

Regional workshop for Central and Eastern Europe on
updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans
Minsk, Belarus, 5-8 December 2011

IUCN's support to countries in their delivery on the CBD and
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and synergies between the
biodiversity-related conventions

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IUCN SEE



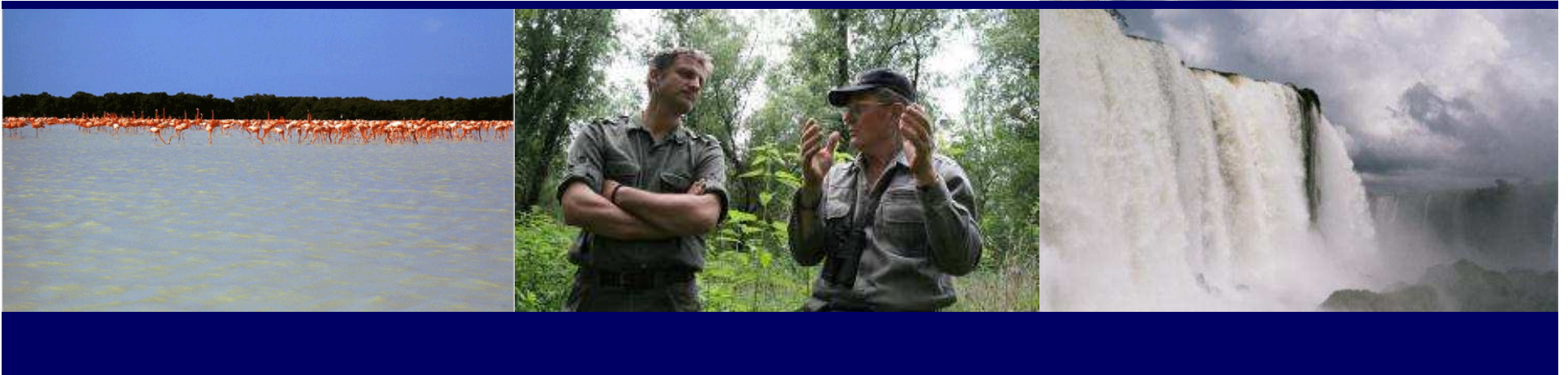


Content

What is IUCN?

What we do and what we are aiming at

IUCN's contribution to the biodiversity-related conventions





What is IUCN?

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

IUCN works on **biodiversity, climate change, energy, human livelihoods and greening the world economy** by supporting scientific research, managing field projects all over the world, and bringing 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.

The IUCN Commissions



WCPA – World Commission on Protected Areas



SSC – Species Survival Commission



CEC – Commission on Education and Communication



CEM – Commission on Ecosystem Management



CEL – Commission on Environmental Law

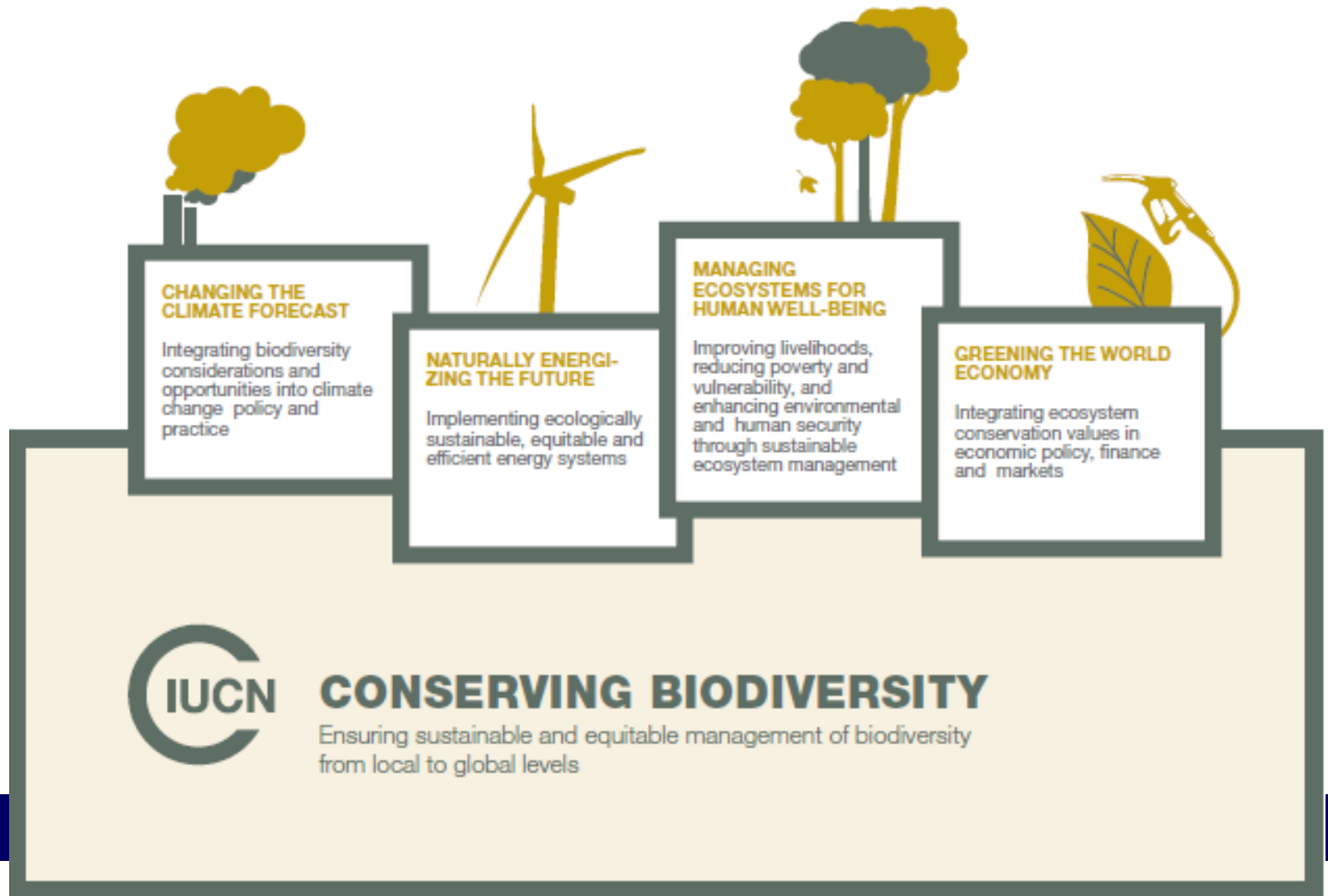


CEESP – Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy





The IUCN Programme 2009-2012





THE IUCN RED LIST: A KEY CONSERVATION TOOL

Jean-Christophe Vié, Craig Hilton-Taylor, Caroline Pollock, James Ragle, Jane Smart, Simon Stuart and Rashida Tong



The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



IUCN CRVENA LISTA UGROŽENIH VRSTA™



Galambjélyedő - Vidra Dabóc



Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

Edited by Nigel Dudley





The draft IUCN Programme 2013-2016

Two Core Programme Areas:

Valuing and conserving biodiversity (Aichi Targets); and

Sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably (ABS).





The draft IUCN Programme 2013-2016

In May 2011 IUCN Council agreed that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity should become a key underpinning framework for IUCN's Programme for the next decade.

IUCN will support and work with its Members (both Government and NGO) to help achieve the Aichi Targets.

Other actions are ongoing including the development of an IUCN Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.





Creating and providing credible trusted knowledge



Convening partnerships for action across governments and civil society



Bridging local and global policy and action

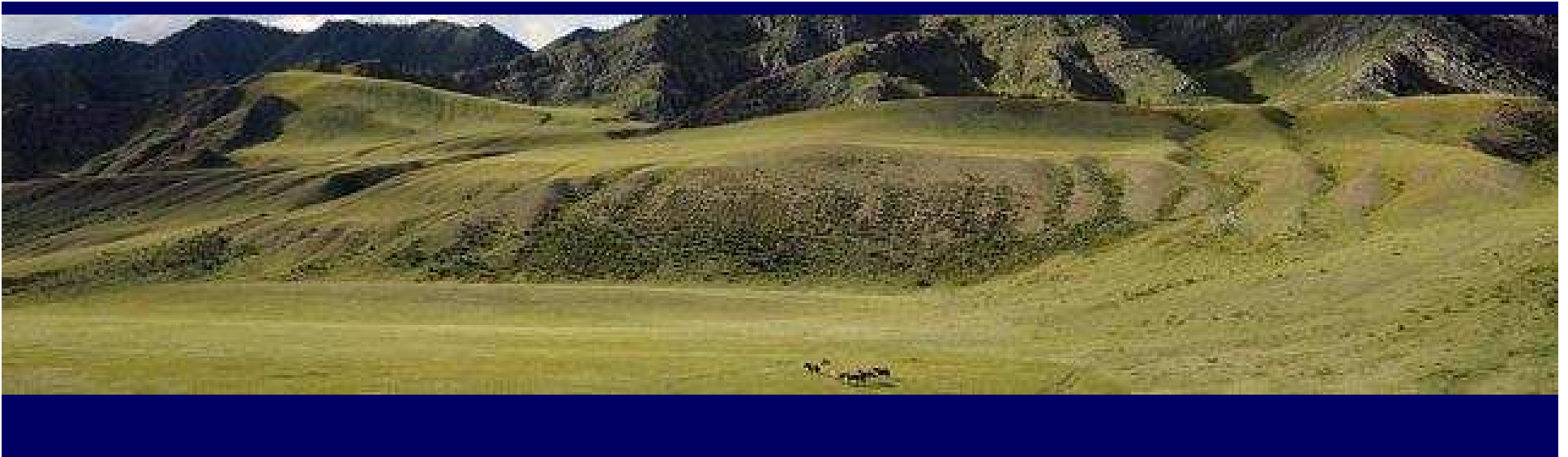


Developing standards, influencing practice and building capacity



The Convention on Biological Diversity

IUCN signed an agreement with the SCBD during COP10 in Nagoya aimed at providing support in the implementation of the Strategic Plan generally. One specific point relates to providing capacity building and technical support for the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at the national level. IUCN has thus been engaged in several of the NBSAP and capacity development workshops organized by the SCBD during this year.





The Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI)

Environment for People in the **Dinaric Arc**

A Western Balkans Environment & Development Cooperation Programme

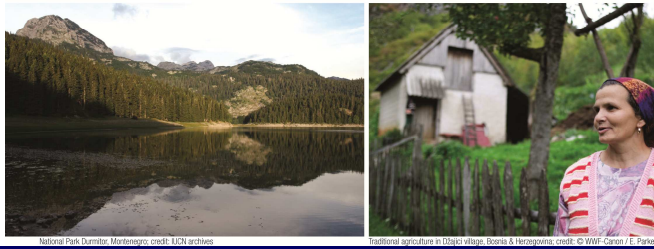


The Dinaric Arc in South Eastern Europe is an area with a rich natural and cultural heritage. The region hosts large and almost unsplit forests and healthy populations of large carnivores (bear, lynx, wolf, golden jackal), and is the most water-rich area in the Mediterranean in terms of freshwater ecosystems. However these qualities are under threat due to the current economic crisis and previous socio-political circumstances. The effects of rural abandonment and degradation of the natural environment are having severe impacts on the livelihoods of many rural communities in the region.

Yet recent events have created an opportunity to safeguard the Dinaric Arc's biological and cultural diversity. At the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 9) the "Big Win" statement was released, moving the governments of South Eastern Europe closer to an emerging vision of a vast cross border network of protected areas stretching across this ecologically important region. This joint commitment will help protect the region's rich biological and cultural diversity, favour the growth of national economies and provide a concrete basis for lasting regional cooperation.

Following up on the commitments made in the "Big Win", as well as on the premise of the Dinaric Arc Initiative, a number of organisations have joined forces to set up the project "Environment for People in the Dinaric Arc" which will run for three years, from 2009 to 2012, and will support cross-border cooperation for the conservation of key natural and cultural sites.

Covering six pilot sites, (NP Plitvicka jezera-NP Una, NP Durmitor-NP Sutjeska, NP Tara-Drina, Neretva delta, Mountain Dinara, and Prokletije / Bjeshkët e Namuna) the project will promote the natural and cultural values of the area, while enhancing local livelihoods through improved regional cooperation and strengthened environmental governance.



National Park Durmitor, Montenegro; credit: IUCN archives
 Traditional agriculture in Džajpc village, Bosnia & Herzegovina; credit: © WWF-Carson / E. Papp

BIG WIN for DINARIC ARC

A high-level event on the Dinaric Arc ecoregion at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity | BONN, GERMANY | 29 MAY 2008

© Boris Egel/IUCN © WWF-Carson / CM. Sahr © Vladimir Titarek © Muzenec Siffnow © Vladimir Titarek

BIG WIN FOR DINARIC ARC EVENT AT CBD COP9 **OBJECTIVES OF THE BIG WIN FOR DINARIC ARC EVENT**

The World Heritage Convention





The World Heritage Convention

IUCN co-drafted the World Heritage Convention text with UNESCO in 1972 and is explicitly recognized within the Convention as the technical Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee on natural World Heritage sites.

Our role under the Convention is threefold:

- IUCN evaluates all natural and 'mixed' sites nominated for World Heritage Status, and contributes to evaluations of certain cultural landscapes.
- IUCN monitors the state of conservation of existing World Heritage Sites.
- IUCN contributes to capacity building, training and related initiatives, particularly at regional and field levels.



A serial Dinaric Karst World Heritage site



TEMATEA

The **TEMATEA Project on Issue-Based Modules** supports a better and more coherent national implementation of biodiversity-related conventions following a two-track approach:

- The **Issue-Based Modules** are web-based tools that provide a logical, **issue-based framework of commitments and obligations** from regional and global biodiversity-related agreements.
- The use of the Issue-Based Modules is further **supported at the country level** to promote national cooperation and communication across sectors and conventions.





Synergies between conventions

The Scientific Authorities of the Biodiversity – related Conventions (CSAB) have asked IUCN to map the Aichi Targets to their conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, and WHC) which should promote greater cohesion between the Conventions as well as a more streamlined approach to achieving the targets.

Basis of cross-reference:

- CBD: 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- CITES: 16 Objectives
- CMS: 31 Targets
- ITPGR: 20 Priority Activity Areas
- Ramsar: 28 Strategies
- World Heritage: 10 criteria for inscription to the World Heritage List and 14 responsibilities of Parties



The role of IUCN

- Assist in setting biodiversity goals, targets and indicators, from global to national (e.g. The Red List of Threatened Species, The Red List of Ecosystems);
- Help parties meet the goals and targets;
- Enable synergies between the biodiversity-related conventions.





Thank you!

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