

IUCN's Policy Tools and Methodologies that support the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets						
Policy Tool/Methodology	Description	Most relevant Aichi Target	Other Aichi Targets	URL	IUCN Lead Unit	Partners
Manual for the implementation of payment for ecosystem services (PES), based on experiences from IUCN Tacana Project	A simple and practical methodological and conceptual guide based on the main results from implementation of two pilot projects for local Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in the municipalities of San Pablo and Tacana, both in the department of San Marcos in Guatemala. This document can provide guidance for implementation of local mechanisms for PES in other areas of the country and in other countries.  Only available in Spanish.	3		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/es/sobre/union/secretaria/oficinas/mesoamerica_v_caribe/712590/Contribuyen-do-a-las-Metas-de-Aichi">http://www.iucn.org/es/sobre/union/secretaria/oficinas/mesoamerica_v_caribe/712590/Contribuyen-do-a-las-Metas-de-Aichi</a>	IUCN Mesoamerica	
Forest Poverty Tool-Kit	The Poverty-Forests toolkit uses modified forest-focused PRA techniques to identify levels of forest dependence among richer and poorer local people and as they affect men and women. After a wealth-ranking exercise, the toolkit gathers data on trends over the past 30 year or so and helps villagers to identify what they think are the key forest problems in their area, and their potential solutions. The toolkit is being adapted for use in landscape management activities and with other tools.	5	7	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/tp_our_work/tp_our_work_initiatives/tp_our_work_11/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work_added/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work_toolkits.cfm">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/tp_our_work/tp_our_work_initiatives/tp_our_work_11/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work_added/tp_livelihoods_landscapes_our_work_toolkits.cfm</a>	Global Forest Programme	PROFOR, IUCN, ODI, CIFOR and Winrock International
Fisheries Management, a/o with the Fisheries Experts Group (FEG)	To foster the sustainable use of fisheries and promote the conservation of related marine ecosystems, FEG organizes scientific debates and meetings on key issues at the interface between fisheries and conservation. It produces and contributes to publications, books, articles, policy briefs, supported by desk studies and syntheses of available knowledge. CEM links with IUCN Commissions such as the Species Survival Commission (SSC) (particularly with its Marine Conservation sub-Committee and the Fisheries Experts Group of the ESUSG), with the Commission on Ecological, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission for Protected Areas (WCPA). Some policy relevant outputs are: • Bycatch fisheries governance study performed under CEM: "Performance Assessment of Bycatch and Discards Governance by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations"; • Elaboration of a multidisciplinary report on the use on MPAs in fisheries for the Sub-regional Fisheries Commission (CSRFP) Dakar, April-December 2011) • "Reconsidering the consequences of selective fisheries". A Policy Forum article in Science (March 2012 issue) • "Governance for fisheries and marine conservation. Interactions and co-evolution" - A book by S.M. Garcia, J. Ri	6	7	<a href="http://www.ebcd.org/en/IUCN_CEM_FEG/">http://www.ebcd.org/en/IUCN_CEM_FEG/</a> <a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_feg/">http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_feg/</a>	Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	
IUCN - SSC / ISSG: Global Invasive Species Database	The Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC) has committed to provide information and data on invasive species to support the CBD Parties to meet the provisions of Aichi Target 9 that calls on states to strengthen work on invasive species. ISSG offers considerable expertise to this role and hosts the Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) which is globally acknowledged as the most authoritative information source on invasive species. There GISD is being integrated with the Red List of Threatened species, an IUCN flagship Knowledge Product. The Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership: This is a Memorandum of Cooperation that formally acknowledges that ISSG will support the work of the CBD on invasive species.	9	11,12	<a href="http://www.issg.org">http://www.issg.org</a> <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-34-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-34-en.pdf</a>	Species Survival Commission - Invasive Species Specialist Group	
A Guide to Designing Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Alien Invasive Species	This guide seeks to help by providing national law and policy makers with practical information and guidance for developing and strengthening legal and institutional frameworks on alien invasive species, consistent with Article 8(h) of the CBD, as well as pertinent obligations under other international instruments. It provides a structured framework for dealing with alien invasive species issues and contains illustrations and practical examples to assist in understanding their impact.	9	Strategic Goal A and E, 12	<a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/EPLP-040-En.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/EPLP-040-En.pdf</a>	Species Survival Commission - Invasive Species Specialist Group	
UNEP-WCMC / IUCN: Protected Planet and The World Database on Protected Areas	The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is a joint project of UNEP and IUCN, produced by UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). The overall goal for this Knowledge Product is to provide the most comprehensive and authoritative global dataset on national parks and protected areas that answers key questions about sustainable development informing decision makers and policy makers. The WDPA includes the "UN List of Protected Areas" mandated by the UN Economic and Social Council (res. 713 XXVII 1959) to be compiled from officially delegated national authorities on protected areas. The Protected Planet Report 2012 reviews progress towards the achievement of the protected area targets of the CBD. Building on the work of the CBD-mandated Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and the information contained in the WDPA, the report includes a set of indicators of protected area coverage, representativeness, effectiveness, management and governance. The report had a considerable policy impact and will be in the future a key tool for tracking progress towards the achievement of Target 11.	11	1,2,5,12,14,15,17	<a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org/world-database-on-protected-areas-wdpa_76.html">http://www.unep-wcmc.org/world-database-on-protected-areas-wdpa_76.html</a>	World Commission on Protected Areas / Global Protected Areas Programme	UNEP-WCMC

IUCN Green List of well-managed Protected Areas	<p>The IUCN Green List of well-managed protected areas is a global initiative that celebrates the success of effective protected areas and encourages other protected area to reach high standards. More effectively managed protected areas means greater benefits for people and nature.</p> <p>The IUCN Green List will reward innovation, excellence and endeavour while measuring progress towards effective and equal management of protected areas.</p> <p>Benefits for protected area managers and agencies include international recognition, increased political and financial support, motivation to meet and maintain high management standards, acknowledgement of benefit-sharing for local communities, recognition from the tourism industry and more.</p>	11		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_quality/gpap_greenlist/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_quality/gpap_greenlist/</a>	Global Protected Areas Programme	
IUCN Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation (Date of release: 2011 (English, Spanish and French))	<p>The main purpose of the Guidelines is to identify new or strengthened elements that countries should take into account in their protected area legal framework. The Guidelines are mainly intended for legal drafters working closely with protected areas authorities and others involved in the legislative process. It is also a valuable resource for those in executive agencies that oversee and implement related policies and programmes, and for concerned or affected communities, organizations and individuals. So far the guidelines have been successfully used as a benchmark tool in the drafting process and legislative review tackling various issues such as protected areas governance, management categories, legal mechanisms for adaptation, marine protected area (e.g in North Africa, the Caribbean, Asia and the Adriatic region). It is envisioned that these guidelines may stimulate ongoing dialogue among government authorities and stakeholders toward the aim of continuing to modernize national policy and legal frameworks to be most responsive to and supportive of conservation priorities, international law commitments, adaptive needs, and community goals for sustainable development.</p>	11		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/environmental_law/elp_resources/elp_res_publications/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/environmental_law/elp_resources/elp_res_publications/</a>	Policy and Programme Group	
IUCN Protected Area Management Categories	<p>Through its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), IUCN has provided the international guidelines on the categorisation of protected areas for nearly a quarter of a century. These categories are internationally recognised and facilitate a global system for defining, recording and classifying protected areas and the wide variety of specific aims they might embody. They are acknowledged on an international level and often incorporated into national legislation. Recently, Guidelines for the application of these categories to marine protected areas have been developed.</p>	11	1,5,14,15,17	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/marine/marine_resources/711131/Guidelines-for-Appling-the-IUCN-Protected-Area-Management-Categories-to-Marine-Protected-Areas">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/marine/marine_resources/711131/Guidelines-for-Appling-the-IUCN-Protected-Area-Management-Categories-to-Marine-Protected-Areas</a>	World Commission on Protected Areas / Global Protected Areas Programme	
Guidelines for Applying Protected Areas Management Categories	<p>IUCN's Protected Areas Management Categories, which classify protected areas according to their management objectives, are today accepted as the benchmark for defining, recording, and classifying protected areas. They are recognized by international bodies such as the United Nations as well as many national governments. As a result, they are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation. These guidelines provide as much clarity as possible regarding the meaning and application of the Categories. They describe the definition of the Categories and discuss application in particular biomes and management approaches.)</p>	11		<a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/paps-016.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/paps-016.pdf</a>	Global Protected Areas Programme	
Meeting Aichi Target 11: What does success look like for protected area system?	<p>Analysis of Target 11 published in the Journal Parks by members of the WCPA</p>	11		<a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks_woodley_1.pdf">https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks_woodley_1.pdf</a>	World Commission on Protected Areas	
Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Information Module	<p>This website has been developed to help the conservation community share experiences and ideas on management effectiveness, as well as provide 'lessons learned' from these assessments. This resource includes a Global Study of protected area management effectiveness which conceived to address the lack of standardisation of approaches to measuring management effectiveness around the world, and the absence of a compiled set of completed assessments. The work developed from a call from practitioners for systems to be 'harmonised', and from the call from international organisations and conventions such as the CBD for global reporting on management effectiveness, rather than just protected area coverage. Several methodologies have been developed to evaluate the management effectiveness of protected areas. So far, the Global Study has assembled and analysed information from more than 40 different methodologies that have been applied in more than 100 countries.</p>	11		<a href="http://www.wdpa.org/ME/Default.aspx">http://www.wdpa.org/ME/Default.aspx</a>	Global Protected Areas Programme	UNEP-WCMC, WCPA
Protected Planet Ocean	<p>In this website, explore the world's Marine Protected Areas directly in Google Earth, learn about ocean issues and how you can help and/or work in conservation, as well as upload movies and photos from inside Marine Protected Areas to our global Google Earth Marine Protected Areas layer.</p>	11		<a href="http://www.protectplanetoclean.org/">http://www.protectplanetoclean.org/</a>	Global Protected Areas Programme	IUCN and other partners (CI, TNC, WWF, UNEP, WCMC, WCPA, MPA, PISC, etc...)
IUCN World Heritage Gaps Studies	<p>IUCN produced several World Heritage gaps studies on the following topics: World Heritage desert landscapes, Nature and World Heritage in the Arab States, The Bahrain Action Plan for Marine World Heritage, World Heritage volcanoes, etc. Please refer to the link for a complete list of studies.</p>	11		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/resources/publications/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/resources/publications/</a>	World Heritage Programme	

State of World Heritage Report	Natural World Heritage Sites are internationally recognized as the world's most important natural areas. These unique places are increasingly faced with threats such as mining, major infrastructure projects, poaching, illegal logging, agricultural encroachment and climate change. Of the 217 natural World Heritage Sites, nearly 8 per cent are on the List of World Heritage in Danger, 25 per cent are affected by serious conservation issues, and the status of many of these sites is not known. IUCN is undertaking Conservation Outlook Assessments in order to fill the current knowledge-gap on natural World Heritage Sites and provide a global overview of their state of conservation.	11		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/our_work/conservation_outlook/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/our_work/conservation_outlook/</a>	World Heritage Programme	
Evaluation methodology for candidates for World Heritage Listing	Countries that have signed the World Heritage Convention can submit nominations for sites for inclusion on UNESCO's World Heritage List as long as the property was previously included on the State Party's Tentative List. Each year IUCN receives all completed World Heritage nominations for natural and mixed properties from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Each nominated site is independently evaluated by two Advisory Bodies –IUCN for natural properties and ICOMOS for cultural properties. IUCN and ICOMOS work together for the evaluation of mixed (natural and cultural) properties.	11		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/our_work/wcpa_nomination/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/wcpa_worldheritage/our_work/wcpa_nomination/</a>	World Heritage Programme	
Key resource manuals on WH	Written in collaboration with different partners, the resource manuals on World Heritage address the following issues: Managing Natural World Heritage, Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage and Preparing World Heritage Nominations.	11		<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals">http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals</a>	World Heritage Programme	IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM, UNESCO
The "Enhancing Our Heritage"-Toolkit	"The Enhancing Our Heritage Toolkit contains twelve practical tools, each designed to help those responsible for World Heritage site conservation piece together the elements of a comprehensive management framework, including the construction of targeted monitoring strategies. Designed as separate exercises, each with tables and guidelines, the emphasis is on user-friendliness, flexibility, and adaptability to local realities." (WHC Website)	11		<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/23">http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/23</a>	World Heritage Programme	IUCN, UNESCO and UN Foundation
IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1 (In English, Spanish and French)	The IUCN Red List Criteria were designed to be applied at the scale of the entire range of the species (subspecies, variety or subpopulation) being assessed, but they can be applied at the national level if the recommended guidelines are followed. Assessed species are assigned to one of seven categories, based on a rigorous set of criteria. These categories range from "Extinct" (no individuals remaining) to "Least Concern" (lowest risk, may be widespread and abundant). It also classifies other species as "Data Deficient" (lacking sufficient data to make an assessment of risk of extinction). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is one of IUCN's flagship Knowledge Product.	12	1,2,6,9,13,17	<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria">http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria</a>	Global Species Programme	
Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria	This is a guide for using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria at a global level.	12	1,2,6,9,13,17	<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria">http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria</a>	Global Species Programme	
Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels: Version 4.0 (In English, Spanish and French)	This is a guide to apply the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria below the global level. Any country, or other region, using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria for listing species must follow these guidelines without deviation or modification, if they wish to state that their assessment follows the IUCN system.	12	2,6,9,13,17	<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria">http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria</a>	Global Species Programme	
IUCN Red List Index	The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species information is used to develop one of the key existing biodiversity indicators, the Red List Index. The Red List Index can be calculated for all species or for a particular groups of species (i.e. birds, mammals, corals, etc), and it can also be calculated at a global, regional, and/or national scale. RLIs have been widely adopted at the policy level, being used to report against the CBD 2010 Biodiversity Targets, the UN Millennium Development Goals, by CITES, CMS (and its agreements: AEW, ACAP Raptor MOU), and for regional policy fora (e.g., SEBI in Europe). It has been well profiled in global assessments such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook-3 and Global Environment Outlook 5. The RLI index is now key and formally adopted for monitoring progress towards CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 and is also important for other targets such as targets 5,6,7,8 and 14.	12	2,5,6,7,9,13,14,17	<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/publications-links#Red_List_Index">http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/publications-links#Red_List_Index</a> <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria">http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria</a> <a href="http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/SpeciesProg/RLI_Guidelines_Final_4march09.pdf">http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/SpeciesProg/RLI_Guidelines_Final_4march09.pdf</a>	Global Species Programme	
Guidelines for Re-introductions and other Conservation Translocations	These guidelines are intended to act as a guide for procedures useful to reintroduction programmes. The guidelines have been widely used by the conservation community and are in the process of an important update.	12		<a href="http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/Translocation-Guidelines-2012.pdf">http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/Translocation-Guidelines-2012.pdf</a>	Species Survival Commission - Invasive Species Specialist Group	
Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix II exports	"The Checklist helps identify the factors that need to be taken into account when making an NDF and assists Scientific Authorities in understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the information at their disposal." (CITES-Website <a href="http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.shtml">http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.shtml</a> )	12		English: <a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-027.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-027.pdf</a> French and Spanish annexes: <a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-027.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-027.pdf</a>	Species Survival Commission	
A Guide to Amending the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	The guide attempts to provide the Parties and others with a single document to guide them through the Convention's articles and subsequent resolutions governing the submission, presentation and adoption of proposals to amend the Appendices.	12		English (7th edition): <a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030.pdf</a> French (7th edition): <a href="http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030-Fr.pdf">www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030-Fr.pdf</a> Spanish (7th edition): <a href="http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030-Es.pdf">www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/CITES-030-Es.pdf</a>	Global Species Programme / Species Survival Commission	

Explanatory Guide to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	The entry into force of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture marks the commitment of the world community to a freestanding convention directed at addressing both global needs for food security and internationally agreed objectives regarding the concepts of 'access and benefit-sharing' found in the Convention on Biological Diversity. The sixth in a series of Guides to the implementation of particular international instruments and concepts, it seeks to promote greater understanding of the Treaty's text, including some of the scientific, technical and legal issues upon which it is founded, and possible implications.	13	7	<a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/EPLP-057.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/EPLP-057.pdf</a>	Policy and Programme Group	
Genetically Modified Organisms and Biosafety: A background paper for decision-makers and others to assist in consideration of GMO issues	Biosafety and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are amongst the most complex of biodiversity issues: from species conservation, to sustainable livelihoods, to socio-cultural policy. The greatest GMO-related need shared by all decision-makers – governmental, civil society, and industrial – is for unbiased background information and a framework for evaluating new evidence. This detailed, background analysis aims to enable IUCN and its Members determine how they should "advance leadership, research, analysis and dissemination of knowledge regarding the potential ecological impact of the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment, focusing especially on biodiversity, socio-economic impact and food security".	13		<a href="http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PGC-001.pdf">http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PGC-001.pdf</a>	Policy and Programme Group	
WANI Tool Kits	For the implementation of Water Projects in SUR (including support to policy tools at local level and trans-boundary (The IUCN Water and Nature Initiative (WANI) has worked with 80+ partner organizations across the world to demonstrate water management that supports healthy rivers and communities.  A toolkit series has been developed under WANI: to support learning on how to mainstream an ecosystems approach in water resource management; it is aimed at practitioners, policy-makers and students from NGOs, governments and academia; to build on practical case studies to show how key principles of sustainable water management are implemented in river basins; current toolkits cover the management of flows, governance, economics and incentives, and adaptation to climate change.	14	2,4,6	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/water/resources/toolkits/">http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/water/resources/toolkits/</a>	Global Water Programme	
Disaster Risk Reduction Guidelines	To promote the role of ecosystem management for reducing disaster risks due to disaster and climate change. This objective is an important and emerging subset of CEM's overall goal. Especially in the aftermath of disasters, local communities depend on ecosystem services and products for their survival and recovery. DRR work offers an ecosystem based reduction of impacts of disasters, by respecting and strengthening ecosystem functioning. In addition, investing in sound ecosystem management, DRR can offer cost-effective solutions to reducing community vulnerability to future disasters. Some policy relevant outputs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Environmental Guidance Note for DRR" published in 2009</li> <li>• The United Nations University (UNU) Press book "The Role of Ecosystems for Disaster Risk Reduction" to be published at 2013 UNISDR Global Platform</li> <li>• Co-organized sessions and booth at UNISDR Global Platforms in 2009 and 2011, and International Disaster Risk Forum in 2010 and 2012; Workshops on the Mexican Gulf Oil Spill in Washington (USA) and Merida (Mexico); Know</li> </ul>	14	14, 15	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_drr/">http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_drr/</a> <a href="http://www.pedrr.net/">http://www.pedrr.net/</a>	Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	in partnership
Guidance on assessments of ecosystems and the application of the ecosystem approach	Guidelines for assessments and principles of ecosystem management, understandable for and applicable by non-ecologists. Targeted to policy makers from the field to the international level; across sectors and disciplines. Some policy relevant outputs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earlier products include the 12 principles of ecosystem management by the CBD and the 5-steps approach by Gill Sheperd</li> <li>• More recently an Ecosystem Management training has been delivered for park rangers in Latin America and four step assessment-methodology has been developed for the military</li> <li>• Presently we are developing resilience assessment for foresters; for watershed managers, and possibly an assessment tool for rural communities in relation to DRR.</li> </ul>	14	11,15	<a href="http://www.cimic-coe.org/content/resources/download.php">http://www.cimic-coe.org/content/resources/download.php</a>	Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	in partnership
Principles of Ecosystem based adaptation to climate change	Promoting resilience of both ecosystems and human societies, beyond mere technological options that often are mainly focused on building hard infrastructure and other similar measures. EBA is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. As one of the possible elements of an overall adaptation strategy, ecosystem-based adaptation uses the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that enable people to adapt to the impacts of climate change. It aims to maintain and increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and people in the face of the adverse effects of climate change. Some policy relevant outputs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication with case-studies available on IUCN web page/CBD "Building resilience to climate change"</li> <li>• Presentations in COP-10 (Nagoya), COP-11(Hyderabad) and for UNFCCC (Copenhagen, Cancun Durban)</li> <li>• Workshops in in St.Louis, Sénégal; Steppe conference Mongolia; SITE, Italy; WCC-Jeju.</li> </ul>	15		<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_cca/">http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceem/ceem_work/tg_cca/</a>	Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	
Guide for Trainers; Climate Change and Forests	A methodological capacity building set on climate change and forests which includes a guide to the trainers, a portfolio of posters and a user manual. It has been used and validated through consultative and participatory capacity building activities with indigenous and local communities, peasants and civil society organizations. (In Spanish only)	15		<a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/guia_capacitador_cc_version_impresa.pdf">https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/guia_capacitador_cc_version_impresa.pdf</a>	IUCN Mesoamerica	



Criteria and Categories for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems	The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, a new IUCN Knowledge Product, will be a global standard for how we assess the status of ecosystems, applicable at local, national, regional and global levels. We will be able to say whether an ecosystem is not facing imminent risk of collapse, or whether it is vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered. This will be measured by assessing losses in area, degradation or other major changes such as conversion.	5	10,14,15,17	<a href="http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/">http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/</a>	Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)	IUCN, CEM, Provita
The Legal Aspects of Connectivity Conservation - A Concept Paper: (Date of release: April 2013)	The purpose of the concept paper is to explore the legal aspects of connectivity conservation for achieving biodiversity conservation and supporting the goals of protected areas. In light of climate change, the analysis also considers the role of connectivity conservation for building natural resilience areas and for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The paper sets out basic concepts and principles related to connectivity conservation that are important to take into account for supportive legal instruments. It also presents legal aspects of connectivity conservation, including command and control techniques, as well as voluntary approaches and other economic instruments. Five case studies were developed to illustrate the concept (European Union, the Netherlands, Brazil, Australia and South Africa). The concept paper is aimed at a wide audience, from policy and law practitioners, protected areas managers and planners to a general readership. The intended audience may include international organizations working with connectivity (e.g., CBD and UNFCCC), government officials, conservation NGOs, local communities, indigenous peoples, and private sector interests with ownership or use rights.	11	15		Policy and Programme Group	
Technical guide to Target 11 (Date of release: Fall 2013)	The Global Protected Areas program of the IUCN is working with the CBD secretariat to produce a technical guide to Target 11. This guide will examine all elements of the Target to assist parties with understanding and measuring these elements. This guide will be produced for Fall, 2013.	11			Global Protected Areas Programme	CBD Secretariat
IUCN standard to identify areas of global significance for biodiversity (Key Biodiversity Areas)	The WCPA-SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas is working with partners to develop global standard for Key Biodiversity Areas which will become a new IUCN Knowledge Product. The Task force held a framing workshop to define the key issues around KBAs in June, 2012. This will be followed by other technical workshops. The first one on criteria and delineation was held in Washington DC in March 2013. This is a wide consultation process to develop a globally agreed framework to identify, as target 11 reads: "areas of particular importance for biodiversity", applicable to all taxonomic groups and biomes (freshwater, marine and terrestrial). The process is building on and collaborating with organizations leading on existing approaches and aims to be compatible and in line with current exiting efforts such as Important Bird Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), and others. Parties can learn about the progress in this project at the task force website: <a href="http://www.iucn.org/biodiversity_and_protected_areas_taskforce">www.iucn.org/biodiversity_and_protected_areas_taskforce</a> . The IUCN aims to launch this new Knowledge Product at the World Parks Congress in November 2014.	11	4,5,10,11,12,14,15,17	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/key_biodiversity_areas/">http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/key_biodiversity_areas/</a>	Global Species Programme	
IUCN Index of Human Dependency on Nature	Under development: The main goal of the IUCN Index of Human Dependency on Nature, a forthcoming flagship Knowledge Product, is to provide policy makers from the development, environment and other sectors with an independent assessment of the degree to which natural ecosystems and wild resources contribute to the needs of rural and coastal communities as a proportion of total household income. The Index will aim to improve the sustainable management of natural resources to better meet local needs and help target national development and conservation policies.	14	11, 18, 19 Strategic Goals D and E	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/iucn_index_of_human_dependency_on_nature/">http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/iucn_index_of_human_dependency_on_nature/</a>	Global Economics Programme	
IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework	Under development: The main aim of this forthcoming IUCN Knowledge Product is to provide an independent method to determine the strengths and weaknesses of natural resource decision-making and implementation. It will help decision-makers, whether citizens, economic institutions or political authorities to make better and fairer decisions that will underpin the sustainable management of natural resources and improve existing governance arrangements. IUCN will develop, test and apply the new framework that will provide the same coherency and consistency of approach to understanding and assessing natural resource governance as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species does for the conservation status of threatened species.	multiple	Strategic Goal A and E	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/iucn_natural_resource_governance_framework/">http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/ipbes_focus/iucn_natural_resource_governance_framework/</a>	Policy and Programme Group	