





IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges.

IUCN's work focuses on valuing and conserving nature, ensuring effective and equitable governance of its use, and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development. IUCN supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world, and brings governments, NGOs, the UN and companies together to develop policy, laws and best practice.

IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization, with more than 1,200 government and NGO Members and almost 11,000 volunteer experts in some 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by over 1,000 staff in 45 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world.

A just world that values and conserves nature.

To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.





With the adoption by our Members at the World Conservation Congress of the new IUCN Programme for 2013–2016, we have put on the table another idea that could be just as far-reaching and game-changing. In deploying these nature-based solutions, we aim to

That idea is nature-based solutions.

IUCN pioneered this concept first in the context of climate negotiations, and increasingly as our overarching response to the biggest challenges of the 21st century—from climate change and food and nutrition security, to economic and social development. All of these issues depend on the health of the Earth's ecosystems. And nature can make a positive contribution.

Over the next four years, we will demonstrate how restored and well-managed ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to fighting climate change and poverty, ensuring food and energy security, and boosting resilience against disasters.












# IUCN publications

supportive IUCN Patrons of Nature  
and Goodwill Ambassadors

 sq kms  
in new Cook Islands  
Marine Park

\$ " annual trade in python skin, 1 25

IUCN owes its authority and scientific credibility to the combined strength of —nearly 1,300 Members, 11,000 experts within volunteer Commissions, and a Secretariat staff of 1,000 individuals—that shapes policy and projects in 170 countries. In 2012, this unique combination grew stronger across the board.





 remain the foundation of IUCN's governance system, through which Members influence future directions and seek international support. But what has

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

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— Christine Dawson,  
 US Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and  
 International Environmental and Scientific Affairs,  
 IUCN State Member

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In 2012 our Union welcomed  new — including the States Bhutan, Guinea, Iraq, Nigeria and Vanuatu—bringing the total membership to . The IUCN Council also recognized the Brazil  of IUCN Members, the latest of 57 National Committees which help coordinate all aspects of IUCN's work, including contribution to the highly successful

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The 2012 Congress was the culmination of the work, achievements, outcomes and activities of IUCN, from programmes to networks to regions and projects in the . The 2008–2012  guided the adoption of the Programme and Financial Plan for 2013–2016, including a new Business Model and Operational Plan. It advanced 17 motions to fill policy gaps and proposed a package of statutory reforms—clarifying membership criteria; revising the number and geographical distribution of elected positions to better reflect the present membership distribution; endorsing the One Programme Charter—and approved a Business Engagement Strategy.

## Overview of IUCN Members (2012)

Statutory region	State	Government Agency	International non-governmental Organization	National non-governmental Organization	Af liate	; V [ H S
Africa	30	21		154	2	
Meso and South America	7	4		159	5	
North America and Caribbean	2	13		84	7	
South and East Asia	13	26		178	4	
West Asia	6	8		38	0	
Oceania	8	12		24	0	
East Europe, North and Central Asia	4	12				

Approved by Council in 2011, the  led IUCN's Secretariat, Commissions, and National and Regional Committees to collaborate more effectively, while Members and Commission members helped implement a more integrated work programme, with an emphasis on harnessing the roles and responsibilities of the Union's diverse constituents.





Arriving from 157 countries, they came by the thousands to Jeju, Republic of Korea, for the quadrennial IUCN World Conservation Congress. Some 6,571 participants registered to showcase and take part in 581 sessions, 60

IUCN's President

of China. MrZhang

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To enrich the depth, substance and context of debate leading into and out of the Congress, IUCN produced or collaborated on 152 publications, half of which are available online. Responding to rising demand, many of these publications were translated into Arabic, English, French, Spanish, Korean and Chinese. In 2012, many IUCN publications were consulted electronically; 676,869 book visits from the global public (up 27.6% over 2011) and 3,626,189 page visits (up 3.3% over 2011) were recorded.

During the closing ceremony, IUCN, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province signed the Jeju Declaration. The Declaration identifies the urgent actions needed to scale up conservation, promote nature-based solutions, promote sustainability, and close the gaps in the governance of nature's use. As a local legacy, every two years Jeju will host the Jeju Declaration Summit, which will provide practical solutions to global issues like climate change and biodiversity conservation.

Nature builds ecosystems by forming diverse and complex

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the OECD Development Assistance Committee and Norway's former Minister of Environment and International Development Erik Solheim; former Secretary General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio '92) Maurice Strong; and philanthropists Jessica and Adam Sweidan. These diverse individuals share one thing in common: IUCN's vision of a just world that values and conserves nature. IUCN's Patrons of Nature gathered for the first time on the occasion of the 2012 World Conservation Congress.

to business enterprises of any size, whether privately held, publicly quoted, wholly or majority owned by the state or by local communities. The Strategy links the business world's recognition of the responsibility to mitigate its environmental footprint, and that conservation of nature can be good for the bottom line, brand reputation and quality assurance. The Strategy aims to encourage transformational and demonstrable change at the company level to value biodiversity and equitably share nature's

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–Jessica Sweidan, IUCN Patron and philanthropist

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If the private sector plays a massive role in the global loss of biodiversity, IUCN maintains that, with the right engagement, it can and will make an equally outsized contribution toward ecological restoration. Thus was born the IUCN Business Engagement Strategy, reaching out



## Donor Diversity



(in CHF millions)

Multilaterals and ConvlIT s

In 2012 IUCN found itself uniquely positioned, first to call for ambitious targets, and then to mobilize efforts to achieve results. That combination made for a potent transition from the last quadrennium, through the World Conservation Congress, and into the next four years. To do so, we

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Cook Islands and Kiribati are beginning to confidently act as 'large ocean developing states,'" says Jan Steffen, IUCN Oceania Regional Marine Programme Coordinator. The initiative is "leading the way to conserve large areas of national Exclusive Economic Zones in the Pacific Ocean—places where the state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources."

 The effort is part of our strategy to decrease deforestation and forest degradation and to increase the resilience of communities to the negative effects of climate change and disasters. Papua New Guinea's ecologically valuable but increasingly threatened mangrove forests are extensive and rich in diversity, with 43 recorded mangrove species. But extractive industries threaten mangrove health due to high sedimentation and release of toxic materials. IUCN's partner, USAID, will expand the emerging best practices to the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The pilot will explore finance models and



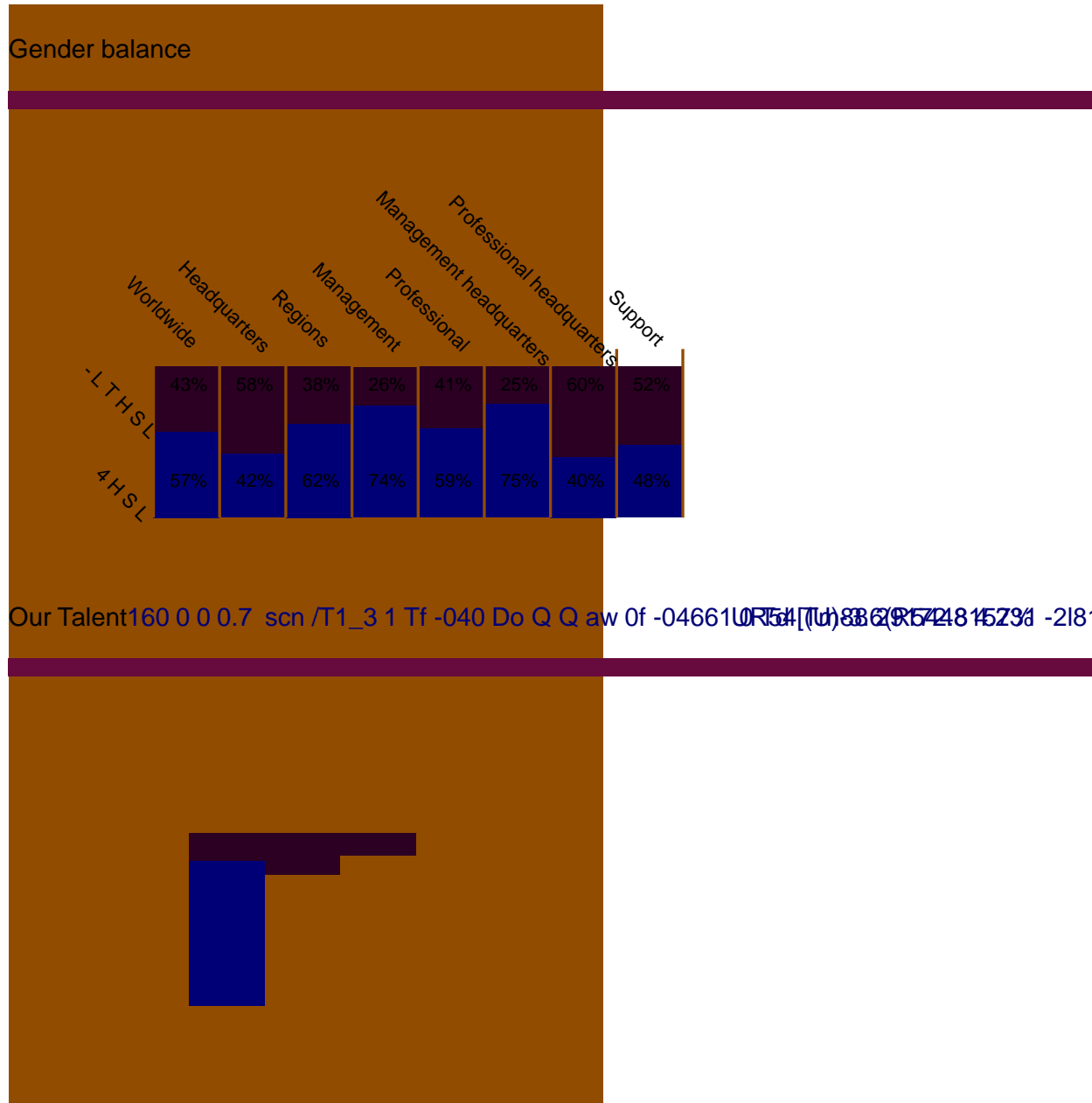
Rio Tinto and discussed with IUCN Members in Jeju. The report was written by The Biodiversity Consultancy and reviewed by experts from the Union. Following up on the Corporate Ecosystem Valuation (CEV) guide development

Our Union's



In 2012, IUCN and The Global Gender and Climate Alliance launched the publication, *The Art of Implementation: Gender Strategies Transforming National and Regional Climate Change Decision Making* which showcases actions such as: a women-owned taxi network on the Nile that reduces emissions; a waste-to-wealth recycling

project that empowers women as green entrepreneurs in Kathmandu; women whistleblowers on the coast of Liberia who act as an early-warning system and who identify and report environmental offences; or a carbon-footprint programme run by community women in Jordan and Nepal who communicate climate change messages.



Our Talent 160 0 0 0.7 scn /T1\_3 1 Tf -040 Do Q Q aw Of -046610R54(Tu)836(9521815231 -2181.371 -36.895



income in 2012 and that from corporations, 5%. Engaging with the private sector and high net worth individuals continues to be a part of IUCN's fundraising strategy though currently this only yields a small percentage of IUCN's total income.

IUCN continued to invest in updating its information systems during 2012 and commenced the rollout of its Enterprise Resource Management System to country

## Expenditure

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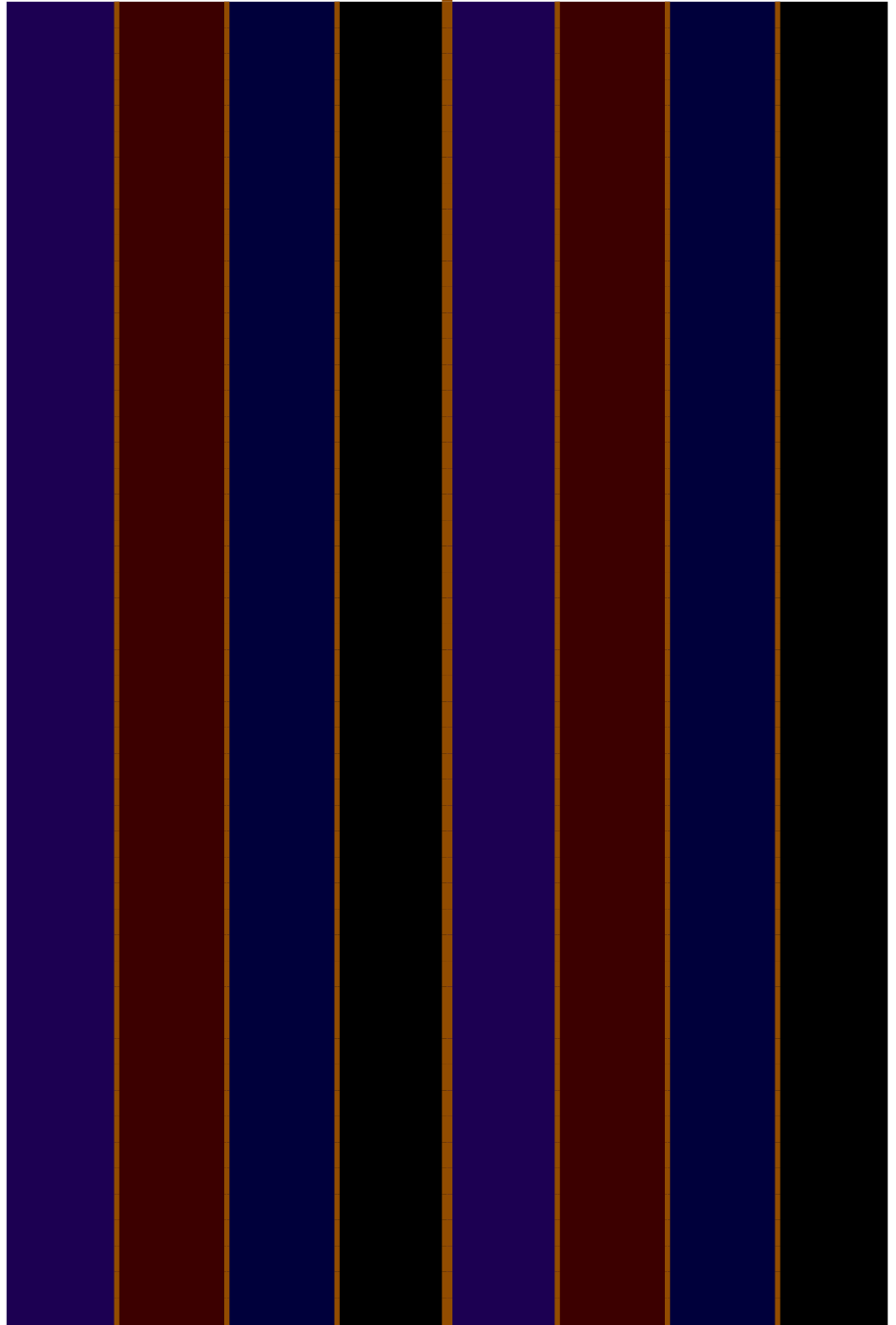
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

Report Currency: CHF ('000)	
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets	
Cash and short term bank deposits	29,922
Financial assets	9,326
Membership dues receivable	3,563
Staff receivables	360
Receivables from partner organisations	1,283
Advances to implementing partners	1,983
Other account receivables	2,041
SUBTOTAL	48,479
Framework agreements receivables	1,232
Project agreements receivables	14,873
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>64,583</b>
Non-current assets	
Financial assets	0
Fixed assets (net)	34,493
Intangible assets (net)	3,549
Advances to Implementing Partners	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>38,042</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>102,625</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	
Current liabilities	
Membership dues paid in advance	921
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,029
Social charges payable	508
Project agreements advances	44,193
Deferred income framework agreements	1,002
Deferred income buildings	711
New building loan	100
Miscellaneous current liabilities	288
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>51,752</b>
Provisions	
Membership dues in arrears	2,210
Projects in de cit	728
Staff leave and repatriation	663
Staff termination	2,037
<b>TOTAL PROVISIONS</b>	<b>5,638</b>
Non-current liabilities	
Long term deferred income	22,091
New building loan	9,910
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>32,001</b>
Fund and Reserves	
IUCN Fund	6,227
Currency translation adjustment	1,359
Reserve for 2012 Congress	0
Cost Centres reserves	4,070
Renovation fund reserve	496
Secretariat contingency fund	1,082
<b>TOTAL FUND AND RESERVES</b>	<b>13,234</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>102,625</b>

Report Currency: CHF ('000)

2022

2021



## Photo Credits

Cover: In Senegal, 10,000 hectares of mangroves have been restored by communities with the help of local NGO Oceanium. The project is part of the Livelihoods Fund, a private sector carbon investment fund, in which IUCN

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