

92nd Meeting of the Bureau of the IUCN Council

By conference call on Monday 12 April 2021 from 2.00 PM to 4.00 PM UTC

Draft Agenda rev1

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| 02.00 | Agenda Item 1: The President's opening remarks and approval of the Agenda |
| 02.05 | Agenda Item 2: Briefing on the financial strategy |

Sustover the next two quadrennials.

Tactical remedial measures have been adopted in the budget e.g. new investment in resource mobilization and continuing funding of support infrastructure. These measures are necessary, but may not be sufficient to ensure long term financial sustainability. It is likely that deeper issues, re-6. 13.467 0 Td [(t)-6.6(o)10.5(be i)2.6(dent)-6.6(i)13.4(f)-17.4(i)2.6(ed)10.6(and)10.5

Project risks have increased, while profitability is under pressure. These include the aggregate scale of the portfolio, now CHF 500 m compared with the cushion of reserves of CHF 15.5 m, large project concentrations, growing reliance on partners for implementation and cost recovery which is being delayed or constrained by implementation challenges and tight contractual pricing. Whether these components of the business model can sustain over the long term, and if so, in what form, is an important strategic question.

Overheads, reserves and investment

Operational overheads have traditionally been planned to absorb 100% of revenues. Scarce investment resources have historically been directed largely to strengthening support functions. Periodic, unplanned deficits have steadily eroded reserves in practice, while risks have increased. Reserves need to be replenished but this can only be done from unrestricted income or cost savings. How this is to be done, is another key financial challenge facing IUCN.

The evolution of the business model, impediments and possible ways forward are discussed further in the attachment.

Attachment

1. The evolution of the business and financial model .

When framework income declined from CHF 16.6 m in 2012 to 11.5 m currently, a strategic choice was made to grow project revenues with focus on large projects (the retail to wholesale strategy), to compensate for the loss. Project income now constitute around 52 % of total revenues, compared with 45% at the start of the period.

Project cost recoveries responded to the strategic emphasis by increasing from CHF 26 m in 2012 to around 35 m in 2019, while the portfolio expanded to around CHF 500 m currently.

Overheads (excluding direct project related costs) increased by around CHF 8 m from the 2012 base and plateaued at around CHF 67 m. A proposal in 2016 to reduce organisational costs by CHF 7 m, principally by relocating operational functions to more cost effective regional hubs, was not adopted.

A break-even budget policy was implemented i.e. planned revenue.co-2(a5(t)-)oncevsre.t m.(nc)-11.3(t)-61.3

For IUCN to be competitive and profitable on projects, it appears that external pricing needs to be increased and / or the structure of institutional overheads should be rationalized.

A clear, disaggregated analysis of global costs and revenues by location and function, excluding internal transfer pricing, is a necessary first step to determine the optimal cost structure for financial sustainability.

Risks.

Risks also need to be factored into any project growth model. These include the scale and composition of the portfolio compared with the level of reserves, large ticket concentrations and partner implementation.

2.2 Unrestricted income.

The prospects for sufficient and sustained growth of its two main components, namely framework income from traditional sources and membership fees, are uncertain. Both may possibly be adversely impacted by pandemic related economic pressures and reordering of donor priorities.

Income diversification options, including non-traditional state and private funding, will need to be identified. Converting targets into actual income streams will require investment and organisational refocus.

2.3 Overheads and capital expenditure.

While small surpluses are planned for 2022 to 2024, these are based on an unchanged business model, an assumption of pandemic normalization and on revenues which are identified only generically in the Financial Plan. They are not assured to that extent.

An overhead policy which integrates with the broader revenue and risk strategy is preferable to a reactive cost cutting approach. This would necessarily need to be preceded by a review of the present structure, including analysis of overheads by cost and profit centres, geographies and the internal transfer pricing mechanism.

A long-term capital expenditure plan, identifying priorities, payback criteria and tracking mechanisms is also essential.

2.4 Reserves.

Reserves estimated at CHF 15.5 m at 2020, compare with the CHF 19.5 m in 2016 and a target of CHF 25 m set in 2016. Even assuming that planned surpluses set out in the Financial Plan to 2024 are achieved, actuals will fall short of the targeted reserve number. In any event, it is unclear whether the target set in 2016 is adequate to absorb the changed risk profile .e.g. risks embedded in the larger project portfolio, as well as unknown or unquantifiable risks such as those arising from the pandemic.

The recalibration of reserves and a plan to bridge the gap between actuals and the target, is therefore necessary, bearing in mind that reserves can only be replenished out of unrestricted income.

How this is to be accomplished and in what time frame, are principal financial challenges facing IUCN.

3. Conclusions.

3.1 The weaknesses in the present business model are likely to hinder achievement of organisational objectives and the required increases in reserves and capital expenditure.

Present:

Committee members: Mangal Man Shakya, Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere

Observers: J on Paul Rodriguez, Said Damhoureyeh, Rick Bates

Apologies: Nihal Welikala, Jenny Gruenberger

No reply : Ramiro Batzin, Denise Antolini

Secretariat: Mike Davis, Chief Finance Officer, Enrique Lahmann, Global Director, Union Development Group, Fleurange Gilmour, Membership Coordinator

Agenda Item/Content

- Approval of the 2021-2024 Membership Dues including:

- o Members in categories A (States and government agencies): revised scale based on [UN scale of assessments for the period 2019-2021](#). All amounts include 0.35% increase (average of 2016 to 2019 CPI (0.35%) [Swiss Consumer Price Index](#))

f States and government agencies: As per Regulation 22¹ of the IUCN Statutes, the “Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations” is used as a basis to establish the membership dues groups for States, government agencies and political and/or economic integration organisations. The repartition of UN assessment percentages within the IUCN dues groups is decided by the IUCN Council, while the definition of the dues amounts is a Congress decision.

The latest “[UN scale of assessments for the period 2019-2021](#)”² was published on 4 January 2019. Consequently, the IUCN Dues Guide has been updated to reflect the 2019-2021 UN Scale of assessments and it is valid for the years 2021 to 2024.

In the calculation of membership dues for States, government agencies and political and/or economic integration organisations, IUCN does not apply the UN assessment percentages directly. Rather, IUCN has elaborated its own sliding scale (Table 1) to form the IUCN dues groups/levels by grouping the different countries according to their percentage contributions to the UN budget. Approved by the 2000 IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman), the present scale of percentage grouping, used to determine the IUCN Category A membership dues scale of 11 groups, ranging from “0” to 10 (table 2).

22 Members (10 States and 16 GAs) are impacted by the new UN scale (they will move to a higher or lower group). All in all, this shows a projected increased revenue of CHF 100K per year.

f Government agencies

For a government agency the dues group is the same as that of its State.
Government agencies are divided into two groups, A and B:

Group A: government agencies of a State where the State IS a Member of IUCN.

Dues are 3% of those of the State rate, except for government agencies of Groups “0” to 3 who pay the rate based on Group 4³.

Group B: government agencies of a State where the State IS NOT a Member of IUCN. Dues are 25% of the amount of dues payable by the State if it were a Member, except for Group “0” for which the rate of dues is the same as in Group 1⁴

¹ Regulation 22 of the IUCN Statutes shall be established by the World Conservation Congress and calculated for the period until the next World Congress on the basis of the latest available percentage assessed for States concerning the budget of the United Nations. The Council may establish groups for the setting of dues.

f Category A (b): Political and/or economic integration organisations

The amount of dues payable by political and/or economic integration organisations is the average amount obtained by adding up the dues payable by each of its State components, as if they were Members of IUCN, and

With regards to the Affiliate category, the overall problem is that Members are unsure what value they get and

Meeting was closed.

Dues TF meeting – 8 February 2020

Committee members: Mangal Man Shakya, Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, Jenny Gruenberger, Ali Kaka, Nihal Welikala

Observers: Sixto Inchaustegui, Jon Paul Rodriguez

Apologies: Ramiro Batzin

Secretariat: Mike Davis, Chief Finance Officer, Enrique Lahmann, Global Director, Union Development Group, Sandrine Friedli-Cela, Legal Adviser, Fleurance Gilmour, Membership Coordinator, Sarah Over, Communications Manager.

1. 2021-2024 Membership Dues Guide

Latest changes to the Dues Guide were presented and approved by the Dues Task Force.

x Dues for States and Government agencies :
2019 UN Scale of assessment used (no changes to dues, except 0.35% CPI increase (average from years 2016 to 2019) – a note was added to the Dues Guide to explain this

x Dues for NGOs and IPOs:

- new scale established based on a curve
- Introduction of a lower dues group for Members with low levels of total expenditure (below USD 100,000)
- move from using operating expenditure to total expenditure as the basis for the determination of dues. Total expenditure is defined as the average of three years of total expenditure. The Dues Task Force agreed that an average of three years should be considered, based on 2-3 reports (depending on the organisations).

With regards to the dues reassessment process, the text proposed by the Secretariat was agreed by the Dues TF, i.e. "If a Member does not submit a declaration together with their latest statements, the Secretariat will use the financial statements submitted in the recent years to the Secretariat or those available from public sources such as the organisation's website, if published. In the event that a Member fails to submit its financial statements and the Secretariat is unable to obtain the financial statements from public sources, the

organisation will be reclassified into the dues group immediately above the one it is currently in.”

The Dues Task Force agreed that if no documents can be found, the Secretariat will use the latest financial statements available.

It was requested that a clarification is added to the Dues Guide for IPOs, in terms of the lower group that was added.

2. Dues for venue-based organisations

The Dues TF agreed that more analysis and discussion is required on this issue, especially after the concerns raised during the 97th Council (flat fee for diverse groups like universities, opening door to other categories of Members asking for the same treatment, value of institutions) and that this was not dealt with.

It was agreed not to include a proposal in the Dues Guide but to submit a proposal to Members with the mandate to consider this by e-vote before the 2024 Congress.

It was suggested to launch a campaign in terms of membership value to know how much organisations in these categories would be interested in joining IUCN, what's the value of IUCN to them.

Membership dues for Subnational Governments

The Dues TF debated on the proposal made by the working group for subnational governments. It felt that the amounts should be reviewed taking into consideration the dues for States or group B or Government agencies (where the State is not a Member) – eg. steeper curve or by population (range), use a percentage of the dues of State.

The issue of how attractive IUCN is to these governments is similar to the one for venue-based organisations.

The Dues TF came to the conclusion that the proposal made by the working group, including IUCN Members, should be accepted as is and that it may be reviewed later, if the motion is approved by Members. The proposal should be added to the Dues Guide with a note that this will be included in the Guide only if the motion on subnational governments is approved.

The Dues TF proposed to revise the text as follows:

“With regard to the membership dues

Does the TF want to pursue with exceptions? Does it want to phrase in the statutes the kind of exceptions to be granted, who is allowed to agree on those exceptions? And what has to be done. Shall a “sursis” (last chance) condition be provided to Members?

A possibility to consider is the time when Members are asked to rescind rights. Members have the right to object to the decision and not approve the list of Members to be rescinded. The option of having two lists presented to Members was mentioned. Members could be asked to vote separately on these specific cases.

This requires that the type of situations need to be clearly thought through and defined if we don't want all Members to come and ask for special treatment.

The paper on a Solidarity Fund that was prepared by Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere was mentioned.

Draft 0 Concept Note: IUCN Membership Solidarity Fund Version 1

For discussion in Dues Task Force

Background

Currently IUCN lacks a mechanism to support IUCN Members that face severe challenges in continuing to pay their membership dues. As all Members are required in terms of the IUCN Statutes Article 12(c) to pay their dues, in order to retain their rights and ultimately their membership. The failure to pay can adversely impact the member and also IUCN

Over the last ten years, a number¹ of IUCN Members curtailed their membership citing severe constraints to pay their membership dues given economic collapse or political instability. On the one hand, there are Members who have the money to pay but cannot due to international restrictions. For example, in Iran in 2019, six NGO members who were unable to transfer their dues to IUCN HQ, due to international financial/banking restrictions appealed for help². A similar situation prevails in North Korea, where two Members are affected. On the other hand, some Members are unable to pay because they can no longer afford the dues. For example, in Venezuela and Zimbabwe, recent feedback received from the Regional offices indicates that IUCN Members face high levels of inflation, consequently Members find dues to be prohibitive³. In h 51.e

Nevertheless, membership statistics show that in general membership enjoys an upward trend with relatively small, temporary downward fluctuations. So, does the loss of Members from a few countries, undergoing instability, really matter for the Union? The Dues Task Force believes it does and that IUCN should through its Council and Secretariat invest in helping find a solution.

Further an empathetic Union also contributes to the status IUCN enjoys among its Members. As we have seen recently, through the membership survey and the External Governance Review, IUCN faces real challenges in maintaining the support of Members as Members feel alienated from its programmatic work and networks.

Opportunities: Existing commitment to an empathetic institutional culture

The responsiveness of Members to the plight of other Members in relation to dues indicates a desire among

Next Steps

The IUCN Council proposes that the World Conservation Congress 2020 asks the incoming Council (2020-2024) to study the possibilities of establishing a Membership Solidarity Fund with a view to reporting back to the IUCN M

Legal advice and possible options
Members with outstanding membership dues because of particular circumstances

Addressed to: Council's Membership Dues Task Force; Governance and Constituency Committee
Origin: Sandrine Friedli Cela, Legal Adviser

Date: 7 January 2020

A. Background

Over the past years, there have been questions regarding Members in a situation with outstanding membership dues because of particular circumstances affecting their country or regions such as an embargo, collapse of the economy or other political instability.

total amount due² within one year, that Member will be considered as having, de facto, renounced its membership, and will no longer be an IUCN Member. The latter happens automatically following the ascertainment of non-payment of outstanding membership dues and a decision neither of the Council nor of the WCC is required³. This means that, in principle, neither the Secretariat nor the Council may decide to extend the one-year deadline or waive in any other way the application of article 13 (b) of the Statutes.

To the Legal Adviser's knowledge, the WCC has never taken a decision against the rescission of the Members with two or more years of arrears submitted to the vote.

D. Possible options

x Decision of the World Conservation Congress in a specific case

As explained in the previous section, the Statutes do not provide to the Director General or the Council the possibility waive the application of rules set forth in the Statutes (i) regarding the suspension of the rights of a Member in connection with elections, voting and motions (Statutes 13 (a)) or (ii) regarding the automatic withdrawal following a WCC decision on rescission (Statutes 13 (b)). This is different for the World Conservation Congress, as the highest organ in IUCN.

The wording of the article 13 (a) of the Statutes (second part of the paragraph) indicates that the World Congress is not compelled to rescind a Member's remaining rights but "may" decide otherwise⁴. In practice, individual cases are not the object of discussions prior to the vote on rescissions (neither online in between sessions of the WCC nor at the WCC). Instead, a rescission list of all Members with two or more years in arrears at the time of decision, is put to the vote "en bloc". This means that, with the current practice, the WCC is not enabled to consider special situations individually, and to decide against the rescission of a Member in a specific case. Rather, Members vote "en bloc" in favour or against the rescission of all the Members referred to in the rescission list.

- b) Decision to rescind all the remaining rights of a specific Member, subject to special terms. The Legal Adviser is not aware that WCC has ever used such disposition since its adoption in 1996. It could be interpreted as giving the opportunity to the WCC to grant an exception to the application of the rule set forth in Statutes, but such exception should be granted with caution. Indeed, in principle, the Statutes, as adopted by the WCC, are binding even to the WCC. However, since the WCC is the highest organ of IUCN, it seems reasonable to admit that it may decide to waive the applicability of a statutory disposition in a concrete case where the special circumstances of the case justify an exception. In making such exceptional decisions, it would be advisable that the WCC does so with the same majority requirement as that provided for an amendment to the Statutes, namely a 2/3 majority.

The WCC may envisage the following special terms:

- x acceptance that the payment of part of the

be extremely important that the WCC is made aware of the financial implications of any given exception in order to ensure that the decision be taken in full knowledge and full consent about the consequences for the Union. In the spirit of Statutes 13 (a)'s last sentence, which is meant to apply in a concrete case, it would therefore be advisable that Council elaborates generic exception criteria which would be approved by a decision of the WCC and applied in an uniform way to all similar circumstances and

Since a decision of rescission has a huge impact on the concerned Members' rights as well as on the finance of the Union, the Council may also consider proposing an amendment to the Statutes in order to include the possible exception directly in the Statutes.

x Delegation of the power to grant exceptions to the Council

As explained above, a decision regarding the rescission all remaining membership rights of a Member whose dues are in arrears has the same effect as a decision of expulsion from IUCN's membership, so that it has to be taken at the level of the WCC. Any exception to this rule should therefore normally also be at the level of the WCC.

However, it would be possible that the WCC delegates this possibility to the Council at certain conditions. This would require an express delegation in the Statutes. Before making any concrete proposal, it would be advisable that the Membership Dues Task Force reflect on the following questions (as example) regarding Members experiencing difficulties for the payment of their membership dues and provide guidance:

- x Shall it be possible to exclude the suspension of their rights or their rescission?
- x Shall they be able to remain IUCN members even if they don't pay their dues for more than two years?
- x In which circumstances should such exceptions be granted?
- x Shall those circumstances be expressly foreseen in the Statutes or by at the discretion of the DG or the Council
- x Shall the other IUCN Members be able to contest such a decision? If yes, what would be the appeal process?

E. Conclusion

All IUCN Members have an obligation to pay membership dues. IUCN's Statutes do not expressly foresee waiving such an obligation, even in particular circumstances. To the contrary, the non-respect of such obligation triggers the same consequences for all Members.

If a Member has one full year or more of membership dues outstanding, the suspension of the rights of that Member in connection with elections, voting and motions, is automatic ((Statutes 13 (a) first sentence), so that neither the Director General nor the Council may extend this deadline.

If a Member has two full years or more of membership dues outstanding, there is an obligation to submit the matter to the WCC for decision on rescission of all the remaining rights of the Member. Neither the Director General nor the Council may waive a possible decision of rescission by the WCC.

The Council's Membership dues task force may envisage a few options to enable either the WCC or the Council to take into consideration exceptional circumstances explaining the non-payment of membership dues by a specific member. The options proposed in this paper are suggestions that would need to be elaborated further, depending on which scope the Membership Dues Task Force want to pursue.

92nd Meeting of the Bureau of the IUCN Council
By teleconference, 12 April 2021, 2.00 PM UTC

Agenda Item 5

Appointment of the Deputy Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission
(SSC)

Origin: Chair of SSC

REQUIRED ACTION

The Bureau of the IUCN Council is invited to appoint a new Deputy Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission on the recommendation of the Chair of SSC.

DRAFT BUREAU DECISION

The Bureau of the IUCN Council,

On the proposal of the Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC),

Appoints Mr Vivek Menon as Deputy Chair of SSC.

1. On 18 March 2021, Jon Paul Rodriguez, Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), wrote the following to the Secretary to Council:

About Vivek Menon

Vivek Menon is a leading Indian wildlife conservationist, environmental commentator, author, photographer and policy think tank with a passion for elephants. Founder of five environmental and nature conservation organizations, Menon is the Founder, Executive Director and CEO since 1998 of the Wildlife Trust of India as its Founder, Executive Director and CEO since 1998, building it from a three-member organization to one of India's best wildlife NGOs. Menon is the current Chair of the IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group, a Member of the Species Survival Commission Steering Committee and Member of the Conservation Translocation Specialist Group of IUCN with over 25 years serving on various Specialist Groups on the Asian Rhino, Cat, Threatened Waterfowl and Medicinal Plants. His overt and covert enforcement work to combat illegal wildlife trade has won him the 2019 Clark R Bavin Award, the 2018 Whitley Continuation Award, the 2017 Roush Samsara Lifetime Achievement Award and the 2001 Rufford Award for International Conservation. His work to conserve the Asian elephant are some other international recognitions for his conservation action.

Menon is the author or editor of ten wildlife books including the bestselling Indian Mammals Field Guide, scores of technical reports and more than 250 articles in various scientific and popular publications. Bridging core conservation, policy, business and diversity, he serves on a number of governmental and non-governmental boards and committees as an Advisory Council Member of the C-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development, a member of the Elephant Task Force of the Ministry of Environment and Forests that suggested a complete revamp of India's elephant conservation strategy in the past on the Project Elephant Steering Committee, National Wildlife Action Plan Committee, CITES Advisory Committee, Governing Council of the Central Zoo Authority, a member of the Ridge Management Board, under Govt. of Delhi, and a member of several State Advisory Boards for Wildlife.

An intrepid traveler, Menon has visited over a 100 countries, walking wild lands in over half of these and addressing audiences internationally in over 30 countries, including parliamentarians in UK and Australia.

Vivek Menon

Vivek Menon is a leading Indian wildlife conservationist, environmental commentator, author and photographer with a passion for elephants. He has been part of the founding of five environmental & nature conservation organizations in India. The winner of 2019 Clark R Bavin Award, the 2018 Whitley Continuation Award, the 2017 Samskara RoundGlass Lifetime Achievement Award and the 2001 Rufford Award for International Conservation for his work to conserve the Asian elephant, Menon is the Founder, Executive Director and CEO of the Wildlife Trust of India.

In the international arena, Menon is the current Chair of the IUCN SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group, a Member of the Species Survival Commission Steering Committee and a Member of the Conservation Translocation Specialist Group of the IUCN. With experience of over 25 years of work with the IUCN, he has served at various earlier times on the Asian Rhino Specialist Group, Cat Specialist Group, Threatened Waterfowl Specialist Group and the Medicinal Plant Specialist Group. Apart from his work on species specific matters, he has also served on the Motions Working Group and Review Committees of the World Conservation Congress for the IUCN.

As Senior Advisor to the President of the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) advises the President of IFAW conservation strategies and partnerships he has at

13. Member Working group to examine issues concerning single animal housing in zoos, Central Zoo Authority (2015)
14. Member of the Working Group of the Advisory Committee on World Natural Heritage Matters under the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India (2014)
15. Member of the Working Group of the Review of India's Tentative List World Natural Heritage Matters under the Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India (2012-2014)
16. Member Committee for Monitoring Village Relocation in Tiger Reserves, National Tiger Conservation Agency (2012)
17. Member, National Project Steering Committee – Strengthening Regional Cooperation in Wildlife Protection in Asia, Ministry of Environment and Forests (2012)
18. Member, Working Group on Wildlife Management, Ecotourism and Livelihood and Animal Welfare for Formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission (2011)
19. Member, Elephant Task Force of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (2010)
20. Member, Steering Committee of Project Elephant under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (2010-15)
21. Member, Illegal elephant trade from and within the North Eastern states, Ministry of Environment and Forests. (2010)
22. Coordination Committee on Wildlife of the Government of NCT of Delhi (2010)
23. Member, Advisory Group for Conservation of Lions, Forests & Environment Department, Govt. of Gujarat.
24. Member, State Advisory Board for Wildlife, Govt. of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Jammu & Kashmir.
25. Honorary Wildlife Warden, Government of Delhi, 1992-15.
26. Member, Govt. of Meghalaya, Tourism Development Committee for South Garo Hills, (2006-10)
27. Member, Subcommittee TOR No 3, National Forest Commission, Government of India, 2004-05

28. Member, Expert Committee on Shahtoosh, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, 2005
29. Member, subCommittee to Monitor Live Bird Trade, Indian Board of Wildlife, Government of India, 1998
30. Member, Twomember SubCommittee to Inspect Singareni Coal Mines, Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 1996
31. Honorary Inspector, SubCommittee to Monitor Animal Experimentation, Government of India from 1992-1995
32. Honorary Animal Welfare Officer, Animal Welfare Board of India from 1991-

Membership of National Non-Governmental and Industry Boards and Committees

1. Member, Advisory Council, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development 2006 to present
2. Member, Advisory Group of India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) 2015-present. IBBI is a globally recognised business league of Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity hosted by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
3. Co-Chair CEO Forum, Club Nature, Wildlife Trust of India (2015-present)
4. Technical Committee, International Conference of Sustainability Education, Mobius Foundation (2019-present)
5. Co-Chair Steering Committee Leaders for Nature India (2015)-

Membership of International Boards and Committees

1. President -Asia for the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB) and Member of the SCB's International Governance Board (2019-present).
2. Chair of the IUCN SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group (2013-present).
3. Species Survival Commission Steering Committee of the IUCN (2016-present)
4. Patron, Minding Animals International (2010 to present)
5. International Jury Member, Future for Nature Award , Netherlands(2007 to present)

6. President, Board of Directors (Asia) Society for Conservation Biology (2019 onwards)

7.

Author of 9 books, including the bestselling “Indian Mammals Field Guide” and editor of one book on Indian wildlife.

Author of over 200 publications in leading scientific journals, newspapers, magazines and books published both in India and abroad.

Popular columnist in the Indian Express, The Pioneer, Tehelka, the Asian Age and Open Magazine for varying periods of time

Photography

Wildlife Photographer for the past 25 years. Published extensively in newspapers and magazines in India and abroad

Exhibited by Max Mueller Bhavan, Special Exhibition on the Environment To Be or Not to Be, 1995 in six Indian cities

Photographs marketed worldwide exclusively by BBC Natural History Unit, Photo library

Natural History Films

Written Programme Treatment and was Natural History Advisor for Bandhavgarh Tigers, Survival Anglia Productions, UK, 1996

Presenter for five episodes of Wild Things, Paramount Productions, Hollywood, USA, 1997-

Film on ivory trade investigation in Asia based on past work produced by National Geographic Channel, 2003

Educational Qualifications

B.Sc. (Hon) Zoology, Delhi University, 1989.

Post Graduate Diploma in Ecology, Indian Institute of Ecology & Environment, 1989-

Languages Known

English, Hindi & Malayalam. Working knowledge of Punjabi and Tamil

Date of Birth: 10th July, 1968

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

A. Books:

1. Menon. V. (2014) Indian Mammals A Field Guide, Hachette India
2. Menon. V. (2003) A Field Guide to Indian Mammals, Penguin India
3. Menon. V. & M. Sakamoto (2002) (Eds) Heaven and Earth and Ethics of Nature Conservation in Asia, Penguin India
4. Menon. V. (2002) Tusker The Story of the Asian Elephant, Penguin India
5. Menon. V. (1999) On the Brink: Travels through Wild India, Penguin India
6. Menon. V. & A. Kumar (1998) Wildlife Crime, An Enforcement Guide, Wildlife Protection Society of India and Natraj Publishers

B. Books (Children)

1. Menon. V. (2017) The Secret Lives of Indian Mammals, Hachette India Pvt. Ltd
2. Menon. V. & R. Singh (1992), Birds & Animals Quiz Book, Pustak Mahal
3. Menon. V. (2007)

2. Menon, V (2018) The Truth about the Nature Pg. 43-61) in Children's Book of Truths

the globe, Ed: Pritpal S. Soorae, IUCN/SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group & Environment Agency Abu Dhabi.

10. Menon, V et.al (2016) Experimental reintroduction of Acropora corals from Lakshadweep Islands to Mithapur coral reef, Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat, India (Pg 14) in IUCN Global Reintroduction Perspectives Case studies from around the globe, Ed: Pritpal S. Soorae, IUCN/SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group & Environment Agency Abu Dhabi.
11. Menon V and Ashraf NVK (2015) Shuka Samrakshana, Conservation of Parakeets in a land of their celebration, International Parrot Conference, Loro Parque Foundation, Tenerife
12. Menon.V, Amrit Menon, R Bhagat, D Sircar, C Loma, S Kyarong, S Dasgupta, and M Chatterjee (2015), Oribornbills and Humans: Taking the Middle Ground to Conserving Cultures and Wildlife Book of Abstracts, Minding Animal Conference 3, Wildlife Welfare & Conservation Science, Wildlife Trust of India, New Delhi
13. Menon.V (2015), Elephants, Ethics and an Emerging Economy: Challenges of Conserving nearly 25000 Elephants Amidst a Billion Persons, Book of Abstracts, Minding Animal Conference 3, Wildlife Trust of India, New Delhi
14. Menon. V (2015) Trading teeth: tracking elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in the 90's - Ecology in Space and Time An Interdisciplinary Conference on Forest Ecology & Climate Change, CES, IIS, Bangalore.
15. Rathin Barman, Bhaskar Choudhury, NVK Ashraf and Menon, V (2014) Rehabilitation of greater onehorned rhinoceros calves in Manas National park, a World Heritage Site India (Pg 7888) in Pachyderm No. 55 January/June 2014.
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92nd Meeting of the Bureau of the IUCN Council

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3. Instead of submitting it to a vote by email correspondence of the Council, the Secretary to Council recommends to submit the CPC's recommendation to the Bureau for approval based on Council's decision of 2016 which added "establishing fees for participation in IUCN events" in the list of matters permanently delegated to the Bureau on the basis of Regulation 57. (cf. [Council Handbook](#), p. 34) As required by Regulation 58, the Bureau decision will subsequently be validated by Council through the no-objection procedure.

Extract from the Draft Minutes of the 10th meeting of the Congress Preparatory Committee (CPC) held on 9 March 2021

(shared with the IUCN Council for the purpose of providing background information during its considering the CPC's recommendation)

Registration fee for online participation in hybrid Congress
(CPC10/3–attached hereafter)

AGREES that in case of a full virtualisation of the Congress these fees be reconsidered and

DECIDES that the Secretariat can proceed with preparing the registration system to include this additional fee but that the present decision and the fees will not be published until after the decision to be taken by Council by the end of April about the definitive format of the Congress



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Action requested:

The Congress Preparatory Committee (CPC) is requested to review the registration fees for virtual participation in the IUCN Congress 2021 (3-11 September 2021) and to make a recommendation to Council.

1. Introduction

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 that will take place in Marseille from 03 to 11 September 2021 will be a hybrid event "a physical meeting in which an online audience also participates". Following the postponement of the Congress due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Host Country has kindly agreed to increase the number of sessions to be livestreamed at Congress and to allow speakers to connect virtually, thus offering an alternative to participants and speakers not able to travel to Marseille. Out of the approximately 330 sessions taking place in Marseille, around 90 will now be livestreamed including all high-level sessions. In addition, all of these livestreamed sessions will be available for play post-Congress. In addition, the 240 Speaker pitches will be available as purely virtual posters. Online participants will be able to take part in polls and session Q&As and exchange with other participants via the mobile application.

It is important to note that while this option provides an alternative to participants not able to travel, it is not an equivalent to an onsite participation. Attending exhibition events, in-person networking and

determine which

Calendar of Bureau meetings until Congress

Origin: Secretary to Council

DRAFT BUREAU DECISION

The Bureau of the IUCN Council,

Decides to schedule the following (virtual) meetings for the remaining period until the Congress, on the understanding that the President may convene additional meeting(s) as he considers necessary:

- x B93 in the week 25-28 May 2021
- x B94 in the week 14-18 June 2021
- x B95 in the week 12-16 July 2021
- x B96 in the week 16-20 August 2021

1. At the request of a member of the Bureau to determine a calendar of meetings for the period until Congress, the Secretary to Council proposes to schedule one meeting every month as follows:

92nd Meeting of the Bureau of the IUCN Council
By teleconference, 12 April 2021, 2.00 PM UTC

Agenda Item 8.1

Membership applications

Origin: Chair Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC)

DRAFT BUREAU DECISION

The Bureau of the IUCN Council,

On the recommendation of the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC),

Approves the admission of two organizations and/or institutions applying for IUCN membership in accordance with Regulation 18; (Annex)

Takes note of the GCC's decision to defer its consideration of two applications from:

x

France;
to its next meeting.

During its 32nd meeting on 7 April 2021, the Governance and Constituency Committee (GCC) approved two applications for IUCN membership for the purpose of submitting them to the Bureau for decision. The GCC also deferred to its next meeting the consideration of two other applications.

With the consent of the Chair of GCC, the draft Bureau decision is presented to Bureau for its consideration under Agenda Item 8.

Information about the two applicants and the GCC's rationale for deferring two applications is provided hereafter in document