucn.org)

#### Sayda Paz Arias

Administrative Assistant  
[sayda.paz@iucn.org](mailto:sayda.paz@iucn.org)

#### Diego Arellano

Accounting Assistant  
[diego.arellano@iucn.org](mailto:diego.arellano@iucn.org)

#### María Laura Morán

General Services Assistant  
[laura.moran@iucn.org](mailto:laura.moran@iucn.org)

#### Soledad Vaca

Accountant  
[soledad.vaca@iucn.org](mailto:soledad.vaca@iucn.org)

### ► COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

#### Efrén Icaza

Communication and Information  
Management Officer  
[efren.icaza@iucn.org](mailto:efren.icaza@iucn.org)

#### Carolina Díaz Aldás

Communication Assistant  
[carolina.diaz@iucn.org](mailto:carolina.diaz@iucn.org)

### ► NATIONAL OFFICE IN BRAZIL

#### Marcio Dionisio

Country Representative  
[marcio.dionisio@iucn.org](mailto:marcio.dionisio@iucn.org)

#### Carolina Marques

Project Assistant  
[carolina.marques@iucn.org](mailto:carolina.marques@iucn.org)

### ► PROGRAM

#### Miguel Moraes

Project Officer  
[miguel.moraes@iucn.org](mailto:miguel.moraes@iucn.org)

#### Danielli Kutschenko

Project Coordinator  
[danielli.kutschenko@iucn.org](mailto:danielli.kutschenko@iucn.org)

### ► FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### Sergio Kapel

Procurement Specialist  
[sergio.kapel@iucn.org](mailto:sergio.kapel@iucn.org)

#### Ingrith Valadares

Accountant  
[ingrith.valadares@iucn.org](mailto:ingrith.valadares@iucn.org)





© Andrea Quesada-Aguilar





REFERENCES

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- 


By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- 

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- 


By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.
- 


By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.


Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use


- 


By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

- 

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- 


By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- 

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- 

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- 


By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.


Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- 

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems

of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.

- 

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- 

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.


- 

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- 


By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- 

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.


Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- 


By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

- 

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

- 

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

- 

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.





Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 10. Reduce income inequality within and among countries



Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy\*



Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

(\*) Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the main intergovernmental forum to negotiate the world response to climate change.





Published by:  
IUCN, Quito, Ecuador

© 2017 International Union for Conservation  
of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial  
purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright  
holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale or other commercial purposes is  
prohibited without prior written permission of the copyright holder.

Edition:  
Efrén Icaza and Carolina Díaz

Translation:  
Samuel DuBois

Cover photo:  
Ecuador © Sergio Garrido

Layout by:  
Manthra Comunicación  
info@manthra.ec





INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Regional Office for South America  
Ave. República del Salvador N34-12 and Suiza  
Quito - Ecuador  
**Phone:** 593 2 3330 684  
**Fax:** 593 3331668

[www.iucn.org/sur](http://www.iucn.org/sur)

