
IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020

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Introduction

The IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020 identifies regional priorities in the framework of the global IUCN Programme. It aims to guide action and strengthen collaboration between IUCN Members, Commissions and National Committees in the region, as well as IUCN Secretariat offices in Belgrade, Málaga, Bonn, Cambridge and IUCN Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland, in accordance with the 'IUCN One Programme Charter', which calls on different parts of IUCN to work together to develop, implement and advance IUCN's Work Programme.

The IUCN European Region (EURO), with its regional office in Brussels, covers all EU Member States and the IUCN Western Statutory countries¹. As of December 2016, there are a total of 363 Members² in the European Region covered by the IUCN European Regional Office, including 21 State Members (15 of those in the EU), 36 Government Agencies, 281 NGO Members and 25 affiliates. Additionally, there are approximately 5,000 IUCN Commission Members in the European region.



Figure 1 Map of the IUCN European Region

Environmental Status and Trends in the European Region

As outlined in the European Environment Agency's (EEA) report *State of Nature in the EU*, which provides the most complete picture of Europe's biodiversity to date, Europe faces considerable environmental challenges. European natural capital is being degraded by socio-economic activities such as the industrialisation of agriculture, fisheries, transport, industry, tourism and urban sprawl. Global pressures on the environment have grown at an unprecedented rate since the 1990s, driven by economic and population growth, and changing consumption patterns. As a result, economic, social, health and gender issues are highly relevant and must be taken into account when developing conservation activities.

¹ EU members plus Iceland, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland, Israel, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco and the Vatican.

² See annex for full members list.



A high proportion of protected species (60%) and habitat types (77%) are considered to be in unfavourable conservation status, and Europe is, on the whole, not on track to meet its overall target of halting biodiversity loss by 2020. The latest results (2015) of the IUCN European Red List of Threatened Species indicate that 22.5% of the species assessed are threatened with extinction. Habitat change, pollution, over-exploitation, invasive alien species, and climate change continue to exert pressure on species and habitats and are degrading and weakening ecosystems across the region. In the Arctic region, rapidly melting polar ice is leading to habitat loss and disruptions of weather patterns and currents, presenting a major threat to global biodiversity and human societies. Looking ahead, climate change impacts are projected to intensify and the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss are expected to persist. The European Commission's Mid-Term Review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 confirms that, overall, biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU have continued, and highlights environmentally harmful agricultural practices as a particular cause for concern. Moreover, unsustainable production, trade, and consumption practices in selected natural products (e.g. timber, fish and wild plants) create pressure on target species, as well as the livelihoods of communities and industries involved.

Against this backdrop, IUCN seeks to intensify its cooperation with governments, NGOs, scientists, practitioners, the private sector (including land users, financing institutions and businesses) and other stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and related national and regional biodiversity plans; mainstream biodiversity concerns within policymaking processes; and promote nature-based solutions to social, environmental and economic challenges. IUCN also aims to support the development and uptake of tools and frameworks for sustainable use, production and consumption of natural capital and develop knowledge and share evidence demonstrating the importance of restoring and conserving biodiversity, ecosystems and their services.

The IUCN European Work Programme and the policy context

The European Union (EU) is a key policy driver not only for European Union Member States, but also for the rest of Europe, because it exerts substantial influence on non-EU Members through the European Economic Area and bilateral agreements. Given this extensive influence, IUCN Europe focuses much of its attention on working with, and influencing EU policies but also considers internationally relevant Conventions which are applicable to EU and non-EU IUCN Members. These include the Bern Convention, the Alpine Convention, the Carpathian Convention, and regional seas conventions (OSPAR, HELCOM, Barcelona and Black Sea Conventions). It must be noted, however, that IUCN Europe's activities in relation to these Conventions is limited due to capacity restrictions. The IUCN Mediterranean Centre³ and the IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (IUCN ECARO) in Belgrade, provide links to the Barcelona and Bern Conventions - two important Pan-European frameworks.

The EU is also a major political actor on a global level. EU policies, decided jointly by its 28 Member States (including some of the world's strongest economies) influence Pan-European and global policy-making. The EU is the largest development aid donor in the world and is an influential political body in key multilateral negotiations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). With 25 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) and 9 Outermost Regions (ORs), the EU reaches far beyond the borders of continental Europe and has the largest marine domain in the world. The EU also has a significant interest in the Arctic as well as a major footprint on the world's ecosystems and natural resources beyond its own territories. The European region is also home to several indigenous peoples, such as the Saami and the Inuit.

All EU Member States, and many other countries, have representative bodies in Brussels, not only at national, but also regional and city level. Brussels is a major European and global policy hub and home to approximately 10,000 lobbyists (consultants, associations, corporations, NGOs etc.). Decisions emanating from the capital of the EU have the power to influence global policy, economic and environmental legislation and practice. IUCN's

³The Centre of Mediterranean Cooperation in Málaga facilitates cooperation with the Mediterranean region, which is a globally recognized biodiversity hotspot.



presence in Brussels is particularly crucial as it enables IUCN to inform policy making in collaboration with EU institutions and key stakeholders, and to connect with Members and partners in Europe.

The IUCN Europe provides vital linkages between IUCN (including its Members, National Committees, scientific Commissions and the global Secretariat) and key EU institutions and other public and private actors with regional headquarters in Brussels. Over the years, IUCN Europe has built close relationships both at working level and at the political level with the European Commission, the European Parliament, EU Member States and permanent representations to the EU in Brussels, as well as NGOs and other IUCN Members and partners. With a strong focus on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, on biodiversity, nature conservation, ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, IUCN Europe provides valuable input to ongoing policy debates in these areas as well as a broad platform for discussion thanks to its varied Membership.

The EU Policy Advisory Group (EUPAG)⁴ was established in early 2014 to advise the Director of IUCN Europe on matters relating to EU policy. Its ultimate objective is to guide IUCN's effective engagement with EU institutions on relevant policy matters. The EUPAG assists the Director of IUCN Europe in synthesising IUCN's science, knowledge products and standards into policy relevant positions and messages, in consultation with relevant IUCN bodies, following IUCN's established policy procedures. It provides advice on themes and priorities for conferences, high-level events and press conferences for major IUCN events in Brussels and across Europe, and assists in liaising with European National Committees and IUCN Commissions to facilitate expert input into EU policy.

2017-2020: Programme Areas, Expected Results and Collaboration with Members

IUCN develops knowledge, mobilises action and influences policy for biodiversity conservation within its three Global Programmatic areas:

1. Valuing and conserving nature;
2. Promoting the effective and equitable governance of nature's use; and
3. Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges.

The IUCN European Work Programme identifies priorities and expected results within these three programmatic areas. It follows the structure of the global IUCN Programme 2017-2020, outlining key expected results and Sub-results to focus on in Europe over the next four years, in the context of the current policy landscape and in close collaboration with IUCN's European Members and Commission experts. The section on "IUCN Programmatic Results for Europe" details the specific targets for each programmatic area. As foreseen in the results of the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum Europe, North and Central Asia in Helsinki (December 2015), a mid-term review of the EURO Work Programme 2017-2020 implementation to strengthen monitoring of results will be carried out in 2018.

The IUCN European Work Programme applies to all parts of IUCN. The IUCN Secretariat will facilitate its implementation, but it is not the sole implementer of the programme. IUCN will seek to strengthen its capacity in Europe, in particular its engagement with EU institutions, to achieve results in the programme areas listed below. Over the last few years, IUCN has been actively working on protected areas, species, nature-based solutions, overseas territories, Sustainable Development Goals, CITES and other issues. The 2017-2020 European Work Programme seeks to unlock the great potential for IUCN (Members, Commissions' experts and Secretariat) to engage with key stakeholders in important sectoral policy processes that too often drive biodiversity loss. These include marine governance, sustainable agricultural practices (EU Common Agriculture Policy reform), nature-based solutions for environmental challenges such as climate change, the Circular Economy, and closer cooperation with the private and public sectors. The latter is of interest in the context of sustainable use and the creation of markets for sustainable businesses and products as well as the integration of natural capital into investment and business decisions. Strengthening engagement in the EU's external development agenda and cooperation with the European Commission, the European Parliament and EU

⁴ The EUPAG consists of appointed experts and representatives of the National Committees.



Ministries for Development Cooperation are also vital in order to map gaps and opportunities for implementing the SDGs and supporting the EU and its Member States in developing a Sustainable Development Strategy to implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Greater involvement and concrete action in these areas, including engagement within the European Parliament will be subject to the involvement of IUCN Members and Commissions and the availability of additional resources for the Secretariat.

Programme Area 1: Valuing and Conserving Nature

Sub-result 1.1: Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity is available, utilised and effectively communicated

IUCN European Red List of Threatened Species

The European Red List (ERL) is a review of the status of European species according to IUCN regional Red List guidelines. It identifies those species that are threatened with extinction at the European level (both in Pan-Europe and the European Union) so that appropriate conservation action can be taken to improve their status. To date, 9,735 species have been assessed on the European Red List including all vertebrate species (mammals, amphibians, reptiles, birds and fishes), freshwater molluscs, medicinal plants, dragonflies, butterflies, bees and a selection of terrestrial molluscs, saproxylic beetles and plants. All European Orthoptera species assessments (grasshoppers, crickets and bush-crickets) will be finalised by the end of 2016.

During the 2017-2020 period, IUCN will continue this vital red-listing work, assessing more invertebrates and plants, including all European bryophytes, pteridophytes, and trees, and a selection of shrubs, saproxylic beetles and all remaining terrestrial molluscs.

It will be important to identify how many species need to be assessed on the ERL for it to be representative of the biodiversity present throughout Europe and for the ERL to become a "Barometer of Life".

A comprehensive regional assessment of the mammals of Europe (260 species) was first completed in 2007 and for European amphibians (85 species) and reptiles (151 species) in 2008. These assessments will become out of date in 2017/2018 (all Red List assessments become officially out of date after ten years) making the re-assessment of these species a priority. Re-assessments are vital for using the IUCN Red List as an indicator of biodiversity trends over time (through the Red List Index).

During the 2017-2020 period, the Red List Index will be calculated for mammals, amphibians and reptiles. This will allow the identification of those taxa that have genuinely improved their status or have deteriorated over time, revealing how much progress has been made towards achieving the EU 2020 Biodiversity Targets.

IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria is a global standard that identifies ecosystems at risk of collapse by measuring reductions in geographical distribution or degradation of key structures and functions. It tells us whether ecosystems are approaching the final stage of degradation (a state of collapse), whether they are threatened at Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable levels, or if they are not currently facing significant risk of collapse (Least Concern). The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems is a key tool for guiding conservation action at the national, regional and global level.

IUCN has been involved in the first-ever assessment of all European Habitat Types through the European Red List of Habitats project, in partnership with Alterra and other partners, and with financial support from the European Commission. This project will assess the status of all terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats in Europe by the end of 2016.



Considering the relevance of this tool, during the 2017-2020 period, IUCN will encourage the creation of National Red Lists of Ecosystems according to IUCN's standard and IUCN Members and National Committees will make progress in establishing these lists.

Key Biodiversity Areas

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. KBAs are sites that could potentially be managed as protected areas or by other effective means to conserve biodiversity.

KBAs are identified using standardised criteria and thresholds relating to threatened or geographically restricted species and ecosystems, ecological integrity, presence of key biological processes and irreplaceability, and applied by national and international constituencies. The IUCN standard to identify KBAs builds on and harmonises previous long-standing efforts to identify sites of importance to biodiversity, most notably the Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International, the Alliance for Zero Extinction sites or the KBAs identified under previous sets of criteria by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). Identifying KBAs in Europe will provide critical information that can potentially be used to define conservation actions for biodiversity in Europe, identify any potential gaps in the Natura 2000 network of protected areas –as well as in the Emerald network of the Bern Convention– and create opportunities for green infrastructure and restoration. KBAs will also be relevant to informing the private sector where they have internal environmental safeguards to protect important sites such as these.

Protected areas in Europe

IUCN's Protected Areas (PAs) work links particularly to Target 1 ('Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives') and Target 6 ('By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss') of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. Effectively managed systems of protected areas have also been recognised as critical instruments in achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international conventions.

In the European Region, IUCN's Members work on the ground on protected area management. The IUCN Secretariat primarily provides a liaison role with the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme (GPAP), where the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas (GLPCA) is the most important focus of common interest.

The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA) has a European component that coordinates the network of protected area experts from Europe (both from the European Union and pan-Europe) - it helps governments and others plan protected areas and integrate them into all sectors; provides strategic advice to policy makers; strengthens capacity and investment in protected areas; and convenes the diverse constituency of protected area stakeholders to address challenging issues. IUCN Europe also follows the implementation of several related initiatives on PAs, especially the EU Natura 2000 network, but also the Emerald Network of the Bern Convention, the Alpine Convention, the Ramsar Convention, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites (IUCN as an advisory body for UNESCO) and Man and Biosphere programme.

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas (GLPCA) is a new global standard designed to improve the contribution protected areas make to sustainable development through the conservation of nature and provision of associated social, economic, cultural, and spiritual values. It aims to help achieve nature conservation outcomes in terrestrial and marine protected areas. The standard is central to a voluntary scheme that encourages good performance in the equitable and effective management of protected areas and provides independent validation and recognition for those areas that demonstrate tangible conservation success. The GLPCA is open to all types of protected area management categories, governance types, and designations, from World Heritage Sites to private conservancies, as well as 'other effective conservation measures' ('conserved areas'). Many of these designations already include Natura 2000 sites - IUCN estimates that at least 276 sites (established under both the EU Habitats and Birds directive) occur within 27 World Heritage Sites, comprising over 3,000,000 ha of land and sea.



By participating in the IUCN Green List, European countries can enable and independently verify successful nature conservation outcomes in Natura 2000 and Emerald site designations. The IUCN GLPCA builds on measures put in place under the EU Habitat Directive, the European Diploma and other existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks that are available in the European jurisdictions.

Applied at the European and EU level, the IUCN GLPCA aims to (1) encourage and validate the contribution of Natura 2000 sites to nature conservation outcomes and (2) provide incentives for better implementation of relevant EU policies and legislation such as the Nature Directives to achieve successful conservation outcomes.

Sub-result 1.2: Effective implementation and enforcement of laws and policies for valuing and conserving biodiversity and nature is accelerated

European Union Biodiversity Strategy 2020 implementation

For IUCN, the swift and effective implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, national biodiversity strategies and action plans are a necessary condition to the achievement of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Targets. Through its extensive knowledge and multistakeholder network, IUCN will support the European Commission, the European Parliament and EU Member States to increase their efforts to implement the actions of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. IUCN is also committed to actively participate in the preparations for the discussion of the post 2020 EU biodiversity policy.

Within this context, it is important to keep in mind the wide range of services provided by ecosystems and the fact that such services remain undervalued; natural capital is still not incorporated in investment or political decisions. There is an increasing awareness of the need to gain a better understanding of the value of our natural resources in order to effectively integrate them in economic decisions. The IUCN Business and Biodiversity Programme will continue to develop the technical and analytical underpinnings of natural capital valuation, including the development of agreed and standardised metrics to measure biodiversity and ecosystems. In Europe, the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) is establishing a strong foundation to account for natural capital in policy making. Building on its involvement in the World Forum on Natural Capital, the Natural Capital Coalition and the development of the Natural Capital Protocol, IUCN will continue to raise awareness of the need to integrate natural capital into sectoral policies and stop biodiversity loss and restore landscapes. These efforts include piloting Natural Capital Accounting in selected European Member States.

An important actor for the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy is the European Habitats Forum (EHF)⁵. The EHF is an informal working group of European nature conservation environmental organisations working to influence EU biodiversity policies and legislation, especially the Birds and Habitats Directives and Natura 2000. It is one mechanism through which IUCN informs EU policy making. To ensure the adequate implementation of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and that Europe continues to step up its efforts for biodiversity conservation, the EHF seeks to influence EU policy and action through discussion, advocacy and joint initiatives. The Forum represents a voice for many environmental civil society organisations, and coordinates communication between them and the European Commission. It provides advice and knowledge on relevant issues to the European Commission and is represented in various fora, including the Commission's Expert Groups, the Coordination Group on Biodiversity and Nature and the Nature Directors meetings. Currently, the Forum is led by the Coordination Group (Chair, Vice-Chairs and Secretariat) and IUCN is in charge of the Secretariat. In its role as facilitator and convenor, IUCN promotes coordinated actions and exchange of information among EHF members.

NatureForAll is an initiative launched during the IUCN World Congress in 2016 that raises the awareness of nature and its values and enables more people to experience, connect with, and take action to conserve nature. It aims to foster increased awareness of nature, increase motivation of people from all generations to experience nature and develop lifelong connections with nature, thereby increasing personal commitment to

⁵ As of July 2016, there are 22 EHF members, 10 of which are IUCN Members.



conservation action. In Europe, IUCN will continue to strengthen communication in order to empower and reconnect people with nature and develop a better understanding with decision makers and investors of how people and economies depend on nature and can present interesting business and sustainable development opportunities.

Supporting the achievement of international commitments

European countries and the EU are party to most of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that are directly related to biodiversity and nature protection, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, desertification, management of chemicals and waste, transboundary water and air pollution, environmental governance (including impact assessments, access to information and public participation), industrial accidents, maritime and river protection, environmental liability. In all these fields, the EU is a leading actor of international environmental action and co-operation, and an active player committed to promoting sustainable development on a global scale.

IUCN, through the expert knowledge provided by its Members, Commissions and Secretariat, is well placed to provide science-based information to allow for informed decision making regarding (international) policy processes. One of IUCN's core activities is to provide knowledge and expertise to the European Union Institutions on those issues that are defined in the IUCN Global Programme. As such, IUCN monitors the EU's involvement in global policy processes and informs the EU institutions with relevant science-based knowledge in order to allow informed decision making.

IUCN's European activities entail close collaboration between IUCN Programmes, Units and Commissions. On a global level, IUCN Europe focuses primarily on the implementation of Target 6 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, which addresses the EU's contribution to global biodiversity conservation and requires international action.

The need to forge stronger links between biodiversity, sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable development has been widely recognised by the international community, most notably in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Targets as well as in the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The IUCN Europe will continue to liaise with the EU institutions and monitor progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in EU internal and external policies and actions.

Specific attention will also be paid to the EU's contribution to combating illegal wildlife trade by informing and monitoring EU developments related to CITES and the CBD, including the Global Strategy on Plant Conservation. The EU represents one of the largest and most diverse markets for wildlife products in the world. The provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have been implemented by EU law since 1982 and is currently implemented through the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. IUCN, in coordination with TRAFFIC, promotes the sustainable use of natural resources and trade in wildlife by supporting Member States to address illegal and unsustainable trade and exploitation of wildlife both within and outside the EU, through ensuring better governance and transparency in relevant processes, including discussions with EU Institutions. Equally important for implementing the IUCN Global Program and supporting the work of IUCN's constituency in the developing world is the close monitoring of the European Commission's development cooperation policies and programmes. IUCN plays a key role in mobilising resources for nature conservation through the EU's development cooperation policy, which supports the work of the Union globally.

Finally, IUCN also hosts the operational support (communications, management of donor relations) for BIOPAMA⁶, a programme that IUCN and other partners implement in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP).

⁶ The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) aims to address threats to biodiversity in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, while reducing poverty in communities in and around protected areas. Specifically, the programme will enhance existing institutions and networks by making the best available science and knowledge available for building capacity to improve policies and better decision-making on biodiversity conservation,



Sub-result 1.3: Key drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed through application of conservation measures

There are many drivers of biodiversity loss in Europe. Unsustainable agriculture in particular has been identified as one of the main direct drivers in the Mid-Term Review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 contributing to biodiversity loss, and is mentioned in Sub-Result 2.

Invasive Alien Species

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) pose a significant threat to the EU's biodiversity as well as to our economy and health. The EU experiences annual damages worth €12 billion as a result of IAS effects on human health, damaged infrastructure, and agricultural losses.

The EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) entered into force on 1 January 2015, focusing on the prevention of the entry of these species into the EU, early warning/rapid response, and effective and coordinated management. The Regulation will mainly focus on a subset of IAS (the "Union's list") and will require national governments to work together to detect IAS of high concern and coordinate management measures. A Scientific Forum, made up of scientific representatives of the EU Member States, will help to ensure that the regulation is based on the best available knowledge and science in order to ensure its effectiveness.

IUCN Europe, together with its Species Survival Commission Invasive Species Specialist Group, will continue to provide scientific knowledge to contribute to the implementation of the EU Regulation on IAS and the process of developing the "Union's list" by ensuring that it includes the most damaging species.

Programme Area 2: Promoting and supporting the effective and equitable governance of natural resources

Sub-result 2.1: Credible and trusted knowledge for assessing and improving natural resources governance at all levels is available from IUCN

A number of activities of this Programme will effectively contribute to this Sub-result, including the work on the European Red List of Threatened Species, on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and on Key Biodiversity Areas, as mentioned under Sub-result 1.1.

Sub-result 2.2: Governance at national and subnational levels related to nature and natural resources is strengthened through the application of the rights-based approach, and incorporation of good governance principles

Agriculture

Unsustainable agriculture is acknowledged as one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss in the IUCN Global Programme 2017-2020. The Programme states that through the application of the Union's knowledge of ecosystem management, forest conservation, environmental law and sustainable business strategies, nature-based solutions help to make agriculture more sustainable, protect cities from flooding, absorb carbon emissions and conserve habitats.



In the EU, the so-called EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) constitutes the largest sectoral policy in Europe. With almost €60 billion of expenditure per year, it covers approximately 38% of the EU budget. The CAP can be seen both as a driver of biodiversity loss due to harmful subsidies and as an opportunity for supporting sustainable agricultural practices – all this in the framework of the food security debate.

There is a clear link between climate change, biodiversity loss and agricultural development and IUCN should aim to increase attention within EU institutions to potentially conflicting policy mechanisms and subsidies that could stand in the way of achieving the 2020 Biodiversity Targets. Most notably, IUCN's knowledge on ecosystems management, ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation (and in particular their links with agriculture), and nature-based solutions should be promoted to policy-makers and public representatives at European and national levels. In this context, organic farming and ecological pest management are to be highlighted as sustainable natural resource management options, and the effective implementation of environmental legislation, such as EU Directive of Sustainable Use of Pesticides, must be emphasised.

In collaboration with IUCN Members and partners actively engaged in the EU, IUCN will provide input to the agriculture and food production debate, advocating for a higher profile of environmental issues in the CAP and a greater coherence with EU environmental policy, which will not reach its objectives without a more sustainable agricultural policy. For instance, the full implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives demanded as a result of the fitness check, calls for more biodiversity-targeted measures in the CAP. In view of the post-2020 reform of the CAP, IUCN will encourage an evaluation of the current CAP, focusing specifically on the provision of public goods and its environmental performance. These actions, could serve as positive examples for all European countries, as well as beyond the EU.

Sub-result 2.3: Regional and global governance systems for conservation or nature and natural resources are established, supported and strengthened

Marine Conservation

IUCN is actively involved in the conservation of marine ecosystems and promotes the sustainable use of marine resources. IUCN supports the development of science on marine ecosystems for policy-making by assessing the risk of extinction of marine species through the European Red List of Marine Fishes, which assessed the status of all marine fishes in Europe. This work and knowledge can contribute to the achievement of the objectives set by the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) – namely, to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. It can also support European, national and subnational monitoring and reporting of policy instruments.

IUCN supports the EU in its contribution to global ocean governance at several levels. EU Member States are instrumental in the negotiations for implementing an agreement on biodiversity conservation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Relevant EU Member states are also members of most of the Regional Seas Conventions.⁷

In relation to the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, the EU Birds and Habitats Directives are crucial tools for achieving Target 1 (Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives). Improving the implementation of these two Directives is a top priority for the coming years (following the results of the fitness check process 2014-2016). This also includes the implementation of the Directives in the marine areas, where conservation challenges surpass those of the terrestrial ones (e.g. the Natura 2000 network of protected areas is still far from completion) and there are significant knowledge gaps. Expertise from IUCN and its Members also contributes to measuring progress towards achieving Target 4 of the mentioned EU Biodiversity Strategy (Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources).

⁷The European Community is a party to the Barcelona, Helsinki and OSPAR Conventions. For the Black Sea region, one priority of the European Commission is that the Bucharest Convention is amended to allow for the accession of the European Community.

Furthermore, the European Commission (EC) recently adopted an EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy (December 2015)⁸. To address the challenges posed by plastics in the marine environment, the Annex of this Action Plan foresees the preparation of a Strategy on Plastics by 2017. Following the target from the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals on marine pollution (including marine litter)⁹, and the aspirational goal of "reducing marine litter by 30 % by 2020 for the ten most common types of litter found on beaches" proposed by the European Commission, the foreseen European Strategy on Plastics will also take action to fulfil the objective of significantly reducing marine litter. These developments are of high relevance in the context of the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive. This Directive aims to attain 'Good Environmental Status' (GES) of European Seas by 2020, and one of the eleven descriptors (descriptor 10) of GES relates directly to marine litter: "Properties and quantities of marine litter do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment".

In 2017-2020, IUCN aims to inform policy decisions in relation to the overall goal of conserving the integrity and diversity of nature in Europe. With regards to the marine environment, IUCN Europe will inform and support decision makers with relevant expertise and advice for the preparation of a European Strategy for Plastics by 2017, with a focus on marine litter. IUCN Europe will also support the implementation of key EU policies relevant for the protection of the marine environment through the use of relevant IUCN knowledge products and tools.

The Arctic region

The Arctic is home to some of the world's most threatened ecosystems. It is an ecologically vulnerable region, mostly in pristine natural condition. The conditions for vegetation and animals however, are harsh. The soil cover is thin and easily damaged; trails and excavations can be seen decades after their formation. As a result, limited and sustainable land use and clever planning are key for conserving and protecting this environment.

The threats to the Arctic are manifold: from the on-going changes originating from climate change, to an increase of competition for the natural resources of the area. Economic and other demands on the Arctic and its resources are increasing. Petroleum and mineral development, tourism, shipping, hydroelectric dams and commercial fishing and reindeer overgrazing are among the activities that have and will continue to have a major impact. The speed of changes in the region has accelerated since 2012, when the IUCN World Conservation Congress passed a motion urging for more active IUCN-engagement in the Arctic. Today, the situation for both species and ecosystems is critical in many areas. The mentioned changes have a potential impact on weather patterns and ocean currents, which will have consequences for all life on earth. At a global level, there is a clear need for IUCN to increase its actions in respect to the Arctic and work more closely together with the Arctic council and other organisations to preserve the area and ensure that processes and mechanisms for sustainable use of the Arctic's natural resources can be implemented.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the EU Overseas

EU Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories range from small islands to large stretches of land and are located across all major regions of the globe from tropical to polar latitudes. These territories cover an area of 4.4 million km² - equivalent in size to continental Europe - and have a combined Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 15 million km² - the largest in the world. EU Overseas has more endemic animal and plant species than are found on the whole of continental Europe. EU Overseas also host more than 20% of the world's coral reefs and lagoons.

EU Overseas - 9 Outermost Regions and 25 Overseas Countries and Territories - include:

- 5 global biodiversity hotspots (the Caribbean Islands, the Indian Ocean Islands, the 3 Macaronesian Outermost Regions included in the Mediterranean Basin, New Caledonia, French Polynesia as part of Polynesia-Micronesia);
- Major wilderness areas (French Guiana in the Amazonian region), and

⁸See EC Action Plan for the Circular Economy at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/>

⁹See information on the relevant marine SDG at: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/>



- Key regions for polar ecosystems and fish stocks (Falkland Islands -Malvinas-, French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands¹⁰).

Biodiversity in these entities is highly vulnerable to human induced impacts such as habitat destruction, invasive alien species, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, and increasingly, the impacts of climate change. They share these threats with other countries of their regions.

The IUCN Regional and EU Overseas Programme is part of the Global Marine and Polar Programme. It contributes to the protection of its biodiversity and its integration into climate change adaptation strategies in the EU's 34 Overseas entities.

It has been managing and implementing the BEST Initiative¹¹, funded by the European Commission, since 2013, through which it is contributing to the achievement of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, specifically to Targets 1, 2, 5 and 6.

The objectives of the Programme are:

1. to raise awareness of EU Overseas' biodiversity and climate change issues with the EU and the international community to facilitate their integration into policies and programmes;
2. to actively promote collaboration in those regions where EU Overseas are located; and
3. to build the capacity of EU Overseas in biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change.

IUCN is working with partners in the regions where the EU Overseas are located to achieve these objectives. Within the framework of the BEST III Project, funded and supported by the EC (DG ENV), IUCN and partners developed Regional Ecosystem Profiles and Regional Investment Strategies for the 7 EU Overseas regions. IUCN will promote the use of these key documents to inform conservation policy and actions in the regions and as a means to attract future investment. Through the BEST 2.0 programme funded by the EC (DG DEVCO), IUCN is building the capacity of actors in the 25 EU Overseas Countries and Territories and managing a grant facility that supports projects to achieve concrete conservation outcomes on-the-ground in these territories.

The Programme is coordinated and implemented by IUCN's Global Marine and Polar Programme, in acknowledgement of the need for collaboration with the regions where EU Overseas entities are located. Part of the Programme's team is hosted by the IUCN EURO office to maintain the good collaboration with the European Commission and other European institutions in Brussels to achieve better integration of the EU Overseas into European policies.

In the period 2017-2020, through the BEST Initiative, IUCN's Regional Seas and EU Overseas Programme will continue to advocate for the establishment of a formal partnership with a sustainable financing mechanism to provide predictable and consistent funding to support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation and mitigation as a means to continue and ensure the sustainability of the work being implemented in the EU Overseas.

Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges including climate change, food security and economic and social development

¹⁰Greenland is not an EU territory, but is part of the EU Overseas Programme.

¹¹BEST – Voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas. For more information visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/best/>



Sub-result 3.1: Credible and trusted knowledge on how nature-based solutions can directly contribute to addressing major societal challenges is available and used by decision-makers at all levels

Mainstreaming nature-based solutions into EU Policies

Promoting the conservation and restoration of ecosystems to address global challenges such as adaptation to climate change, natural hazards and disasters (flooding, avalanches, tsunamis), health and food security is one of the main focus areas of IUCN's work, both globally and in Europe. Over the past few years, IUCN Europe has been actively working to raise awareness of the many socio-economic and environmental benefits of nature-based solutions and their contribution to sustainable development. Demonstrating the benefits of nature and healthy ecosystems, and showcasing the return on investment they can offer is necessary in order to increase awareness, but also to provide support and guidance on how to implement nature-based solutions. An important part of demonstrating the importance of nature for human well-being is assessing the value of natural capital and ecosystem services, both in economic and social terms. Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES), the EU Green Infrastructure Strategy and assessment of the achievements of EU Member States with regards to ecosystem restoration, will help to identify concrete actions to maintain and restore ecosystems and reconnect the landscape so that ecosystems can keep providing their invaluable services.

Over the past few years, IUCN worked closely with the European Commission to integrate nature-based solutions in the Horizon 2020 research programme, which will facilitate the development of large-scale multi-stakeholder demonstration projects to gather evidence on the services that nature provides for policy makers and the private sector, while creating innovative business and development opportunities. IUCN also helped bridge the knowledge gap on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable urban and subnational development, by strengthening its cooperation with subnational governments in Europe and internationally. During the COP21 Climate Summit in Paris, IUCN promoted investments in nature-based solutions as a way of mitigating the effects of climate change.

In the period 2017-2020, IUCN will continue to work with policy makers at EU, national and subnational levels, as well as scientists, planners, practitioners, land owners, business and civil society, to develop the evidence and promote the benefits of nature-based solutions across policy sectors. IUCN will continue its efforts to include nature-based solutions in EU research and environment policy, and support local and regional governments to integrate them into urban and subnational planning.

IUCN takes an active role in pursuing the restoration of forests and landscapes at global level in several ways. One method is through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), which aims to regain a balance of ecological, social, climatic and economic functionality across deforested or degraded forest landscapes. FLR is an integrated and multifunctional approach that brings together people to identify and implement appropriate restoration activities in order to maximize the benefits that derive from nature restoration.

One part of IUCN's focus on FLR is The Bonn Challenge, an initiative established during a Ministerial roundtable in December 2011, which sets a global target to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. This target is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 which calls for restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems. It also contributes to the 'land degradation neutral' goal adopted by the Rio+20 Summit and the Global Objectives of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). The Bonn Challenge also aligns with Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, which calls for 15% of European degraded ecosystems to be restored by 2020.

In Europe, FLR can serve as a useful tool for strengthening the commitment to restoration and to map out sites for immediate action, which supports the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. It also facilitates the integration of natural capital into sectoral policies. FLR could be more concretely used to assess the conservation status of relevant Natura 2000 sites and the targets still needed to meet in order to reach such a status. IUCN will promote the Bonn Challenge with EU Member States and work closely with experts and practitioners to develop guidance and best practices for benefits of ecosystem restoration across European



landscapes. FLR has the capacity to enhance the implementation of the EU Green Infrastructure Strategy as it contributes towards the EU climate targets, and more generally towards the 7th EAP.

A new, multifaceted approach to conservation that is gaining interest and traction in Europe is 'rewilding'; containing three broad dimensions that are interacting with each other:

- i) restoring and giving space to natural processes
- ii) reconnecting wild(er) nature with the modern economy and
- iii) responding to and shaping of cosmopolitan perceptions of nature conservation among European society.

As such, rewilding is an interesting approach that provides many practical opportunities for 'building with nature' at a larger landscape scale, with a significant potential to achieving the 15% restoration target in Europe, e.g. within the framework of a European Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Sub-result 3.2: Inclusive governance and resourcing mechanisms to facilitate the effective deployment of nature-based solutions are tested and adopted by decision-makers at all levels

Nature-based solutions for sustainable development

IUCN is one of the few organisations that focuses on the biodiversity aspects of the urban sustainability agenda in the EU and promotes nature-based solutions in the urban context by collaborating closely with subnational authorities.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Strategy developed in its framework – and the Birds and Habitats Directives including the Natura 2000 network– form the foundation to conserve, maintain and restore our natural and semi-natural spaces, and relate to the implementation of nature-based solutions. The IUCN rationale behind the nature-based solutions concept is that nature and the natural functions of healthy ecosystems can provide viable and effective solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security and also economic development, while at the same time helping the EU to achieve the targets set out in its 2020 Biodiversity Strategy.

Subnational governments play a crucial role in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy, the 7th Environment Action Plan, the EU Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and have a major responsibility to contribute to halting biodiversity loss.

Subnational and local governments play a vital role in conserving ecosystems and promoting sustainable land use and natural resource management. In the period 2017-2020, IUCN aims to establish a European knowledge exchange platform to share best practice examples and knowledge tools that highlight the economic, social and environmental benefits and promote uptake of nature-based solutions on the sub-national level. IUCN Europe will continue to strengthen its cooperation with subnational governments to raise awareness with key decision makers for the valuable services provided by ecosystems in support of upscaling the use of nature-based solutions.

IUCN Europe will continue to work with EU institutions, national governments and other key stakeholders to ensure that the concept of nature-based solutions is known, accepted and used across different sectors. In relation to the EU Climate Adaptation strategy, nature-based solutions deserve to be recognised to support Member States implementation of them at national and subnational levels.

IUCN Europe will contribute to developing the evidence base of the economic, social and environmental benefits of nature-based solutions– mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services at national and subnational level, and work on effectively communicating success stories of ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions to inspire implementation.



In the new EU Climate Package for 2030, which aims at a minimum 40% overall GHG emission reductions, Land Use, and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions will now be included in the carbon accounting and in the overall policy framework. IUCN will work with the EU Member States and the European Commission to achieve a framework in which emissions from fossil fuels use will not be offset domestically through LULUCF accounting. The LULUCF sector is different from the other sectors in that, besides including activities that result in CO₂ emitted, it also contributes to the removal of emissions. These removals, however, are not permanent in nature, take a long time to be realised, with the human impact on them difficult to assess. The data on emissions and removals resulting from forest management is highly uncertain and different accounting methods have led to production of excessive credits from carbon sinks.

IUCN will support efforts to achieve more action in a separate pillar for the land use and forest sector. This activity also links to IUCN Europe's work on ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and mitigation, in particular the activities related to Green Infrastructure and restoration of ecosystems in the framework of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020.

Sub-result 3.3: Intact, modified and degraded landscapes, seascapes and watersheds that deliver direct benefits for society are equitably protected, managed and/or restored

Ecosystem-based adaptation

IUCN promotes Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), as an overall climate adaptation strategy. The role of ecosystems, such as forests, peatlands, wetland areas and rivers deserve to be recognized and supported for their functions as natural carbon sinks and GHG reservoirs, for disaster risk reduction and for the services they provide to the public. Implementing ecosystem management practices that maintain these natural and vital functions are often the most cost-effective climate adaptation solutions.

In Europe, EbA approaches are increasingly employed for countering the effects of climate change. This includes enhancing flood defences, especially in vulnerable countries such as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, for example through the creation of salt marshes and flood plains, and greening urban areas to control high summer temperatures.

According to the European Environment Agency (EEA), one in five European cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants is highly vulnerable to river flooding. IUCN Europe will -in close partnership with Members, Commission experts and partners- focus on the creation of a platform for dialogue and sharing of knowledge, tools, best practices and methods for valuing the benefits of nature-based solutions for flood protection and reduced financial risk, including dissemination of evidence and success stories on disaster-related economic benefits of investing in ecosystems. IUCN Europe will also create visibility for the impacts of large-scale demonstration of nature-based solutions for climate and water resilience implemented in European cities. This work on EbA relates to Targets 2 and 3 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, focusing on ecosystem restoration and forestry.

Programme Area 1: Valuing and conserving nature						
Global Result 1. The risk facing species and ecosystems is reduced						
<i>Sub-result 1.1. Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity is available, utilised and effectively communicated</i>						
Area of Work within the IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
IUCN European Red List of Threatened Species	Expand the taxonomic coverage of the IUCN European Red List of Threatened Species to make it a representative "Barometer of Life".	1.1.1 By 2020, the European Red List is expanded to include assessments of 5,000 species of invertebrates and plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 assessments of invertebrates and plants published on the IUCN Red List website. 	1	SDGs 15	Target 12, 19
		1.1.2 By 2020, the number of species that need to be assessed on the European Red List in order to be representative of European biodiversity has been calculated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of species that need to be assessed on the ERL is known. 	1	SDGs 15	Target 12, 19
	Identify European biodiversity trends by using the IUCN Red List Index.	1.1.3 By 2020, the status of mammals, amphibians and reptiles are re-assessed and the IUCN Red List index for these species is calculated, identifying those taxa that have genuinely improved status or have deteriorated over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-assessments published on the IUCN Red List website or under development for all European mammals, amphibians and reptiles. 	1	SDGs 14, 15	Target 12, 19

	Promote the IUCN European Red List as a valuable standard and tool to improve policy and decision-making at European level and to support the assessment of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals.	1.1.4 By 2020, ensure that the European Red List is considered as the standard for biodiversity conservation and is used more efficiently by the European Commission and European countries to inform decision-making and to promote conservation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU LIFE financing instrument utilises the ERL to guide the allocation of resources. The ERL is mentioned in EU policy initiatives (e.g. EC Communications and Roadmaps, European Parliament Reports, EEA reports). 	1	SDGs 14, 15	Target 12, 19
IUCN Red List of Ecosystems	Promote the development of National Red Lists of Ecosystems according to IUCN's Standard.	1.1.5 By 2020, 10 European countries have developed a National Red List of Ecosystems according to IUCN's Standard.	Several European countries have adopted the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems standard at the national level	2	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 11, 14, 19
Key Biodiversity Areas	Develop Key Biodiversity Areas in Europe to identify gaps in the Natura 2000 network and opportunities for Green Infrastructure and improve the conservation status of the species present in KBAs.	1.1.6 By 2020, the European Freshwater KBAs have been identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding in place for identifying Freshwater KBAs in Europe. 	4	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 6
Protected Areas in Europe	Enable an EU environmental policy framework reflecting	1.1.7 By 2020, 10 or more European Union Member States are applying the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green listing criteria adapted for Natura 2000 sites developed. 	5	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 6, 11

	IUCN Knowledge Products such as the Red List. IUCN supports EU governments in stepping up their efforts to improve the effectiveness of protected area management, through the promotion of the Green List standard, while ensuring its integration with existing initiatives, such as Natura 2000.	IUCN GLPA or at least participating in the development of the standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries improve protected area management by participating in the Green List standard. 	All targets contributing to SDGs	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 6, 11
Sub-result 1.2. Effective implementation and enforcement of laws and policies for valuing and conserving biodiversity and nature is accelerated						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Supporting the achievement of international biodiversity targets	Mobilising the biodiversity conservation expertise of IUCN (Members, Commission and Secretariat) to provide a platform for IUCN's constituency to access and provide information regarding EU developments related to relevant international	1.2.1 IUCN Members and Secretariat are well-informed about relevant EU policy developments and funding opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-weekly newsletters on EU funding opportunities and EU policy are circulated to Members and Secretariat. 	6	SDGs 14, 15	Target 20

	conventions and agreements.					
	Supporting, at EU policy level, the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as of the 2030 Agenda.	1.2.2 Key EU policy actors are well and timely informed of IUCN's positions with the aim to have IUCN's views reflected in relevant EU policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN's views are reflected in relevant EU policies. IUCN Brussels facilitates at least 3 meetings for IUCN Members working on global policy issues with the aim of exchanging information and enhancing collaboration. 	6, 7	SDGs 14, 15	Target 2
	Integrate IUCN knowledge into the development and implementation of the EU Action Plan on Wildlife Trafficking.	1.2.3 By 2020, the conservation and sustainable use and trade of wild species is integrated in the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Wildlife Trafficking and other relevant EU policy files		6, 7	SDGs 14, 15	Target 11

EU Biodiversity Strategy implementation	<p>Significant contribution made to the implementation of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, through discussion with EU institutions and joint activities with leading EU nature conservation organisations to influence EU biodiversity policy, in particular by playing a relevant role in the European Habitats Forum.</p>	<p>1.2.4 During 2017-2020 IUCN continues to provide the Secretariat function of the EHF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN keeps the Secretariat function of the EHF. 	6, 7, 9, 10	SDGs 14, 15, 17	Targets 5, 6, 17
	<p>Through its knowledge network and facilitation potential, IUCN supports the EC and EU Member States to increase their efforts to implement the actions of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.</p>	<p>1.2.5 By 2020, the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 has advanced significantly, supported by IUCN.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports –or related means of verification used by the EU institutions– on the level of achievement of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Target. 	6, 7, 9, 10	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 6, 17
	<p>With the view of ensuring the development of a progressive and ambitious EU Biodiversity Strategy post 2020, IUCN participates actively in the preparations for the discussion of the post 2020 EU</p>	<p>1.2.6 By 2020, a new enhanced EU Biodiversity Strategy post 2020 has been agreed in which IUCN's views are reflected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC proposal on a post 2020 Biodiversity Strategy reflects IUCN's views. 	7, 8	SDGs 14, 15	Targets 5, 6, 17

	biodiversity policy.					
SDGs: EU strategic approach	The EU shows its leadership role on Sustainable Development domestically and internationally by developing an ambitious related Strategy reflecting on the SDGs goals, with a clear implementation and monitoring plan.	1.2.7 By 2018 the EU has developed an SDG related Strategy –e.g. via a review of the Sustainable Development Strategy–, including an implementation and monitoring plan. The implementation of this Strategy should start immediately, to ensure some results can be already evaluated by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed EU SDG related Strategy – and first evaluation of its implementation in 2020. 	8	ALL	As much as the SDGs contribute to Aichi targets
Sub-result 1.3. Key drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed through application of conservation measures						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Invasive Alien Species	Contribute to implementing the EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species in a way that effectively tackles the threat that invasive species poses to EU's biodiversity.	1.3.1 By 2020, ensure that the list of IAS in the EU Regulation includes the most damaging invasive species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded EU's list of species. 	11	SDG 15	Target 9

Programme Area 2: Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of nature's use						
Global Result 2. Natural resource governance at all levels enables delivery of effective conservation and equitable social outcomes by integrating good governance principles and rights-based approaches						
<i>Sub-result 2.2. Governance at national and subnational levels related to nature and natural resources is strengthened through the application of the rights-based approach, and incorporation of good governance principles</i>						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Agriculture	The CAP includes a better integration of environmental issues, as well as a greater coherence with EU environmental policy.	2.2.1 By 2020 an evaluation of the current CAP has happened (fitness check or evaluation in the framework of the future MFF), and IUCN has contributed to enhance the integration of biodiversity in the new CAP by: -the provision of relevant knowledge and - the facilitation of discussions among key stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN participation and input to key debates. Final EC proposal on the CAP & final CAP Regulation 2020-2027. Results from the Fitness Check of the CAP (if it happens). 	15, 17	2, 15, 17	Targets 3, 7
Sub-result 2.3. Regional and global governance systems for conservation of nature and natural resources are established, supported and strengthened						

Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Marine Conservation	The EU takes action for the protection of the marine environment from plastic litter, using the best information available.	2.3.1 By 2018 the European Strategy for Plastics includes a specific goal on marine plastic litter and specific actions to achieve this goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content of the European Strategy for Plastics, including marine litter as a key target. 	19	12, 14	Targets 4, 8
	The implementation of key EU policies relevant for the protection of the marine environment has been enhanced with the use of relevant IUCN knowledge products and tools.	2.3.2 By 2020 IUCN tools and knowledge products are used for and supporting the implementation of key EU policies relevant for the protection of the marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite Monitoring Report of the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. 	3, 4, 6, 12	14	Targets 6, 11, 12, 17
The Arctic Region	Support the work of the Arctic council, and encourage a more active participation from IUCN in the processes towards a sustainable management of the Arctic area.	2.3.3 By 2017 ensure that IUCN participates actively in the major activities of the Arctic council, and that the expertise within IUCN is being used in formulating of strategies for the Arctic region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of IUCN constituency in the Arctic Council. 	19	14	Targets 6, 11
Biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU Overseas	Commitments from the EU and EU Overseas Member States to support the BEST Initiative and create a sustainable partnership.	2.3.4 KBAs identified in the BEST EU Overseas regional ecosystem profiles within the framework of the BEST Initiative guide planning for conservation activities and are included in global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final reports of projects funded by BEST 2.0 demonstrate that they have achieved their intended objectives, as detailed in their logical frameworks 	3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 19, 27, 28	13, 14, 15, 17	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20

	<p>Increased resilience of ecosystems and the services they provide, reduction of species loss and promotion of sustainable use of natural resources in the EU Overseas Countries and Territories and the wider regions in which they are located.</p>	<p>database/mapping efforts</p> <p>2.3.5 Projects funded by BEST 2.0 grants deliver on the intended objectives (recovery of threatened species, ecosystems and services; control/eradication measures on invasive alien species; protected area management) by supporting and monitoring their implementation.</p> <p>2.3.6 Projects funded by BEST 2.0 grants deliver on their intended objectives (nature-based solutions) by supporting and monitoring their implementation.</p> <p>2.3.7 Promoting ecosystem restoration processes in EU Overseas and in small islands developing states in close coordination with GMPP.¹²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Ecosystem Profiles and Investment Strategies are integrated in several national strategies in the EU Overseas (number of references in national strategies) • Declarations of political support for the establishment of a sustainable partnership for the EU Overseas/financial mechanism is established. 			
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¹²Targets on EU Overseas and BEST in this EURO office work plan are linked to targets in the Global Marine and Polar Programme work plan for the same implementation period (2017-2020).

Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges including climate change, food security and economic and social development						
Global result 3. Societies recognise and enhance the ability of healthy and restored ecosystems to make effective contributions to meeting societal challenges of climate change, food security, human health and wellbeing, and economic and social development						
Sub-result 3.1. Credible and trusted knowledge on how nature-based solutions can directly contribute to addressing major societal challenges is available and used by decision-makers at all levels						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Mainstreaming nature-based solutions into EU and National Policy	Strengthen the commitment to restoration of ecosystems in Europe in support of the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy Target 2.	<p>3.1.1 Increase awareness among EU Member States about the Bonn Challenge.</p> <p>3.1.2 The EU has a full domestic pledge on Forest Landscape Restoration for Bonn challenge 2.0 by 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Member States commitments for restoration are aligned with the Bonn Challenge, resulting in an increase in European pledges towards the Bonn Challenge. 	24, 29	15	Targets 1, 14,15
	Ensure that international and European climate agreements and policies take into account IUCN's expertise on nature-based solutions when implementing actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation by integrating ecosystem-based approaches and favouring ecosystem protection and restoration.	3.1.3 Bring together existing evidence to share knowledge and demonstrate success stories of ecosystem based adaptation (e.g. within the MAES process) among EU policy makers and EU Member States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the achievements of the EU Members States for Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy and collection of case studies that prove effectiveness of approaches for restoration Nature-based solutions to climate change, integrated and used in the implementation of the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy, the EU Biodiversity 	24	13	Target 1

			Strategy and Green Infrastructure Strategy.			
Sub-result 3.2. Inclusive governance and resourcing mechanisms to facilitate the effective deployment of nature-based solutions are tested and adopted by decision-makers at all levels						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Nature-based solutions for sustainable development	Developing innovative partnerships to build the evidence base and facilitate sharing of knowledge and transfer of best practices on nature-based solutions with a particular focus on 'non environmental decision makers'.	3.2.1 By 2018, establish a European platform for exchange with active participation of at least 10 partners (NGOs, policymakers, urban planners, business, scientists), to share cases/examples and knowledge tools that highlight the economic, social and environmental benefits of nature-based solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge base on nature-based solutions strengthened and increased use of IUCN European platform for exchange on nature-based solutions. 	25	17	Target 1
	Ensure that nature-based solutions are mainstreamed across different environmental policies, such as water, air, as well as in climate change mitigation and adaptation at subnational level.	3.2.2 Establish a system to support sub-national governments in identifying possible options for developing and implementing nature-based solutions to support the achievement of SDG and Aichi Targets (building on the World Environmental Hubs initiative).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System in place for recognition of achievements and capacity building of European subnational governments which using nature-based solutions in response to societal challenges. 	23	11	Target 1
	The final decisions on the inclusion of the LULUCF in the EU Effort Sharing	3.2.3 By 2020, LULUCF emissions are included in the EU carbon accounting system while avoiding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of LULUCF emissions in the EU carbon accounting systems 	30	13	Target 15



	regulation is in line with IUCN's views.	offsetting in other sectors.	promotes and supports action on restoration of forest landscapes, grasslands and wetlands			
<i>Sub-result 3.3. Intact, modified and degraded landscapes, seascapes and watersheds that deliver direct benefits for society are equitably protected, managed and/or restored</i>						
Area of Work	Regional Results	Targets	Indicators	IUCN Global Target	Contribution to SDGs	Contribution to Aichi targets
Ecosystem-based Adaptation	Creation of a platform for dialogue and sharing of knowledge to increase investment in maintaining and improving the sustainable management of ecosystems services and natural resources in urban, peri-urban and rural areas for flood risk reduction and health.	3.3.1 In cooperation with the GPAP, ICLEI, Salzburg Global Seminar and others, establish a global Parks for the Planet partnership to increase understanding of benefits of integrated planning and investment for nature conservation, health, and urban development, including pilot action plans for city hubs to provide an ongoing framework to test innovation, evaluate results and scale up best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform created for sharing of knowledge, tools, best practices and methods for valuing the benefits of nature-based solutions and assessing the impacts of large scale demonstration projects for climate and water resilience in cities. 	23	17	Target 1
		3.3.2 Publication and dissemination of evidence and success stories on disaster-related economic benefits of investing in ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantification and comparison of the socioeconomic effectiveness of nature-based and grey solutions to flood risk reduction and health. 	23	17	Target 1

Annex: IUCN European Members

Organization Name	Country	Member Category Type
Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft	Austria	Government Agency without State Member
NationalparkHohe Tauern	Austria	National NGO
Oesterreichischer Naturschutzbund	Austria	National NGO
Umweltdachverband	Austria	National NGO
WWF Österreich	Austria	National NGO
Agentschap voor Natuur en Bos van het Vlaams Ministerie voor Leefmilieu, Natuur en Energie	Belgium	Government Agency with State Member
Bruxelles Environnement - Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	Belgium	Government Agency with State Member
Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers	Belgium	International NGO
Direction Générale Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement	Belgium	Government Agency with State Member
European Bureau for Conservation and Development	Belgium	International NGO
Fédération des Associations de Chasse et Conservation de la Faune Sauvage de l'UE	Belgium	International NGO
Institut de Zoologie - Département des Sciences et Gestion de l'Environnement - Université de Liège	Belgium	National NGO
International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey	Belgium	International NGO
Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Dierkunde van Antwerpen	Belgium	National NGO
Politiques scientifique fédérale	Belgium	State
Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland	Belgium	National NGO
Service Public Fédéral Santé publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement	Belgium	Government Agency with State Member
World Wide Fund for Nature - Belgium	Belgium	National NGO
National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands	British Virgin Islands	Affiliate
Bălgarska Fondatzia Bioraznoobrazie	Bulgaria	National NGO
Ministry of Environment and Water	Bulgaria	Government Agency without State Member
Hrvatsko Biološko Društvo	Croatia	National NGO
Hrvatsko herpetološko društvo	Croatia	National NGO
Hrvatsko Prirodoslovno Društvo	Croatia	National NGO
Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike	Croatia	Government Agency without State Member
Udruga BIOM	Croatia	National NGO
Caribbean Research & Management of Biodiversity Foundation	Curaçao	National NGO
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus	Cyprus	State
Omospondia Perivallontikon Kai Ikologikon Organoseon Kyprou	Cyprus	National NGO
Terra Cypria, The Cyprus Conservation Foundation	Cyprus	National NGO
Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR	Czech Republic	Government Agency with State Member
Český svaz ochránců přírody	Czech Republic	National NGO

Ministerstvo životního prostředí	Czech Republic	State
Správa Krkonošského národního parku	Czech Republic	Affiliate
Unie Českých a Slovenských Zoologických Zahrád	Czech Republic	International NGO
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening	Denmark	National NGO
Dansk Ornitologisk Forening - Birdlife Denmark	Denmark	National NGO
Friluftsrådet	Denmark	National NGO
Ministry for Food and Environment, Agency for Water and Nature Management	Denmark	State
Nordic Hunters' Alliance	Denmark	International NGO
Verdens Skove	Denmark	National NGO
World Wide Fund for Nature - Verdensnaturfonden	Denmark	National NGO
Zoologisk Have København	Denmark	National NGO
Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance	Dutch Caribbean	National NGO
Eestimaa Looduse Fond	Estonia	National NGO
Keskkonnaministeerium	Estonia	State
BirdLife Suomi	Finland	National NGO
Korkeasaaren eläintarha	Finland	Affiliate
Naturoch Miljör.f.	Finland	National NGO
Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto	Finland	National NGO
Suomenriistakeskus	Finland	Government Agency with State Member
World Wide Fund for Nature - Finland	Finland	National NGO
Ympäristöministeriö	Finland	State
Agence des aires marines protégées	France	Government Agency with State Member
Agence des Espaces Verts de la région Ile-de-France	France	Affiliate
Association des amis de la forêt de Fontainebleau	France	National NGO
Association des Naturalistes de la Vallée du Loing et du Massif de Fontainebleau	France	National NGO
Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques	France	National NGO
Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France	France	National NGO
Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues	France	National NGO
Association Les Eco Maires	France	International NGO
Association PAÏOLIVE	France	National NGO
Awely, des animaux et des hommes	France	National NGO
Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	France	Affiliate
Centre de Culture Scientifique, Technique et Industrielle de la Mer OCEANOPOLIS BREST	France	Affiliate
Centre de Découverte du Monde Marin	France	National NGO
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement	France	International NGO
Conservation Sauvage Internationale	France	National NGO
Conservatoire du littoral	France	Affiliate
Direction de l'environnement, Conseil Régional d'Île de France	France	Affiliate
Direction Energie-Environnement - Conseil Régional de La Réunion	France	Government Agency with State Member
Fédération des Clubs Connaître et Protéger la Nature	France	National NGO
Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux	France	National NGO

Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels	France	National NGO
Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France	France	National NGO
Fédération Française des Clubs Alpins et de Montagne	France	National NGO
Fédération française des sociétés de sciences naturelles	France	National NGO
Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs	France	National NGO
FondationGoodPlanet	France	National NGO
Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune	France	National NGO
Fondation Nature et Découvertes	France	National NGO
Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme	France	National NGO
Fondation Yves Rocher - Institut de France	France	Affiliate
Fonds de Dotation pour la Biodiversité	France	National NGO
France Nature Environnement	France	National NGO
Humanité et Biodiversité	France	National NGO
Jardin Botanique de la Ville de Lyon	France	National NGO
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international	France	State
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle	France	National NGO
Natureparif, Agence régionale pour la nature et la biodiversité en Ile-de-France	France	National NGO
NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer	France	Affiliate
Noé Conservation	France	National NGO
Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage	France	Affiliate
Office National des Forêts	France	Government Agency with State Member
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement	France	National NGO
Oiseaux Migrateurs du Palearctique Occidental	France	International NGO
Parcs nationaux de France	France	Affiliate
Pro-Natura International	France	International NGO
Reserves Naturelles de France	France	National NGO
Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment	France	International NGO
Service des Parcs naturels régionaux et biodiversité - Conseil Régional Provence - Alpes - Côte d'Azur	France	Affiliate
Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement	France	National NGO
Tchendukua - Ici et Ailleurs	France	National NGO
The Cousteau Society	France	International NGO
Tour du Valat	France	International NGO
Association Kwata	French Guiana	National NGO
Te Mana o te Moana	French Polynesia	National NGO
AktionFischotterschutz.e.V.	Germany	National NGO
Bayerische Akademie für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (ANL)	Germany	Affiliate
Bellagio Forum for Sustainable Development	Germany	International NGO
Bund Naturschutz in Bayern	Germany	National NGO
Bundesamt für Naturschutz	Germany	Government Agency with State Member
Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit	Germany	State
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Germany	Government Agency with State Member
Deutscher Angelfischer-Verbande.V.	Germany	National NGO
Deutscher Jagdverband e. V.	Germany	National NGO

Deutscher Naturschutzring	Germany	National NGO
Ecologic Institut	Germany	International NGO
EUROPARC Federation	Germany	International NGO
Global Nature Fund	Germany	International NGO
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	Germany	International NGO
International Council of Environmental Law	Germany	International NGO
Naturschutzbund Deutschland	Germany	National NGO
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (Stiftung zur Erhaltung der freilebenden Tierwelt)	Germany	National NGO
Sicherung der landwirtschaftlichen Artenvielfalt in Europa (SAVE)	Germany	International NGO
Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe - EuroNatur	Germany	International NGO
WWF - Deutschland	Germany	National NGO
Zoo Leipzig GmbH	Germany	National NGO
Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt	Germany	National NGO
Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationschutz e.V.	Germany	National NGO
Zoologischer Garten Köln	Germany	National NGO
Elliniki Etairia Melethskai Prostatias Mesogeiakis Fwkias	Greece	National NGO
Elliniki Etairia, for the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage	Greece	National NGO
Etairia Prostatias Prespon	Greece	National NGO
Hellenic Botanical Society	Greece	National NGO
Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature	Greece	National NGO
Ministry of Environment and Energy	Greece	State
World Wide Fund for Nature - Greece	Greece	National NGO
Inuit Issittormiut Siunnersuisoqatigiiffiat	Greenland	International NGO
Földművelésügyi Minisztérium	Hungary	Government Agency without State Member
Goncol Alapítvány	Hungary	National NGO
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation	Hungary	International NGO
Magyar Madártani és Természetvédelmi Egyesület / Birdlife Hungary	Hungary	National NGO
Magyar Természetvédők Szövetsége	Hungary	National NGO
Nimfea Természetvédelmi Egyesület	Hungary	National NGO
WWF Világ Természeti Alap Magyarország Alapítvány	Hungary	National NGO
Landvernd, landgraedslu- og umhverfisverndarsamtök Íslands	Iceland	National NGO
Umhverfis- og auðlindaráðuneytið	Iceland	State
Ha'amota Leidud Vekidum Shmirat Hateva Bamizrach Hatichon	Israel	National NGO
Israel Nature and Heritage Foundation	Israel	National NGO
Israel Nature and Parks Authority	Israel	Affiliate
The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel	Israel	National NGO
Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF- Italy)	Italy	National NGO
CED-PPN Centro Europeo di Documentazione sulla Pianificazione dei Parchi Naturali (DIST-Politecnico di Torino)	Italy	National NGO
Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques	Italy	International NGO

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	Italy	Government Agency with State Member
Emergenza Sorrisi - Doctors for Smiling Children	Italy	National NGO
Ente Parco Nazionale del Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni	Italy	Government Agency with State Member
Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali	Italy	National NGO
Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura	Italy	National NGO
Fondazione Europea Il Nibbio	Italy	National NGO
Istituto Oikos	Italy	National NGO
Istituto Pangea - Onlus - Istituto Europeo per l' Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l' Ambiente	Italy	National NGO
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale	Italy	Government Agency with State Member
LANDS ONLUS	Italy	National NGO
Legambiente	Italy	National NGO
Ministero dell' Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare - Direzione Generale per la Protezione della Natura	Italy	State
Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area	Italy	International NGO
Parco dell' Etna	Italy	Affiliate
Società Zoologica La Torbiera	Italy	National NGO
Societas Europaea Herpetologica	Italy	International NGO
Unione Zoologica Italiana onlus	Italy	National NGO
Università degli Studi di Catania - Centro universitario per la tutela e la gestione degli ambienti naturali ed agro-ecosistemi	Italy	National NGO
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Jersey	International NGO
Amt für Umwelt	Liechtenstein	State
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes	Liechtenstein	International NGO
Lietuvos Gamtos Fondas	Lithuania	National NGO
Lietuvos Respublikos Aplinkos Ministerija	Lithuania	Affiliate
Ministère de l' Environnement	Luxembourg	State
natur&ëmwelta.s.b.l.	Luxembourg	National NGO
Centre Scientifique de Monaco	Monaco	Affiliate
Direction des Affaires Internationales	Monaco	State
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco	Monaco	Government Agency with State Member
Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne, Nouvelle-Calédonie	New Caledonia	National NGO
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme, Pacific Community	New Caledonia	National NGO
Direction de l'environnement de la province Sud	New Caledonia	Affiliate
Klima- og miljødepartementet	Norway	State
Norwegian Environment Agency	Norway	Government Agency with State Member
World Wide Fund for Nature - Norway	Norway	National NGO
Centrum Prawa Ekologicznego	Poland	National NGO
Fundacja Dziedzictwo Przyrodnicze	Poland	National NGO
Fundacja WWF Polska	Poland	National NGO
Instytut Ochrony Przyrody Polskiej Akademii Nauk	Poland	National NGO

Narodowa Fundacja Ochrony Środowiska	Poland	National NGO
Panstwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody	Poland	National NGO
Polskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Przyrody "Salamandra"	Poland	National NGO
Polskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Przyrody "pro Natura"	Poland	National NGO
Towarzystwo Przyrodnicze - Bocian	Poland	National NGO
Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola	Portugal	National NGO
Fundo para Protecção dos Animais Selvagens	Portugal	National NGO
Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas	Portugal	Government Agency without State Member
Liga para a Protecção da Natureza	Portugal	National NGO
Quercus - Associação Nacional, de Conservação da Natureza	Portugal	National NGO
Groupe Local d'Observation et d'Identification des cétacés de la Réunion	Reunion	National NGO
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion	Reunion	National NGO
Asociația Speologică Exploratorie	Romania	National NGO
Ministry of Environment Waters and Forests	Romania	Government Agency without State Member
FNE Saint Pierre et Miquelon	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	National NGO
Statna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky	Slovakia	Government Agency without State Member
Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor	Slovenia	Government Agency without State Member
Acción por el Mundo Salvaje	Spain	National NGO
Acción Natura	Spain	National NGO
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Asociación Española de Entomología	Spain	National NGO
Asociación Herpetológica Española	Spain	National NGO
Asociación para la Defensa de la Naturaleza/WWF - España	Spain	National NGO
Aula del Mar - Málaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino	Spain	National NGO
Ayuntamiento de Málaga	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia	Spain	National NGO
Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Consellería de Medio Ambiente e Ordenación do Territorio, Xunta de Galicia	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Diputación Foral de Álava	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Diputació de Barcelona	Spain	Affiliate
Ecologistas en Acción	Spain	National NGO
Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Monjes Budistas Sakya Tashi Ling,	Spain	National NGO

Fundació Privada		
Fundación Biodiversidad	Spain	Government Agency with State Member
Fundación CBD para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad y su Hábitat	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Entretantos	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Lurgaia	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Monte Mediterráneo	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre	Spain	National NGO
Fundación Oxígeno	Spain	National NGO
Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos	Spain	National NGO
Fundación para la Conservación y Recuperación de Animales Marinos	Spain	National NGO
Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa	Spain	National NGO
Grupo para la Rehabilitación de la Fauna Autóctona y su Hábitat	Spain	National NGO
Lliga per a la Defensa del Patrimoni Natural	Spain	National NGO
Loro Parque Fundación	Spain	National NGO
Mare Terra, Fundació Mediterrània, Fundació Privada	Spain	International NGO
Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente	Spain	State
Océanidas	Spain	National NGO
Organització Ecologista L'Escurçó	Spain	National NGO
Parc Zoològic de Barcelona	Spain	Affiliate
SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología	Spain	National NGO
Sociedad Española de Biología de la Conservación de Plantas	Spain	National NGO
Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero	Spain	National NGO
Sociedad Geológica de España	Spain	National NGO
Art Databanken, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	Sweden	Government Agency with State Member
Centrum för biologisk mångfald	Sweden	Government Agency with State Member
Coalition Clean Baltic	Sweden	International NGO
Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet	Sweden	National NGO
Regeringskansliet (Sweden)	Sweden	State
Stiftelsen Nordens Ark	Sweden	National NGO
Stiftelsen Skansen	Sweden	National NGO
Svenska Jägareförbundet	Sweden	National NGO
Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen	Sweden	National NGO
The European Association for the Conservation of the Geological Heritage	Sweden	International NGO
Varldsnaturfonden WWF	Sweden	National NGO
Borneo Tropical Rainforest Foundation	Switzerland	National NGO
European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians	Switzerland	International NGO
Fondation Save Our Seas	Switzerland	International NGO
Jagd Schweiz	Switzerland	National NGO
Netzwerk Schweizer Pärke / Réseau des parcs suisses / Rete dei parchi svizzeri / Rait dals parcs svizzers	Switzerland	National NGO

Nos Oiseaux - Société Romande pour l'Etude et la Protection des Oiseaux	Switzerland	National NGO
Office fédéral de l'environnement	Switzerland	State
Pro Natura / Friends of the Earth Switzerland	Switzerland	National NGO
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes PEFC Council	Switzerland	International NGO
Société suisse d'étude et de protection des cétacés	Switzerland	National NGO
Swiss Academy of Sciences	Switzerland	National NGO
Swiss Association for the Protection of Birds - BirdLife Switzerland	Switzerland	National NGO
The European Outdoor Conservation Association	Switzerland	National NGO
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums	Switzerland	International NGO
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Switzerland	International NGO
World Wide Fund for Nature - International	Switzerland	International NGO
World Wide Fund for Nature - Switzerland	Switzerland	National NGO
Zooschweiz	Switzerland	National NGO
Bears in Mind	The Netherlands	National NGO
Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs	The Netherlands	National NGO
De Vlinderstichting	The Netherlands	National NGO
European Association of Zoos and Aquaria	The Netherlands	International NGO
Faculteit der Natuurwetenschappen, Wiskunde en Informatica - Universiteit van Amsterdam	The Netherlands	National NGO
KoninklijkeNederlandseNatuurhistorischeVereniging	The Netherlands	National NGO
LandschappenNL	The Netherlands	National NGO
MinisterieEconomischeZaken	The Netherlands	State
Naturalis Biodiversity Center	The Netherlands	Affiliate
Natuur& Milieu	The Netherlands	National NGO
Nederlands Centrum voorInheemseVolken	The Netherlands	National NGO
NederlandseVereniging van Dierentuinen	The Netherlands	National NGO
Reptile AmfibieënVissenOnderzoek Nederland	The Netherlands	National NGO
Rewilding Europe	The Netherlands	International NGO
SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland	The Netherlands	National NGO
Staatsbosbeheer	The Netherlands	Government Agency with State Member
Stichting CHIMBO	The Netherlands	National NGO
Stichting Het Nationals Park De HogeVeluwe	The Netherlands	National NGO
StichtingLeerstoelPrins Bernhard	The Netherlands	National NGO
StichtingLippe - BiesterfeldNatuurcollege	The Netherlands	National NGO
Stichting tot Behoud en terBescherming van het Przewalski-paard	The Netherlands	National NGO
Stichting tot instandhouding van de diergaarde van het koninklijkzoölogischgenootschap, NaturaArtisMagistra	The Netherlands	National NGO
The Avalon Foundation	The Netherlands	National NGO
Tropenbos International	The Netherlands	National NGO
Van TienhovenStichtingvoorInternationaleNatuurbeschermin g	The Netherlands	National NGO
VerenigingMilieudefensie	The Netherlands	Affiliate
Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland	The Netherlands	National NGO

VerenigingvoorInstituutvoorNatuureducatie en Duurzaamheid	The Netherlands	National NGO
VerenigingvoorZoogdierkunde en Zoogdierbescherming	The Netherlands	National NGO
Vogelbescherming Nederland	The Netherlands	National NGO
Waddenvereniging	The Netherlands	National NGO
WereldNatuurFonds - Nederland	The Netherlands	National NGO
Wetlands International	The Netherlands	International NGO
Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Centrum voorMilieuwetenschappen Leiden	The Netherlands	National NGO
DoğaDerneği (BirdLife Turkey)	Turkey	National NGO
Doğal Hayati Koruma Vakfi - WWF Türkiye	Turkey	National NGO
Kaz Dağı ve Madra Dağı Belediyeler Birliği	Turkey	National NGO
KuzeyDoğaDerneği	Turkey	National NGO
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı Söğütözü	Turkey	State
Türkiye Erozyonla Mücadele, Ağaçlandırma ve Doğal Varlıkları Koruma Vakfi (Tema Vakfi)	Turkey	National NGO
Türkiye Tabiatını Koruma Derneği	Turkey	National NGO
A Rocha International	United Kingdom	International NGO
BioNET-INTERNATIONAL: The Global Network for Taxonomy	United Kingdom	International NGO
Biosphere Expeditions	United Kingdom	International NGO
BirdLife International	United Kingdom	International NGO
Blue Ventures Conservation	United Kingdom	National NGO
Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society	United Kingdom	National NGO
British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums	United Kingdom	National NGO
British Ecological Society	United Kingdom	National NGO
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	United Kingdom	National NGO
Community Centred Conservation	United Kingdom	National NGO
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	United Kingdom	State
Department for Natural Resources, Welsh Government	United Kingdom	Government Agency with State Member
Department of the Environment & Climate Change, Government of Gibraltar	United Kingdom	Government Agency with State Member
Falklands Conservation	United Kingdom	National NGO
Fauna & Flora International	United Kingdom	International NGO
Forest Peoples Programme	United Kingdom	National NGO
Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society	United Kingdom	National NGO
International Fur Trade Federation	United Kingdom	International NGO
International Institute for Environment and Development	United Kingdom	International NGO
Margaret Pyke Trust, with the Population & Sustainability Network	United Kingdom	National NGO
Marwell Wildlife	United Kingdom	National NGO
Natural History Museum, London	United Kingdom	Affiliate
North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo)	United Kingdom	National NGO
People's Trust for Endangered Species	United Kingdom	National NGO
Plantlife International	United Kingdom	National NGO
Rainforest Concern	United Kingdom	International NGO
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	United Kingdom	Affiliate
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	United Kingdom	National NGO



Scottish Environment Link	United Kingdom	National NGO
Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad	United Kingdom	National NGO
The Born Free Foundation	United Kingdom	International NGO
The John Muir Trust	United Kingdom	National NGO
The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland	United Kingdom	National NGO
The Sibthorp Trust	United Kingdom	National NGO
The Wildlife Trusts	United Kingdom	National NGO
The World Parrot Trust	United Kingdom	International NGO
Twycross Zoo, East Midland Zoological Society	United Kingdom	National NGO
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	United Kingdom	National NGO
Wildscreen	United Kingdom	National NGO
World Land Trust	United Kingdom	National NGO
World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K.	United Kingdom	National NGO
Zoological Society of London	United Kingdom	National NGO



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**INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE**

IUCN EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
64 Boulevard Louis Schmidt
B-1040 Brussels
Tel +32 2 739 82 99
Fax +32 2 732 94 99
brussels@iucn.org
www.iucn.org/regions/europe