

# Implementing the IUCN 2013-16 Programme: Organisational Roles

### **Members**

- 1,231 Members worldwide from over 160 countries:
  - ✓ States: 89
  - ✓ Govt. agencies: 124
  - ✓ National NGOs: 875
  - ✓Int. NGOs: 101
  - ✓ Affiliates: 42
- Over 60 Regional and National Committees
- World Conservation Congress
- Council

### **Secretariat**

### Regional Presence & Programmes

- Asia
- West Asia
- Europe
- West and Central Africa
- Southern and Eastern Africa
- North Africa
- Meso America
- South America
- North America
- Oceania

# Director General & Corporate Functions

### **Global Programmes**

#### **Biodiversity Conservation:**

- Species
- TRAFFIC
- Protected Areas
- World Heritage

#### **Nature-based Solutions:**

- Forest and Climate Change
- Marine and Polar
- Wate
  - Ecosystem Management
  - Economics
  - Business and Biodiversity
  - Gender
  - Social Policy

#### **Policy & Programme:**

- Environmental Law
- Policy
- Science and KM
- Capacity Developmen
- Planning, M&E

### **Commissions**

11,000 voluntary experts in 6 thematic groups:













#### **IUCN Programme 2013-16:**

(i) Valuing and conserving biodiversity; (ii) Effective and equitable governance of nature's use; (iii) Deploying nature-based solutions to climate, food and development

# **IUCN's Six Flagship Knowledge Products**

### **Natural Resource Governance Framework:**

Effectiveness, rights, equity and benefits

Human

Dependency on Nature:

**IUCN** Red List of Threatened Species: measures extinction risk

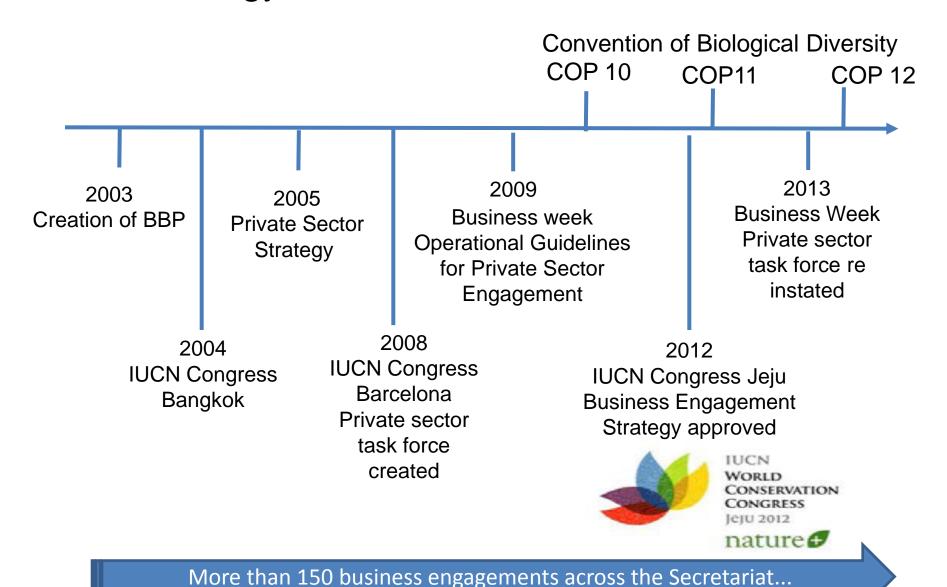
> values nature's contribution to people's livelihoods

**IUCN** Red List of Ecosystems: measures risk of collapse

**Key Biodiversity** Areas (KBAs): biodiversity areas requiring conservation action World Database on **Protected Areas** (WDPA): sites with protected status

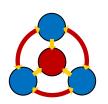


# Timeline of IUCN Business Engagement Strategy



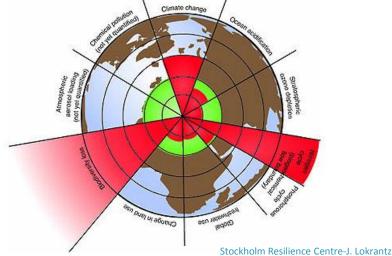


# IUCN engagement with business Key lessons learnt (in the last 10 years)



- Incremental change is not enough, there is need to move to transformational change
- Business practice transformation has to include shaping regulatory frameworks with governments
- We need to leverage greater change by influencing across sectors and supply chains not a single company
- The most contentious issue is the impact of business on natural resource dependant livelihoods

 There is an urgent need to invest in nature based solutions and key biodiversity areas



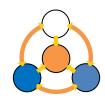


# Business Engagement Strategy: one objective, three interconnected entry points





### **IUCN** Mitigate direct impacts at a landscape level



- Integration of biodiversity risk management measures in business operations
- Biodiversity management practices strengthened across a range of sectors
- Promote awareness and value of Net Positive Impact and No Net Loss commitments
- **IBAT** users:









































**MÆRSK** 







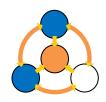






# Leverage on supply chains





### **Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)**

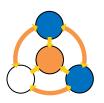
Thirteen companies from the aluminium value chain have joined forces to:

- foster greater sustainability and,
- transparency throughout the aluminium industry,
- from bauxite mining to the production of commercial and consumer products, use and reuse/recycle of these products





## Influence public & financial policies



- Screening of investments against various safeguards – IFC, World Bank, Equator Banks
- Identification of critical habitat (custom version of IBAT for IFC, tailored to PS 6)
- Integration of (non) financial and technical risk factors in project finance decisions





















### **IUCN Business Week 2013 main outcomes**

 20x5 minutes presentations of existing engagements



- Need to move out of our respective comfort zone
- Collaborative initiatives
  - Scale up the Net Positive Impact (NPI) concept
  - Operational guidelines in Key biodiversity areas
  - Landscape restoration
  - Accounting for Natural capital
- Transformational change is an exciting journey with high expectations for both parties







# Scaling up the IUCN Business Engagement Strategy

Business group to promote robust standards as benchmark Direct public and financial policy engagement to create a level playing field for progressive businesses

Leading businesses to pilot and promote best practice tools







# IUCN expectation from CBD - Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity

- Network of networks with a purpose (not just another B&B platform)
- Link back to CBD Agenda: Aichi targets, ABS protocol, ...
- Ensure and check alignment between global, regional and national biodiversity related efforts
- Encourage the missing actors to come to the table (in order not to end on the menu!)
  - The negotiators
  - Regulators and policy makers
  - SME's
  - Under-represented sectors (e.g. financial sector)
- Identify the gaps and missing links and gaps (IPBES)





# Thank you – Merci beaucoup gerard.bos@iucn.org



www.naturalcapitalforum.com

www.worldparkscongress.org