



# Newsletter from African protected areas

#154, July 2021 – [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org)



## Editorial

**GEOFFROY MAUVAIS**

IUCN-PAPACO COORDINATOR

## GETTING READY FOR MARSEILLE: FRANCE AND ITS PROTECTED AREAS

Over the past few months, the French government has published several documents on its biodiversity strategy. One of these discusses the ongoing and upcoming actions in favor of protected areas, from now on until 2023. Considering that we will all soon be looking (more or less closely) towards the south of France – more specifically Marseille, where the World Park Congress is due to take place in September, let's see what the host of the summit has promised for its parks and protected areas.

France's action plan includes 18 measures going towards seven objectives. All are part of a broader national strategy covering protected areas until 2030, pending on actions that need to be realized quickly, within the first three years of the decade.

The first objective is to strengthen the existing network of protected areas: bringing their total surface to 30% of France's territory, 10% of which will be strongly protected. The idea is not simply to protect more, but mainly to protect "better" by relying on modern tools for conservation. Part of this includes strengthening the network's coherence, connectivity, and thereby its resilience.

The second objective touches on a topic dear to us: (better) training protected areas managers, connecting them to each other, increasing their accountability and potentially the efficiency of the territories they manage, through adapted evaluations.

The third objective is no less important but certainly more difficult to reach. It means to ensure that the uses and activities taking place in protected areas are sustainable and compatible with the purposes of the protected area, which is to conserve nature.

The fourth objective aims to strengthen the protected areas' relationship to the broader territories hosting them. This means ensuring that the areas are accounted for in all public policies, that citizens take part in their protection, and that youth are conscious of their value – to encourage them to take part in their conservation. There cannot be a more essential objective and it is too often left aside by those who manage protected area networks.

The next objective focuses on the role and impact that French protected areas can have within the global network of conservation, and how they can help other areas to succeed within an international cooperation framework in which the biosphere reserve models - with emphasis on sustainable development - has a special role.

The sixth objective is more practical; we must strengthen protected areas' sources of funding, and make sure they generate revenues based on the ecological services they provide. This includes developing private, citizen-led, participatory sources of funding...

Lastly, the seventh objective aims to put these unique places at the heart of our search for knowledge about biodiversity, as living laboratories of nature conservation.

None of these ideas is fundamentally new. Nonetheless, together, they present a coherent picture of France's path to 2030. Every objective could certainly be applied to African protected areas. Therefore, whether you plan to go to Marseille in September or not, be curious (by visiting the hosting country's online booth) and check out what has been done or is being done – there are probably lessons to draw.

Plus d'info sur ce [plan d'actions](#) •



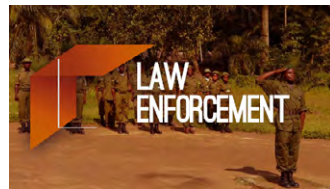
# MOOC Conservation

## MOOCS

**Registrations open.** Registrations for the next session are open. The same MOOCs will be available, and as usual, if you complete a MOOC successfully you will receive an attestation of success.

**Next session:** 1 September to 19 December 2021 (midnight).

**MOOC registrations:** [moooc-conservation.org](http://moooc-conservation.org).



## THE ESSENTIALS

**What are they?** They are short courses geared to a specific profile of protected area conservation actors.

Four options are possible: Rangers, Managers (involved in Research R or in Law enforcement L) and Leaders.

**The Essentials are open throughout the year.**

**Inscriptions :** [moooc-conservation.org](http://moooc-conservation.org)



**RANGER ESSENTIAL**  
For protected area (PA) professionals who apply decisions and ensure the implementation of activities inside the PA.



**MANAGER ESSENTIAL**  
For protected area professionals who need to plan, manage and assess the work carried out by field agents.



→ **MANAGER LAW:** focuses on law enforcement and the valorisation of the PA and its natural resources.

→ **MANAGER RESEARCH:** focuses on research activities, monitoring-evaluation and ecological monitoring.



**LEADER ESSENTIAL**  
For actors who are influencing the protected area context at a larger scale, without necessarily working directly inside a protected area.

### FIND PAPACO ONLINE

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[@Papaco IUCN \(Twitter\)](#)

[Papaco.org](http://Papaco.org)

GPAP newsletter (IUCN Programme of PAs)

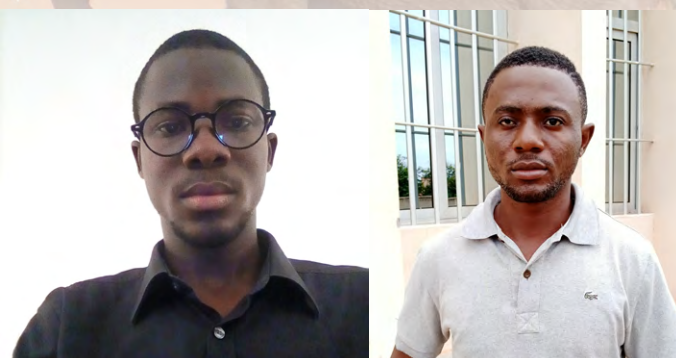
# Ambassadors etc.

## TWO NEW AMBASSADORS:

### VALENTIN (LOMÉ, TOGO) AND YENHAME (KARA, TOGO)

As we stand between two sessions, Jean Mbarma (Kara, Togo and Samuel Banla (Lomé, Togo) are leaving their roles and are replaced by Valentin (left) and Yenahme (right).

We are very grateful for the work accomplished by Jean and Samuel over the past two years. All the best to the two of you, and welcome to Valentin and Yenahme!



**AMBASSADOR ? An ambassador is a designated Papaco MOOC student who volunteered to help students in his/her city or region.**

**Website with all ambassadors: [here](#).**

**List of ambassadors (click on the name to send them an email):**

- [Benin, Kévin](#)
- [Bouaké, Bernadette](#)
- [Burkina Faso, Valéry](#)
- [Burundi, Léonidas](#)
- [Comoros, Humblot](#)
- [Côte d'Ivoire, Mamadou](#)
- [Douala \(Cameroon\), Mathias](#)
- [Gabon, Brice](#)
- [Guinea \(Conakry\), Moussa](#)
- [Haïti, Talot](#)
- [Kara \(Togo\), Yenahme](#)
- [Kenya, James](#)
- [Kindu \(DRC\), Ohm](#)
- [Kinshasa \(DRC\), Emmanuel](#)
- [Kisangani \(DRC\), Richard](#)
- [Mali, Seydou](#)
- [Lomé \(Togo\), Valentin](#)
- [Lubumbashi \(DRC\), Albert](#)
- [Madagascar \(Tana\), Raymond](#)
- [Morocco, Rachid](#)
- [Mauritania, Fall](#)
- [Niger, Oumarou](#)
- [Nigeria, Michael](#)
- [Pointe Noire, Charmand](#)
- [Rwanda, Leonard](#)
- [Senegal, Thiam](#)
- [Chad, Seid](#)

- [Tunisia, Moadh](#)
- [Yaoundé \(Cameroon\), Pascale](#)
- [Zambia, Chewe](#)
- [Zimbabwe/South Africa, Fanuel](#)
- [Diffa \(Niger\), Omar](#)
- [Sierra Leone, James](#)





# MOOC Conservation in university

## BÉNIN : PARAKOU UNIVERSITY AND IUCN-PAPACO'S MOOCs

### IUCN Papaco' MOOCs: a means for learning and obtaining doctorate credits at Parakou University in Benin

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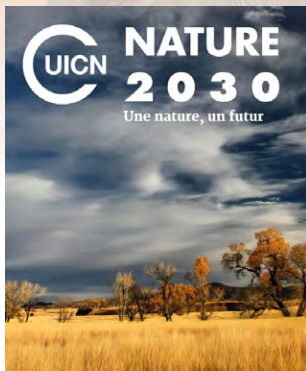
More than a just a necessity, IUCN-Papaco MOOCs have become an unspoken obligation among many natural resource management trainees at Parakou University, as they offer the possibility of following courses from prestigious and experienced institutions and universities, free of charge. They enable conservation professionals to update their skills, to broaden their general knowledge and to provide answers to practical, momentary or even long-term issues. The content of the courses are much appreciated at Parakou University. According to Miché, a Masters' degree student at Parakou: "The MOOCs give us the opportunity to have an increased level understanding of protected area management. These MOOCs provide us with opportunities in terms of scientific research, as well as with access to an information goldmine from research websites related to biodiversity and protected areas". Beyond the knowledge provided by these online courses, many also learn soft skills, as the MOOCs equip learners with a form of dynamism, which stimulates in them a permanent thirst for opportunities and deeper knowledge. This is the case for Joël who has already obtained the Online Certificate on Protected area conservation: "These MOOCs have allowed me to get internships and bursaries, but also to be selected to Laval University's (Canada) international network of students for climate.

As for the professors, most of which are familiar with Papaco's MOOCs, the reason behind the success of these online courses is not the mere fact that they are open to all, regardless of location, but also because of the way

the courses fit into higher education curriculums. In line with this and for the past two years, the Scientific counsel of the "Monitoring and biodiversity conservation" doctoral course and the professors of the Ecology, Botany and Plant Biodiversity Laboratory have included Papaco's capacity development modules to students' academic curriculums. And for students of the Masters' in Natural resources management, these MOOCs are used to learn more about the concepts seen in class and to see practical examples from protected areas thanks to the video materials. In favour of Monitoring and Biodiversity Conservation doctoral students, MOOC attestations are accepted by thesis committees and count as credits. Papaco MOOCs benefit from this recognition because they are complete, holistic, precise and updated.

And, based on the opinion of a majority of students, these online courses enable learners to master the use and gain deeper understanding of certain tools that are key on the field, such as GPS, camera-traps and drones. IUCN Papaco's courses are therefore used as complementary credits in the university's Protected area management course, as there is not enough time to cover as many topics as are covered by the MOOCs. Finally, the MOOC team keeps diversifying and updating their content which is the icing on the cake. Not to mention Parakou researchers and scientists who use the content as documentation, illustrations or references in their work.

# MOOC Conservation in university



## NATURE 2030: A PROGRAMME FOR THE UNION 2021-2024

Read the full programme: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49292>

### Introduction

For over 70 years, the International Union for

Conservation of Nature, IUCN, as a Membership Union, has worked towards a sustainable future for people and nature. Our vision guides us: a just world that values and conserves nature. Drawing on a large and diverse membership, and thousands of volunteer experts, with global reach, IUCN is focused on the crucial mission of safeguarding our natural world and rebuilding a healthy and equitable planet for people and nature. IUCN's membership, which comprises States, government agencies, and national and international non-governmental and indigenous peoples' organisations, approves a Programme once every four years, accompanied by a statutory four-year Financial Plan. The IUCN Programme defines broad areas of work and sets aspirational targets as well as indicators to measure success. The IUCN Programme marks the culmination of many years of deliberation across the Union. The Nature 2030 IUCN Programme, for the first time, sets its ambition in a decadal timeframe (2021–2030) and is a call for mobilisation to the entire Union, through a high-level, strategic document that includes and invites contributions from the IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat. This longer-term outlook ensures alignment with United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In keeping with its own statutory cycles, the IUCN membership will have the opportunity to shape and approve, in 2024 and 2028, a revised Nature 2030 IUCN Programme, building in turn from what will then be the adopted post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Moreover, this Nature 2030 IUCN Programme begins in the extraordinary global context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and societal response to this. The pandemic does not fundamentally change the rationale or structure of the Nature 2030 IUCN Programme, and,

indeed, underscores its overall importance. However, both the pandemic itself, and the issues it reveals regarding the linkages between nature and infectious disease emergence, and human health overall, will clearly impact the specifics of Programme implementation. To ensure that these are adequately addressed, a companion document on the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and human health for the Nature 2030 IUCN Programme is under development with a view to having it discussed and approved during the IUCN World Conservation Congress to be held in late 2021. In sum, Nature 2030 is a truly unified Programme, as envisaged in the IUCN "One Programme Charter" that aims to strengthen the Union's delivery and impact more effectively by leveraging the respective roles, capacities and unique features of the constituent parts of the Union – our Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees and Secretariat.

### Section 1: the planetary crisis

Our world is in a crisis. Rapid loss of biodiversity and dangerously changing climate are some indicators of this crisis. Conserving nature is fundamental to achieving a more prosperous, healthy, just and equitable world, with this importance underscored and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. We need to reverse the loss of nature, recover our natural ecosystems, and do it now if we want to achieve the vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050" as indicated in the emerging post-2020 global biodiversity framework. While one in ten people still suffers from extreme poverty, more than one billion people have lifted themselves out of poverty during the last 25 years. However, humanity's collective economic prosperity has come at a high cost for nature, as multiple drivers and pressures negatively impact biodiversity and ecosystem services: never have human impacts on nature been greater. Environmental assessments



reveal two headlines. First, trends are overwhelmingly negative for all life on Earth and the benefits that nature provides to people. But second, urgent transformative change can still turn these trends around.

But there is great room for optimism. There is overwhelming evidence that conservation works and is an effective and essential contributor towards many of humanity's goals. Global societal investment into recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic offers an important opportunity for transformative change through implementation of nature conservation at the scales required to reduce the risk of such crises in the future. IUCN supports a wide variety of successful conservation measures that give our planet – our own life support system – a chance, but they need to be urgently deployed at greater scale to change our current trajectory.

## Section 2: Delivering transformative change

### 2.1 Conserving nature supports the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, agreed by all 193 State Members of the United Nations, sets out an ambitious framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), targets and indicators to address global societal challenges. It recognises that the natural world must be urgently protected, both for its own sake, and for it to be possible to fulfil the needs of 9.8 billion people by 2050. Life on earth is directly embedded into two of the SDGs, for conserving life in the oceans (SDG14) and life on land (SDG15). These support, and are in turn supported by, the SDGs for maintaining gender equality (SDG5), freshwater (SDG6), climate (SDG13) and good governance (SDG16). The COVID-19 pandemic has shed stark light on the equivalent interrelationships with the SDG for good health and well-being (SDG3), and the importance of multi-sectoral approaches, encompassing the health of humans, domestic animals and the environment (known as “One Health”) in addressing them.

The Programme recognises that the current suite of global problems are interconnected and interdependent; none of them can be understood and addressed in isolation. Systemic solutions are required to address all of the SDGs in an integrated manner. Addressing the SDGs simultaneously is essential since the implementation of some in isolation

could have a negative effect on others in the long term. Optimal realisation of all the SDGs will require social, ethical and cultural issues to be addressed. Without a healthy nature at the core, sustainable development will not be possible. In 2021, the targets for conserving life in the oceans and on land will be reset, and the world will choose new targets for nature to 2030 under the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, while continuing the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. If we do not reverse the loss of nature, however, we will undermine any prospect of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, as the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment report clearly demonstrates. The critical role that a healthy nature plays in addressing other challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, human health and food and water security—and vice versa—is vital in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework therefore represents an opportunity for collaboration as we accelerate and deepen our efforts towards “living in harmony with nature” by 2050.

### 2.2 Conservation can work

There is great room for optimism, underpinned by clear evidence. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species reveals that trends in species extinction risk would have been at least 20% worse in the absence of conservation action. Techniques from other disciplines are being applied to reveal the genuine impact of conservation to date. Transformative change requires taking this impact to scale. For the purpose of this Programme, we understand transformative change to require fundamental, system-wide reorganisation across all sectors, using levers for economic and social change to help achieve the ambition of this Programme including pricing environmental externalities, removal of perverse subsidies that adversely impact on nature, and the use of positive pro-nature incentives to change business and social behaviour. Moreover, there is a growing recognition that human well-being does not need to come at the expense of nature. Rather, nature provides the basis that supports human prosperity, and economic systems, and the involvement of communities everywhere in the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity can itself generate human well-being and economic benefits. Nature conservation in general, and protected areas specifically, also has a critical economic and health-related disaster mitigation role in responding to and

limiting the emergence of infectious disease, and thus the resulting economic loss including that due to reductions in tourism. The New Climate Economy Report showed that a shift to more sustainable forms of agriculture combined with strong forest protection could deliver over US\$ 2 trillion per year of economic benefits, while low-carbon growth could deliver economic benefits of US\$ 26 trillion to 2030. Many countries are working towards being able to include nature's benefits to people in GDP and national accounting. In the long term, sustainable green growth requires decoupling economy from its adverse impacts on nature. There is much to recognise and learn from the knowledge and actions of the world's indigenous peoples. Many of the planet's most valuable ecosystems are home to indigenous peoples and local communities. This is why it is imperative that their rights be recognised and enforced and their knowledge and expertise respected. More generally, the growing size and diversity of the conservation constituency, encompassing broad social movements, youth, new partners, cities and local governments, and many private sector companies, gives further cause for optimism. Finally, nature plays an essential role in helping achieve humanity's ambitions. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) provide important contributions to tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation, securing food and water security, alleviating poverty, reducing the risk of future pandemics and other crises, contributing to good health and well-being, and even securing world peace. This is why conserving nature is not only important in its own right, but is fundamental to delivering ecologically sustainable development.

### Section 3 Nature 2030: a Union in action

Over the next decade IUCN's 1,400+State, Government Agency, Indigenous Peoples and NGO Members, its network of 16,000+scientists and its Secretariat will mobilise collectively around the Nature 2030 agenda. Through this global call-to-action, we commit to delivering a clear and demonstrable contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Together, we will build innovative partnerships and coalitions of action that bring our Members, governmental and non-governmental organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities,

and the private sector to confront two of the 21 century's major challenges – the biodiversity crisis and the climate crisis – and report our progress at the 2024 World Conservation Congress. The Union will take advantage of its unique structure: generating the necessary science-based evidence and knowledge that decision makers require, building trust and consensus among disparate stakeholder groups, identifying feasible policy options and, critically, fostering a culture of delivery and action that accelerates early and sustainable implementation. It will deliver concrete and tangible positive impacts to People, Land, Water, Oceans and Climate using the following five pathways to transformative change:

- **Recognise:** and promote a shared understanding of the interconnected challenges the world is facing, the urgency and timelines involved, what can be done about it and the role each actor can play, including governments, non-governmental organisations, academia, indigenous peoples, communities, the private sector, women and youth. But also recognising the incredible nature we have, and the champions at all levels working endlessly to protect and restore it!
- **Retain:** the importance of safeguarding, maintaining and sustainably using the world's biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage, in key biodiversity areas and other intact areas.
- **Restore:** the condition of species and ecosystems, and the full suite of benefits that nature provides to people which have already been lost or degraded, capitalising on the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.
- **Resource:** the movement by funding and investing in nature and the people working to conserve it, through finance, capacity development and knowledge, to support humanity and the planet through both conventional and innovative sources.
- **Reconnect:** people to nature to build a culture of conservation that aligns not just people with the planet, but through nature with other individuals, communities and their own heritage.

IUCN interventions will systematically address and incorporate inclusive leadership and partnerships, including with youth, women and girls, indigenous peoples and environmental defenders, as well as three key enablers



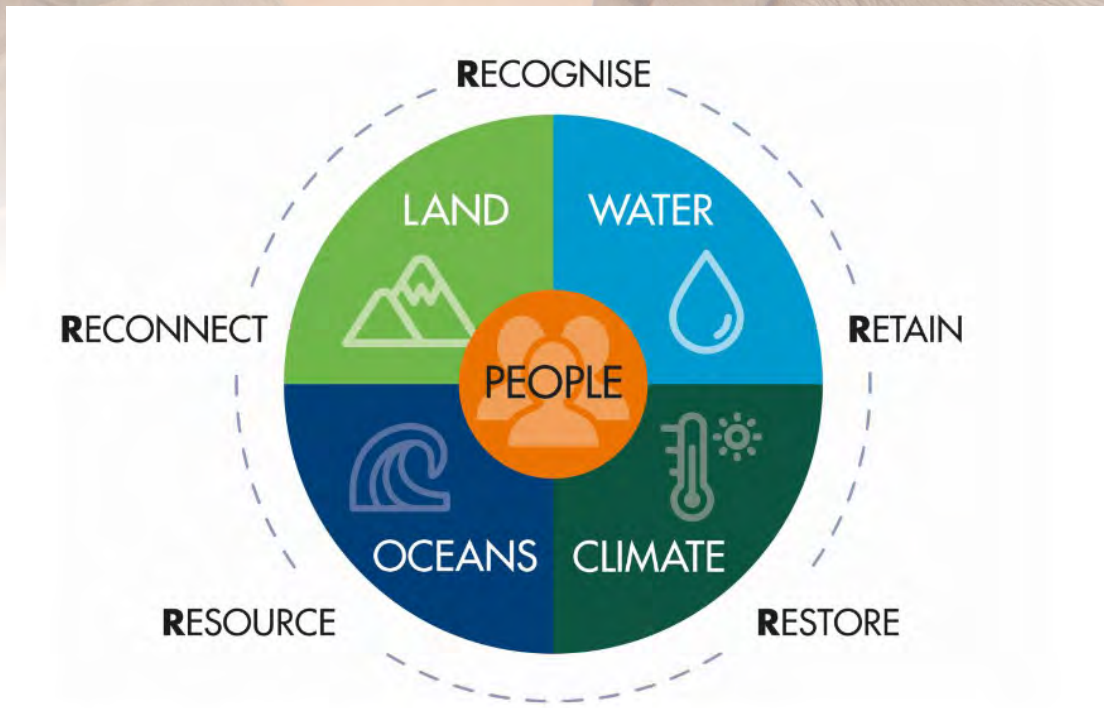


Figure 4: IUCN's *Nature 2030* Programme Framework

necessary to bring about the intended transformations described in this Programme: i) the application of available technology and data, including innovative uses; ii) the power and outreach of communication, education and public awareness; and iii) the leverage of investment and sustainable financing.

## Section 4: prioritised programme areas

### 4.2 Land

#### *What is the issue?*

Biodiversity on land is in decline globally, and is vanishing more rapidly than at any other time in human history. Approximately 75% of the land surface is significantly altered, primarily for food production and forestry, with one-third of land globally degraded or degrading, adversely impacting biodiversity, land productivity, carbon storage and ecosystem functioning. Encroachment and unsustainable, often illegal, exploitation threaten remaining populations of wildlife and the human populations depending on them. An average of around 25% of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened. The growing footprint and impact of cities and infrastructure exacerbate these pressures, adding to species extinction risk and the fragmentation and loss of habitats, ecosystem integrity and

associated services. Moreover, many of these impacts are potentially exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and societal responses to it, with investment in recovery from the pandemic presenting an important opportunity to transform conservation action to scales sufficient to reduce the risk of similar future crises.

#### *What needs to be done?*

There is an urgent need to protect intact landscapes and biodiversity and to upscale the sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems and the conservation and recovery of species. Areas necessary for the persistence of biodiversity – key biodiversity areas – must be conserved with protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Redesigned and improved management of production landscapes must protect biodiversity and the services it provides. Regulatory frameworks along with incentives and investments must be reoriented towards sustainable land stewardship and food systems, based, among other ethical, policy and legal pillars, on the principle of the inherent ecological function of property rights. Urban planning and management must incorporate Nature-based Solutions to address climate change, water demand, disaster risk reduction as well as human health and well-being.

#### *Ambition*



By 2030, the status of biodiversity is stabilised across intact, production and urban landscapes. Conventional models of land and natural resource exploitation, and perverse incentives including property rights without recognition of environmental obligations, are replaced by integrated conservation and sustainable use frameworks that effectively respect and balance the needs of people and nature.

### *What will we do?*

The Union will contribute to this vision by aiming to achieve the following three Impact Targets:

#### **1. Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and key biodiversity areas are safeguarded.**

IUCN will work to support the retention of primary forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, and restoration to increase their intactness, integrity and connectivity as well as their benefits to human well-being. We will work to halt and reverse species' population declines and prevent extinctions; and we will help document and protect key biodiversity areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures meeting standards for effective and equitable conservation. IUCN will work to bring the use and trade of wild fauna and flora to sustainable levels and address and reduce illegal wildlife trade. We will help to halt the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species both reactively (through eradication and control of existing invasive alien species) and proactively (through managing the most significant pathways of introduction). We will work to conserve geodiversity sites, including areas important for their fossil and other geological heritage. Global initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge to restore 350 million hectares of degraded lands by 2030, as well as the unprecedented global investment in recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, offer a unique opportunity to enhance biodiversity conservation while restoring degraded ecosystems by planting native species and focusing on those that are threatened nationally or globally.

#### **2. Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.**

IUCN will broaden its engagement with land-use and agriculture sectors, both public and private, to help restore and maintain critical ecosystem services and biodiversity

upon which health, food and nutrition security depends. It will respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity.

IUCN will enhance societies' understanding of the importance of soil biodiversity and strategies to restore, manage and conserve it under productive land-use and agriculture systems. It will work on improving the sustainability and legality of supply chains and trade that, in turn, will encourage and reward progress towards land degradation neutrality and biome-based climate mitigation. We will work to reduce habitat fragmentation and improve ecological connectivity. IUCN will engage with high-impact sectors to establish biodiversity net-gain approaches as a standard benchmark at both a corporate, investment and regulatory level. It will seek the reorientation of perverse public and private incentives towards investments in Nature-based Solutions.

#### **3. Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.**

IUCN will strengthen its engagement with cities and scale up its work on urban dimensions of nature conservation. We will leverage the value of nature in cities for enhanced education, recreation and human health and well-being. We will strive to improve resilience to the challenges of climate change, disaster and disease risk, food and water security and safety. This will involve supporting the establishment and strengthening of protected and conserved areas to safeguard key biodiversity areas in or near cities. It will include the promotion of Nature-based Solutions to urban challenges and the integration of biodiversity values into urban planning, design and decision making by cities, including through mobilisation of urban nature indices. Better documenting and mitigating the embodied impacts of cities, through their supply chains, will be essential. Finally, IUCN will also promote the re-connection of people to nature.

## **SECTION 5: Leadership and Partnership**

The task facing us over the next decade is immense. Addressing the twin global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss can no longer be postponed. At the



same time climate and biodiversity action must go hand in hand with optimising nature's contribution to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. This will require the collective power of the Union working in concert with governments, non-governmental organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental defenders and the private sector. This is particularly the case in the context of the COVID-19 and societal investment in recovery from the pandemic. It will also require recognising, mobilising and harnessing leadership from multiple sources including those constituencies whose voices are often not sufficiently heard, such as youth, indigenous peoples, and women and girls. The Union will promote leadership from youth by facilitating young people's representation in decision-making processes and governance arrangements. It will foster intergenerational partnerships that enable mentoring and learning opportunities. Young people are typically referred to as tomorrow's leaders but IUCN believes they are today's leaders and will therefore prioritise empowering youth ambassadors and youth-led movements. With Indigenous Peoples now recognised as a formal and distinct constituency of the Union, IUCN will work with its indigenous peoples Members to facilitate the development of their self-determined response to this Programme that they will own and lead. This will build and expand upon a similar approach IUCN used with its indigenous peoples Members in the 2016–2020 period. The impacts of ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change disproportionately affect women and girls, particularly those living in disempowered and vulnerable communities and marginalised societies.

Studies show that discrimination, harassment and gender-based violence are prevalent where the fabric of society is eroded through loss and degradation of environmental resources. The Union will therefore ensure the voice of women and girls in the implementation of this programme, creating the space for them to emphasise not only the protection of their rights but also the critical role they play as agents of change at the local, national and global levels. In addition to promoting a diversity of leadership IUCN will also extend its existing partnerships and further diversify new and innovative collaboration with a wider range of actors. We will reach across sectors to those who may not necessarily share all the Union's values to promote constructive dialogue and find areas of common cause in order to build coalitions that commit to ensuring nature has the best chance to recover and thrive for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations. In summary, in delivering the Nature 2030 Programme IUCN will work to secure enhanced political will, committed and innovative partnerships and leadership at all levels to embrace and help implement the changes that are needed across economies and societies to secure our natural world and its contributions to people. • [Read the full programme: https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49292](https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49292)





# Announcements

## PANORAMA

SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

### Pathfinder Award for innovation in nature conservation - nominations now open until 15 July!

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) are excited to invite nominations for the 2nd iteration of the Pathfinder Award.

The Award serves as a unique and timely opportunity to showcase best cases of conservation management models and promote solutions that generate co-benefits for all.

With this award, we will celebrate, honour, and support individuals, groups, or organisations for their effective solutions that contribute to the success of protected and conserved areas. The 4 award winners will receive a financial grant of US\$ 10,000 and a plaque and certificate of achievement, promotion and visibility, and an invitation to the awards ceremonies. As the gatherings of the three Rio Conventions (CBD COP 15, UNFCCC COP 26 and UNCCD COP 15) are set to take place within 2021 and 2022, winners



will be selected in three categories and presented during each of the conferences. All eligible solutions will be published on the PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet web platform and be promoted further through the PANORAMA initiative.

For more information, [click here](#).  
To fill-out the nomination form, [click here](#).

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

### Operations Manager – Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park @ WCS

**Where?** Bomassa, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park HQ, Republic of Congo

**Application deadlines:**

31 July 2021

[>> Click here to read more <<](#)

### Deputy Chief of Party (DCoP) Heathr Gorilla Coffee Alliance @ WCS

**Where ?** Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo

**Application deadlines:**

31 July 2021

[>> Click here to read more <<](#)

### Regional NBS Specialist: East Africa @ WCS

**Where ?** Kigali, Rwanda preferred; Other African locations considered

**Application deadlines:**

15 July 2021

[>> Click here to read more <<](#)

## CONTACTS - PAPACO

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