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Agenda Item 11.2/5

Programme and Policy Committee &
Council's Task Force on the implementation of the 2012 Congress Resolutions

**Progress report on the implementation
of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in Jeju**

Origin: Director General

The Programme and Policy Committee of Council is invited to take note of the progress report on the implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in 2012 World Conservation Congress in Jeju and provide comments as appropriate.

Background

1. 183 Resolutions and Recommendations were adopted at the 2012 World Conservation Congress in Jeju (a 26 percent increase from the 2008 Congress).
2. This report, prepared by the Global Policy and Programme Group, includes:
 - a. Update on follow up on **Recommendations**;
 - b. Details on the follow up on the implementation of **Resolutions**;
 - c. **Challenges and opportunities** in collecting information and reporting on the implementation of Resolutions, and
 - d. **A table** with a brief description of on-going work related to each Resolution (found in the Annex to this document).

Follow up on Recommendations adopted at the 2012 Congress:

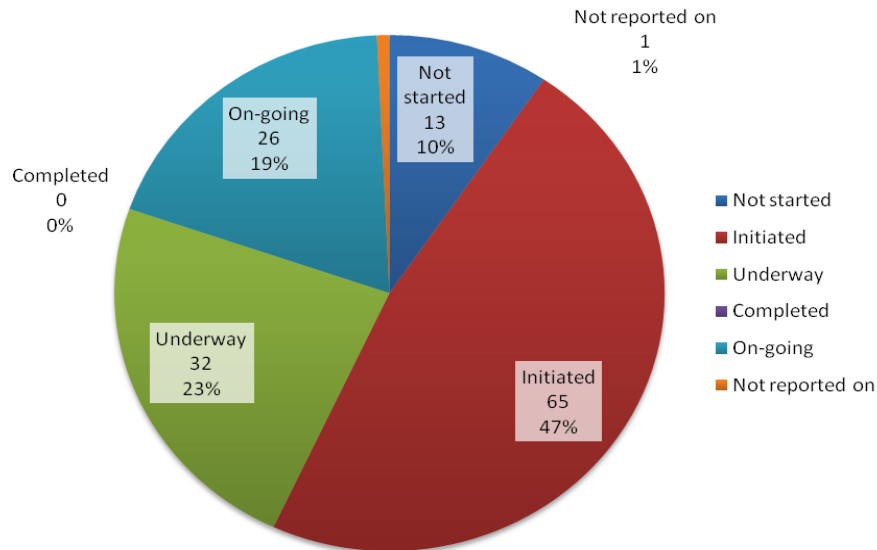
3. Of the 183 Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the 2012 Congress, 137 have been classified as Resolutions and 46 as Recommendations. As per the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, "Resolutions are directed to IUCN itself. Recommendations are directed to third parties, and may deal with any matter of importance to the objectives of IUCN." (§48) To ensure follow up on Recommendations, the Director General sends letters to those institutions, governments and actors to which the Recommendations are directed.
4. To date 73 letters have been sent (as a follow-up on 14 Recommendations and 10 Resolutions as some of these also require the DG to send letters to organisations, governments and other actors. The focal points of the remaining Recommendations are preparing follow-up letters as well as undertaking consultations on the best approach and timing for delivering them.

Follow up on Resolutions adopted at the 2012 Congress:

5. The status report attached to this paper as an Annex was prepared by the Global Policy Unit in collaboration with the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with input received from focal points from the Secretariat, Commissions and Council.
6. As the One Programme Charter refers to the different parts of IUCN, we had hoped to share the responsibility of collecting information on implementation (by focal points) from all parts of the Union. At present the vast majority of the focal points are members of the Secretariat. There are four focal points from Commissions and two from Council. It is expected to have a better representation from all parts of IUCN as we progress in the period leading to the next Congress.
7. This report is a summary of actions taken and, in the interest of presenting a concise document, it does not include all details provided by the focal points. The Secretariat is developing a system to collect information from all IUCN constituencies on activities undertaken towards the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations (See section on Challenges and Opportunities below).
8. The table in the Annex includes a brief overview of progress on the implementation in Resolutions as at October 2013. Status is shown as: not started, initiated, on-going, underway or completed based on the following definitions:
 - a. **Not started:** no activity has been reported as being undertaken to implement a Resolution (for example due to lack of funding or because an external factor makes the Resolution temporarily or permanently impossible to implement).
 - b. **Initiated:** actions for the implementation of a Resolution have begun (e.g. consultative meetings, fundraising, planning, etc.).
 - c. **On-going:** activities foreseen under a Resolution are continuous and will not necessarily reach completion per se (attending regular meetings, submitting reports regularly, etc.)
 - d. **Underway:** activities to implement a Resolution are being carried out as required in that Resolution.
 - e. **Completed:** activities that a Resolution calls for have been completed.

Overall status

9. The **status of implementation of Resolutions** adopted in Jeju in 2012 is summarized in the pie chart below:

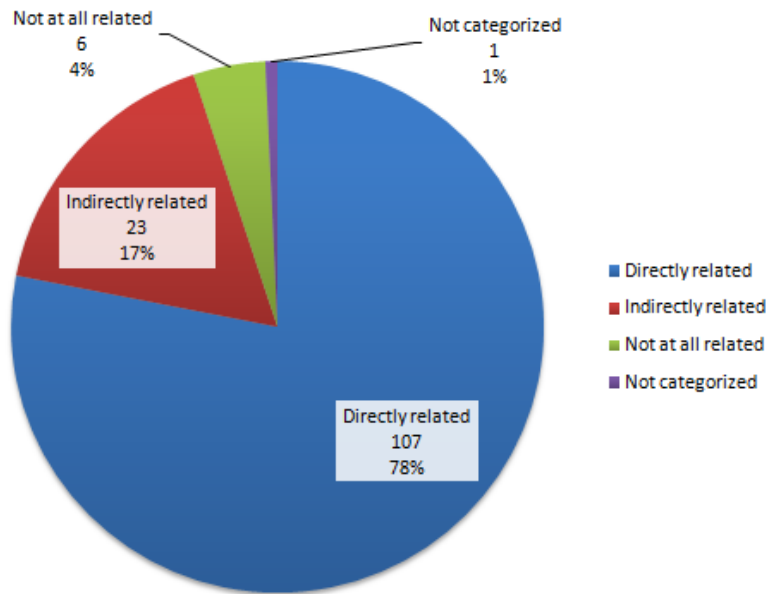


10. Only one year has passed since the 2012 Congress in Jeju. As expected, the numbers reflect that implementation activities are in their initial phase.

Likelihood of being implemented:

11. After the 2012 Congress a survey was undertaken to obtain information on the level of inclusion of Resolutions in current work plans and budgets.

12. The following pie chart shows the percentage of Resolutions that are directly, indirectly or not at all related to current work plans. This survey may need to be re-run because at the time it was undertaken (November 2012), not all focal points had been named. In addition, new information might be available one year later as focal points are in place and most Resolutions are been implemented. Having stated this, the percentages are optimistic as they show that most of the Resolutions are reflected or indirectly reflected in workplans.



13. There are two instances where implementation will be difficult if not impossible: Resolution WCC2012–64 *Acknowledging Quebec’s advancement of conservation of the Boreal region* and Resolutions WCC 2012-91 on *Solar cooking and its contribution to healthy and resilient ecosystems and communities*. See the Annex for details.

Challenges and opportunities in collecting information and reporting on resolutions implementation

14. The preparation of this report has met with some challenges. The first of these is the large number of Resolutions and Recommendations compared to the resources allocated to follow up their implementation. In addition, in some cases the actions to be taken are unclear. It is also often unclear as to whom the responsibility to act is addressed (as an example, when a Resolution “*calls on IUCN to...*”). Some Resolutions also call for IUCN to undertake activities when IUCN may not be the right institution, or when other institutions are already taking the lead in those activities (see, as an example, Resolution WCC 2012–132 *Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments*). These challenges are closely related to the issues being addressed by the Advisory Group on Motions established as a follow up on Resolution WCC2012–1.
15. Another challenge encountered in preparing this report is that the Secretariat and focal points do not have all the tools to access information on what all the parts of IUCN, particularly Members, are doing as a follow-up on Resolutions. To address this, and in response to Resolution 4.011 adopted in Barcelona, the Secretariat designed a web-based system in 2010 open to all IUCN Members to provide information on their contributions towards the fulfilment of Congress Resolutions and Recommendations. The use of this system was discontinued in early 2012 because the entire platform, on which it was based, was shut down for technical reasons. The Secretariat is redesigning a new web-based system to facilitate the targeted search of Resolutions and Recommendations, gather information about activities of all IUCN constituencies related to implementation and to

facilitate the tracking of implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations. Initially, the system will include Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in Jeju and, at a later date, all Resolutions and Recommendations from previous Congresses and General Assemblies will be included. Once established, this system will be widely promoted and IUCN constituents will be encouraged to share information on their activities and accomplishments.

16. It is expected that such a user-friendly database will allow for a more regular view of and action on Resolutions and Recommendations, which constitute the general policy of IUCN.

The **Annex** that follows provides a brief status report on the actions taken on the 137 2012 Congress Resolutions.

Res n°	English Title	1. What actions have been taken so far?	2. Which additional actions are required?	Status	Relation to workplan
1	Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions	<p>With the assistance of the IUCN Secretariat, the Chair of the Advisory Group established by the 2012 Congress, Mr. Bertrand de Montmollin engaged the Advisory Group 1) in an electronic discussion in December 2012-January 2013 on the basis of a questionnaire; 2) in an online discussion followed by a conference call in May 2013 on a first concept of a redesigned motions process; 3) in an online discussion of a second concept of a redesigned motions process which will be followed by a 2nd conference call in October 2013. The chair presented a (verbal) progress report to Council in January 2013 and expects to present the Advisory Group's recommendations to Council in November 2013. As per the interactive monitoring system of the implementation of Resolutions, the Secretariat is evaluating the possibility of designing an interactive mechanism similar to the motions blog used during the Jeju Congress 2012.</p>	<p>Subject to Council's feedback on the Advisory Group's recommendations in November 2013, the Group will either continue its work on the redesigned motions process, or move to the next part of its agenda, namely to study ways to enhance the implementation of Resolutions. With the assistance of the subgroup of the Governance and Constituency Committee on IUCN governance issues, Council will also prepare the amendments to the Statutes required to implement the proposals of the Advisory Group. In the course of 2014, Council will consult the membership of IUCN on the Advisory Group's proposals and the amendments to the Statutes required to implement them. Taking into account the feedback from the membership of IUCN, Council will submit the proposals of the Advisory Group to the membership of IUCN for approval by electronic ballot at the end of 2014 or in the beginning of 2015 so that the new provisions are applied during the motions process in advance of the 2016 Congress. The automated system for monitoring Resolutions implementation will be designed and launched at the beginning of 2014. This system will be included in the Members' portal.</p>	Underway	Directly

2	Improved opportunity for Member participation in IUCN	A "Union portal" (for Members, Commission members, Councillors, National & Regional Committees and the Secretariat) is in development and will be launched in the last quarter of 2013. This aims to facilitate union-wide networking and sharing of knowledge and information. A data policy (privacy, data sharing, opt-out, etc.) is in development in coordination with the Legal Advisor and team.	Based on the Members' portal, the Union portal will contain additional features for networking, including a directory of IUCN contacts, and a tool to map the expertise of Member organizations and individuals. Communications to promote the new tool will be undertaken following the launch with all user groups.	Underway	Indirectly
3	Prioritizing IUCN membership awareness and support	Systems have been improved to capture data on additional organizational contacts (improved use of CRM and additional contact roles in use; no limit to the number of portal account holders from a Member organization; Union portal approach including directory and mapping promoting widespread networking/sharing of resources and information).	Additional improvements should be provided by the Union portal, where all components of IUCN will share a common platform of resources and information. N.B. While actions have taken place in support of the resolution, to date there is no specific <u>"programme</u> focused on improving knowledge, understanding and application of IUCN's work and knowledge products among the membership and staff of Members and Commissions, as well as universities and other teaching institutions".	Initiated	Indirectly
4	Establishment of the Ethics Mechanism	Decisions have been made by the WCEL to survey the current interests of WCEL members to identify candidates to assist with addressing this resolution.	The Ethics Specialist Group of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law contributes to identifying effective ways to integrate the initiative, including specific recommendations on establishing an Ethics mechanism, into the programmes of the Secretariat and the Commissions and to serve as the Ethics focal point for reporting on such integration the creation and implementation of the Ethics mechanism;	Not started	Directly

5	Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the use of the three official languages	Work has been undertaken in Europe through the establishment of a Working Group on the Role and Development of European National Committees for a duration of 6 months. The WG proposed, among other recommendations to be further developed and implemented in the coming months, a European National Committees Charter to provide National Committees in Europe and the Secretariat with an enhanced understanding of mutual roles and responsibilities in working together, with a view to further developing the role of National Committees in the development of the IUCN Programme, and in its implementation at national level.	The recommendations proposed by the Working Group on the Role and Development of European National Committees will be further developed and implemented (including the development of a reference toolkit for National Committees). The Secretariat will also explore how the work undertaken in Europe could be replicated in other regions and will coordinate the action required with fundraising efforts. A global meeting of NRC will be included in the 2016 Congress agenda.	Initiated	Indirectly
6	Cooperation with local and regional government authorities in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 20132016	The Secretariat has: Identified IUCN Members, Commission experts and Countdown 2010 partners in Europe who actively work on urban biodiversity; Developed a strategy for strengthening IUCNs engagement with local and regional governments. IUCN is responsible for the communication and bridging the science, policy, practice areas in the URBES project (www.urbesproject.org) in cooperation with cities: Stockholm, Berlin, Salzburg, Berlin, Rotterdam, Barcelona, Helsinki and New York (2012-2014). An online IUCN forum for exchange on urban biodiversity: http://iucn.org/about/union/Secretariat/offices/europe/?13354 was established. Conference and publication (2013) Invasive alien species, the urban dimension:	The Secretariat will: expanding the work with local authorities to regional authorities; strengthen the foundation for IUCNs work on urban biodiversity by developing new partnerships with selected local and regional authorities focusing on the following key objectives: Develop knowledge, guidelines and best practices that can contribute to conserve and manage biodiversity and ecosystems and increase the resilience of cities; Raise awareness and demonstrate the economic value of ecosystems services for the well-being of urban populations; Provide capacity building to local authorities in Europe for investing in maintaining and improving the sustainable management of ecosystems services and natural resources in urban, peri-urban and rural areas;	Initiated	Directly

		<p>http://iucn.org/about/union/Secretariat/offices/europe/resources/publications/?13589/Invasive-alien-species-the-urban-dimension; Developed a proposal for the European Commission to manage the Secretariat for the European Green Capital (decision pending); Organised various events on nature and cities and participated in events, such as Resilient Cities, Ecocity Nantes, CBD-COP 11, and raised awareness for nature based solutions in the urban context through articles and blogs:http://iucn.org/about/union/Secretariat/offices/europe/resources/newsletters/newsletter2/european_july2013.cfm; Manage the relationship with our member organisation ICLEI.</p>	<p>Other actions: the Secretariat will also make the linkages with relevant EU policy areas such as green infrastructure and the EU 7th Environment Action Plan and establish close relationships with the new Urban Environment unit in the European Commission DG Environment. The WCPA Urban Specialist Group is working on a new publication on urban protected areas.</p>		
7	<p>Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN</p>	<p>The Governance and Constituency Committee of Council established a subgroup on IUCN governance issues. The subgroup assigned Councilor Jenny Gruenberger to lead the establishment an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members which are indigenous and tribal peoples' organizations and IUCN staff. Five IUCN member organizations (Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), Inuit Tipiriit Kanatami (ITK), Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), Center for Maya Research and Development (SOTZ'IL), Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, plus an organization that has applied for membership (Fundación para la Promoción del</p>	<p>The work has just started. The scoping paper will be produced and sent for consultation to IUCN membership. This work is closely related to that of the working group on possible membership of Local and Regional Governmental Authorities, so they might work in coordination.</p>	Initiated	Directly

		<p>Conocimiento Indígena), will be invited to be part of the working group. A request has been made also to the Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws and Human Rights (SPICEH) a joint group of CEESP-WCEL to produce a scoping paper for discussion and consultation with IUCN Members.</p>			
8	<p>Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union</p>	<p>The question of endorsing the TF on Intergenerational Partnership for Sustainability (IPS) was referred to a subgroup of Council's GCC in view of making recommendations for the next Council meeting. Five Co-Conveners were selected, and five Working Groups established to deliver on a 2013-2016 Action plan. The Working Group on iAct Dialogues for Sustainability successfully fundraised and organized its first Webinar in July 2013. The Task force has been communicating with the Council towards the appointment of a young person into the Council and are awaiting the response from the 82nd Council meeting. The IPS Task Force in collaboration with CEC, Parks Canada and WCPA Young Professionals Network won the bid to organize 'Inspiring the Next Generation' stream at the World Parks Congress in 2014. Part of this bid is the delivery of a one week Capacity Building Workshop prior to the Congress for IUCN Young Leaders. Some of</p>	<p>Council is expected to discuss recommendations from the subgroup of the GCC regarding Council's share of responsibility for the implementation of Resolution 8 and to consider criteria for the appointment of an additional appointed Councillor, including the Task Force's proposal to appoint a young person representative for youth. Plans are underway to collaborate with Commissions' Young Professional Networks, and youth organizations around the world towards the running of the Stream on 'Inspiring New Generation' at the World Parks Congress. Fundraising efforts towards the implementation of the Action Plan are yet to be finalized, and most Working Groups are yet to start implementing their action plans. The Task force would like to explore, in collaboration with the Council, the Secretariat, Commissions and members, the possibilities of organizing a conference for all young leaders across all commissions to be</p>	Initiated	Indirectly

		<p>the outputs from this workshop will include: a Young People's Pact that will provide a framework for intergenerational dialogue between young and senior leaders associated with Protected Areas, discussing and demonstrating a range of communication forms to distribute messages to raise awareness that are needed to create behaviour change, understanding perceptions and attitudes of health and well-being by young leaders and traditional outcomes such as a journal paper and other articles for newsletters.</p>	<p>held every two years. The subgroup of the Governance and Constituency Committee on IUCN governance issues also has Res 8 on its list of Resolutions pertaining to IUCN governance for which Council shares responsibility. Work has not been initiated.</p>		
9	Encouraging cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks	<p>Faith-based organisations from Africa and Asia applied to become members of the IUCN. Sri Lanka IUCN National Office contributed to an Asian regional conference on climate change and biodiversity with faith-based leaders and organisations in 23-27 September 2012. A network of Asian multi-faith solidarity was formed out of the Anuradhapura conference and has set dates for a 2014 follow up in conjunction with COP12 of UNCBD. IUCN assisted faith-based climate advocacy groups during COP 18 in Doha, Qatar in December 2012. IUCN media blogged the faith perspective on climate advocacy. IUCN engaged with Qatar and COP Presidency on Islam and</p>	<p>Data needs to be monitored on membership of faith-based organisations. CEESP has offered to host a Commission based list serv and coordination entity. This needs to be operationalised. IUCN has been invited to work with Religions for Peace on theme of conflict, climate and sustainability. Faith leaders need to be invited to the 6th World Parks Congress. Data on Members working or interested on faith-based issue will be obtained through the membership mapping.</p>	Underway	Indirectly

		sustainability. Global Ecosystems Programme, Senior Policy Advisor and CEESP cooperated on facilitation and logistical support. IUCN Commission and Secretariat are active in supporting the global coalition of faith-based climate advocacy networks preparing for COP19 in Warsaw, Poland. This included a coordination meeting in Oslo, Norway under the aegis of Norwegian Church Aid.			
10	Establishment of a strengthened programmatic presence of IUCN in Asia	The IUCN Asia region is implementing the current programme 2013-16 with defined geographic and thematic priorities endorsed by the membership initially at the Regional Conservation Forum in 2011 and subsequently at the WCC in 2012. Following this, there has been prioritization of transboundary work between Northeast and South Asia, South and Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia through development of new projects and programmes. The Asia programme has been further strengthened with strong programmes emerging in Myanmar and Indonesia in Southeast Asia, Bhutan and Maldives in South Asia and Japan, Republic of Korea and Peoples Republic of China in Northeast Asia.	In order to ensure that this process is fully embedded in the priorities of the membership in Asia, the first meeting of the Asia Regional Members Committee will be organized in early 2014 involving participation of the Chairs of the National Committees, member representatives from countries without National Committees and IUCN Councilors. Based on the discussions and the directions of the Asia Regional Members Committee, the Asia programme will develop further programmatic work and projects. This process will be continued till 2016 and meetings will also be used to review and assess the status of implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations.	On-going	Directly
11	Consolidating IUCNs institutional presence in South America	IUCN-Sur Regional Director started a visit to the south cone countries (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay) in order to strengthen the work with Members and increase the presence of the Union, as a whole, in the sub	The Secretariat will design joint projects with members to be implemented in the sub region and update the action plan drafted in 2011. More analyses are needed regarding the viability for Secretariat offices.	Initiated	Directly

		region.			
12	Strengthening IUCN in the Insular Caribbean	<p>In the framework of the BIOPAMA project, the Secretariat is recruiting a technical coordinator to be based in the Caribbean. This position might contribute to promote conservation actions in Protected Areas of the Caribbean region and also to strengthen IUCN presence.</p> <p>The (IUCN) Caribbean Regional Committee, on the other hand has managed a grant of US \$20,000 from the Caribbean - Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, carried out by the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica to develop a strategic action plan for sustaining it. The grant supports the design of a process for monitoring and reporting on IUCN Caribbean Members' biodiversity conservation projects, including the creation of an up-to-date database of activities underway in the region; identification of common, non-competing opportunities for the committee to pursue for sustainable funding; the formal registration of the committee in at least one Caribbean territory; and the development of a three-year strategic action plan.</p>	The Secretariat will continue working towards the implementation of this resolution, as requested and according to the resources available.	Underway	Directly
13	IUCN's name	The list of approved translations is being given a final check and will be on the website by mid October. Included in this process are the four language versions that have previously been identified as needing	The Secretariat is in the process of contacting our Regional and Country offices, as well as Members to expand the list of official translations. Once there is a more complete list of translations, the Director	Underway	Directly

		additional research.	General will announce the list and allow the free public use of these versions.		
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14	Implementing Aichi Target 12 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<p>The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species remains as the most authoritative and comprehensive source of information to monitor progress towards achieving Target 12. The IUCN Red list now holds assessments of 70,294 species of which 20,934 are threatened. For those groups for which all species have been assessed at least twice -Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, Reef Building Corals - it is possible to calculate the Red List Index (RLI) which measures changes in conservation status of species towards (value = 0) or away (value = 1). A RLI for Cycads and Conifers is very close to be completed. The RLI has been widely used in various policy fora: used to report against the UN Millennium Development Goals, by CITES, CMS, for regional policy fora, and has been well profiled in global assessments such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook-3 and Global Environment Outlook 5. For those groups that have not been comprehensively assessed it is possible to calculate a sampled RLI (SRLI). Efforts to obtain a first value for a SRLI for plants are being led by Royal Botanical Gardens Kew, National History Museum of London, and IUCN. This first sampled assessment for plants shows that one in five plants are threatened with extinction, with gymnosperms (including conifers and cycads) being the most threatened group. The Zoological Society of London has also led sampled assessments of Reptiles, Fishes</p>	<p>Taxonomic coverage of plants and invertebrates is far from complete. More fundraising efforts need to be directed to improve representation of these groups in The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The SOS initiatives need more partners to deliver event more projects and action on the ground. National Red Lists are essential tools to implement actions and monitor progress to meeting Target 12. More work is needed in improving consistency of application and development of national RLI. In invasive species, the term biological invasions need to be adopted and acknowledged.</p>	Initiated	Directly
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	<p>(freshwater and marine), Dragonflies, and Crayfish. An updated version of the Red List Strategic 2013-2020 plan which includes strategy for the Red List of Species including specific results and targets is available at https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/red_list_strategic_plan_2013_2020.pdf</p> <p>There are at least 515 national Red Lists recorded for different taxa, covering at least 122 countries, of which at least 43 are available online at http://www.nationalredlist.org/. At a national level RLI has been calculated for at least in 6 countries: Venezuela, Australia, Paraguay, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark.</p> <p>Saves Our Species initiative continues to deliver conservation on the ground through 51 projects (28 new ones in 2012) and an additional total of 2.5 million USD committed in 2012.</p> <p>IUCN has led the establishment on a new partnership called Friends of Target 12, which brings together 25 environmental organizations, conventions, funding organizations and governmental agencies whose main aim is to support countries to achieve Target 12.</p> <p>The Invasive Species Specialist Group have made a substantial improvement to their website and The Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASIPartnership) has come together to support Parties achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (Invasive Alien Species).</p>			
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15	Saving the world's most threatened species	IUCN leadership has prepared a letter for CBD Focal Points for nations with Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) species to be sent out shortly. The letter encourages parties to protect AZE sites and species in order to meet Target 11 and 12 Aichi Targets. The AZE Secretariat gave a presentation at IUCN headquarters and will also continue to contribute to the KBA process, of which AZE is a component. The AZE Secretariat is also in discussion with IUCN GPU about the possibility of joining a side event at the upcoming CBD workshop to support NBSAPs. The AZE joined Friends of Target 12 (FoT12). IUCN through the Red List helps identify <i>Alliance for Zero Extinction</i> (AZE) sites so the work done by the Red List will contribute to strengthen the AZE network. IUCN keeps supporting projects aiming at preserving the status of threatened species through Save our Species (SOS). 58 projects are supported and another list of projects will be selected in October 2013. AZE sites are eligible and at least one project focuses exclusively on an AZE sites. In addition, the Secretariat encouraged the submission of projects for such important sites for freshwater biodiversity in Africa.	The letter to CBD focal points should be sent out promptly. The Secretariat will communicate internally on the importance of AZE sites and knowledge of these sites to regional offices and will also compile the relevant information from the regional offices.	Underway	Directly
16	Framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species	Before the Resolution was adopted, a workshop was held in Venezuela funded by SOS and EAD (Emirate of Abu Dhabi?). This led to a preliminary framework and a draft publication. This work was put on hold because of other priorities including by those	The preliminary framework will be revisited.	Initiated	Directly

		<p>who are actively supporting this process. The situation analysis of wildlife in West and Central Africa has been undertaken. It will be published by the end of the year and will assist setting priorities for threatened species in this part of the world.</p>			
17	<p>Enhancing the usefulness of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</p>	<p>The Red List Strategic Plan 2013-2020, covering the strategic results areas for 2020, has been produced and work on these is underway. A study pioneering a method to assess the vulnerability of species to climate change was published in PlosOne. Methodological papers dealing with aspects of the consistency of listing species as Extinct or Possibly Extinct have been published. Development of guidance on collection and harvest of threatened species is underway. A background document and draft decision-framework is being compiled for the planned discussion on the definition of what is “wild”. Discussion is underway with the proponents of the clause on improving guidance on the application of the Red List Categories and Criteria to insular species and species endemic to island States. The required and recommended supporting documentation standards for Red List assessments have been approved and are in place. Most notably, the Red List Strategic Plan 2013-2020 has been adopted. Mike Hoffmann, Chair of the Red List Committee, ably led the process to reach agreement on this critically important document.</p>	<p>Activities to implement the Red List Strategic Plan are planned for the rest of the quadrennium. A meeting of the Climate Change Task Force and the Red List Standards & Petitions Subcommittee in December 2013 will look at what further work is required to develop climate change guidelines for the Red List assessment process. The working group looking at the consistent listing of Extinct and Possibly Extinct species still has some significant computational challenges to overcome. A draft of the guidance on collection and harvest of threatened species produced in collaboration with SULi will be ready in early 2014. The definition of what is “wild” and guidance on handling insular species and species on island States will be addressed at a joint meeting of the Red List Technical Working Group and Red List Standards & Petitions Subcommittee in December 2013.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Directly</p>

18	Support for the development and implementation of national and regional red lists	<p>There is an emerging National Red List Alliance which effectively serves as a response to the Resolution and also to address Result 2 and its accompanying targets of the Red List of Threatened Species Strategic Plan: 2013 -2020. The Alliance will support the development and implementation of National Red Lists, and members will act as national and regional focal points for National Red Lists. The Alliance will be overseen by an elected Steering Committee that will replace (or function as) the existing National Red List Working Group of the IUCN Red List Committee. The MoU to govern the Alliance is currently in final preparation.</p> <p>Work is progressing very well on the formation of a National Red List Alliance which will create a new network of national red list practitioners from around the world. Mike Hoffmann and Simon Stuart have been working with Jonathan Baillie and Katherine Secoy from the SSC National Red List Working Group (NRLWG) and ZSL to finalize the Memorandum of Understanding for the new Alliance. It is expected that the NRLWG, which will become the governing body of the Alliance, will in future be elected by the Alliance members. This promises to be a very exciting new initiative.</p>	The MoU for the National Red List Alliance will be finalised and signed by the founding members. The membership will need to be expanded to cover all of the IUCN Regions. Once in place, the Alliance will be the mechanism to address all the other operative clauses of the Resolution; this work will be ongoing.	On-going	Directly
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19	Halting the loss of evolutionarily distinct lineages	<p>Red List partner, Zoological Society of London (ZSL), runs the EDGE of Existence programme (www.edgeofexistence.org), which seeks to conserve species that are Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered (EDGE). The EDGE prioritisation framework has been applied to mammals, amphibians and corals. Targeted conservation projects have been initiated for more than 40 previously overlooked EDGE species since 2007. ZSL's approach centres on building in-country capacity for EDGE species conservation, primarily through awarding two-year Fellowships to early-career conservation practitioners to lead a project focusing on a local EDGE species. Four EDGE projects were supported by a pilot grant under SOS and are eligible under the new SOS proposal. SOS is looking for more funding to support threatened species conservation including EDGE species. ZSL will soon be invited to sit on the SOS Donor Council as well as some conventions named in the resolution.</p>	<p>It is requested to highlight the importance of EDGE species to CEM. A specific SOS proposal focusing on EDGE species could be developed jointly by SOS and ZSL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ZSL to extend the EDGE methodology to birds and sharks by 2015 and set up programmes of work around these taxa 2. ZSL to identify EDGE Zones (areas of the world that contain disproportionate amount of evolutionary history) for terrestrial vertebrates 3. ZSL and IUCN to explore links between EDGE Zones and KBAs 4. IUCN to support the creation of action plans for threatened evolutionarily distinct species/lineages 5. IUCN Species Specialist Groups to assist in the formation of an objective indicator system to measure conservation success for these species by providing data for annual assessments of conservation need, action and effectiveness 6. IUCN to bring the importance of conserving evolutionarily important lineages to the attention of major conventions (including CITES, CMS, Ramsar, CBD) 7. Would IUCN consider creating an SOS category specifically for threatened evolutionarily distinct lineages? 	Underway	Indirectly
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20	Further steps to combat the amphibian crisis	<p>The Amphibian Survival Alliance (ASA) is a project of IUCN that works closely with the Amphibian Specialist Group. 1a. The ASA has secured investments for US\$ 1 M for critical amphibian habitat conservation, and is also working towards the development and identification of Important Amphibian Areas in line with KBA methodology. In addition the ASA is working on the development of a broad communication strategy to help increase the priority given to preventing amphibian extinctions and bringing about their recovery.</p> <p>1b. ASA is actively in negotiations to develop a number of captive breeding programs and has tentatively secured US\$ 1 M for such developments. 1c. Working with European partners (RACE) to promote regulation of trade, including a meeting with European Commission officers and production of an IUCN position paper and a policy paper being prepared for publication. The ASA is working closely with the IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group to bring together a group of leading experts on Amphibian Trade issues to ensure the Alliance is acting on the highest priority actions. 1d. ASA continues to operate with support of key institutions and is developing a range of tools through which funding for projects and core operational costs can be covered. 2. Research on chytrid is now focusing on probiotics approach and selection of natural resistance. Exploring how to export recent successes with the approach</p>	<p>The Secretariat will seek to: 1 Increase in number of institutions working towards preventing amphibian extinctions and bringing about their recovery. 1a. obtain additional funds required to complement current conservation strategies (land acquisition through partners) with a broader set of tools. 1b. obtain further investment and strategic plans to address the need for captive breeding where required. 1c. establish engagement with World Customs Organisation to secure inclusion of a unique amphibian identifier in their standard code 1d. obtain funds to ensure ASA's operability over the mid and long term.</p> <p>2. Support a comprehensive international meeting on infectious diseases that includes all key players. 3. Outreach to more donors, institutions and general users of the Red List, emphasizing the financial needs to maintain the usefulness of this tool, is necessary.</p>	Initiated	Directly
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		<p>in the temperate regions to tropical ones. 3. Amphibian Red List authority is making use of innovative tools to expedite amphibian assessments, and is actively engaging institutions to take ownership or country or regional assessments. Funding to support these efforts, however, remain extremely thin however continued development of novel fundraising approaches is expected to help ease the current financial burden.</p>			
21	<p>Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020</p>	<p>Steady support has been given to Res. 21 by supporting SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) which has a long-running interest in the European IAS Strategy and its implementation and is especially concentrating on the EU processes with various inputs and events. The IUCN Invasive Species Initiative (ISI) continues its support to Target 9 of the Aichi Targets at the same time.</p>	<p>None required as this is one of the major "interests" of ISSG with ISI support.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Directly</p>

22	Supporting regional initiatives to conserve mammal diversity in West and Central Africa	<p>IUCN and UNEP have sponsored a "Situation analysis desk study on terrestrial and freshwater fauna in West and Central Africa" that will be completed and published in March 2014 and will help prioritize conservation activities for these species (including further investments from funds such as SOS - Save Our Species). Funding has been secured for the situation analysis (which has been expanded to include all terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates, not just mammals) through the BioPAMA project. A call for tenders has been issued, and 13 were received. After reviewing the tenders, contracts have been issued for four consultants, each with distinctive roles in the project: David Mallon; Phil McGowan; Fabrice Hibert and Nathalie van Vliet. Work is now underway, and letters have been sent from the IUCN Director General to all IUCN Members in the region to encourage participation in the situation analysis. A draft will be circulated to all Members in the region for consultation towards the end of the year. Since 2012 Save Our Species (SOS) has been supporting 5 projects benefitting 6 threatened species in the region. The last SOS call for proposals included "Threatened Western and Central African vertebrates" among its priorities. Numerous projects are expected to be funded in the region by the first quarter of 2014. For more information on the projects see http://sospecies.org/sos_projects/overview/</p>	Complete the IUCN and UNEP sponsored "Situation analysis desk study on terrestrial and freshwater fauna in West and Central Africa" (by March 2014)	On-going	Directly
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23	Support for national and regional initiatives for the conservation of large mammals in the Sahara	SOS - Save Our Species has been supporting a project in Mali benefitting the elephants of the Gourma region during 2012-2013. See www.sospecies.org/sos_projects/mammals/mali_elephants/	No other information was received.	On-going	Directly
24	Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators	IUCN and others have made major efforts to elevate the elephant and rhino poaching crisis to the highest political levels to ensure that new and sustained resources are made available. On-the ground successes include increased penalties for rhino crime in Kenya, improved rate of rhino case completion in Zimbabwe, anti-poaching efforts increased in Kenya and South Africa, including the appointment of a military general in Kruger National Park. Indonesia has created an Intensive Protection Zone for one of its key Sumatran rhino areas	The Secretariat, working with the Commissions, and Members will continue to implement this resolution	On-going	Directly
25	Conservation of African elephants	IUCN SSC worked closely with governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, Tanzania and Botswana to deliver a high-level African Elephant Summit. Updated information on elephant populations, illegal killing and ivory seizures is being prepared for the African Elephant Summit. At the 16 th CITES Conference of Parties, strategic decisions were adopted about on-the-ground actions to collectively address the elephant poaching crisis and the escalating illegal trade in ivory. These included addressing e-commerce, systematically using forensics, monitoring ivory stockpiles, controlling live elephant	Convene a high-level African Elephant Summit in 2013; implement actions agreed at the 16 th CITES Conference of Parties; ensure Resolution 25 contributes to other high-level global initiatives.	Underway	Directly

		trade, dealing with countries that are persistently involved in illegal trade in ivory). A suite of targeted actions focusing on the 30 countries mostly involved in, or affected by the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory, was also agreed. An agreement was also adopted to strengthen the <i>African Elephant Fund</i> and the <i>African elephant action plan</i> .			
26	International cooperation for waterbird monitoring to support sound management	<p>The SSC Cormorant Research Group carried out a Pan-European census of breeding and wintering Great Cormorants (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) for 2012-2013. This will enable a detailed comparison of the previous censuses in 2003 and 2006. Although not a threatened waterbird species, Great Cormorants are considered as causing conflicts with fisheries. The detailed monitoring of nest counts and roost counts at sunset allows analysis of what resources the birds respond to. Great Cormorants are indicative of concentrations of small fish that are either a result of eutrophication and/or overfishing of large predator fish by commercial fisheries.</p> <p>The SSC Crane Specialist Group has been concentrating on their 11 threatened species although there are still numerous other species to be monitored. Numerous monitoring efforts have been undertaken since September 2012. These efforts involve the Specialist Group or its members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counts covering all wintering locations for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We know that Grey Crowned and Black Crowned Cranes have declined dramatically across Africa but we lack range-wide data on current populations. We have good data on Wattled Cranes in South Africa but not other countries. • We hope to count Black-necked Cranes this coming winter in Tibet; together with the Yunnan-Guizhou and Bhutan data from 2012-13, we can then compare the current world population with the number counted a decade ago. • We need better coordination between Korea and Japan on winter counts of Hooded and White-naped Cranes. • We believe accuracy of some counts in China needs to be improved. • We are concerned about population declines in the Demoiselle Crane. We need to establish regular monitoring to gauge population changes at selected areas spanning the species' vast range. • Eurasian Cranes are counted regularly at European sites but we need better data across much of Asia. 	Initiated	Directly

		<p>Red-crowned and White-naped Cranes were conducted in China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two basin-wide surveys (one for all waterbirds, the other for cranes and other large waterbirds) were conducted at Poyang Lake, China. • Hooded cranes were counted in Korea and Japan (and at two of the primary wintering locations in China – Poyang Lake and Shengjin Lakes). • In addition to wintering birds at Poyang Lake, Siberian Cranes were counted every other day during migration seasons at the primary migratory staging site at Momoge in northeast China. • Monitoring of Red-crowned Crane breeding sites was conducted in Hokkaido, Japan, at nine sites in northeast China, and one site in Russia. • We are increasing coverage of Eurasian Crane wintering sites in China, to determine the extent of population recovery. • Black-necked Cranes were counted at all wintering sites in Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces of China as well as in Bhutan. • Eastern Sarus Cranes were counted in Vietnam and Cambodia (almost all birds of this subspecies). • Whooping Cranes were counted at the wintering site for the only naturally reproducing wild population. Counts also occurred for the two populations now being reintroduced. • Counts of Grey Crowned Cranes were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need counts of chicks post-fledging or during fall migration or winter for most species. • For some species and many sites, we have annual monitoring of populations but for others – especially the African species – we need to improve our coverage. • Our population estimates for Brolgas are feeble and grossly inadequate, now and in the past, but more Australians are becoming active. 		
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		<p>conducted in Kenya and Uganda. In Namibia, Blue, Wattled, and Grey Crowned Cranes were counted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations of Grey Crowned and Wattled Cranes were counted in South Africa. • To strengthen waterbird monitoring across northeast China, we held a workshop in Tianjin, China in June 2013 to discuss how to improve cooperation among nature reserve staff members, scientists at academic institutions, and citizen volunteers. 			
27	Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species	<p>IUCN SSC led the second meeting of representatives of many interested organizations at the CITES CoP16 meetings in Bangkok on 9 March 2013 where members sought more clarity in identifying the objectives, programme area of work and deliverables of the Asia Species Action Partnership (previously "Action Asia"). The goal for ASAP was identified as being , 'As a matter of urgency, reverse the declines in the wild of Critically Endangered freshwater and land vertebrates in South-east Asia'. Objectives were also agreed upon: 1) To identify and catalyze urgent actions to reduce immediate threats causing the decline of ASAP-eligible species; 2) To catalyze a range of recovery activities for ASAP-eligible species by strengthening ongoing conservation action and promoting new initiatives; 3) To improve the enabling environment for effective conservation of ASAP-eligible species by raising their profile; 4) To encourage collection and distribution of</p>	<p>IUCN Asia office will support the follow through and implementation of ASAP working closely with the IUCN SSC and other members of the ASAP. The following is a list of ASAP Results and Workplan for the first year of operation: Development of Species Action Checklists for all ASAP-eligible species; Identification of priority actions for ASAP-eligible species ('bundled' as groups, where appropriate); Plans to match species needs with technical, financial and political opportunities; Accessible collation of all relevant written information on ASAP-eligible species; Development of a communications strategy; Progress towards the installation of paid programme officers in each SSC Specialist Group without one so far, but containing ASAP-eligible species: Deer SG, Asian Wild Cattle SG, Pig SG, Bat SG and Small Mammal SG.</p>	Initiated	Directly

		information essential to conservation action for ASAP-eligible species.			
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28	Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds	<p>IUCN Asia region is a non-state Partner of the EAAF and has been recently in discussions on developing collaborative initiatives with the EAAF Secretariat as well as identifying synergies and complementarities.</p> <p>Since the adoption of Resolution 28, there have been a number of very positive steps forward. First, plans are progressing well to advance national government-led workshops which will discuss possible steps forward in implementing the Resolution nationally. The new framework agreement between IUCN and the Republic of Korea has a tentative funding allocation to help support the implementation of this resolution. Meanwhile, Princeton University has initiated a two-year post-doc study focused on providing an economic perspective of where costs are borne and where benefits accrue resulting from land-use change (with study sites in Thailand, China and potentially South Korea). This provides a possible platform on which IUCN could piggy-back the ecosystem services study called for in Resolution 28 (operative paragraph 1a) to investigate "...the benefits of ecosystem services provided by intertidal wetlands, especially tidal flats and associated habitats, in East Asia with particular reference to the Yellow Sea, in relation to the benefits arising from the reclamation (land claim) or conversion of such habitats".</p>	<p>There will be need to bring the countries together along with the East Asia Flyways Partnership to take forward the actions identified in the Resolution. A national forum on integrated coastal zone planning of the Chinese Yellow Sea, was originally planned to be held in Beijing on 18-19 November, but is now postponed until early 2014. Plans for a meeting in Pyongyang in April (where, among others, it is also hoped to encourage DPRK to join the Ramsar Convention and East Asia Australasia Flyway Partnership) have been postponed due to ongoing political tensions in the region. It is further hoped that a national meeting in the Republic of Korea can be arranged with the new ministerial leadership, and further that the Republic of Korea would take the lead in supporting follow-up of a CBD CoP11 decision on ecosystem restoration.</p>	Initiated	Directly
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29	Combating the illegal or unsustainable capture, trade or killing of migratory birds in the Mediterranean	<p>Letters have been sent to Countries of the Mediterranean basin, EU, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) to inform them of the Resolution.</p> <p>The Bern Convention organised the Second Conference on Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Birds in Tunis. IUCN-Med was invited.</p>		Initiated	Directly
30	The conservation of Asian horseshoe crabs	Not started.	The contact with the proponent of this Resolution is currently underway to take forward the actions identified	Not started	Directly
31	Precautionary tuna management through target and limit reference points and improved drifting Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) management	The Secretariat drafted a letter to States and members of RFMOs to take action as called upon in the Resolution.	The Secretariat will present these points at the FAO Committee on Fisheries in 2014 should funds be available to attend. The Secretariat lacks funds to attend meetings of RFMOs themselves. The Secretariat works closely with the Fisheries Expert Group of the Commission on Ecosystem Services to this end.	On-going	Directly
32	Action to recover the Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) population in the Eastern Atlantic and the	The Secretariat drafted a letter to members of ICCAT to undertake the actions identified in the Resolution.	Though the Secretariat has no funds to attend meetings of ICCAT, it will use the opportunity of the 2014 meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries to follow up with advice for action.	On-going	Directly

	Mediterranean				
33	Increasing the attention given to the conservation of fungi	IUCN provided support for the Third International Congress on Fungal Conservation by distributing circulars among the IUCN network through the Membership unit; advertising for the congress, sharing information on the IUCN website, providing support to two SSC fungi Specialist Group Chairs to attend fungal species assessments workshop organized in parallel to the congress. The Chair of the SSC will also participate. Projects focused on fungal Red Listing to enhance taxonomic coverage of this group on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species have been financed by the Mohamed bin Zayed Fund with the support of the SSC Chair office and the Secretariat through the Global Species Programme.	Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed, in particular to achieve the target of increasing the taxonomic coverage of Fungi on the IUCN Red List. The outcomes of the Third International Congress on Fungal Conservation should be communicated further. The importance of fungal conservation should be communicated in other policy fora and through IUCN position papers as and when appropriate.	On-going	Directly
34	Strengthening training and capacities for botanical gardens and arboreta staff for the Global Strategy of Plant Conservation (GSPC) 2020 in East Asia	The Plants for People Initiative was launched, aiming to assess and publish priority plant species important for human livelihoods on The Red List of Threatened Species and develop efficient and integrated Red List assessment and training tools. Both objectives are in line with Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) targets in East Asia but not restricted to East Asia region. 2. In April 2013, a Red List Assessor Training workshop for 28 participants (including	Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed, particularly to build synergies with other projects/programmes and for the second objective of the Plants for People Initiative that aims to strengthen training and capacity for botanical gardens and arboreta staff on Red Listing (also a GSPC target). The Secretariat, through ARO and GSP, will continue to fundraise for the Bhutan Red List. The Secretariat, through the IUCN Red List Unit, has plans to train a	Initiated	Directly

		<p>members and Secretariat staff from Bangladesh) was organized by the Secretariat through ARO and hosted by the National Biodiversity Centre (NBC), Bhutan. The workshop begins the process of preparing a National Red List for Bhutan. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the creation of a Bhutan Red List Partnership, involving the key national organizations including NBC, the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (RSPN), the Department of Forests and Parks Services, and the Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environment.</p>	<p>member of the Biodiversity Conservation Programme, Asia to become a certified Red List Trainer for the Asia region.</p>		
35	<p>Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020</p>	<p>The objectives of this resolution have been promoted by the Secretariat and WCPA in a number of international/national events and policy processes. The objectives of this resolution have been included as a key target in planned activities and legacies to take place during WPC 2014 and beyond. Strategic advice has been provided to a number of countries (Colombia, France, Republic of Korea, Brazil) within the scope of the "Green List" Initiative.</p>	<p>Enhance work at the national level by using the opportunities associated to the development of new NBSAPs. In Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries the IUCN/EC BIOPAMA Programme is starting to make this link through capacity building.</p>	Initiated	Directly

36	Biodiversity, protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas	<p>Excellent progress was made in 2012 on developing the criteria for identifying sites of significance for biodiversity conservation and has continued into 2013. During 2013, a series of technical workshops addressed a number of issues identified through the consultation process. Following the recommendations of these workshops, a first draft of the new IUCN “Key Biodiversity Areas - KBA” standard shall be developed by the end of the year. The structure and operational details of the database that will hold the data generated by this new knowledge product will also be outlined this year. The IUCN Secretariat and Commissions created a working group on data standards and a Taskforce to assess trends in species distribution and abundance in protected areas. An assessment of GEF and UNDP investments has analyzed the link with the management inputs in more than 2000 projects. The Secretariat signed a MoU with ZSL and WWF-UK who established the Living Planet Index. Discussions are being conducted with the relevant partners on the World Biodiversity Assessment Tool, IBAT and GBIF. A first layer of integration has been operationalized between the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the World Database on Protected Areas and discussions are underway with the Green List of Protected Areas and the Red List of Ecosystems.</p>	<p>The new standard on Key Biodiversity Areas needs to be finalized. The global database on protected area management effectiveness (PAME) will be moved from academic/research institutions to the UNEP-WCMC to link it to the Protected Planet. Once the Green List of Protected Areas and the Red List of Ecosystems are operational, their data system will have to be developed in an integrated manner, implementing the current discussions.</p>	Initiated	Directly
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37	The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies	The principles behind this resolution have been promoted for many years by the Secretariat and WCPA. It is considered across a number of Workshop Streams proposed in the WPC 2014 Programme. This issue was identified as a key priority in 3 out of the 4 Regional Priority Settings workshop implemented under the BIOPAMA Programme. The Secretariat, through GPAP and SUR is preparing and promoting a new joint project on the link between land-use planning and protected areas.	Capacity building activities on how to better include protected areas considerations in land-use planning policies and practices will be implemented as part of the BIOPAMA Programme as well as during WPC 2014.	Initiated	Directly
38	The Sydney VIth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014	Organization of the WPC 2014 is rapidly advancing. Key highlights of actions implemented include: (a) Positions of WPC Executive Officer and WPC Partnership Manager were filled and are effectively working; (b) MOU with host country signed; (c) Programme, Communications and management Committees effectively working; (d) WPC website launched; (e) WPC brand and visual identity adopted; (e) draft programme under preparation by the Workshop Streams Leaders; (f) technical and policy input have been requested from the Secretariat and the Commissions and (h) fundraising initiated.	Finalization of the programme considering input received from Secretariat and Commissions will be done during first quarter of 2014. Enhancing fundraising is a priority.	Underway	Directly

39	Healthy parks healthy people	IUCN agreed to a Health & Wellbeing Stream at WPC 2014 to be led by Parks Victoria (PV). PV is making progress with regards to identifying partners, sponsors and contributors. Two sessions on Health & Wellbeing have been included for the Asia Parks Congress (in Japan, Nov 2013). The WCPA Healthy Parks Healthy People Task Force: (a) reconstituted its membership; (b) initiated preparation of Best Practice Guidelines; (c) forged partnerships with health sector. The link was made between health and conservation in the IUCN / WCPA Protected Areas Management E-book. Technical and policy input to the CBD publication: "Healthy People Healthy Planet" – a Guide to Human Health and Biodiversity. A workshop has been proposed at the 2nd Healthy Parks Healthy People Congress.	Development of a research agenda and of a HPHP long-term strategy. Further promotion and communication of activities. Detailed planning needed to "launch"/promote new Guidelines.	Underway	Directly
40	Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines	The protected area category guidelines are now available in six languages (English, French, Spanish, Arabic, German and Japanese: sections have been translated more widely (Balkan languages, Vietnamese, Albanian etc) and further versions are planned. A substantial annex is being added to the re-published guidelines giving details of assignment, with support from the Korea National Park Service. PowerPoint training material has been developed. The IUCN UK National Committee is running a programme to re-categorise all UK protected areas, including private protected areas; the methodology has been published as a paper	Further translations are needed, particularly into Mandarin. A short summary briefing on the categories is in preparation and this should be made available in many different languages. The PowerPoint training material has still not been loaded onto the IUCN website. The World Parks Congress gives an opportunity to disseminate information more widely and a training session is planned to be held in Sydney. There remain some conceptual issues to address, including the relationship between the IUCN categories and: (i) the European Union Natura 2000 network and (ii) Locally Managed Marine Areas. Further guidance may be needed on	On-going	Directly

		<p>in PARKS journal and should provide a template for other countries. WCPA provides training on the categories on request, most recently in Finland and upcoming in Slovakia. The IUCN categories have been amplified by additional best practice guidelines on categories in marine protected areas and on protected area governance.</p>	<p>particular issues and in particular a linked project, supported by the Linden Trust, is considering better integration of private protected areas into the IUCN system and the World Database on Protected Areas.</p>		
41	<p>Development of objective criteria for a Green List of species, ecosystems and protected areas</p>	<p>The work has progressed the most with respect to Protected Areas, but efforts are being made to ensure that Green Listing considers both management effectiveness and biodiversity outcomes. This would mean that knowledge from the IUCN Red Lists of Species and Ecosystems and from Key Biodiversity Areas will have to be included as well. Finally, in this way Green Listing will be directly relevant to the two new flagship knowledge products: the Natural Resource Governance Framework and the Human Dependency on Nature Framework.</p>	<p>Forge clarity on what Green Listing seeks to achieve given the aim of ensuring that Green Listing is a product of integration of knowledge products, rather than as an attribute of individual knowledge products. There will be an attempt to stabilize opinions on the scope and objectives of Green Listing in advance of investing substantial time in developing governance mechanisms and business rules for Green Listing.</p>	Underway	Directly
42	<p>Proposing goals for the coverage of protected areas based on management certification and assessment systems</p>	<p>The joint SSC/WCPA Task Force of Biodiversity Outcomes is in the process of finalizing a global assessment from which key principles and tools will be developed and promoted on how to enhance the coverage of protected areas.</p>	<p>Support has been generously provided by Parks Canada to publish the tools derived from this assessment. Next steps will be oriented to develop capacity on how to apply these tools.</p>	Underway	Directly

43	Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers	Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group of IUCN WCPA held preliminary discussions with two potential partners in implementing this Resolution, EUROPARC Federation and Metsähalitus - Finnish Natural Heritage Service. EUROPARC Federation already facilitates a well established network of transboundary protected area practitioners in Europe through TransParcNet, and could potentially add to a global transboundary protected area managers forum. WCPA's Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group facilitates a network of transboundary experts at global level which could add to the global managers forum. It is planned to further the discussion and possibly agree on the process needed to move forward the Resolution during WCPA's International workshop on defining transboundary conservation principles (16-18 October 2013, Thayatal National Park, Austria).	The implementation of this Resolution is only at its initial stage. It is important to agree on contributing partners to enable successful implementation of the Resolution. Further on, some funds are required for functioning of a transboundary protected area managers' forum. It is estimated that not much needs to be fundraised for establishing a forum, but still, it requires a certain amount to enable the Resolution being put in effect.	Initiated	Directly
44	Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas	The Best Practice Guidelines (BPG) on Ecological Restoration was launched during the WCC in Jeju. The Secretariat and WCPA have since actively promoted the application of this BPG. However further advancing this work requires obtaining additional financial resources.	Development of a project proposal for fundraising and its promotion and negotiation using the opportunities provided by the WPC 2014.	Initiated	Indirectly
45	Broadening awareness on benefits and relevance of protected areas	Work with Parks Canada, CEC and WCPA is underway to launch a movement on inspiring a new generation to connect with nature at the WPC in 2014 (Stream 8).	Build up a network around the globe that will take up and lead the movement after the WPC.	Underway	Directly

46	Strengthening the World Heritage Convention	The Resolution has been presented to the DG of UNESCO; and to the World Heritage Committee and is the underpinning for the new World Heritage Programme. Actions are implemented across all aspects of the WHP programme portfolio.	Continued implementation within the quadrennial programme.	Underway	Directly
47	Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention	The Resolution has been presented to the DG of UNESCO; and to the World Heritage Committee. Amendments have been made to the IUCN evaluation processes related to rights of indigenous peoples, and two project proposals to further develop this work have been developed with ICOMOS. Progress on some aspects lies in the responsibilities of UNESCO.	Requires continued follow up and advocacy with UNESCO, including in relation to their intended new policy on indigenous peoples.	Initiated	Directly
48	Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016	An initial planning meeting was held in Jeju and plans for a new WCPA Specialist group on geodiversity and geoheritage are progressing.	Work planning and appropriate budget source needs to be identified	Initiated	Directly
49	Redesigning future cities and related urban zones with protected area: cities, return to nature	Membership of the WCPA Specialist Group on Urban Protected Areas was reviewed and new members identified and invited. The Best Practice Guidelines on Urban Protected Areas has been prepared and a final draft is expected to be produced by early October 2013.	BPG on Urban Protected Areas will be published, generously supported by Korea National Park Service (KNPS), before the end of 2013 and widely distributed, particularly to urban planners, to promote its application.	Underway	Directly

50	Protection of Mediterranean submarine canyons	A report on the status of Mediterranean canyons and proposals for conservation of canyons in the Alboran Sea and offshore Lebanon was produced in 2012. A document on deep sea seamounts is under preparation to associate seamounts and canyons in deepsea conservation actions by IUCN Mediterranean. IUCN Med is also working on the methodology to identify biologically interesting canyons, based on the presence of top predators, in particular marine mammals; and collaborating with other groups or experts on deep sea conservation in the Mediterranean such as OCEANA.	The Secretariat and Commission members will use opportunities that may arise to continue to press appropriate government officials to ensure measures are taken to protect Mediterranean submarine canyons in these areas. The Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative and work on Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas offer such opportunities.	On-going	Directly
51	Improving conservation and sustainability of the Yellow Sea	The Director of the East Asia Flyways Partnership has shown a keen interest in supporting the implementation of this Resolution.	The Secretariat, through its technical lead, the Head of IUCN'ss Asia Biodiversity Conservation Programme, will initiate discussions with WCPA. As a part of the Asia Regional Members Committee meeting the Secretariat will take forward actions for convening the concerned countries and following through on required actions for project and programme development.	Initiated	Directly
52	Establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected area	Joint planning between the global World Heritage Programme, Jeju self governing province, Ramsar and UNESCO is underway regarding a possible project to follow up on this resolution. Progress awaits confirmation of the project concept and funding, but is on track at the present time.	The project concept note for funding needs to be completed, funding confirmed and the project implemented.	Initiated	Directly

53	Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico	<p>Fondo para la Diversidad CONABIO, IUCN member in Mexico, reported that the Mexican Government currently addresses the subject of voluntary conservation, which includes community conservation actions through the following institutions: CONANP, CONAFOR and CONABIO. According to this report, there is a legal framework, and also several institutions and programs that address the schemes of community conservation, however these activities are still isolated and there is not any strategy or a plan that identifies objectives, goals and purposes in an integrated way. The detailed report is available at https://access.iucn.org/dana/fb/smb/wfb.cgi?t=p&v=resource_1242414944.686350.2&si=0&ri=0&pi=0&sb=name&so=asc&dir=ORMA\2013%20Resolution%20report</p> <p>The Secretariat consulted the Mexican National Committee of IUCN in order to obtain information of the status of the resolution.</p>	The Secretariat will continue working towards the implementation of this resolution, as requested and according to the resources available.	Underway	Indirectly
54	Guaranteeing the protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park	<p>The update of the Marine Ecologic Land Use Program for the Gulf of California and the Ecologic Land Use Plan for the Los Cabos Municipality are still not completed. A RAMSAR-UNESCO joint mission to the site took place in 2011. The report with results of this mission was published in August 2012 and it is available at: https://access.iucn.org/dana/fb/smb/wfb.cgi?t=p&v=resource_1242414944.686350.2&si=0&ri=0&pi=0&sb=name&so=asc&dir=ORMA\2013%20Resolution%20report</p>	The Secretariat will continue working towards the implementation of this resolution, as requested and according to the resources available.	Underway	Indirectly

		013%20Resolution%20report. A group of Mexico civil society organizations concerned with the protection of the coral reef at Cabo Pulmo sent a letter to CONANP, requesting the inclusion of Cabo Pulmo National Park in the RAMSAR Montreux Record and in the List of World Heritage in Danger of the World Heritage Convention. The Secretariat consulted the sponsor member-CEMDA- in order to obtain information on the current status of the resolution.			
55	Consolidation of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems	The 2nd version of the Criteria & Categories was published (http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0062111). National RLE have been completed in 6 countries in South and Central America (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), and watershed assessments done for Magdalena & Mississippi Rivers.	Approval of version 2 of Criteria and Categories by IUCN Council - potentially at the 1st meeting in 2014, preceded by a joint CEM/SSC/GSP/EMP meeting in Cambridge. Discussion on other Criteria, including climate change is also needed.	Initiated	Directly
56	Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management	The membership of WCPA Theme on Connectivity Conservation was reviewed and enhanced. This theme is actively promoting best practice guidance on ecological connectivity through a number of technical networks and events. This issue is receiving particular attention in the programme for the WPC 2014.	To further strengthen this work additional resources would be required particularly to promote the application of the tools developed by WCPA at national and regional levels. Fundraising will be therefore a priority action.	Underway	Directly

57	Conserving island biodiversity and supporting human livelihoods	<p>IUCN is implementing a project to help islands better manage the impacts of invasive species on islands ecosystem, the major threat to islands biodiversity. The end result will be available in 2017, in the meantime 8 pilot sites are being implemented in the Western Indian Ocean islands with a stronger partnership with the Indian Ocean Commission. Within the Global Island Partnership, several initiatives are aligned with the green economy in Hawaii, Climate Change and livelihoods is being promoted at regional level as a "Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge" strongly supported by the Seychelles government and now Mauritius and Zanzibar. At the EU overseas entities level a strong effort in raising the profile of Europe overseas is being made to the European commission. With regards to the sustainability of GLISPA the funding base for the partnership is diversifying with funding pledges made by the Governments of Palau and Seychelles and by IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, PCI Media Impact, Rare, Island Conservation and others to make sure that the Partnership can continue.</p>	<p>A stronger focus will be needed in a cost benefits analysis of IAS on islands system, a proposal is being develop in that regards. GLISPA as a partnership will continue to move towards 100% of its steering committee funding the coordination of the partnership by 2015 and to the implementation of the 2013-15 GLISPA Strategy which is focused on blue and green economy, climate change adaptation and mitigation, invasive species and supporting commitments. Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.</p>	Underway	Directly
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58	Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR)	A major project proposal was submitted in 2012-2013 involving collaboration amongst IUCN's global programmes - GMPP and EMP as well as SUR, ORMA, ARO, PACO and ESARO - on coastal ecosystems and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). The proposal was not awarded. A Phase II for Protected Areas and DRR project was approved and is being implemented by EMP, GPAP, GPU and the Japan office. EMP and PA programme delivered a joint statement at the biannual UNISDR Global Platform for DRR in May 2013. Text input for the SDGs included DRR as a key area for SDG processes to consider. EPIC project has been operationalised and is regarded as IUCN's and The Government of Germany's flagship project on DRR and CCA.	Further sensitization of framework donors is needed, including outlining the links between biodiversity, CCA and DRR. Capacity building of the Secretariat so that they can technically support members and partners in implementing ecosystem management for DRR is required.	Underway	Directly
59	The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas	The Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Member), with the support of PACO and the Coastal Expert Group of CEM is setting up a regional observatory of the coastal risks in Western Africa. PACO has been supporting the preparation of national initiatives for coastal governance, ecosystem based adaptation and DRR in Guinea and Senegal. The Coastal Expert Group (CEM) is developing a conceptual approach and innovating tools capitalized from Africa, putting together land use and marine spatial planning, ecosystem based adaptation and DRR. The "Global Coasts" program is under development, capitalizing on various key products	Raising funds to develop a regional coastal resources center for capacity building and securing the regional observatory after 2015. Raising funds to launch national projects. Setting operational links between the Coastal Expert group with different initiatives in the regions, and distributing valuable knowledge products. Launching new MFF-type programs and coastal reduction risks projects in the regions, and capitalizing and exchanging experiences from the field between regions. Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	Initiated	Directly

		developed in the regional including approaches for coastal adaptation and DRR.			
60	Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the worlds primary forests	IUCN has had continued engagement on locally controlled forests and REDD+ (reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation) for in excess of the last decade. Avoided deforestation efforts are already covered by IUCN's REDD+ and in part by work on forest landscape restoration (FLR) which takes further harvesting/clearing pressure off primary forests. REDD+ and FLR work continues to receive project funding and is supported by sustained international forest-policy engagement	Continued level of activity is anticipated to be sustained through 2016 in support of the 2013-16 One Programme as it relates to both the Global Forest & Climate Change Programme and Protected Areas Programme. Funding has not been secured for the additional activities added to the final resolution that have financial implications not included in the original draft motion. Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	On-going	Directly
61	IUCN strategy for tropical forest ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia basins	Two concept notes are under development on the legal frameworks pertaining to the protection of the forests of Congo Basin and the Amazon Basin as transboundary biomes. The idea is to eventually extend this approach to the South East Asia basins.	In addition to developing concepts, IUCN should put in place a committee to discuss and design the required mechanisms for more attention to Amazonia; Congo Basin and South East Asia forest ecosystem.	Initiated	Indirectly
62	Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as a priority biome for conservation	The Secretariat through the Brazil office started a forest restoration project in the Brazil Atlantic Forest.	The Secretariat through SUR office will contact IUCN members and other key stakeholders working in the Atlantic Forest in Argentina and Paraguay to gather information about ongoing activities and projects	Initiated	Directly

63	Support for conservation and sustainable use of Gotjawal forests in Jeju, Republic of Korea	Discussions are underway with the Jeju Government to jointly develop a proposal with the support of the Secretariat through the Asia Regional Office (ARO) as well as the China office for submission to the Jeju Governor's office by October 15, 2013 for inclusion in the Jeju Provincial Budget for 2013. The Secretariat through ARO has relevant experience elsewhere in the region which can be brought to bear on furthering the conservation and sustainable use of these forests.	The Secretariat through the China office will provide support in the planning for the conservation of the Gotjawal forests in early 2014.	Initiated	Directly
64	Acknowledging Quebec's advancement of conservation of the Boreal region	The Government of Quebec has not started implementation. According to IUCN Members tracking implementation, the new Government of Quebec which was elected in 2012 has all but abandoned the commitments to nature conservation made in the Plan Nord. While the Government has not officially reversed its position on protecting 50% of the North, it has erased the deadline of 2035 for achieving that goal from the Government website and replaced the interim goal of protecting 20% of the North by 2020, with a new commitment of 12% protected area by 2015. In the meantime, a number of announcements have been made regarding industrial development in the North of Quebec, including the creation of a North development Secretariat, to coordinate investments of \$800,000,000 in infrastructures and development projects. These announcements have been made, for the first time since the beginning of the Plan		Not started	Directly

		Nord process, in the absence of environmental commitments. Some IUCN Members consider the Plan Nord temporarily not implemented with the hope that the next government will return to its implementation. There are no actions directly called for by the Secretariat in the Recommendation but there are expectations among Canadian Members tracking the Plan Nord that IUCN will publicly highlight the lack of implementation.			
65	The conservation and protection of the world's indigenous temperate grasslands			Not started	Directly
66	Antarctica and the Southern Ocean	The Secretariat has worked with members to promote MPAs in the Southern Ocean, attending meetings, issuing press releases and coordinating with others. The Secretariat has worked to urge Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to respect strict ecological limits for fishing and to protect krill and <i>Dissostichus spp.</i>	The Secretariat will continue efforts to raise funds to support work with respect to Antarctica, however few donors are interested in this area and no funds have been made available. Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	Underway	Directly
67	IUCN and the Arctic region – intensified and coordinated work	The Secretariat continues its work in collaboration with Members, the Commissions and the Arctic Council and attends Arctic Council meetings as appropriate.	Attendance at relevant meetings of the Arctic Council will continue. Though funds are not available to attend relevant meetings at the International Maritime Organization, The Secretariat, Commissions and members will	Underway	Directly

			provide advice wherever possible to relevant government officials who do attend these IMO meetings.		
68	The importance of assessing the water needs of wetlands in order to preserve their ecological functions	The Secretariat is leading the working group of the Ramsar STRP on water resources and integration of wetlands into water resources management. IUCN is supporting a workshop for Ramsar national focal points on integration of wetlands into national water policies. IUCN continues its long-standing work on dissemination of case studies and capacity building on environmental flows, including through the GEF IW:LEARN mechanism. IUCN is also active in promoting dialogue on environmental flows as part of support for improved governance in transboundary river basins	IUCN is active in formulating a new programme initiative on river and wetland restoration that will address components of this resolution.	Underway	Indirectly
69	Strengthening coordination for managing the aquatic ecosystems of East Asia	The Secretariat, through ARO, has a strong programmatic presence as well as relationships in terms of managing aquatic ecosystems of East Asia through MFF, BCR, MWD and other initiatives. There is already some amount of coordination underway between these initiatives and also other non IUCN initiatives and organizations such as COBSEA, PEMSEA and Mekong River Commission among others.	The Secretariat, through ARO, will build upon its existing collaboration with PEMSEA and COBSEA to work with other international organizations in the region to manage the aquatic ecosystems of East Asia. IUCN Asia will bring to bear its experience in managing aquatic ecosystems in East Asia through initiatives such as MFF, Mekong Water Dialogues and Building Coastal Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Southeast Asia (BCR). The discussion on this Resolution in line with operative paragraph 2 will be introduced into the agenda of the National Committees of the relevant countries towards establishing more coordination and networking.	Initiated	Directly

70	Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative	The Secretariat, through SUR, has contacted Members, partners and Ecosystem Commission members to gather information about the ongoing initiatives for wetlands in La Plata Basin in order to compile an updated inventory of projects or initiatives.	It will be necessary to design a strategy to raise funds for a project or a regional initiative. Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	Initiated	Directly
71	Conservation of the Panama Bay wetlands	IUCN-DG sent letter on April 1st to the General Administrator of Panamá's National Authority of Environment, requesting support for the implementation of this resolution. The Secretariat, through the ORMA Regional Director met with Panamá's National Committee of IUCN Members and with the General Administrator of Panamá's National Authority of Environment in April 2013. The news regarding the IUCN resolution was covered by the main newspapers in the country and helped the advocacy process related to the conservation of the Panama Bay. In April 2013, The Supreme Court of Panama re-established the 'Panama Bay Wetland' as a protected area, as a result of a legal action brought and led by Panama IUCN members (see details on: https://access.iucn.org/dana/fb/smb/wfb.cgi?t=p&v=resource_1242414944.686350.2&si=0&ri=0&pi=0&sb=name&so=asc&dir=ORMA\2013%20Resolution%20report). Members in Panama have carried out several actions as a follow-up to this resolution. For example: sponsored members from other relevant NGOs in May 2013, prepared a legal opinion for the Ramsar Secretariat to dismiss any change about the limits of the Ramsar site	The Secretariat will continue working towards the implementation of this resolution, as requested and according to the resources available.	Underway	Indirectly

		<p>Bay of Panama (see details in: https://access.iucn.org/dana/fb/smb/wfb.cgi?t=p&v=resource_1242414944.686350.2&si=0&ri=0&pi=0&sb=name&so=asc&dir=ORMA\2013%20Resolution%20report).</p>			
72	<p>Support from IUCN for the sustainable development of coastal wetlands and marine protected areas in Central and West Africa</p>	<p>The Secretariat continued support to the Abidjan Convention (ABC) and the ABC CoP approved the strategic workplan on the Atlantinc coast MPAs in November 2012. The Secretariat, through PACO, supported: the establishment of a working group on MPAs and fisheries with the subregional fisheries commission (CSRP) and the regional MPA network (RAMP AO); development of tools for strengthening MPAs governance and financial sustainability; Guinea Bissau government for the review of the fisheries policy and the integration of the national network of MPAs. Support from FIBA for the institutional strengthening of the RAMP AO network. Launching of two new subregional projects on: a) the integration of indigenous knowledge and traditional culture in MPA management; b) seabirds conservation in the</p>	<p>The Secretariat will: continue to support the Abidjan Convention; Strengthen linkages to the RAMSAR convention and WHS program; Develop a "Mangrove For the Future"-type program in the region; Update WDPA data on MPAs from the region; Develop a project on MPAs and fisheries and fundraising with CSRP and RAMP AO; Develop strategies for financial sustainability of MPAs and the RAMP AO MPA network; Strengthen the MPAs network's representativity by including critical sites from Cape Verde and Sierra Leone and other EBSAs in the offshore; Validate the MPA regional strategy for Central Africa and develop a program for its implementation with the central african protected areas network, the Coastal Experts Group, CEM and 3CO-MAC.</p>	Initiated	Directly

		MPAs. In Central Africa, validation of a baseline and guidance for a strategic work plan on MPAs in Central Africa.			
73	Conservation and sustainable management of the mangroves of Central Africa: the case of Cameroon	The Secretariat, through the Cameroon office with support of GMPP and PACO, has developed a concept.	The Secretariat will finalize the project document, and hold discussions with national authorities and fundraise.	Initiated	Directly
74	Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Underway. The Secretariat in collaboration with the Environmental Law Centre and the World Commission on Environmental Law has published papers and attended meetings to promote all aspects of this Resolution. Also working with scientists and other partners to promote new agreement, provide advice and assistance to governments, and facilitate meetings	The Secretariat, Commission members and the Environmental Law Centre will continue work to implement this Resolution. The Environmental Law Centre has commissioned additional papers for publication and will support attendance at meetings next year at the UN to seek consensus towards agreement to negotiate a new legal instrument to this end.	Underway	Directly
75	Strengthening policies relating to the sea and oceans	The Secretariat works with partners to promote MPAs, marine spatial planning and better protection for oceans and coasts in global, regional and local meetings, including in the UN and with partners in the World Bank Global Partnership for Oceans.	The Secretariat working with the Commissions and other partners will continue this work at all relevant venues, including meetings at the UN, the CBD, IMPAC3 and the World Parks Congress.	On-going	Directly

76	Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management	The Secretariat working with the World Commission on Protected Areas advances the establishment and protection of MPAs, but has not had the capacity to work directly with local communities to this end. The Secretariat and WCPA are heavily involved with the organization of IMPAC3. Key activities implemented: (a) Developing and aligning WCPA Marine capacity behind CBD and Aichi targets; (b) Creating a stronger values and knowledge base for action; (c) Accelerating regional and national implementation processes; (d) Engaging a wider audience of support so more care and press for action.	The Secretariat and WCPA will continue this work after IMPAC3 leading up to and in the World Parks Congress. The Secretariat and WCPA will use other fora including at the UN and the CBD to promote the goals of this Resolution. The Secretariat will also enhance communications, along with the Official MPA Map, which will be rolled out this autumn, to change the emphasis from 'what we have protected' to 'what we need to protect'. To complement the Official MPA Map work is underway with Mission Blue and Sylvia Earle's TED to establish hope spots. A new hope spot map will be rolled out increasing from the 18 existing locations to a world map of 50 places to help protect and safeguard the world ocean. This will occur at IMPAC 3.	Initiated	Directly
77	Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets	A task force to address Locally Managed Marine Areas is being established.	The Task Force will establish a work plan.	Initiated	Directly
78	Conservation of marine phytoplankton	The Secretariat has worked with relevant Commissions to improve the governance of seabed areas beyond national jurisdiction. Several papers have been presented on this subject. The Secretariat works with others to identify Ecologically or Biologically Sensitive Sea Areas.	The Secretariat will consider a strategy to raise funds to support both scientific and legal studies of ways to provide for stewardship of marine phytoplankton.	On-going	Directly

79	Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining	The Secretariat drafted a letter urging member Governments to take the actions as requested. The Secretariat together with the World Commission on Protected Areas has worked for the establishment of MPAs. The Secretariat has fostered Deep Ocean Stewardship Initiative to provide scientific advice and build capacity.	The Secretariat will work with partners to promote MPAs, strategic and environmental impact assessment, precaution and protection of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas and of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems. However, the Secretariat has no funds to attend on a regular basis meetings of the International Seabed Authority, but will liaise with Seabed Authority staff at other venues.	Initiated	Directly
80	Mitigating the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment	The Secretariat drafted a letter to relevant States to take action as requested in the Resolution.	The Secretariat working with Commissions and others will continue to work for the establishment of MPAs and the protection of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas. The Secretariat will use opportunities to urge UNEP and its Regional Seas Programmes to include the regulation of recreational diving in their strategies, action plans and measures for the preservation of habitats and the conservation of marine biodiversity. It is highly unlikely that any government or foundation would provide funds to support further work.	Initiated	Directly
81	Addressing ocean noise pollution in Africa	The Secretariat drafted a letter urging relevant Member Governments to take action. The Secretariat has worked with other Governments and within the UN to promote action to combat noise pollution.	The Secretariat will continue work at a global level to raise awareness of issues related to noise pollution that affect marine life and will work within regions, including Africa, to the extent that resources allow.	Initiated	Directly
82	Supporting sustainability of Jeju Haenyeo as a unique marine ecology stewardship	Discussions are underway with the Jeju Government to jointly develop a proposal with the support of IUCN Asia Regional Office for submission to the Jeju Governor's office by October 15, 2013 for inclusion in the Jeju Provincial Budget for 2013. There has been	IUCN Asia will coordinate the collaboration between CEESP especially the Asia Vice-Chairs, the global gender adviser and her programme and the Jeju Government to take forward the implementation of this Resolution.	Initiated	Directly

		considerable work undertaken by CEESP and the Global Gender Adviser on this matter.			
83	Advancing the role of nature-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation and their potential to contribute to the global climate change regulatory regime	IUCN was present at UNFCCC COP18 (Doha 2012) and will be present at COP19 (Warsaw 2013). There is ongoing project funding to demonstrate and integrate nature-based solutions in national climate strategies and broader economic development strategies.	The Secretariat will continue to bring project outcomes & experiences into the UNFCCC and to bridge the implementation gap between national emissions pledges and results-on-the-ground. The Secretariat will also update landing pages for IUCN website to improve access to thematic publications.	On-going	Directly
84	Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation	Union wide EbA learning framework broadly agreed to start with EbA project inventory (at present at least 60+ projects), and then initiating learning using set of key questions. Also, the Secretariat will promote EbA in international events such as Adaptation Knowledge day in Bonn and in National Adaptation Plans, such as discussion in Brazil, Central America, China. Training Courses in CA. Including EbA in WCPA, Stram Line 2 on Climate Change.	The Secretariat will complete the EbA portfolio inventory, pilot the learning process	Initiated	Directly
85	Climate change justice and equity considerations	Justice and equity will be picked up by the EbA learning framework. Mitigation programming in the forest-climate area has mobilized funding and focused 2013-16 activities on pro-poor approaches to REDD+ (reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation) in eight countries project.	Justice and equity will be picked up by the EbA learning framework Pro-poor REDD+ and benefit sharing activities will continue through 2016.	Initiated	Directly

86	Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies	This will be picked up through the project portfolio analysis, where a number of projects relate to PAs; and then through the learning framework. Initial efforts on mitigation issues have been considered in developing workstream 2 ('Responding to Nature') under the 2014 World Parks Congress. Actions to be developed in WCP Congress coordinated by CEM.	The Secretariat will: complete the EbA portfolio inventory, pilot the learning process and enact action items from 2014 World Parks Congress including possibly integrating learnings from 'Governance of Protected Areas' publication (2013).	Initiated	Directly
87	Energy and Conservation	IUCN has recently accepted to be part of the High Impact Opportunity group on Sustainable Bioenergy being led by Novozymes, and part of the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. This resolution will be used as guidance/reference.	The Secretariat will inform CEESP and WCEL about the Resolution and specifically clause 4 directed to them.	On-going	Directly
88	Responsible renewable energy sources	Implementation not started.	The Secretariat will first assess if there are recent reputable report/reports providing the information requested by the Members. This action will require the allocation of resources towards a thorough literature review. This first action can be implemented – if funds area available – by mid 2014. Based on the results, the Secretariat will assess if a new report is needed.	Not started	Directly
89	Dams and hydraulic infrastructure	IUCN is a convenor of the 'Nexus Dialogue on Water Infrastructure Solutions', which is designed to build a platform for global, regional and national actors to exchange learning and best practice on water infrastructure, including large dams. Through the same initiative, IUCN is collating best practice case studies, including for WCD implementation. IUCN also recently launched	The Secretariat will finalise revised IUCN dams strategy for consultation.	Initiated	Directly

		a new project that will test the application of natural infrastructure solutions alongside dams and built infrastructure			
90	Exploration for and exploitation of unconventional gas or liquid fossil fuels	It was agreed to develop a joint ELC and BBP proposal for the development of the 2 studies: one on the impacts of the exploitation of unconventional fossil fuels on biodiversity and a second one providing a comparative study of legal regimes. The review of the Resolution also brought to our attention the need to focus the scope of the studies to shale Gas, tight gas, and coalbed methane (or coal seam gas), as listed in the International Energy Agency report (Golden Rules, 2012). In addition, desktop research has been initiated at the ELC on a comparative study of various legal regimes governing the exploration of unconventional fossil fuels by hydraulic fracturing.	The Secretariat will further research and collect case studies; develop a proposal for the development of the 2 studies as part of a coherent framework, building on a common pool of background information and literature and funding opportunities. From an initial discussion, it is clear that for this resolution to be successfully implemented a significant budget will have to be raised.	Initiated	Directly
91	Solar cooking and its contribution to healthy and resilient ecosystems and communities	As there seems to be expertise on this subject neither within the Secretariat, nor in the Commissions, the Secretariat is trying to contact the sponsors to get information on IUCN Members working in this area.		Not started	Not at all
92	Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable	The Secretariat is undertaking the following: 1. Community-based models increasingly considered in DRR. 2. CEESP working on Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF) that includes community governance as a cornerstone. 3. CEESP and WCEL created a Specialist Group focusing on customary legal systems.	Additional resources for expanding project portfolio on community-based management will be looked for.	On-going	Directly

	development				
93	Prioritizing community-based natural resource management for social and ecological resilience	The Secretariat is undertaking the following: 1. Community-based models including ICCAs integrated as part of WorkI Protected Areas plans. 2. Regional programmes increasingly promoting community-based models. 3. Community-based marine areas being discussed at IMPAC3.	Additional resources for expanding project portfolio on community-based management will be looked for.	On-going	Directly
94	Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas	A landmark publication on governance of protected areas was recently published which offer guidance and tools, supported by case studies, on how to recognize and promote IPs involvement in PAs management. It also offers targeted guidance on CCAs. For more information please see: http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_people/diversity_and_quality_of_protected_area_governance_2/	Further promotion and capacity development for the effective use of this guidance is required for which additional resources will be required.	Initiated	Directly
95	Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change	IUCN, through Sur has started designing a regional workshop as part of the project "Climate change, changes you too". This regional workshop will primarily focus on implementing the two main request of the Resolution that calls the institutions and agencies of the national States to promote the research, recovery and use of traditional knowledge and practices as a strategy for adaptation to climate change and to include it in their public policies; and work with CEM to ensure traditional knowledge to be included in the comprehensive inventory of tools to combat climate change.	The Secretariat will organize the workshop and give follow up to the process. The recommendations should be given to national states of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia, as well as to the CEM at the regional level to consider this as an option for adaptation. It will be willing to make follow up to next COP in Peru in 2014 as well as in the Parks Congress in Australia.	Initiated	Directly

96	Recognizing the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin	IUCN, through Sur counts with a portfolio of projects to raise funds and be able to contribute to this Resolution. We already count with one project "Amazon targeted project" funded by EC through FAO to start in 2014. We had several meetings with COICA and WWF to call into the process and provide support to implement an strategy of protection of indigenous territories from the Amazonia.	In the future, more specific actions should be developed to raise funds and support the process with other organizations that are part of the initiative for protection of Amazonian indigenous territories.	Initiated	Directly
97	Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	The Secretariat has done the following: 1. Update on programme links sent to UNPFII 2. Guidance on integrating IP issues in the programme provided to component programmes 3. Strategic approach developed and being discussed in ORMA 4. New potential actions being explored in SUR 5. New IP safeguard proposed for GEF-funded and all IUCN projects	Council is required to create a task force to oversee implementation. Council and the DG are required to develop a new policy.	Initiated	Directly
98	The human right to water and sanitation	IUCN is supporting governments and NGOs, including IUCN Members, through capacity building on water governance to establish the foundations for establishing the right to water and sanitation. IUCN is facilitating improvements in water governance at local, national and transboundary levels in river basin demonstrations in South America, Latin America and the Mekong region, as well as South Asia. A strategy for extending this approach to Africa is underway. IUCN presented the Resolution at a side event on water rights a the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2013.	The Secretariat will: develop and publish relevant knowledge products; create linkages between water resource governance for river basins / aquifers and water supply and sanitation in small towns and cities to deliver results on the ground.	Underway	Indirectly

99	IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development	Collaboration started with CIHR members and external partners for addressing community land and resource rights. RBA was integrated in IUCN GEF standards as key element of the environmental and social management system.	The Secretariat will: develop arrangements and processes that ensure accountability concerning the implementation of the policy; support and actively engage in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights; assist IUCN Members and partners as appropriate in the development and implementation of their own rights policies; and enhance coordination, consensus and capacity building on activities or programmes which relate to rights.	Initiated	Directly
100	Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making	Decisions have been made by the WCEL to survey the current interests of WCEL members to identify candidates to assist with addressing this resolution.	The Secretariat will explore mechanisms to promote the development of a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Nature.	Not started	Indirectly
101	Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment	Multiple strategies are being employed. Cooperation is underway with child's rights organizations to bring a child's right to nature to the international community, including the United Nations. Currently, together with child rights organization Terre des Hommes, the possibility of a General Comment of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the child's right to connect with nature is being explored. In the Netherlands, more than fifty NGO's called on the Dutch government in a manifesto to meet IUCN Resolution 101, by actively contributing to the codification of the right of the child to nature in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Dutch Nature Conservation Act. Assistance and	Additional efforts will be explored and implemented.	On-going	Indirectly

		planning resources are being provided to foster a worldwide movement to connect children with nature through support for the 2014 World Parks Congress and the Children & Nature Network's worldwide strategy.			
102	Human rights and access to natural resources in Latin America	The Secretariat is implementing a project in Central America and Mexico, funded by the Ford Foundation that promotes debate, advocacy and capacity building of organizations in the territories of indigenous peoples affected by the impacts of extractive (mining) and energy (hydroelectric) projects. It is based on the Rights Approach and through the development of case studies, technical assistance, exchange of experiences-information-lessons learnt, useful and replicable also for other regions of Latin America. (see details of this project login in: https://access.iucn.org/dana/fb/smb/wfb.cgi?t=p&v=resource_1242414944.686350.2&si=0&ri=0&pi=0&sb=name&so=asc&dir=ORMA\2013%20Resolution%20report	The Secretariat will continue the capacity building and development of empowerment actions in the frame of this project in order to contribute with the goals of this resolution.	Underway	Indirectly
103	Supporting, promoting and strengthening local agri-food systems	A proposal was developed at the invitation of the Gates Foundation to create a learning and dialogue mechanism on food security and the links between ecosystems and agri-food systems. Gates then put the proposal on hold for internal reasons. IUCN has however	The Secretariat will ensure resource mobilization for active promotion of exchange of tools, methods and best practices.	Initiated	Not at all

		promoted the framework for an ecosystems dimension of food security through conferences and 2 publications			
104	Food security, ecosystem restoration and climate change	The Secretariat has undertaken the following: Promotion of Ecosystem Restoration under climate change adaptation in several Restoration events and Congress (Iberoamerican Congress of Restoration (Bogota). SER events). Landscape restoration is promoted through the Bonn challenge. Landscape restoration, land-use planning, mixed tree-crop agricultural systems and microwatershed management has been incorporated into strategies for greening of growth corridors in Africa.	The Secretariat will: continue expansion of pledges under the Bonn Challenge and continue expansion of the strategies on greening of growth corridors to new locations in Africa and to other regions.	Underway	Indirectly
105	Conserving cultures and nature for food security	The Secretariat is promoting the application of Ecosystem based Adaptation in global and regional projects to demonstrate intervention measures to build livelihoods while reducing vulnerabilities to land-use change and climate change. IUCN has promoted exchange of knowledge on biodiversity contributions to food security through conferences and 2 publications.	The Secretariat will continue implementing this Resolution.	Initiated	Indirectly
106	Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security	The Secretariat has collaborated with CEESP to review available information on the contributions of wild species and ecosystems to food security. IUCN has presented the case for an ecosystems dimension to food security at food policy conferences and is building new partnerships to promote dialogue and action, for example with	The Secretariat will attempt at securing resources for demonstration actions. Progress is being made in development of a new programme for greening of growth corridors in Africa that will integrate development of smallholder agriculture and ecosystem management.	Initiated	Directly

		Biodiversity International and the Christensen Fund on 'Reconnecting Agriculture and Conservation'. The IUCN DG also co-authored and editorial on ecosystems and agriculture with the Eds of Bioversity and IFAD. IUCN has prioritized wild foods in the first phase of development of the flagship knowledge product on human dependency on nature.			
107	Assessing the impacts of environmentally unsustainable industrial-scale agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises	The Secretariat organized a meeting in September 2013, jointly with FAO and UNEP, bringing together representatives of initiatives such as The Forest Dialogue, Eco-Agriculture Partners, GIZ, the EU, the Roundtable for Responsible Bioproducts, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development and others to discuss the challenges to determine the optimal allocation of biomass among competing end users and what are the opportunities for a more close collaboration.	Based on the outcomes of the September 2013 meeting, the Secretariat will consider follow up regional events.	Initiated	Indirectly
108	The green economy and corporate, social and environmental responsibility	The proposed clause for new contract will be included in the new Contract Review and Clearance Procedure (expected end 2013). This module will include all the recommended and mandatory clauses for contracts with IUCN including with private sector entities. With regards to the promotion of the GEC concepts, IUCN is also maintaining a role in the Green Economy Coalition (GEC) (see http://greeneconomycoalition.org/) to influence stakeholders to adopt a green economy as a means to address global climate and environmental problems. Finally it has been noted that this Resolution is	IUCN will continue to implement this Resolution through its participation in the Green Economy Coalition (GEC) and other similar fora (such as the design and participation in the Natural capital Forum in November 2013) and through the implementation of its Business Engagement Strategy.	On-going	Directly

		completely in line with IUCN's Business Engagement Strategy (2012).			
109	Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development	Implementation is on-going through the IUCN programme's natural capital and ecosystem service valuation work.	In 2014, the Secretariat aims to explore the potential application of IUCN knowledge products to develop indicators for the biodiversity and ecosystem elements of green growth. The Secretariat also plans to more explicitly link our biodiversity valuation work with indicators for green growth by looking at changes in the value of biodiversity and ecosystems as a result of growth and development.	On-going	Indirectly
110	Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches	A concept note on how the process will be implemented has been developed and approved by the Chair of the Programme and Policy Committee as well as by the Director of the Nature Based Solutions Group.	The biodiversity offset policy development process will be implemented in two phases: - A technical study group will analyze all the biodiversity offset issues mentioned in Resolution 110. - Based on the outcome above, a Working Group will be established to analyze policy options and propose a draft IUCN biodiversity offset policy to Council. The process will be coordinated by the Global Business and Biodiversity Programme (BBP). The Technical Study Group and Working Group will receive its mandate from and membership approved by Council. Recommendations will be provided to IUCN Council by October 2014. Financial allocation and budgetary details for	Initiated	Directly

			this process are at present undefined.		
111	A critical review of biodiversity benefits of alternative livelihood projects	CIFOR, with partners IIED , ZSL, Archipelago Consulting and Oxford University, has been funded by DfID to carry out a 'systematic review of alternative livelihoods and biodiversity conservation for evidence-based policy', to help address the WCC Resolution. The project officially started in June 2013. A background paper has been prepared to help define the meaning of alternative livelihoods and decide on our research question. The main bulk of the work has only just got underway, involving an initial literature review to define key search terms and sources and assist with conceptual mapping.	The review protocol will be completed and submitted to the Centre for Environmental Evidence by the end of the year, with data extraction in the spring and submission of the results for peer review by June and to CEE by July. In addition, a ZSL Institute of Zoology/Imperial College London PhD student has started a project 'Evaluating the alternative livelihood approach to reducing bushmeat hunting in West and Central Africa' in January this year, which will look at this particular aspect of the Resolution in more detail. Finally, an Oxford University researcher has also been working with a number of partners (including ZSL) on a follow-up project to two MSc projects conducted in 2012, also evaluating the success of alternative livelihood projects aiming to increase the sustainability of bushmeat hunting in Africa, with a small field component recently funded by CARPE.	Not started	Not at all

112	Developing the concept of biodiversity security	<p>IUCN Secretariat has tested a few arguments about the importance of ecosystems and biodiversity for food security (https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_food_security_en.pdf), in international fora. The approach of food security is ancient in the development arena and it does not account for concepts like biodiversity or ecosystem management so far. IUCN has started influence the discussions on the post-2015 international agenda for development. Several activities are undertaken to push forward the idea of preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services for securing the ability to improve livelihoods lies at the heart of this strategy (see https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_statement_on_the_hlp_report.pdf).</p> <p>IPBES (http://ipbes.net/) is about to adopt a Conceptual Framework linking conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable developments. IUCN has supported the development of this Framework by financing the first expert meeting and contributing to the text (more details http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/global_policy/gpu_our_work/ipbes/resources/news_ipbes/?11795/ipbes-cf).</p>	<p>More efforts should be put in investigating how IUCN Members are utilizing the approach of biodiversity security in their work, especially in their advocacy work. The concept of Biodiversity Security, while complementary to the one of ecosystem services, may not be supported by scientific evidence in all cases. Further investigation into the academic community might also be worthwhile. Electronic surveys can be used to this end and IUCN Commissions can run such an analysis. More and more international fora addressing human security issues (access to water, food, disaster risk reduction) should be influenced by IUCN with arguments relative to biodiversity security. This may be done already but not necessarily well documented. Enhanced coordination in the policy work will help in this regard and the Secretariat should report at a later stage.</p>	Initiated	Not at all
113	Management of secondary environmental damage from natural disasters	<p>An initiative on capacity building in undertaken by the Secretariat. The Secretariat is also working with the Government of Japan to document impacts of secondary damage and how ecosystem</p>	<p>The Secretariat will link with humanitarian aid relief agencies and work towards the operationalisation of the resolution.</p>	Initiated	Directly

		<p>services can help. The Secretariat is also undertaking technical cooperation and collaboration with Partnership for Environment and DRR to highlight the devastating impacts of secondary environmental damage, globally and establishing. Collaboration with GLISPA and IUCN's work on invasive species is in progress.</p>			
114	<p>Promotion of sustainable tourism, rural development and the value of natural heritage</p>	<p>Action taken by Spain. The Spanish Ministry of Tourism has recently adopted a National Tourism Integral Plan 2012 – 2015 which includes a chapter dedicated to the tourism and the use of natural heritage. The main objective is to undertake measures to promote the conservation of natural heritage with the development of employment and sustainable regional economy where it is located, from the enhancement of tourist demand. One of the main measures consists of promoting the creation of a product of tourism of nature (ecotourism in Spain) based in a selection of the best protected areas and the best prepared tourism companies. Both are distinguished by implementing voluntary accreditation systems for sustainable tourism recognized at European level. The selected destinations are national and natural parks, accredited with the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Biosphere Reserves, Geoparks, protected areas Natura 2000 and marine reserves.</p> <p>Actions implemented to reach the targets: Since January 2013, the Secretariat (IUCN-</p>	<p>The expected results of this project are: a) Guidelines for Eco-tourism Planning in the Mediterranean Region; b) An international agreement to ensure cooperation in eco-tourism development in the Med Region; c) A MEET Eco-tourism catalogue, offering eco-tourism packages located in about 20 Mediterranean Protected Areas; d) A MEET Network gathering the involved Protected Areas, to manage the catalogue and capitalize the project results; e) At least 6 clusters of local and and eco-tourism related SMEs, developing eco-tourism products targeting a selected market.</p> <p>The Spanish Autonomous Communities are working on other activities that the Med Center is not in a position to gather information on, however, the Center will continue to monitor this resolution.</p>	Initiated	Directly

		Med and IUCN ROWA) in collaboration with Federparchi and Regione Lazio (Italy); MedPan; Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency; Wild Jordan; Regional Government of Catalonia (Spain); Shouf Biosphere Reserve (Lebanon) and Parcs Nationaux de France is implementing the MEET project (Mediterranean Experience of Ecotourism 2013-2016), which aims to improve the sustainability and the rationalization in distribution of the tourism sector in the Mediterranean region, based on the "European Charter for Sustainable Tourism".			
115	Strengthening biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in the Asia-Pacific island region	Discussions have been initiated between ORO and ARO on working collaboratively with the intent of using the MFF infrastructure which already exists for islands in Asia and for ORO to propose their programme	There will be further discussions with ORO to work on developing possibly a joint knowledge product which could be launched at the 2015 Regional Conservation Forums and eventually at the next World Conservation Congress	Initiated	Directly
116	Support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	The Secretariat has: - Widely distributed the IUCN Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol to CBD and ABS focal points. Copies of the Guide are available in English and Spanish; soon in French and Chinese. - Developed a number of short briefs on critical ABS issues as addressed by the Nagoya Protocol to promote the national process of ratification and operationalization. - Developed ABS training materials which were used in capacity-building workshops in the framework of the IUCN Workshop on Negotiation of ABS contracts (GEF ABS LAC	The Secretariat in collaboration with other constituencies will: Further disseminate existing awareness raising materials to other relevant stakeholders (indigenous and local communities, business, research). Better inform IUCN's thematic and regional programmes of the different ways in which they can contribute to national and regional (e.g. EU) ABS processes. Develop additional capacity building and training materials adapted to different audiences. Expanding IUCN's scope to other ABS areas, e.g. marine genetic resources and the interface	Underway	Directly

		Project). - Supported the development of a “Model Agreement on Access to Marine Microorganisms and Benefit Sharing” as part of the European Union funded research project MicroB3. This model agreement provides a number of model clauses as foreseen in Article 19 of the Nagoya Protocol.	between CBD and UNCLOS. Further disseminate existing awareness raising materials to other relevant stakeholders (indigenous and local communities, business, research). Better inform IUCN’s thematic and regional programmes of the different ways in which they can contribute to national and regional (e.g. EU) ABS processes. Develop additional capacity development and training materials adapted to different audiences. Expanding IUCN’s scope to other ABS areas, e.g. marine genetic resources and the interface between CBD and UNCLOS.		
117	Operationalization of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	IPBES-1 (January 2013) took decisions aiming at operationalizing the platform: a 3.9M\$ 2013 budget, a call for initial requests, a stepwise plan for developing the work programme. The draft programme addresses capacity-building, although it dedicates only 10% of the resources to it. Priorities are still to be determined. UNEP is supporting the contribution of developing countries in IPBES by financing the experts they nominate to work in the regionally balanced Expert Panel and in other official workshops. IUCN has offered to help the 10 countries of the COMIFAC (Central Africa) to contribute actively to IPBES. Decision on this offer is pending and fundraising is ongoing. IUCN is participating in an international expert workshop dedicated to capacity-building that shall make progress on priorities. The third line of the IUCN Business model gives opportunities for alignment with IPBES but	IPBES-2 (December 2013) should decide on the 2014-2018 budget; 20M\$ are necessary to implement a programme addressing all four functions of IPBES. IPBES should show openness to collaboration with IUCN on its capacity building related activities. IUCN should negotiate a mandate for administering a working group or implementing pilot projects in areas of alignment with its 2013-2016 Programme (i.e. biodiversity conservation, gender equity and ecosystem management). IUCN should finalize support for interested IUCN Member States, including in Central Africa. IUCN is currently raising funds to develop the capacity of IUCN staff to understand and contribute to IPBES (concept sent to the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation).	Underway	Directly

		has not been implemented yet through concrete projects.			
118	A significant role for IUCN in the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Operationalization of IPBES has made much progress (see Res117). IUCN Secretariat has kept on informing its Members (five messages in 2013) and Commissions (at least one mention in newsletters of all 6 commissions) about the process. Information sessions and web communication were organised to engage more IUCN Members. More than 20 new countries joined the platform. Sixteen IUCN Members were observers at IPBES-1 and two IUCN Members have applied to observer status for IPBES-2. IUCN was mandated to provide IPBES with a first draft of a strategy for stakeholder engagement. This document was completed and submitted in June 2013 after a participatory process (more details http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/global_policy/gpu_our_work/ipbes/?13014/ipbes-stakeholder-strategy). IUCN has also submitted several written contributions to prepare IPBES-2, after consultation with IUCN Members already engaged in IPBES (to be found at http://ipbes.net/intersessional-	IPBES-2 should take further decisions on operationalizing IPBES (see Res 117). IUCN should continue contributing to IPBES, especially now that IPBES enters in its production phase. IUCN should enter into collaboration with IPBES as soon as the Secretariat is established (December 2013). All the work done on knowledge products (integration, progress in RLE, KBAs and others, strategic approaches for development and training) should be harnessed. With the help of the Secretariat, IUCN NGO Members should develop their contributions to IPBES, especially relative to assessments by meeting the calls for knowledge submissions and author nominations. IUCN should continue its work to enhance stakeholder engagement, either by directly assisting IPBES Secretariat or by running an independent communication plan about IPBES process and products. Further info could be found on IUCN contribution http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/global_policy/gpu_our_work/ipbes/ipbes_and	Underway	Directly

		process/current-review-comments.html). IUCN Secretariat is preparing for applying for being an IPBES strategic partner, in light with the policy to be adopted by the Platform, particularly by raising funds to this end (French Framework Agreement, Moore Foundation).	_iucn/.		
119	Collaborative partnership on wildlife	The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), a voluntary association of international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources was launched at an inaugural meeting on 10 March 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. The CPW mission is to increase cooperation and coordination among its members to promote the sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to human food security, livelihoods and well-being. It provides a platform for addressing wildlife management issues that require national and supra-national responses. More information at http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/ . Second meeting was held on 30/9 and 1/10 in Windhoek, Namibia.	Develop and strengthen the CPW through a programme of work that delivers the anticipated results outlined in the Recommendation.	Initiated	Directly

120	Biodiversity conservation for development in the South through South-South cooperation	The Secretariat is currently elaborating a scoping paper that will include terms of reference of an expert group whose members will follow the One Programme approach, i.e. including Secretariat, Members and Commission members. The paper will also cover the possibility or partnering with organisations who are already working on the issue of South-South cooperation, namely the South centre.	The Secretariat will complete this paper before the end of 2013 for consideration by senior management	Not started	Directly
121	Promoting external international responsibility with regard to the impacts on global biodiversity	Not started yet.	The Secretariat together with other constituencies, when implementing the thematic area "Effective and equitable governance of nature's use" is planning to incorporate a strong component of accountability, including the perspective of countries' international responsibility as set out in international environmental agreements and international law in terms of the loss of global biodiversity. The implementation planning is still under development.	Not started	Indirectly
122	Promotion of innovative financial mechanisms (IFM) for biodiversity	IUCN and in particular SUR has supported the CBD in an International Dialogue on Financial Mechanisms (carried out in March/2012 in Quito and convened by the Governments of Ecuador, Sweden, Norway, India and Japan). As a consequence, a better understanding in the use of financial mechanisms (including those called innovative) has been achieved within the CBD. As follow up of that activity, a South American Regional Workshop was carried out in Bolivia (August/2012) and a Second	IUCN will need to engage with the Leading Group and explore the development of a joint work programme on innovative financial mechanisms.	Initiated	Directly

		International Dialogue has been considered to take place in Quito in April/2014.			
123	Advocating Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) for sustainable development	This resolution has been discussed with the Chair of CEESP (Gland, 21 August 2013). The Chair of CEESP takes the lead in developing the required elements for successful PPCPs.	CEESP to take the lead from now on.	Initiated	Indirectly
124	Establishment of an International Commons Standard for conservation and governance of Commons	Decisions have been made by the WCEL to survey the current interests of WCEL members to identify candidates to assist with addressing this resolution.	An International Commons Standard (ICS) for establishing criteria and categories of Commons will be developed	Not started	Indirectly
125	Promotion of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)	The Secretariat, through the Asia Regional Office, has initiated work on this Resolution as part of its support to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan in the Asia region, including integrating Biodiversity Observation Networks as processes and tools into the draft NBSAPs. A representative of the Secretariat has attended follow-on meetings after the WCC in the ROK related to the CBD Strategic Plan. However, due to lack of resources, the Asia office has not been able to work closely with the rest of the countries in the Asia region.	Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	Initiated	Directly

126	The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs	The implementation of this Resolution is in a very early stage of development. An overview has been provided to the contacts in Jeju on the importance of nature for sustainable urban development, existing suggestions for IUCN's contribution to develop an initiative for World Environmental Hubs. It has been agreed that IUCN will develop a work plan for the Korean government with budget, milestones and timelines to establish a working group bringing together key actors starting with a meeting at the IUCN HQ with representatives of: ISO, ICLEI, IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law, IUCN Commission on Protected Areas Cities and Protected Areas Specialist Group, IUCN Commission on Education and Communication, the Members of IUCN who proposed the Resolution and IUCN Secretariat staff, the DG and others. The aim of this meeting will be to exchange knowledge and ideas on the process and requirements for establishing a successful initiative. The process for establishing World Environmental Hubs will be completed and presented during the next IUCN World Conservation Congress.	Liaise with key partners in the URBIS (Urban Biospheres initiative) ICLEI and Stockholm Resilience Center, as well as the CBD Secretariat to avoid overlap and ensure a coordinated approach. Identify cities and regions in different countries willing to support and contribute to the development of World Environmental Hubs.	Initiated	Directly
127	Islamic principles for conservation	Decisions have been made by the WCEL to survey the current interests of WCEL members to identify candidates to assist with addressing this resolution.	A third edition of the "Islamic Principles" will be drafted and published in cooperation with the relevant partners and knowledgeable experts from IUCN Members and Commissions will be requested to present their comments and proposed amendments to the text of the second edition to the Chair	Not started	Directly

			of WCEL.		
128	Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy	Decisions have been made by the WCEL to survey the current intrusts of WCEL members to identify candidates to assist with addressing this resolution.	IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to continue studying and promoting non-regression in environmental policy and law globally, in international law, regional law as well as national law.	On-going	Directly
129	Courts and access to justice	WCEL decided to establish an international environmental judicial institute.	WCEL to continue its leadership, in cooperation with appropriate national and international authorities, to build the capacity of courts for environmental adjudication	Initiated	Directly
130	ECOLEX – the gateway to environmental law	The Secretariat, through the Environmental Law Centre continues to perform as the management unit of ECOLEX and is seeking opportunities to link ECOLEX with IUCN flagship knowledge products and other relevant initiatives outside of IUCN.	Enlarging the capacity of the ELC and/or management unit to take the lead in developing a node of biodiversity-related information on governance, policy and law for use by international institutions including the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which is now located in Bonn.	On-going	Directly
131	International Covenant on Environment and Development	ICEL continues to follow developments in view to gauging when the next update will be necessary. A French translation of the draft articles of the Covenant is being undertaken in cooperation with the the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law and the University of Ottawa. The final product is expected to be completed by the end of October 2013. A Russian translation is currently being worked on by a prominent member of the WCEL and expected to be ready in early 2014. Discussions on the Chinese translation are ongoing with a Chinese scholar.	Observe further developments with a view to providing regular updates to the Draft Covenant.	On-going	Directly

132	Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments	The Secretariat is exploring possibilities to partner with other organisations that are already working on an online platform to track the voluntary commitments made at the Rio+20 conference and analysing the value that the Union could add to such a process, emphasising the need to promote public participation by citizens. The UN has established the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform that is an on-line registry of voluntary commitment and a platform to exchange information on action taken. Two NGOs, Natural Resources Defend Council and Stakeholder Forum issued a report on follow-up of Rio+20 commitments, including voluntary commitments. this report can be found at http://www.nrdc.org/international/rio_20/files/rio-20-report.pdf	Additional resources to fully implement this resolution are needed.	Not started	Not at all
133	Improving capacity for enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife crime	In response to the request of East African Community, a project concept was drafted by ESARO to address the issue of wildlife crime.	Fundraising for the project.	Initiated	Directly
134	African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	The Secretariat is developing two concept notes on the legal frameworks pertaining to the protection of the forests of Congo Basin and the Amazon Basin as transboundary biomes. The idea is to eventually extend this approach to the South East Asia basins.	In addition to developing concepts, IUCN should put in place a committee to discuss and design the required mechanisms for more attention to Amazonia; Congo Basin and South East Asia forest ecosystem.	Underway	Directly
135	Legally binding Global Mercury Treaty to protect wildlife,	not started	REQUESTS the Director General to work with the IUCN Commissions and membership networks for the promotion of enhanced awareness regarding adverse health effects	Not started	Indirectly

	ecosystems and health		of mercury exposure and protection.		
136	Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes	Currently the Secretariat is not involved in any activity that would directly support this resolution. Indirectly, the Resolution is implemented by the development (in progress) of a overview report focusing on Marine debris, mainly microplastics, from their source all the way through the food chain. This document aims at raising awareness of different segment of society.	The Secretariat will promote the proposed principles in its work, in particular in projects that will support the integration of biodiversity conservation in value chains. IUCN is also considering participating in the recently established "Sustainable Recycling Industries". The SRI was launched earlier in 2013 by the State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO) together with the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Material Sciences and Technology (Empa) with the aim to support the sustainable integration and participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises from developing countries in the global recycling of secondary raw materials.	On-going	Not at all
137	Support for a comprehensive scientific review of the impact on global biodiversity of systemic pesticides by the joint task force of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem	The work of the SSC-CEM Task Force on Systemic Pesticides has continued with the objective of producing a definitive, objective integrated assessment of the impacts of these chemicals on biodiversity. The aim is to complete the integrated assessment by the end of 2013, though due to the complex nature of the work it may be delayed. Meetings of the Task Force to work on the integrated assessment took place in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, on 15-19 April, and in Tokyo on 8–12 June. SSC Chair and CEM Chair Piet Wit have been taking part in conversations with the steering committee of the Task Force to agree with peer review	In November there will be a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Task Force on Systemic pesticides where they will be discussing a draft scientific review before finalizing it.	Initiated	

	Management (CEM)	process for the integrated assessment.			
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