



INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION
OF NATURE

**MEXICO, CENTRAL
AMERICA AND
THE CARIBBEAN
REGIONAL OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT 2019**

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I. Message from the Regional Director

2019: Consolidating actions for biodiversity conservation and people

This year marked the start of the second half of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020. Under the One Programme approach, Members, Commissions and Secretariat worked together, to consolidate our achievements in contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Aichi Targets.

The main results obtained in the three Programme areas, described in chapter IV, demonstrate arduous work developing information systems and platforms, databases and technological tools to support decision making and capacity building regarding the environment.

Driving environmental policies and participatory natural resource governance mechanisms under the rights-based approach, associated with protected areas, biological corridors and indigenous peoples, was another emphasis this year. The consolidation of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) was an additional priority in actions promoted during the period.

On the other hand, participation in international events allowed to spread the relevant work of IUCN in the region. In the run up to COP25, the Pre-COP25 held in October in Costa Rica was the perfect scenario to contribute, from IUCN's experience, to the discussion of two priority topics: oceans and NbS. That same month, the III Latin American and Caribbean Congress on Protected Areas, held in Lima, Peru, assembled more than 3,000 people from 58 countries, leading to the Lima Statement. This document highlights the importance of protected areas to conserve natural resources and drive sustainable development.

On our way to the World Conservation Congress, the Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean was held in La Antigua Guatemala in May. It was a space for meeting, analysis and consensus on the actions to be followed in the region regarding conservation and natural resources. Decisions taken there will define the IUCN environmental agenda for the following decade.

The actions we undertake in the next ten years will be crucial for the future of life on the planet. Now that 2019 has drawn to an end, our task is to keep listening to the voices of those who turn out to be key actors in the environmental agenda; especially indigenous peoples, women and youth in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will be necessary to transform their demands into proposals and solutions to address actual and new environmental challenges; and continue building a world that is more just, healthy and equitable.



Viviana Sánchez Chaves

Acting Regional Director
IUCN Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean
ORMACC-SOUTH Hub





II. IUCN at a glance

IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of government and civil society organisations.

Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, bringing together sovereign States, government agencies and civil society organisations.

This Union offers a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based organisations and others, can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges in order to achieve sustainable development.

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

It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its more than 1,300 Member organisations, and inputs from over 15,000 experts distributed in six Commissions: species survival; environmental law; protected areas; social and economic policy; ecosystem management; and education and communication.

IUCN is also a leading provider of conservation data, assessments and analysis. Its broad membership enables IUCN to fill the role of incubator and trusted repository of best practices, tools and international standards.

The Union provides public, private and nongovernmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Working with many partners and supporters, IUCN implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide. 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.

III. Regional advances of the IUCN Programme

2019 marked the start of the final half of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020, aligned to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets.

In this region, IUCN executes and links actions for the conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use and human development, and promotes and reinforces knowledge management, collaborative and intersectoral action and scaling of results. It carried out this work under a programmatic framework based on three areas of action: **1) Valuing and conserving nature**, **2) Promoting effective and equitable governance of natural resources**, and **3) Deploying Nature-based Solutions** to address societal challenges.

During this year, main results in **Programme Area 1, Conservation**, related to knowledge management in the development of different information systems and platforms, databases, and technological tools to support environmental decision making and capacity building, particularly in regard to protected area management, biological corridors, world heritage sites, plastic waste management, ecosystem recovery actions for connectivity and associated governance mechanisms.

Regarding **Programme Area 2, Governance**, work in 2019 encouraged various environmental policies, participatory systems and mechanisms of natural resource governance under a rights-based approach. This was particularly associated with management of forest, water and marine

and coastal resources at different scales: local, national, sub-national (transboundary) and regional, especially protected areas, biological corridors and the territories of indigenous peoples.

Contributing to **Programme Area 3, Nature-based Solutions**, actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation under an ecosystem-based approach, and functional restoration of productive landscapes and zones with high water resource value, to contribute to planning, public-private investments and business models; recovery of critical ecosystems; and improvement of livelihoods and human wellbeing, particularly for vulnerable local communities, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, as well as key urban areas.

The following section summarises the main results achieved by the Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean under the One Programme approach, shoulder to shoulder with strategic constituents, partners, and donors. These results both contributed to the IUCN Programme and aligned with the priorities of the Regional Plan, an illustration of growing, associated work to tackle the issues and challenges of a singular region in constant change.





IV. Key results and impacts in 2019

Described below are the year's main achievements and advances in the frame of implementing the IUCN Programme 2017-2020. This work was possible thanks to the contributions of cooperation partners, key allies and Union constituents.

Programme Area 1 Valuing and conserving nature

► Consolidating management and governance in Caribbean protected areas

Fifteen Caribbean countries have improved management and governance of their protected areas under the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA). In 2019, BIOPAMA set up a network of protected area professionals (CREW Network), comprised of 160 active members working with the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

This network facilitates data and information flow, and feeds the Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway (Caribbean Gateway), a regional data research, collection and analysis centre. This work has been carried out in coordination with The University of West Indies Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES) and with support from the European Union through the 11th European Development Fund.

Elsewhere, the capacities of technicians in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have been strengthened thanks to advances in applying PAME (Protected Areas Management and Effectiveness) tool at country level.

This year, BIOPAMA also collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Caribbean Biodiversity Fund in delivering the Sixth National Report (6NR) and the Technical Support Workshop for the Caribbean and Central America, attended by representatives of 16 countries.

Countries where BIOPAMA works in the Caribbean:

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas, Barbados, Belize,
Dominica, Dominican Republic,
Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica,
Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,
Surinam and Trinidad and Tobago.





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► A comprehensive regional strategy: Conservation, communities and development in Selva Maya

Aiming to promote continuous improvement of protected areas and strengthen regional, integrated work in Selva Maya, IUCN coordinates the consolidation of a common regional framework of reference on management effectiveness. This is based on IUCN's Green List standard for protected and conserved areas, making it possible to harmonise evaluation results at regional level.

The results obtained in 2019 are summarised below.

- Management effectiveness assessments were consolidated by establishing a baseline for each priority area in Mexico, Guatemala and Belize.
- Advances toward the Selva Maya Comprehensive Strategy 2030, aimed at strengthening political, strategic, financial and operational coordination and international positioning of Selva Maya.
- In the national arena, institutions responsible for protected areas in the three countries received equipment, technical

support and capacity building to improve their intervention for effective protected areas management.

- In Belize, Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) was applied and the corresponding map of restoration opportunities and actions was produced, leading to presentation of the country's Bonn Challenge commitment and financial support for the National Restoration Strategy, with contributions from German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD).
- Map prepared of forest cover in Selva Maya 2017 and 2018, generating key information for regional decision making.

All of these actions were possible with the support of the protected area agencies of Guatemala, Belize and Mexico and thanks to support from the German Government through the German Development Bank (KfW).

► Contributing to Natural and Cultural World Heritage Sites in Mesoamerica



In Mesoamerica, natural and mixed World Heritage Sites are the main natural areas representative of biological wealth of outstanding universal value. However, their conservation status is increasingly affected by climate change, insufficient policy frameworks for their environmental management and threats such as expansion of the agricultural frontier and extractive industries. For this reason, IUCN provides pertinent specialised technical support to IUCN Members, government entities, managers and other key stakeholders, offering scientific knowledge and technical skills to improve governance, management and conservation of these sites.

In 2019 two areas in Mexico, Selva Maya's Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (mixed) and Sian-Ka'an Biosphere Reserve (natural), strengthened capacities through training processes, technical advising and the promotion of production alternatives. IUCN has also provided technical advising and accompaniment for nominations of these two sites to the IUCN Green List, along with a potential nomination for Guatemala's Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve as World Heritage Site.

► Linking Central America landscape, for people and environment

Along with protected area conservation and management effectiveness in the region, IUCN has been working extensively for landscape connectivity and aspects of governance at landscape level and in national and regional arenas.

In the frame of cooperation between the Government of Germany and the Central American Integration System (Spanish acronym SICA), the Council of Ministers of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) requested German financial cooperation through KfW to support the implementation of the biodiversity programme, Linking Central American Landscape, with IUCN providing technical accompaniment in coordination with CCAD.

This five-year programme is aimed at the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of large landscapes in Central American territory containing the main ecosystems with great economic, ecological and cultural value for the region. It will be implemented in five landscapes shared by the seven Central American nations: **1)** Guatemala – Belize – Honduras, **2)** Guatemala – El Salvador, **3)** Honduras – Nicaragua, **4)** Nicaragua – Costa Rica and **5)** Costa Rica – Panama.



In these sites, protected areas are the core target of biodiversity conservation, with interventions in the spaces between them to achieve connectivity and link ecosystems within each large landscape.

► Promoting plastic-free oceans

More than ten million tonnes of plastic waste end up in the ocean every year. Many efforts to minimize and mitigate the resulting impacts focus on tackling the sources of pollution in continental lands, rivers and coastal areas. Islands, specifically the small island developing states, are especially vulnerable to this situation.

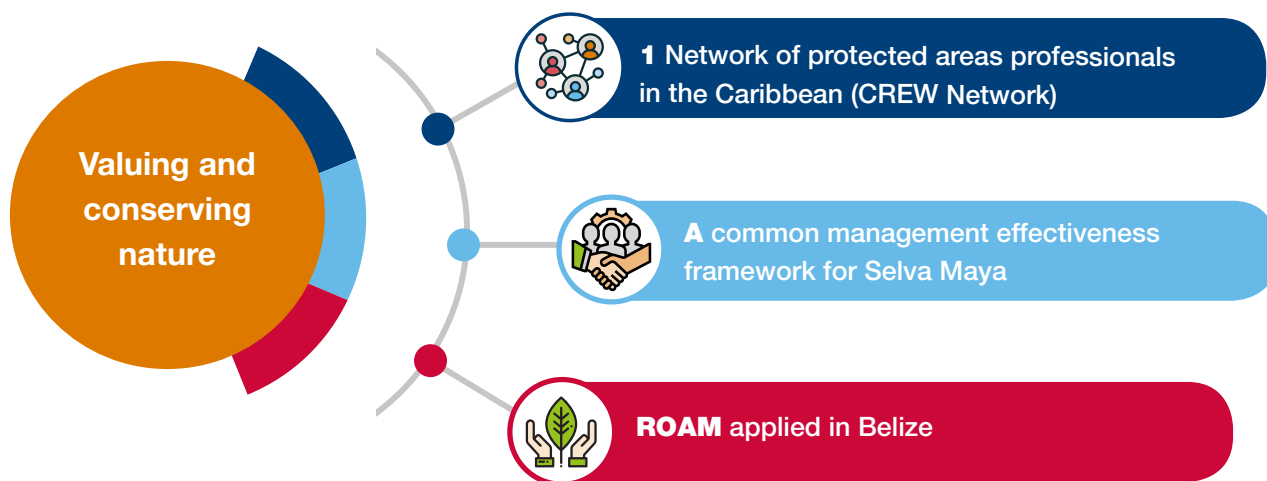
2019 saw the Caribbean launch of IUCN's **Plastic Waste-Free Islands** project, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), to significantly reduce the generation and leakage of plastic waste within three years. Divided in equal parts between the Pacific and Caribbean, the project works in six developing

island states. In our region, actions are implemented in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

In the frame of this project, IUCN participated in the regional high-level dialogue on marine waste management, organised by the Government of Belize and Great Britain's Commonwealth Litter Programme, to share knowledge, experiences and best practices in preventing and mitigating marine waste. In addition, IUCN confirmed its participation in the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO) and the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) as regional partners for the project.



► Key results of Programme Area 1



Effective and equitable governance of natural resources

► Promoting indigenous rights and natural resource governance; the Lenca indigenous people of Honduras

IUCN has strengthened the influencing capacity of indigenous organisations to advance the positioning of respect and exercise of their rights in the design and implementation of public policies, programmes and projects, through application of the right-based approach in conservation and development of Central American indigenous and Afro-descendent territories.

In this regard, Mesa de la Unidad del Pueblo Indígena Lenca de Honduras (MUPILH) formulated its inclusive, participatory, advocacy agenda with gender perspective and reflecting the Lenca culture and worldview. MUPILH is a social platform bringing together thirty political, social and productive organisations, in order to strengthen planning, internal management and influencing capacities. It promotes effective participation of women and youth for the defence of their rights over natural resources, lands and territories. The group's area of influence encompasses departments in western Honduras (La Paz, Intibuca, Comayagua, Lempira and part of Francisco Morazán).

IUCN also accompanied Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras (CONPAH) in its processes and actions to participate and influence, from a rights-based approach, in construction of REDD+ national strategy and negotiation of the European Union-Honduras Voluntary Partnership Agreement (Spanish acronym AVA-FLEGT). CONPAH is a platform that links political representation organisations of the nine indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants recognised in the country.

CONPAH and MUPILH are positioned in key decision-making and policy-influencing entities, such as Comité Nacional de Salvaguardas Sociales y Ambientales de Honduras (CONASASH) to negotiate REDD+ processes, and the AVA FLEGT Technical Committee.

IUCN also supported two entities to participate and guarantee respect for their rights in draft legislation on Consultation promoted by the Honduran government. These actions all receive funding from Bread for the World and the Ford Foundation.

Thanks to CONPAH's advocacy, the framework of AVA-FLEGT negotiation included a binding attachment with the following commitments: i) recognition of indigenous peoples as rights-bearing stakeholders different from civil society organisations; ii) the Honduran government will move forward in aligning national legislation with International Labour Standards on indigenous peoples' rights set out in the ILO 169 indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention; and iii) passage of the law on consultation and application of the principle of free, prior, and informed consent.

► Strengthening indigenous territories governance in Izabal, Guatemala

Backed by the Ford Foundation, IUCN has supported Asociación Estoreña para el Desarrollo Integral (AEPDI) and its Defensoría Maya Q'eqchi' programme, in advocating for respect of territorial rights, consultation and application of the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), especially with the Maya Q'eqchi' people in Guatemala's Izabal region.

Thanks to accompaniment for AEPDI, Defensoría Maya Q'eqchi' has facilitated legal advising for Consejo de Comunidades Indígenas in the defence of their lands. As a result, the group has recovered around 24,525 hectares, benefitting 40 communities and assuring legal protection of this land. These procedures were carried out with the Secretariat of Agrarian Affairs Lands Fund.

In 2019, two studies were completed contributing to legal management of Defensoría Maya Q'eqchi'. The first is bio-protocol for applying consultation and the FPIC principle on behalf of the Maya Q'eqchi' people, particularly in the Izabal municipalities of El Estor and Livingston. The second study was made in support of the Xinca Parliament, through a strategic alliance between Defensoría Maya Q'eqchi' and the Territorial Studies Programme of Universidad de San Carlos, making it possible to generate a report for the Xinca indigenous people on mining. The report describes and analyses the situation they face due to expansion of the extractive industry.

► Indigenous management and governance of the Karataska Lagoon System in the Honduran Moskitia

In the Honduran Moskitia, IUCN leads a consortium together with the organisation GOAL and local partner Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Moskitia (MOPAWI), IUCN Member, to improve indigenous governance and management of mangroves and coastal wetland ecosystems and to boost climate-smart bio-commerce, with the end of reducing impacts from climate variability through adaptation-based mitigation. This initiative is supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

As a consequence of this work, the adopted indigenous fishing protocol has been recognised by multiple public and private stakeholders of the five indigenous territorial councils in the Karataska region. These fishing guidelines seek to improve management and conservation of the region's marine fishery resources.

Also, participatory formulation of a fishery management plan for the Karataska Lagoon System (Spanish acronym SLK) was begun, along with a preliminary mapping of fishery resource use, protection, control and exclusion zones. These two outputs have taken traditional indigenous knowledge into account and will be complemented with information from biological monitoring of fishery stock.

In addition, the indigenous territorial council set up and formed an SLK governance committee comprised of key public and private societal stakeholders, including local NGOs and municipal governments. This entity advises the territorial councils on governance of SLK's hydrobiological resources. The committee will be in charge of the management plan and indigenous compensation and protocol fund, which will include a programme of small grants and another for business plans.



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Lagoon Karataska, Moskitia, Honduras.

► Conservation and social participation with gender perspective and cultural relevance

Societal participation is an essential condition for sustainable natural resource management, conservation and biodiversity protection, as well as poverty alleviation. Throughout 2019, IUCN instigated a comprehensive concept of societal participation with gender perspective and cultural relevance in its field projects.

One of the strategic work areas developed under this approach was the creation of methodologies and a document with recommendations on integrating social participation with gender perspective and cultural relevance in master plans for Selva Maya protected areas and forest reserves in Guatemala and Belize.

In this sense, a model of terms of reference was produced for formulating and updating master plans and management plans of protected areas.

In Belize, the Restoration Gender Steering Committee was formed to ensure women's voices are heard in landscape restoration processes.

These activities were carried out within the framework of different projects. Activities promoted in the Selva Maya with the support of the German government through the KfW. At the other sites mentioned with USAID support.



**442 people
(48% women)**

from Bahía Chismuyo in Honduras and Bahía La Unión in El Salvador were trained in environmental legislation, management plans, organisation, community action and gender.

2019 achievements in the implementation of activities with **gender perspective**

Community development associations in Bahía La Unión, El Salvador, have **boards of directors, bylaws and action plans that integrate gender perspective.**

Women comprise more than 50% of memberships in rural funds associations (community savings and loans model) in Bahía Chismuyo and Bahía La Unión; 43% are in executive positions.

► Driving the rights-based approach in conservation of Lenca indigenous territory

IUCN provided technical support to Asociación para el Manejo Integrado de Cuencas de La Paz y Comayagua (ASOMAINCUPACO), IUCN Member and co-manager of the protected area El Jilguero Reserve, a water-producing zone, through promotion of an inclusive and participatory governance model that guarantees the rights of the Lenca indigenous people.

As part of this process, Federación Hondureña de Indígenas Lencas (FONDILH) was supported to improve its internal management and participation in the governance structures and platform of El Jilguero Reserve. These activities were facilitated through the component IUCN executes for the CONECTA+ project, implemented by UNDP with GEF financing and executed through the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+) of Honduras, IUCN Government Agency Member, and the Presidential Office on Green Economy.

Actions are aimed at application of the rights-based approach in conservation with the effective participation of stakeholder groups such as indigenous peoples, women's organisations and local communities, through the incorporation of Nature-based Solutions (management of microbasins, protected areas, biological corridors and indigenous territories).

The strategy is to contribute to maintaining and improving equitable and inclusive governance and livelihoods as key tools for conserving nature and ecosystem goods and services. This additionally aims to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in their territories, in and outside conservation spaces (protected areas and biological corridors).



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► Management and governance of groundwater resources

The transboundary Ocotepeque-Citalá aquifer (Spanish acronym ATOC), in the Trifinio region shared by El Salvador and Honduras, is located in the Central American dry corridor, a zone where the threat of drought and other extreme weather events has been rising, affecting agricultural production, food security and water access as the result of climate change impacts.

One of the goals of this project, which finalised in 2019, was to improve the basin hydrologic cycle, boosting water production and lessening the erosion and sedimentation processes that deplete soils and aquifers and in turn, decreasing the flow capacity of water sources. This initiative was implemented in coordination with UNESCO and funded by the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SCD).

Primary achievements included:



Signing of a letter of intent on joint management of ATOC and its adoption by the environmental and foreign affairs ministries of both countries, as well as the Trifinio Plan's executive secretariat. This non-binding agreement represents a pioneering example in Central America in recognition of the importance and need for joint efforts and effective management of transboundary groundwater.



Incorporation of aquifer monitoring information in the Trifinio digital platform (*Geoportal del Plan Trifinio*) for decision making by local managers;



Development of two municipal ordinances for comprehensive solid waste management in La Palma municipality, El Salvador;



Ban on the use of plastic in Sinuapa municipality, Honduras.



© IUCN

► Reinforcing water security in Guatemala's metropolitan region

At regional level, IUCN has promoted participatory governance of resources in shared basins during the past ten years. This experience has made it a unique organisation in the region, as it performs a vital role by advising governments and NGOs on both legal and institutional aspects of integrated water resource management (IWRM) in different countries.

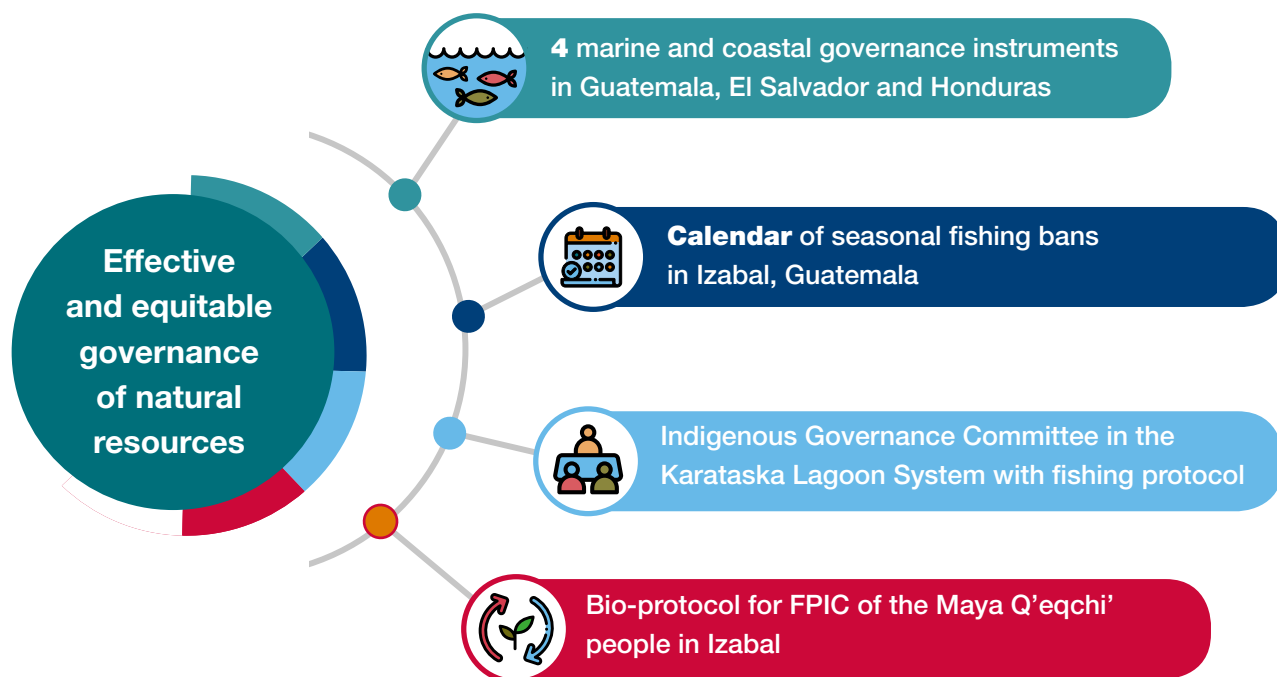
In Guatemala, a new initiative was launched this year, funded by the Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation (Spanish acronym FCAS) of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. The object is to define a water security strategy for reliable supply

to populations in Guatemala City metropolitan areas and the group of associated municipalities belonging to Mancomunidad Gran Ciudad del Sur. FUNDAECO and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Spanish acronym MARN), both IUCN Members, participate in the initiative.

IUCN's first project implemented with FCAS, it will generate key information about the state of groundwater and allow IUCN to share its experience in water governance and hydro diplomacy while also providing guidelines for integrating Nature-based Solutions in urban planning.



► Key results of Programme Area 2



Programme Area 3

Nature-based Solutions to address societal challenges

► Promoting prosperity in zones with high marine and coastal biodiversity

Coastal Biodiversity is a regional initiative carried out through a cooperation agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Its implementation is entrusted to the IUCN-led consortium in which GOAL Global participates, along with four local partners, all IUCN Members:

- ✓ Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia (MOPAWI) – Honduras
- ✓ Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza (FDN) – Guatemala
- ✓ Asociación de Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre (ARCAS) – Guatemala
- ✓ Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES) – El Salvador

During 2019, a calendar was officialised of the year's closed seasons on fishing in the Guatemalan Caribbean, spanning a total of 152,590 hectares. This instrument was prepared with the participation of the artisanal fisher network, *Red de Pescadores Artesanales del Caribe Guatemalteco y lago de Izabal*, and the Department of Fishing and Aquaculture Regulation (Spanish acronym DIPESCA) of the Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).

In addition, a promoter committee was established, along with a proposal for creating the Cuyamel Omoa-Punta Manabique Biological Corridor, in Guatemala, with 43,312 hectares of

connectivity for species important to conservation. This corridor includes a strip of the Motagua River's lower basin, located between two protected areas: Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge, in Guatemala, and Cuyamel Omoa National Park, in Honduras.

Actions in the frame of this initiative will focus on biocommerce, governance and social inclusion as strategies to improve livelihoods and conserve biodiversity. Along this line, honey production was promoted in the mangrove areas of the Paz River lower basin (El Salvador-Guatemala), to encourage conservation of saltwater forest through the pollination of mangrove species, while simultaneously generating an economic alternative for local coastal communities.



Fishery closure calendar launch in Izabal, Guatemala.

© IUCN / Manuel Ixquiac

Four regulatory instruments for marine and coastal resource governance were approved in 2019:

1.

Ministerial agreement for closed fishing seasons in the Guatemalan Caribbean, enabling 3000 fishers to participate in work panels with the fishery authority, and in joint coordination of actions and decision making;

2.

Co-management agreement for the Garita Palmera mangrove in El Salvador;

3.

Regulatory agreement on mangrove areas within Guatemala's territorial reserves;

4.

Agreement on formation of the governance committee for updating the Fishery Management Plan, Karataska Lagoon System, in Honduras.



► Consolidating the Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach in Mesoamerica

In the frame of Nature-based Solutions, IUCN has been the global leader in the development and implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). Through various prior initiatives, climate vulnerabilities were identified in emblematic sites, and corresponding EbA measures proposed with the support of local organisations. These in turn contribute to integration and scaling of the approach in multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance platforms.

In the past five years, IUCN has generated knowledge, strengthened capacities and rescued evidence of EbA benefits in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama. This work was done thanks to support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), and executed together with IUCN's Environmental Law Centre.

The EbA Hub was developed and placed online, one of the main achievements in 2019. This platform connects EbA professionals and practitioners in order to share knowledge and develop governance capacities for EbA: www.solucionesabe.org.

Evidence from EbA application in Mesoamerica:

✓ **Regional inventory of EbA projects in Mesoamerica:** 173 national and regional climate change projects and a map of projects in the six nations, publicised through the GIS system of the IUCN Regional Office;

✓ **Design of EbA evaluation methodologies:**

- Evaluation of EbA benefits for food security
- Evaluation of EbA benefits for water security

✓ **EbA toolkit that includes:**

- **EbA template:** an innovative participatory planning methodology
- **CLIMA:** guide for self-evaluating governance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation

www.solucionesabe.org

Working with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, two cases were assessed for EbA effectiveness, one in the Sixaola river basin (Costa Rica-Panama) and the other in Paz River (El Salvador), along with a policy brief for El Salvador. The results, published in Spanish and English, reveal the benefits, costs and limitations of EbA measures.

► Support to implementation of a road map for NDC 2020-2030 in Guatemala

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Spanish acronym MARN) reached a cooperation agreement to follow up on the road map to implement Guatemala's proposed Nationally Determined Contributions for greenhouse gas reduction, with stakeholder mapping and formation of the multi-stakeholder work group.

Part of Guatemala's country commitments is to update its NDCs in the area of adaptation, and strategically formulate adaptation measures toward achieving goals related to reducing vulnerability and emissions, in line with the determined commitments.

During 2019, IUCN in coordination with MARN's climate change department and other institutions associated with the sectors identified in the NDC and National Climate Change Action Plan (Spanish acronym PANCC), commenced work to establish a collaboration mechanism between the NDC focal point, MARN, SEGEPLAN and other relevant institutions for implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC.

Also, four sectors of the PANCC were prioritised with regard to climate change adaptation measures: risk management; forests, ecosystems and protected areas; agriculture and food security; and marine and coastal zones.

► Implementation of the first Green Climate Fund Readiness



Briefing on the accreditation process for national entities of Guatemala's Green Climate Fund.

© IUCN

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme was implemented by IUCN, as accredited agent before the Fund, at the request of the Guatemalan Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) acting as focal point and designated national authority.

Thanks to this process, a country programme was developed with GCF, and MARN was strengthened in defining internal instruments to evaluate projects, identify entities with accreditation potential, and delineate a strategic work orientation with the Fund.

More than 185 people representing MARN, the National Forest Institute, National Council on Protected Areas, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Public Finance, Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming, Chamber of Commerce, NGOs and other entities reinforced their knowledge about climate change and learned about the GCF's operation and work options in the country.

The capacity building component consisted of a university degree programme from Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, on basic concepts of climate change (climate sciences, mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and the Green Climate Fund).



This infographic is only available in Spanish.

► Strengthening resilience to climate change in the Guatemala highland

In 2019, an initiative funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency was launched, aimed at reducing climate change impacts on the hydrologic cycle in selected watersheds through best land use practices.

Activities will take place in the upper basins of the Samalá, Pucá Cacá, Motagua, Xajá and Pixcayá rivers. The total area spans 146,500 hectares, of which 22,500 will be restored and are suited for water recharge; 132,000 people will benefit directly.

Memorandums of understanding were signed with the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology

and Hydrology (Spanish acronym INSIVUMEH) and MAGA, along with letters of understanding with MARN, INAB and INSIVUMEH.

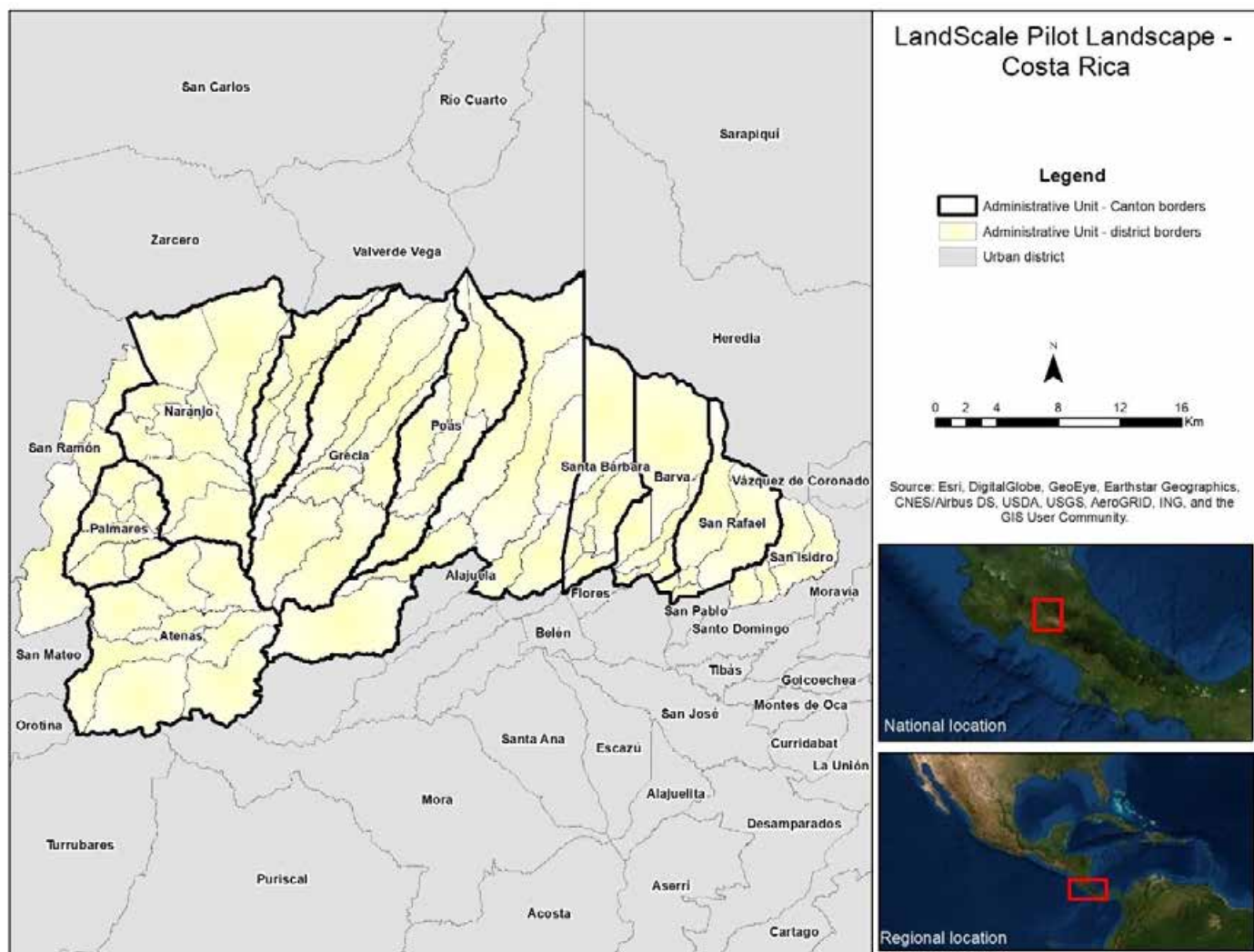
A short version of the handbook on the grants fund was also approved, which represents a first draft of the regulation of the call process, evaluation, selection and implementation of grants from the Koica project. This handbook incorporates forecasts of the meteorological and hydrological information systems as criteria for selecting climate change adaptation activities.

► Addressing REDD+ through sustainable production models: the case of Costa Rica

In 2019, a landscape was selected for pilot implementation and subsequent development of the *Landscape Standard* in a benchmark assessment, as part of the operational area of the Agua Tica fund, a public-private partnership aimed at restoration and conservation to ensure sustainable water supply in Costa Rica's Greater Metropolitan Area. The coffee-producing regions that border the water fund's area of operations were also included in the pilot.

The landscape standard will help measure progress toward sustainable production and management, and also promote production models for sustainable landscapes. The object is to meet global commodities needs commodities while generating benefits for people.

Work on the pilot landscape for Costa Rica was done in collaboration with Verra, Rainforest Alliance and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, in association with the Nature Conservation Research Centre, Proforest and Solidaridad.



► Applying the Bonn Challenge Barometer in El Salvador

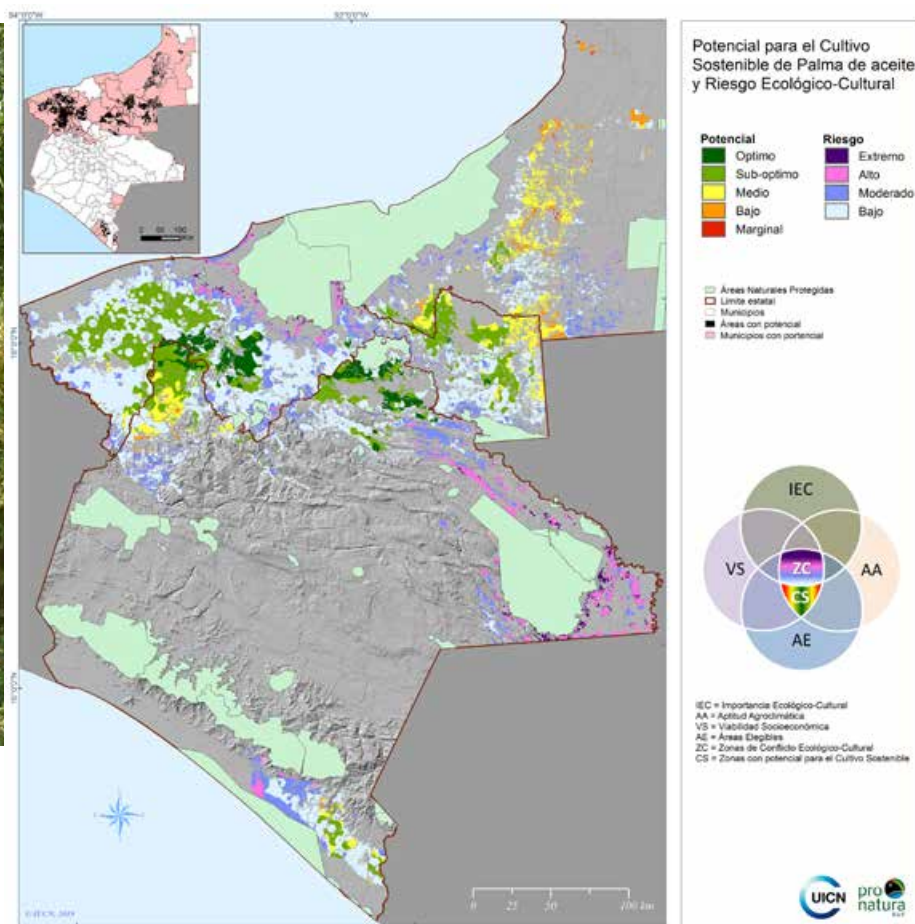
The Bonn Challenge Secretariat is housed at IUCN, which is also the organisation responsible for managing the *Barometer*, an instrument that tracks progress in implementing the Bonn Challenge and forest landscape restoration (FLR).

During 2019, El Salvador developed and tested the Bonn Challenge Barometer to define its commitment to global FLR efforts, using specific data on policies and financial flows as well as technical foundations supporting restoration, and an assessment of results and benefits (restored area, carbon

fixation, impact on biodiversity and socioeconomic impact).

The collected data showing advances in El Salvador were published on the web page of the Bonn Challenge Barometer: <https://infoflr.org/bonn-challenge-barometer/el-salvador/2018/policies>. These actions were carried out thanks to the support of the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of Germany.

► Planning for sustainable productive landscapes in Mexico: the case of palm oil



This infographic is only available in Spanish.

Following up on actions in previous years, in 2019 a land-planning tool was consolidated and a zoning proposal formulated for the sustainable cultivation of palm oil in the Mexican states of Chiapas, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatan and Tabasco, to develop a jurisdictional certification process aligned with public policy objectives on climate change and low emissions at national and sub-national level.

Around 620,000 hectares in the states of Chiapas, Campeche and Tabasco

were identified as having optimal or sub-optimal potential for sustainable palm oil cultivation, based on agri-climatic aptitude, socio-economic viability and cultural ecology criteria. This territorial identification is included in national agriculture planning (Planeación Agrícola Nacional) for palm oil cultivation in Mexico, which also contributes to the New York Declaration on Forests.

► Conservation of biodiversity in southern Mexico

IUCN supports the government of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, in developing a common strategy incentivising sustainable productive practices in the forest, farming and livestock sectors. This strategy will provide impact measurement indicators to determine the contribution of jurisdictional actions to national conservation and development goals (NDC, SDG, Aichi, and others).

In 2019, an interinstitutional panel on productive landscape restoration in Oaxaca (Mesa Interinstitucional para la Restauración Productiva de Paisajes de Oaxaca) was formed, with the participation of the state secretariats of agricultural development, environment, indigenous peoples, planning and finance.

With IUCN support, a map was prepared on opportunities for restoring functional landscape in Oaxaca. It forms part of the state's land restoration strategy, which indicates areas with greatest expected benefits from investment in restoration.

Strides were also made in developing three pilot restoration plans at landscape level, to form part of an investment portfolio for an innovative public-private financing platform. In coordination with IUCN's Mexico team, a group specialising in blended finance has identified donors and investors with the greatest potential for aligning their investment thesis with landscape restoration in Oaxaca.

► Cacao agrichains in Guatemala: final results

In Guatemala, sustainable cacao production in tandem with forest conservation has become a pathway to development. The sustainable cacao used to fabricate products such as fair-trade chocolate allows Guatemalan farmers to earn up to US\$ 1000 per hectare, versus US\$ 60 / hectare in subsistence agriculture.

Strengthening of cacao producer organisations and improved performance of the supply chain motivate producers to continue establishing agroforestry systems. At the same time, more stakeholders such as the government, private companies and nongovernmental support agencies are interested in investing to promote this crop and try to take advantage of current market opportunities through the improved business environment. All

of these factors generate a virtuous cycle leading to expansion of forest restoration at landscape level.

Thanks to support from the Argidius Foundation and the participation of IUCN Member Fundación Laguna Lachuá (FUNDALACHUA), an initiative was implemented in the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala, aimed at strengthening the value of the cacao agroforestry system and fostering the generation of jobs, better income and sustainable supply of cacao to the market. The results of more than three years of work can be seen in the following table.

Results from promotion of the cacao agrichain in Guatemala



500 producers involved and 776 ha of cacao agroforestry in operation;



Increased cacao yields, from 180 kg/ha to 500 kg/ha (70 kg/ha to 192 kg/ha of dry bean);



Increase in average annual income of approximately **US\$ 1,411 per producer**;



315 new full-time jobs;



Positioning and access to the international cacao bean market through trade agreements, enabling **236 private, organised small producers** in Alta Verapaz to sell their product worth US\$ 197,400 in annual earnings;



Bean to bar market: **trade alliances with 36 chocolatier companies in the international market of the United States, Europe and Asia**, making it possible to raise prices from US\$ 2.28/kg to US\$ 4.50/kg (US\$ 4,500/MT);



Improved consistency of dried fermented bean in terms of quality and volume, with fermentation rates between 70% and 90% and bean moisture between 7% and 7.5%;



A financing programme based on a production **operating plan and the creation of a rotating fund**; this ensures that the material necessary for production will have the required quality and quantity.



More than US\$ 1million invested by the government to support agroforestry models;



Establishment of three strategic bulking centres for processing in producer zones in the Cahabón and Lachuá ecoregion, in particular with the opening of the Cacao Verapaz company, which links producers directly with chocolatiers.

► Key results of Programme Area 3



Map of active projects 2019 – ORMACC



IUCN Projects 2019

- Selva Maya Natural Resources Protection Project
- Safeguarding Mesoamerican crop wild
- Readiness Guatemala
- Regional Coastal Biodiversity Project
- Adaptation, Vulnerability and Ecosystems
- NDC's adaptation process
- Plastic Waste-Free Islands
- Oaxaca Investment Plan
- Rights of indigenous peoples
- PA Finance Incubator
- Improved coastal watersheds and livelihoods project
- GIRH Guatemala Valley Aquifer
- GGRETHA
- Extractive industries and indigenous peoples
- Biodiversity programme "Linking Central American Landscapes"
- Agroforestry landscapes and sustainable forest management, CONECTA+
- Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands
- Building river dialogue and governance
- BIOPAMA II
- BC Barometer
- Development of the Cocoa Supply
- Advancing the Nagoya Protocol in the Caribbean
- Addressing REDD through landscape

V. Members and Commissions supporting the Union

Thanks to the coordination and efforts of IUCN's main constituents – Membership, Expert Commissions and Secretariat – the impact of joint actions in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development is clear.



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Our Membership

In 2019, there were 115 Members (96 in Mexico and Central America and 19 in the Caribbean), in 20 countries, distributed in the following categories:



New Members

IUCN welcomed five organisations as new Members in the region:

• GUATEMALA

- Asociación Tikonel
- Instituto Nacional de Bosques

• TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

- Turks and Caicos Reef Fund

• MEXICO

- PRONATURA Noreste A.C.
- Grupo Autónomo para la Investigación Ambiental A.C.

List of Members 2019

| Country | Organisation |
|--|---|
| Bahamas | Bahamas National Trust |
| Barbados | Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies |
| Belize | Belize Audubon Society Protected Areas Conservation Trust Association of Protected Areas Management Organisations |
| Bonaire | Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance |
| Costa Rica IUCN State Member | <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía</i> Preserve Planet <i>Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas</i> <i>Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional</i> <i>Fundación MarViva</i> <i>Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde</i> <i>Asociación Terra Nostra</i> <i>Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza</i> <i>Asociación de Organizaciones del Corredor Biológico Talamanca Caribe</i> <i>Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales</i> <i>Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre</i> <i>Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación</i> <i>Corporación Educativa para el Desarrollo Costarricense</i> <i>Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcánica Central</i> <i>Asociación Centro Científico Tropical</i> <i>Fundación Neotrópica</i> |
| Cuba | <i>Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre</i> |
| Curacao | Caribbean Research & Management of Biodiversity Foundation |
| Dominican Republic | <i>Fundación para el Mejoramiento Humano - PROGRESSIO</i> <i>Consortio Ambiental Dominicano</i> <i>Grupo Jaragua</i> <i>Centro para la Conservación y Ecodesarrollo de la Bahía de Samaná y su Entorno</i> <i>Fundación Sur Futuro, Inc.</i> <i>Instituto de Derecho Ambiental de la República Dominicana</i> <i>Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales</i> |
| El Salvador IUCN State Member | <i>Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña</i> <i>SalvaNatura</i> <i>Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural</i> <i>Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de El Salvador</i> |
| Guatemala | <i>Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza</i> <i>Asociación Amigos del Bosque</i> <i>Asociación SOTZ'IL</i> <i>Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre</i> <i>Fundación Solar</i> <i>FUNDAECO - Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <p><i>Centro Mesoamericano de Estudios sobre Tecnología Apropiable</i></p> <p><i>Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno</i></p> <p><i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de Guatemala</i></p> <p><i>Fundación para los Recursos Naturales y Ambiente en Guatemala</i></p> <p><i>Asociación de Reservas Naturales Privadas de Guatemala</i></p> <p><i>Asociación Ak'Tenamit</i></p> <p><i>Fundación Laguna Lachuá</i></p> <p><i>Fundación Patrimonio Cultural y Natural Maya - PACUNAM</i></p> <p><i>Alianza de Derecho Ambiental y Agua</i></p> <p><i>Asociación para la Protección de los Recursos Naturales Renovables</i></p> <p><i>Asociación de Desarrollo Productivo y de Servicios TIKONEL</i></p> <p><i>Instituto Nacional de Bosques</i></p> |
| Haiti | <i>Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine</i> |
| Honduras | <p><i>Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente</i></p> <p><i>Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia</i></p> <p><i>Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca</i></p> <p><i>Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente y Desarrollo VIDA</i></p> <p><i>Fundación para el Desarrollo Empresarial Rural</i></p> <p><i>Universidad de Ciencias Forestales</i></p> <p><i>Colegio de Profesionales Forestales de Honduras</i></p> <p><i>Asociación para el Manejo Integrado de Cuencas de La Paz y Comayagua</i></p> <p><i>Red de Manejo del Bosque Latifoliado de Honduras</i></p> <p><i>Fundación Chito y Nena Kafie</i></p> |
| Jamaica | <p><i>National Environment & Planning Agency</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Foundation of Jamaica</i></p> |
| Mexico | <i>Fundación Mexicana para la Educación Ambiental A.C.</i> |
| IUCN State Member | <p><i>Pronatura, A.C.</i></p> <p><i>PRONATURA Península de Yucatán A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Pronatura Sur A.C.</i></p> <p><i>PG7 / Faunam A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Fondo para la Biodiversidad CONABIO</i></p> <p><i>Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de Guadalajara A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Herpetario de la Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i></p> <p><i>Reforestamos México A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Instituto de Derecho Ambiental, A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Forest Stewardship Council A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Sociedad de Historia Natural del Soconusco A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental A.C.</i></p> <p><i>Centro Regional de Capacitación del Agua Las Yervas. Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Guanajuato, AC</i></p> <p><i>Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda I.A.P.</i></p> <p><i>Instituto de Ecología</i></p> <p><i>Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales</i></p> <p><i>Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i></p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <i>Instituto para el Desarrollo Sustentable en Mesoamérica</i> <i>BIOFUTURA A.C.</i> <i>Hombre Naturaleza A.C.</i> <i>Fondo Pro-Cuenca Valle de Bravo A.C.</i> <i>Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable A.C.</i> <i>Fondo de Conservación el Triunfo A.C.</i> <i>Fondo para la Comunicación y la Educación Ambiental A.C.</i> <i>Fundación Biosfera del Anahuac A.C.</i> <i>Cooperativa AMBIO SC de RL</i> <i>ALTERNARE A.C.</i> <i>PRONATURA Noreste A.C.</i> <i>Grupo Autónomo para la Investigación Ambiental A.C.</i> |
| Nicaragua | <i>Asociación de Cooperación Rural en África y América Latina</i> <i>Fundación Reserva Esperanza Verde</i> <i>Asociación Club de Jóvenes Ambientalistas</i> |
| Panama IUCN State Member | <i>Fundación Parque Nacional Chagres</i> <i>Parque Natural Metropolitano</i> <i>Asociación Centro de Estudios y Acción Social Panameño</i> <i>Fundación para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales</i> <i>Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i> <i>Fundación para la Protección del Mar</i> <i>Sociedad Audubon de Panamá</i> <i>Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena</i> <i>Centro de Incidencia Ambiental de Panamá</i> <i>Fundación Amador – BIOMUSEO</i> <i>Dirección de Gestión Ambiental de la Alcaldía de Panamá</i> <i>Ministerio de Ambiente</i> |
| Puerto Rico | <i>Para la Naturaleza</i> |
| Saint Lucia | Saint Lucia National Trust |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | Turks and Caicos Reef Fund |
| Virgin Islands | National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands |

National and Regional Committees

National Committees

Belize
 Costa Rica
 Dominican Republic
 El Salvador
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama

Regional Committees

Mesoamerican Regional
 Committee of IUCN Members
 Caribbean Regional Committee
 of IUCN Members



Comments from the IUCN Councillors



Marco V. Cerezo Blandón
(Guatemala)

Photo: © FUNDAECO

“2020 will be a crucial year for the future of humanity and nature. The IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille will mobilise the energies and hopes of the planetary conservation movement, and in October the United Nations will define the new goals needed to halt the systemic collapse of the biosphere. No matter how negative circumstances may seem, during the next decade everything we do to conserve nature and promote sustainable communities will mark the difference in the very long term. Each new protected area, each species saved from extinction, each community and each rural woman empowered to build sustainable territories and livelihoods will change the trajectory of future generations at planetary level.

This year calls us to take on this transcendent challenge, together fostering a new citizen mobilisation for nature: We must promote new collaborative alliances with indigenous peoples, with municipalities, with the private and financial sector, with youth and with rural women. We must raise our ambitions and our goals in order to integrate conservation of biodiversity in all human activities, and to invite nature back to our cities, our farms, and all of our landscapes. We must do this with enthusiasm, joy and dedication, not allowing ourselves to be headed off by powerful actors resistant to change. IUCN and its Membership are an ideal platform to uphold and carry out this enormous task.”



Líder Sucre
(Panama)

Photo: © Líder Sucre

“Ahead of Marseille, IUCN Members have an exceptional platform to influence and energise global efforts to safeguard the planet’s climate and biodiversity. 2020 is the pivotal year of the Paris agreements – decision makers feel the pressure, the evident need to take more drastic and transformative actions. Our region must, on one hand, look into the mirror and size up all the action still to be done in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean to act against climate change and the continuous loss of biodiversity.

On the other hand, if we can bring a spirit of strong regional brotherhood, working shoulder to shoulder for conservation – we are a region used to working together for decades now, across borders, with peoples and conservation entities collaborating in a “network-of-networks” of intense activity throughout all of our countries – an especially valuable model for other regions and countries in the developing world.”



Sixto Inchaústegui
(Dominican Republic)

Photo: © Sixto J. Inchaústegui

“We find ourselves facing the ‘sixth extinction’, for which dramatic actions are being proposed to try and curtail this crisis of biological diversity. In the insular Caribbean, considered among the most important ‘hot spots’ of global biodiversity, this crisis impacts even more seriously. As island states, our economies and our livelihoods in general depend more directly on the ecosystem services our biodiversity provides.

These resources are now threatened, as are the coral reefs and mangroves, which are directly connected to our beaches and the economy on which they depend. The frogs of the insular Caribbean are the most highly threatened on the planet, being indicators of conditions in our watersheds, which in turn regulate and supply water and other indispensable services for sustainable development. Let us participate actively in the protection of our biological diversity. Let’s think globally and act locally.”



Ramiro Batzin,
Designated Councillor

Photo: © Berta Alicia Noj

“2020 marks the start of a new cycle of life for humanity, mother earth and the universe, in the Maya count of time the charger of the year is NOJ, giving us the knowledge and vision so that the IUCN’s World Conservation Congress is a space where States, civil society and indigenous peoples of the entire world bring together our thoughts and words to continue weaving concrete actions and measures that ensure the good use, management and conservation of natural resources for humanity’s Utz K’aslemaal, ‘good living’. Matyox Chiwe”.

IUCN Commissions in the region

The IUCN Commissions bring together more than 15,000 experts who, with their knowledge and expertise, feed the Union's scientific foundation and advise on conservation policies from the standpoint of different thematic areas. The region has a membership of more than 600 experts.

Number of members in the region's Commissions, 2019

| Commissions | Members in Mexico and Central America | Members in the Caribbean |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| World Commission on Protected Areas | 51 | 26 |
| World Commission on Environmental Law | 33 | 9 |
| Species Survival Commission | 251 | 46 |
| Commission on Ecosystem Management | 62 | 15 |
| Commission on Environmental, Social and Economic Policy | 33 | 9 |
| Commission on Education and Communication | 78 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 508 | 120 |

Source: IUCN, 2019

Joint actions with the Commissions

2019 was very active in terms of joint work with the IUCN Commissions. A summary of main activities throughout the year follows.



- ✓ The Regional Vice Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) for Central America and the Caribbean, Allan Valverde, participated as the Commission's representative in the Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, held May in La Antigua, Guatemala.
- ✓ In coordination with the IUCN Regional Office for South America and WCPA, ORMACC supported the organisation and implementation of the 3rd Congress on Protected Areas for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, Peru, in October of 2019.

https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/wcpa?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1



- ✓ The global Chair of the World Commission on Environmental Law, Judge Antonio Benjamín, gave a presentation via Skype during the Regional Conservation Forum on the work of the Commission and its more recent achievements in terms of capacity building and the promotion of juridical principles and instruments for better compliance and application of the environment's right to protection.

https://www.iucn.org/commissions/world-commission-environmental-law?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1



- ✓ The Regional Vice Chair for Meso and South America and Member of the Steering Committee of the Species Survival Commission (SSC), Gabriela Lichtenstein, represented this Commission at the Regional Conservation Forum to share the efforts and actions this expert group contributes to conserve species and halt biodiversity loss.
- ✓ IUCN Global Species Survival Commission, received support for the organisation of the “Assessment workshop of the risk of extinction wildlife using the IUCN Red List methodology”, facilitated by Barbara Goettsch, Co-chair of the Plant for People Programme. National coordination was in charge of MiAmbiente+, IUCN Government Agency Member.

https://www.iucn.org/theme/species/about/species-survival-commission?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1



- ✓ Bernal Herrera, Member of the Steering Committee of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) for Central America, Mexico and South America, presented the main scope of CEM work in ecosystem management during the Regional Conservation Forum. Also participating at the event was the Regional Chair for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, Rocío Córdoba, and Regional Vice Chair Oswaldo Flores.
- ✓ Two webinar sessions were scheduled, to which IUCN Members in the region were invited, on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, and Nature-based Solutions: Actions and funding. The latter was organised by the CEM's Youth4Nature initiative for the Latin American and Caribbean region.

https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1



- ✓ In May, in Tecpán, Guatemala, IUCN Member Indigenous Peoples Organisations (IPO) held a workshop to build capacity and share knowledge about processes and negotiations for global policies, land rights and sustainable production, and institutional strengthening. The activity was organised with the support of the Commission on Environmental, Social and Economic Policy (CEESP) in coordination with the IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights, and with the collaboration of the Forests and Farms Facility (FFF of FAO). This workshop is a component of IUCN's IPO- strengthening strategy to broaden their participation in important decision spaces, such as the processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Aichi Targets, Post 2020, the Platform of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC, the Sustainable Development Goals and the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020.
- ✓ The participants of that workshop also celebrated the IPO meeting of IUCN on 27 May, at the AECID Training Centre in the city of La Antigua Guatemala, in the frame of the Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. The meeting enabled follow-up on relevant themes of the IPO strategy and their interaction with other IUCN constituents.
- ✓ Kristen Walker-Painemilla, Chair of CEESP, participated in the Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean to share the impact of the Commission's work at the level of environmental, social, economic and cultural policies related to natural resource conservation and biodiversity in the region. Ameyali Ramos, Vice Chair of CEESP, also participated in the Regional Forum.

- ✓ Together with ORMACC and the IUCN Programme on Governance and Rights, CEESP organised a side event in the frame of the Regional Conservation Forum to present the Natural Resource Governance Framework, its meaning, scope and the way in which it will be implemented in the ORMACC project portfolio.

https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1



- ✓ Sean Southey, Chair of the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), participated actively in the Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, where he gave a presentation on the various initiatives the Commission drives, primarily in preparation for the World Conservation Congress in Marseille.
- ✓ In August a CEC members meeting was held in Costa Rica at ORMACC headquarters. The representative for Costa Rica, Heidy Jiménez, convened several of its members in the country in order to strengthen synergies and coordinate efforts to publicise the scope of the Commission's work in the different IUCN regions, and to define a strategy for bringing in new members in the country.
- ✓ October saw the launching of the #NatureForAll website in the three official languages of the IUCN, which was shared with regional Members and can be found at <http://natureforall.global/home>



https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-education-and-communication?dm_i=2GI3,15JS4,426ITB,3KM6S,1

VI. 2019 Milestones

January and February

- Caribbean ABS Week was held in Trinidad and Tobago 29-31 January, with the participation of the country's Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, Hon. Clarence Rambharath, and representatives of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS).
- IUCN co-organised the 2nd National Forum on Mangroves in Honduras, together with the Honduran Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (Member Government Agency) and Comité de Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y la Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca (CODDEFFAGOLF).



- The Government of El Salvador, IUCN State Member since 2006, granted IUCN International Mission status through a headquarters agreement with that country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The status was approved by the National Assembly of El Salvador and published in the official gazette on 23 July 2019.

March and April

- The environmental ministers of Ruanda and Costa Rica, both IUCN State Members, signed a memorandum of understanding to deepen collaboration in key environmental conservation programmes of the two countries. On 15 March 2019, Minister Vincent Biruta and his Costa Rican counterpart, Minister Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, signed this document in the frame of the United Nations Environment Assembly in Nairobi. This agreement was facilitated by Conservation International and IUCN to improve association in innovative financial mechanisms for environmental conservation, including payment for environmental services for water, valuation of natural capital and natural capital accounts.
- Asociación TIKONEL, Guatemala, became the sixth organisation in the indigenous Peoples category to join the region as IUCN Member. In addition, Turks and Caicos Reef Fund was admitted as new IUCN Member in the Caribbean.

- IUCN participated in a high-level dialogue entitled “Low-carbon sustainable rural development in Mexico: From sub-national actions to the NDC”, held at the Mexican Senate and organised in coordination with the GCF Task Force, Pronatura Sur (IUCN Member) and The Climate Group.



May and June

- The IUCN Regional Conservation Forum for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean took place 27-30 May in the AECID Training Centre. More than eighty IUCN Member organisations, representatives of the Experts Commissions and the IUCN Secretariat at global and regional level had the opportunity to share knowledge and experiences in conservation and sustainable development.
- IUCN participated in the Bonn Challenge Latin America and Caribbean meeting in June, in Havana, Cuba. Belize announced at the event its national restoration commitment, defined on the basis of the opportunities map prepared by that country's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, Sustainable Development and Immigration. The Government of Belize confirmed that it will hold the next Bonn Challenge Latin America meeting in 2020, with technical support from IUCN.



- Within the framework of the Regional Conservation Forum, IUCN and the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) through its representative in Guatemala signed an agreement in support of the project “Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands”, financed by the Green Climate Fund. This important contribution by KOICA will catalyse climate action in the most vulnerable communities in Guatemala, accompanied by technically and culturally relevant climate information to improve decision-making.

- The 56th Extraordinary Meeting of the CCAD Council of Ministers was held in the city of La Antigua Guatemala while the Regional Conservation Forum was taking place. During the meeting, Dr Grethel Aguilar, Acting Director General of IUCN, gave a presentation on IUCN initiatives in the region, particularly as implementing agency for GEF and the Green Climate Fund.



- IUCN supported Honduras's Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, Government Agency Member, organizing the 15th Meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity and National Blue Economy Forum. Twenty-five State Parties to the Cartagena Protocol participated in these events. IUCN also collaborated in holding the Second National Biodiversity Congress held June in that country, in La Ceiba, department of Atlántida.

July and August

- First virtual meeting of the Mesoamerican Committee held with the new Board of Directors elected in the frame of the Regional Conservation Forum. On that occasion, work teams were designated to strengthen communications and update committee bylaws.
- IUCN supported the celebration in early August of the Mexico GCF task force's annual regional meeting in Oaxaca. Experts and subnational jurisdictions held a dialogue on the operation of two committees: indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and Regional Sustainable Agriculture and Tropical Deforestation.

- The Expert Assessment Group – Green List (EAGL) for Selva Maya met in August in Chetumal, Mexico, to make regional management effectiveness assessments of seven of the 19 prioritised protected areas in Selva Maya, based on the IUCN Standard of the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas. EAGL's recommendations were presented to the authorities of the protected areas management institutions, as input for the next annual operating plan of each protected area evaluated.



September and October

- The high-level regional dialogue on marine management waste organised by the Government of Belize and the UK Government's Commonwealth Litter Program took place 5 and 6 September in Belize, supported by IUCN.
- In the frame of Pre-COP25, held October in Costa Rica, IUCN ORMACC together with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre participated in this preparatory meeting of COP25. In coordination with the Costa Rican Ministry of Environment and Energy, representing the State Member, and Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre, IUCN Member, they organised the event entitled "Oceans and Climate Change in 2030", among other activities.
- New Members were admitted during session 97 of the IUCN Council: Instituto Nacional de Bosques de Guatemala, PRONATURA Noreste and Grupo Autónomo para la Investigación Ambiental A.C. de México.
- The 3rd Latin American and Caribbean Congress on Protected Areas was held 14-17 October. The event drew broad representation of Mexican, Central American and Caribbean Membership in the various categories of Nongovernmental Organisations, Government Agencies and indigenous Peoples' Organisations. Together they contributed to debate on promoting better protected area management at the service of society; evaluating and strengthening their contribution to international conservation commitments; and strengthening and renewing management with a view to current and future needs.
- In Honduras, the Territorial Councils of the Miskitu people and MiAmbiente+, supported by IUCN, approved the ministerial agreement formalising recognition of the Biocultural Protocol of the Miskitu People for application of the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent.

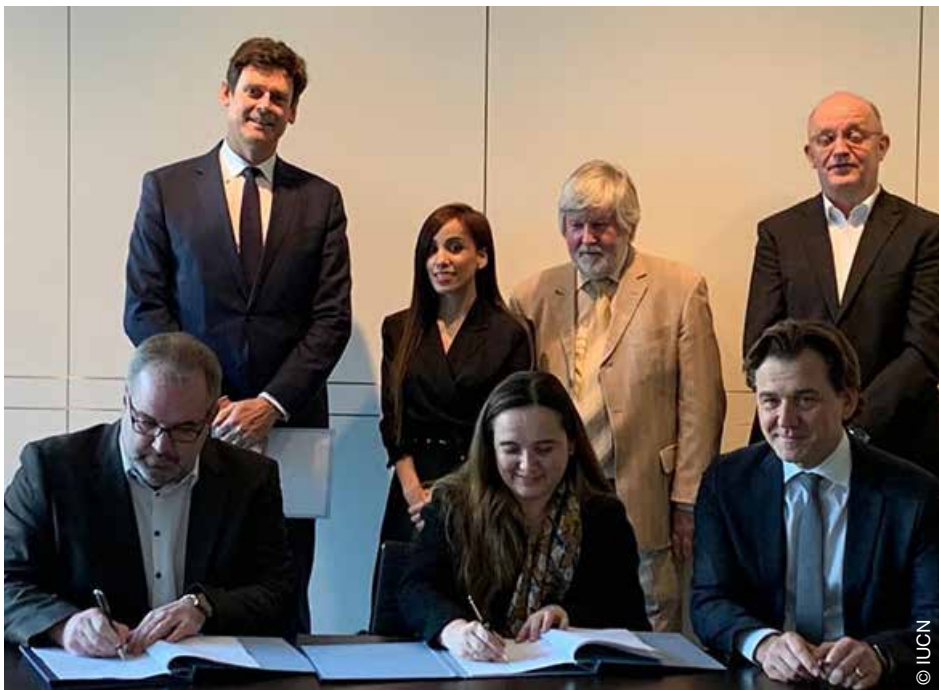
- In the frame of the Climate Action Summit in New York, Guatemala's Minister of Environment, Alfonso Alonzo, participated with IUCN President Zhang Xinsheng; Dr Grethel Aguilar, Acting Director General of IUCN; and other distinguished speakers in the high-level IUCN / WCS / France panel on Nature-based Solutions for climate change. The speakers addressed the different aspects of nature-based climate change solutions; land and marine ecosystems were involved in their respective presentations.

- Dr Grethel Aguilar, Acting Director General of IUCN and Alfonso Rafael Alonzo Vargas, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala, signed a letter of understanding for execution of the project, "Building livelihoods resilience to climate change in the upper basins of the Guatemala highland".

November and December

- During the UN Conference on Climate Change (COP25), held in Madrid, Spain, Costa Rica's Minister of Environment participated as high-level panellist at the event on 19 December organised by IUCN together with the Ramsar Convention, entitled "Ocean Frontiers: Addressing Global Climate Challenges through Nature-based Solutions".

- In preparation for the World Conservation Congress, candidacies were presented for Regional Councillors for Mesoamerica (Ramón Pérez-Gil and Marco Cerezo) and the Caribbean (Sixto Inchaústegui).



- IUCN signed two financing agreements with KfW Development Bank in Frankfurt on 17 December 2019. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), KfW is promoting two projects in Latin America and Southern Africa. One of these agreements will allow the implementation of the biodiversity programme "Linking the Central American Landscape" in five landscapes shared by the seven Central American nations.

VII. Regional Conservation Forum – La Antigua Guatemala 2019

Assembling under the banner “One Nature, One Future”, representatives of more than 80 Member organisations, expert Commissions and the IUCN Secretariat at global and regional level shared knowledge and experiences in conservation and sustainable development.



The Regional Conservation Forum for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean took place from 27 to 30 May in the city of La Antigua Guatemala. Over the course of four days, members of civil society organisations, states, indigenous peoples' organisations and government agencies analysed the future of conservation in four main areas: healthy land and water, healthy oceans, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and equitable governance of natural resources.

A Knowledge Day was held just before the forum as an opportunity for exchange open to the public, with some 200 people attending. There were 13 panels to share experiences, 19 technical presentations, six exhibition tables, five e-posters and more than 18 videos.

On day two of the forum, a draft of the IUCN Global Programme 2021-2024 was presented for comments and observations on

the proposed text from the perspective of regional Membership, with the most relevant of these incorporated into the general global consultation process. Representatives of the IUCN's six expert Commissions participated in all of these activities.

Lastly, the agenda concentrated on issues concerning Union governance, with debate on changes toward the World Congress and its Conservation Forum, and the new process for preparing motions. In addition, Members had the opportunity to know and discuss the Council's proposals for governance reforms and other possible amendments or changes to the IUCN Statutes. Furthermore, spaces were facilitated for the exercise of governance by Mesoamerican and Caribbean Members, which included meetings of membership committees, candidacies and voting, in particular elections for the Steering Board of the Mesoamerican Committee and Regional Councillor candidacies for the World Conservation Congress 2020.



Board of Directors of the Mesoamerican Regional Committee of IUCN Members.



Dr. Grethel Aguilar, IUCN Acting Director General and Mrs. Lina Pohl, former Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador, received recognition from the Minister of Environment of Guatemala for their career and work in favor of a better environment for the inhabitants of the region. IUCN also recognised Mrs. Pohl for her leadership in implementing ecosystem restoration in Central America and the world.



The Regional Conservation Forum was possible thanks to valuable contributions from different arenas: the Government of Guatemala through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, IUCN Member Government Agency, and the Guatemalan Tourism Institute. Our appreciation as well to the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) for its support in holding this regional event, with the endorsement of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala as well as the Embassy of France in Guatemala, and all of the Member organisations in this country.



Caribbean Regional Committee of IUCN Members.

VIII. Latin American and Caribbean Congress on Protected Areas – Peru, 2019

More than 3,000 people from 58 countries participated in 956 events, including keynote presentations, side events, talks and others.

3rd CAPLAC opening ceremony.



Lima, Peru was the venue of the 3rd Latin American and Caribbean Congress on Protected Areas (Spanish acronym CAPLAC) held 14-17 October. The event was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Peru, Martín Vizcarra, accompanied by the Peruvian Minister of Environment, Fabiola Muñoz.

This third edition of the congress was organised by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas; the IUCN Regional Offices for South America and for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean; the Ministry of Environment of Peru and the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State; Colombia's RedParques and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The 3rd CAPLAC culminated in the signature of the [Lima Statement](#), which underscored the importance of protected areas to conserve natural resources and drive sustainable development. The Statement enriched discussions of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP25, Madrid, December 2019), as well as those taking place in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15, Beijing 2020), the IUCN World Conservation Congress, and the 7th World Parks Congress to be held in 2024. It will also serve as input for constructing the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.



Tuntiak Katán, representative of the Coordinator of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon River Basin; Fabiola Muñoz, Minister of the Environment of Peru; Martín Vizcarra, President of the Republic of Peru; and Kathy Mckinnon, Chair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, at the opening ceremony of the 3rd CAPLAC.



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Participants from 58 countries at the opening ceremony of the 3rd CAPLAC.



© IUCN

Caribbean delegation present at the 3rd CAPLAC.

In the frame of this Congress, other sectors also issued their statements:

- ✓ [Abya Yala Indigenous Peoples Statement](#)
- ✓ [Indigenous Maloca Statement](#)
- ✓ [Local Governments Statement](#)
- ✓ [Youth Statement](#)
- ✓ [Women in Conservation Statement](#)
- ✓ [Ranger Statement](#)
- ✓ [TICCA Statement](#)
- ✓ [Latin America and the Caribbean Protected Areas Day Statement](#)



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Claudio Maretti and Allan Valverde, representatives of the 3rd CAPLAC Executive Committee, presented the Lima Statement during the closing ceremony.



Indigenous Maloca.

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Tania Ammour, ORMACC's Programme Regional Manager offers the closing words representing IUCN Secretariat during the closing ceremony.



© Camila Aristizábal

IX. Pre-COP25 – Costa Rica

Some 700 international delegates and 800 local delegates shared three intense days of panels, meetings and policy dialogue in the runup to COP25.

From 8 to 10 October, Costa Rica was the venue of Pre-COP25, the meeting on climate change that precedes the Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This event assembled delegates of 86 countries to share experiences with civil society—with indigenous peoples and youth taking a leading role—and the private sector, to move ahead in the process of United Nations climate negotiations.

IUCN participated in this important event, contributing its experience to discussion and reflection, primarily on two of the priority themes: oceans and Nature-based Solutions. Dr Alejandro Iza, Director of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, was part of the panel on the link between climate change and the oceans in Agenda 2030, organised by the IUCN Members *Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre* together with the Costa Rican Ministry of Environment and Energy.

In coordination with the sector of women's organisations in Costa Rica's citizen council on climate change (*Consejo Consultivo Ciudadano de Cambio Climático* (5C)), IUCN organised a side event on climate governance and the role of women's organisations in promoting a policy of inclusive adaptation from a female perspective.

IUCN also facilitated the parallel event, "Landscape restoration in Costa Rica: Examples for the international community, challenges and next steps". This forum permitted exchange between private sector representatives such as ECOM Trading, and organisations such as Rainforest Alliance, FUNDECOR (Member organisation) and IUCN.

One of the main activities was the launching of the book, *Gobernanza para la Adaptación basada en Ecosistemas*, prepared jointly by the IUCN Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean and IUCN Environmental Law Centre. Based on experiences in Mesoamerica, this publication reflects on issues and dimensions of governance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, offering recommendations to encourage the changes



Event on climate governance and the role of women's organisations in promoting an inclusive adaptation policy with a woman's face.



IUCN and the Women's Organisations Sector of the Costa Rican Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change (5C) organised an event on climate governance.



Authors of the book "Governance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation" at the launch event.

necessary in policies, laws and institutions, for application that is effective and sustainable over time.

On the closing day, IUCN moderated dialogue on the importance of ‘blue carbon’ contained in priority marine and coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, marshes and sea grasses. The event was convened by the Blue Carbon Initiative (BCI), a global alliance led by IUCN, Conservation International and Unesco’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO), which employs a scientific and political approach in advocating for recognition of the multiple benefits these ecosystems provide.



© IUCN / Nancy Arroyo

IUCN facilitated the event “Landscape restoration in Costa Rica: examples for the international community, challenges and next steps”, in which representatives of the private sector such as ECOM Trading participated, along with organisations such as the Rainforest Alliance and FUNDECOR.



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The participation in Pre-COP25 allowed IUCN to contribute from their experience to discussion of two prioritized themes: Nature-based Solutions and oceans.

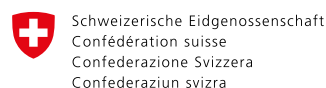
Alejandro Iza, Director of IUCN Environmental Law Center, was one of the panellists of the side event “The link between change climate and oceans in the 2030 agenda”, organised by Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre together with the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica.



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X. Alliances for action

Implementation of the IUCN Programme is possible thanks to the contributions of its donors. With their support and trust, IUCN has been able to work for the conservation of nature and help improve quality of life for people. In 2019, IUCN received support from the following:



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Supported by:



based on a decision of the German Bundestag





XI. Annual financial summary

A total of twenty-four projects were implemented in 2019; of these, nine began activities that same year.

Three new initiatives launched in Guatemala: **1)** “Building resilient livelihoods,” the first project carried out in the country’s highland, with a seven-year duration and investment worth US\$ 5 million; **2)** “Valle de Guatemala aquifer,” funded with Spanish cooperation (AECID) totalling EUR 656,711 in a period of three and a half years; and **3)** “Technical support for the process of updating Guatemala’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in adaptation,” with support from the World Bank and an investment of US\$ 140,000 over fourteen months.

Honduras saw the start-up of two projects with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The first is called, “Agroforest landscapes and sustainable forest management generating environmental and economic benefits at local and global level,” for US\$ 2.5 million and a four-year implementation period. The second is the “National forest ecosystem conservation programme in Honduras,” with an investment of US\$ 180,000 over seven and a half months.

At the regional level, four new projects began, as detailed below:

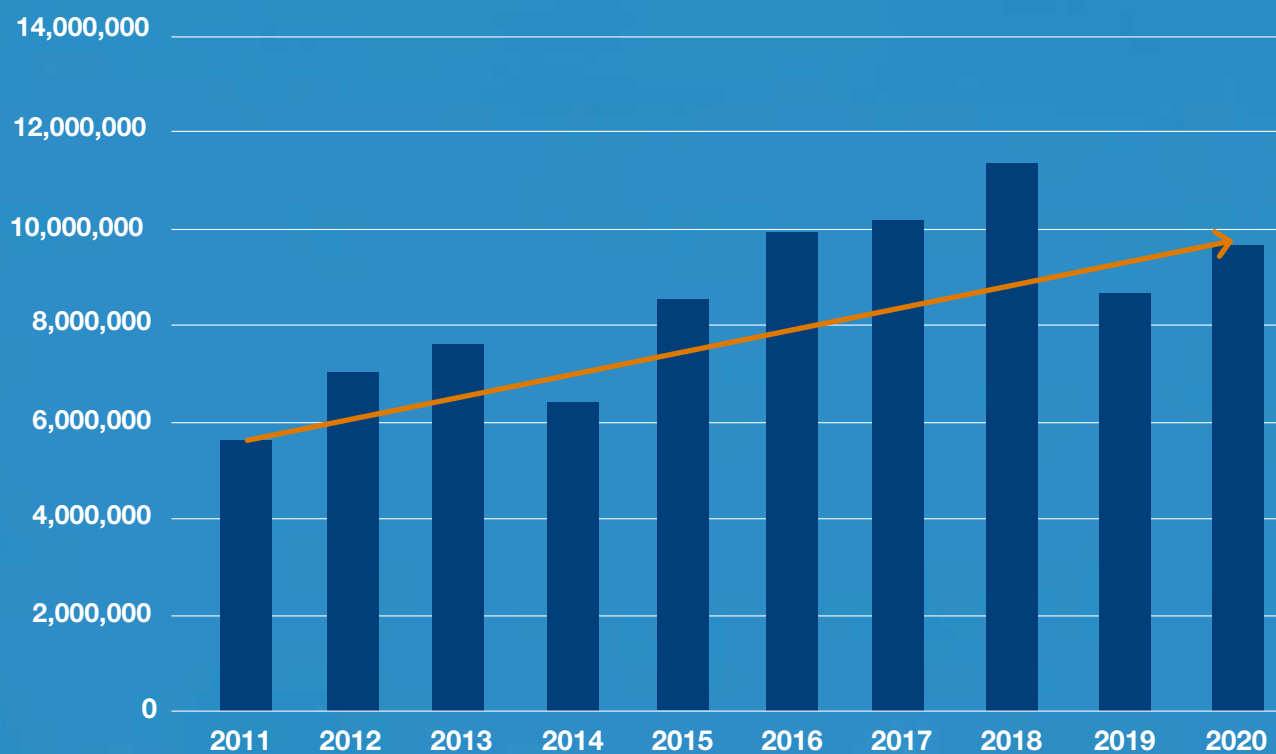
| Name | Donor | Countries covered | Duration | Amount |
|--|--|---|----------|----------------|
| Plastic Waste Free Islands | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) | Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Lucia | 3 years | CHF 1,648,942 |
| Building River Dialogue and Governance – Phase 4 | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) | Costa Rica - Panama, Guatemala - El Salvador - Honduras | 3 years | CHF 300,246 |
| Financing for protected areas: innovation incubator | The Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation | Mexico, Cuba and Guatemala | 1 year | US\$ 6,124 |
| Expanding Ecosystem-based Adaptation measures in the ecosystems of Latin America’s rural areas | Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukl | Costa Rica and Guatemala | 5 months | EUR 123,369.60 |

At year’s end three large projects were confirmed for launching in 2020: **1)** “Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala’s highlands,” funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to be implemented in Guatemala for the amount of US\$ 23.6 million during seven years; **2)** the GEF-St Kitts & Nevis initiative for the Caribbean with US\$ 3 million over five years; and **3)** The Biodiversity Programme: Linking the

Central American landscape, with financing from the German Development Bank (KfW) for US\$ 18.9 million during five years.

We welcome new donors joining work in the region as of 2019: the Korean International Cooperation Agency (Koica) and The Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation.

IUCN ORMACC project implementation in the past 10 years



Source: IUCN ORMACC, 2019

XII. Knowledge products

IUCN generates important information and tools to conserve nature and achieve sustainable development. Below is a sample of our knowledge products:

► Publications



► “Gobernanza para la Adaptación basada en Ecosistemas”

<https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.EPLP.89.es>

► La UICN en Honduras:

https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/memoria_2016-2018_final_baja.pdf

► Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: strengthening the evidence and informing policy. Research results from the Adaptation, Vulnerability and Ecosystems (AVE) project, Costa Rica and Panama

<https://pubs.iied.org/17627IIED/?k=Ecosystem+based+approaches+to+adaptation>

► Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation: strengthening the evidence and informing policy. Research results from the Governance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Transforming Evidence into Change project, El Salvador

<https://pubs.iied.org/17628IIED/?k=Ecosystem-based+approaches+to+adaptation+in+El+Salvador>

► Ecosystem-based climate adaptation: building on the positives in El Salvador

<https://pubs.iied.org/17496IIED/>



► Videos

► Inteligencia natural

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_bWb4Jexik

► Caja de Herramientas AbE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZYLqp2SWrzE>



► Descubre los beneficios de la Adaptación basada en ecosistemas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Je8-W4OhGnkk>

► Comunidades con inteligencia natural

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PJcdX-JwiTk>

► Modelos de innovación de la cadena de valor del cacao y medios de vida en Guatemala

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9sHOftS5Fw>

► RCF video campaign: Our Commitments: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hN3XYAdGk8>



► Documentary “Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the Caribbean Region”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4OEiwEBPQs0&t=3s>

► Print



► Infografía Guatemala

► Folleto proyecto Cacao

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEXmYZO5hAj106EI4R8IO61YBESQ2GP9/view?usp=sharing>

► Calendario Agrícola del Cultivo de Cacao en el Norte Guatemala

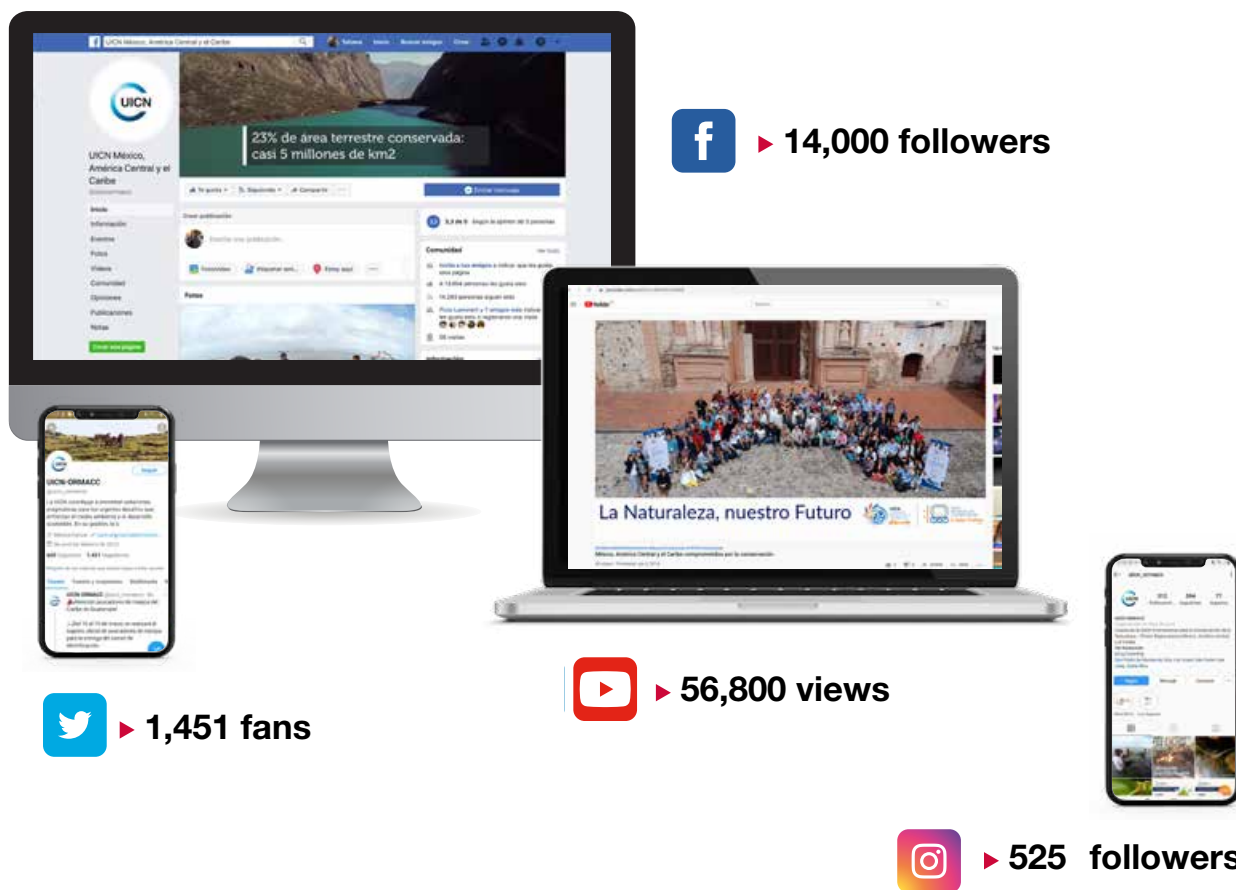
https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/proyecto_argidius_calendario_cacao_iucn_2019.pdf

► Others



► Web portal Soluciones AbE (“EbA Solutions”)

► Social networks



XIII. Work team and constituents



Staff of the Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

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© IUCN / Jorge Rodríguez

IUCN Commissions representatives at the Regional Conservation Forum held in La Antigua Guatemala.



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Líder Sucre, IUCN Councilor and Froilán Esquinca, Former Chair of the Mesoamerican Regional Committee of IUCN Members in the foreground, in the background the other participants of the Regional Conservation Forum.

IUCN Indigenous Peoples Organisations meeting held during the Regional Conservation Forum, with the participation of the IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights and CEESP.



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BIOPAMA delegation at the 3rd CAPLAC together with representatives of WCPA and the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme.

XIV. Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ACC | Adaptation to climate change |
| ACP | African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States |
| AECID | Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation) |
| Ave | Adaptation, vulnerability and ecosystems project |
| BIOPAMA | The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme |
| BMU | Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany |
| CATIE | Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center) |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CCAD | Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (Central American Commission on Environment and Development) |
| CC | Climate change |
| CEC | Commission on Education and Communications |
| CEESP | Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy |
| CEM | Commission on Ecosystem Management |
| CERMES | Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies |
| CONASASH | Nacional de Salvaguardas Sociales y Ambientales de Honduras CONPAH Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras |
| CONANP | Comisión Nacional de Áreas Nacionales Protegidas de México (National Commission on Protected Areas of Mexico) |
| CONAP | Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de Guatemala (National Council on Protected Areas of Guatemala) |
| CTI | Concejos Territoriales Indígenas (Indigenous Territorial Councils) |
| EbA | Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| EDF | European Development Fund |
| ELC | Environmental Law Centre |
| EU | European Union |
| FGRA | Fundación Gonzalo Río Arronte |
| FLR | Forest landscape restoration |
| GCF Task Force | Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GGRETA | Groundwater Resources Governance in Transboundary Aquifers |
| GIRH | Gestión Integrada de Recursos Hídricos |
| GIZ | German Development Cooperation |
| ICF | Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal (National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development) |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| IPO | Indigenous Peoples' Organisations |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature |
| IUCN ORMACC | International Union for Conservation of Nature, Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean |
| KfW | German Development Bank |
| KOICA | Korean International Cooperation Agency |
| MAGA-Guatemala | Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Guatemala (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Guatemala) |
| MARN-El Salvador | Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente de Honduras (Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment of Honduras) |
| MiAmbiente+ | Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas de Honduras (Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines of Honduras) |
| MUPILH | Mesa de la Unidad del Pueblo Indígena Lenca de Honduras |
| NDC | Paris Agreement Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NEPA | National Environment and Planning Agency |
| PAME | Protected Area Management Effectiveness |
| PANCC | Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático de Guatemala |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| ROAM | Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology |
| SAA | Fondo de Tierras de la Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios de Guatemala |
| SAGARPA | Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación de México (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food of Mexico) |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for International Development Cooperation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SEGEPLAN | Secretaría de Planificación y de Programación de la Presidencia |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN Environment | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation |
| UWI | University of the West Indies |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| WCPA | World Commission on Protected Areas |
| WDPA | World Database on Protected Areas |

Credits

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