

TALLER DE LA RED DE COMITÉS NACIONALES Y RESERVAS DE LA BIOSFERA DE IBEROAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE, IBEROMAB

De 9:30 a 13:00, 15 de marzo de 2016, Lima Perú

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objetivo

La adopción del Plan de Acción de Lima **PAL** requiere de informar y discutir las observaciones hechas por los miembros de la red y la propuesta de la secretaría del IberoMaB para adaptar el Plan de Acción de IberoMaB **PAI**.

El objetivo es organizar a los miembros de la red entorno a los indicadores que se propongan para el **PAI**, de acuerdo a la visión que planeemos para la Red IberomaMaB.

9:30 Presentación del Plan de Acción de Lima y aportaciones de los miembros de la red

Acuerdos de IberoMab para la aprobación del **PAL**

10:00 Presentación del Plan de Acción de IberoMaB, **PAI** elaborado por la secretaria de IberoMaB

Adopción del **PAI** y definición de los indicadores

11:30 Temas críticos para la conservación de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos y el desarrollo sustentable en la región ante el cambio ambiental, social y económico global y regional

Identificación de las fortalezas y las debilidades de la red

12:15 Definición de los objetivos para los próximos 5 años

Organización del trabajo de IberoMaB

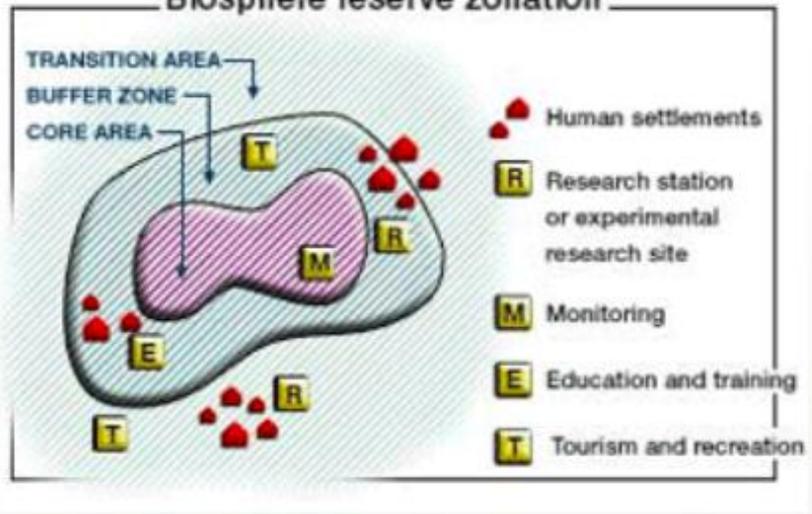
13:00 Fin del taller

- LA RED MUNDIAL DE RESERVAS DE LA BIOSFERA
- 651 RESERVAS DE LA BIOSFERA (15 RESERVAS TRANSFRONTERIZAS)
- 120 PAISES
- 170,000,000 DE PERSONAS
- SUPERFICIE TOTAL 10,168,105 KM²

La red IBEROMaB, está formada por los comités nacionales o puntos focales de 25 países y por un total de 177 Reservas de la Biosfera (3 reservas binacionales y una trinacional la Reserva de la Biosfera Trifinio Fraternidad), que representan 27% del total de la Red Mundial de Reservas de la Biosfera y 20% del total de los países participantes.



Biosphere reserve zonation

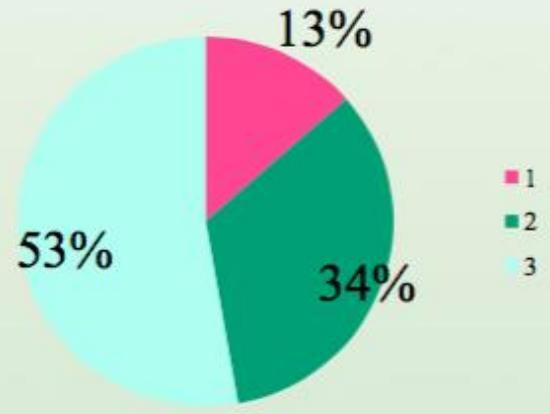
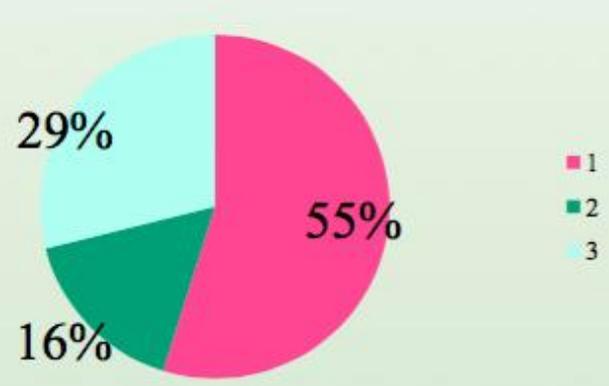


Pre-Seville BRs (until 1995):

Core area (ha)	Buffer zone	Transition area
173,508,770	51,481,817	91,560,680

Post-Seville BRs (since 1996):

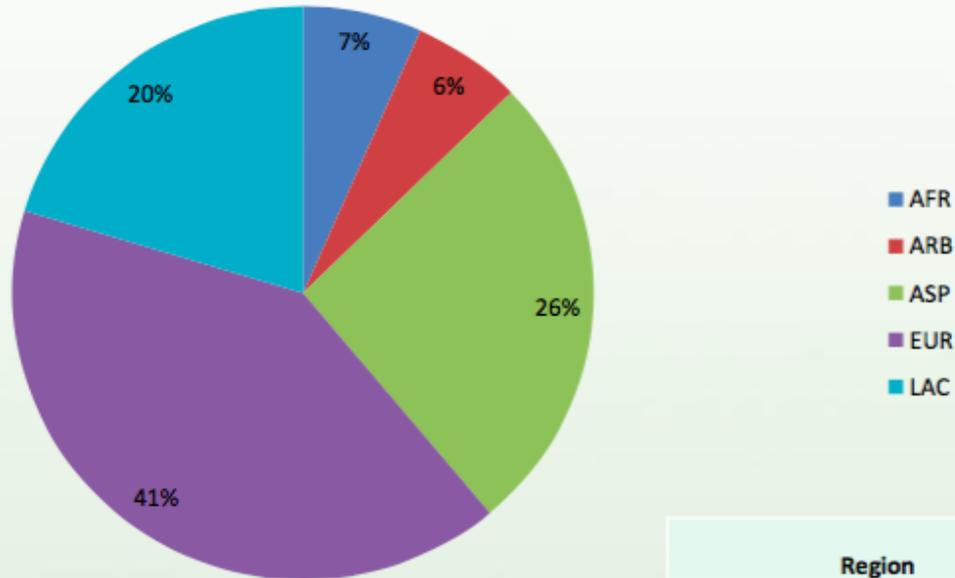
Core area (ha)	Buffer zone	Transition area
34,270,281	85,540,523	133,874,426





Biosphere Reserves statistics:

- Biosphere Reserves with mountain ecosystems

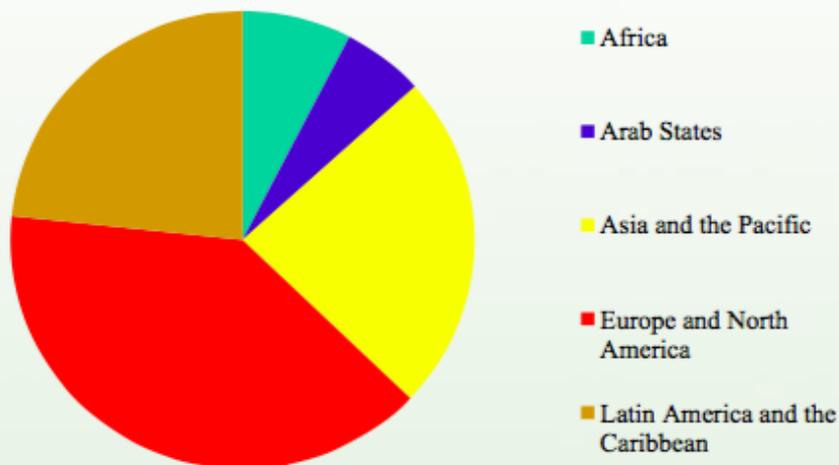


Region	Mountain BR	Percentage
Africa	25	7 %
Arab States	23	6 %
Asia and the Pacific	99	26%
Europe and North America	154	41 %
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	20 %
Total	367	100,00%



Biosphere Reserves in numbers:

- Biosphere Reserves with marine, coastal, island areas

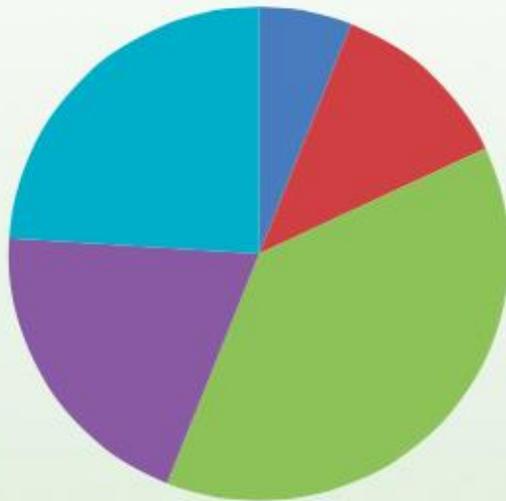


Region	Marine, coastal and island BR	Percentage
Africa	16	7,61%
Arab States	12	5,74%
Asia and the Pacific	50	23,81%
Europe and North America	83	39,52%
Latin America and the Caribbean	49	23,33%
Total	210	100%



Biosphere Reserves statistics:

- **Biosphere Reserves with dryland ecosystems**



- Africa
- Arab States
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe and North America
- Latin America and the Caribbean

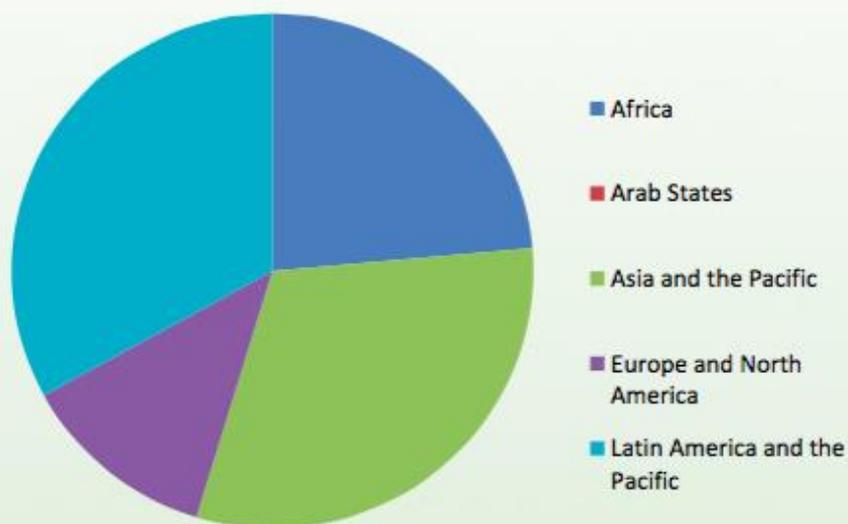
Region	Dryland BR	Percentage
Africa	3	6,00%
Arab States	6	12,00%
Asia and the Pacific	19	38,00%
Europe and North America	10	20,00%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	24,00%
Total	50	100,00%





Biosphere Reserves statistics:

- **Biosphere Reserves with rainforest ecosystems**



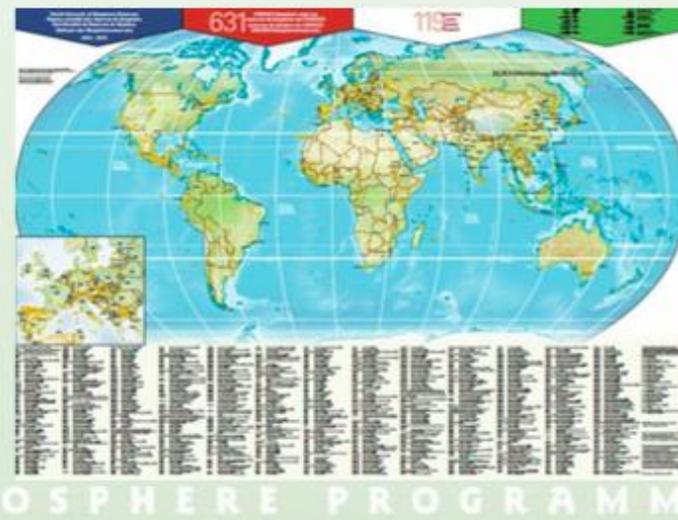
Region	Rainforest BR	Percentage
Africa	25	23,58%
Arab States	0	0,00%
Asia and the Pacific	33	31,13%
Europe and North America	13	12,26%
Latin America and the Pacific	35	33,02%
Total	106	100





Communication and visibility:

- New 2015-2016 map of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in English, French, Spanish and German (in press)
- MAB brochure in the 6 UN languages.
- New Facebook page (facebook.com/manandbiosphere) with permanent news about the latest activities in biosphere reserves around the world.



En la publicación de IBEROMaB se recopila la información básica acerca de las Reservas de la Biosfera de la región. Es un testimonio de los logros alcanzados en la conservación de la biodiversidad y del desarrollo de la región. Es también un punto de partida para el fortalecimiento de IBEROMaB y el cumplimiento de su finalidad de impulsar la creación de nuevas reservas y de comunicar a los países y los individuos entre sí para que entre todos se encuentren las mejores fórmulas y soluciones para convertir la biodiversidad en el motor del desarrollo.

Esta publicación se logró con el apoyo de la Secretaría de IBEROMaB del Organismo Autónomo de Parques Nacionales del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente de España. Agradecemos su apoyo que ha sido decisivo para que la Red IBEROMaB sea más potente y promisoría que nunca.

Main challenges and opportunities

- **The current financial difficulties**
 - Constraints in budget
 - Lack of staff both at HQs and FOs
- **The need to reposition of MAB and WNBR in the new international process (Post-2015, SDGs, Future Earth, IPBES ...)**
- **The need to have new agenda of MAB and to improve the ways MAB has been operated, governed, financed and promoted.**





Critical issues under examination:

- Mining and agribusiness in protected core and buffer zones, infrastructure development
- Participation from different sectors and ministries and departments
- Comparative studies on national legislative issues
- Linkage to green economy and climate change
- Sustainability Science
- Transboundary cooperation for solidarity and peace
- Training to ensure well-equipped with the knowledge and skills
- Publishing best practice examples and outreach





New MAB Strategy & Action Plan 2015 – 2025

Strategic Objectives – what we want to achieve:

1. Conserve Biodiversity, Maintain Ecosystem Services and Foster the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
2. Support Mitigation and Adaptation to Global Environmental Change, including Climate Change
3. Facilitate Sustainability Science and Education for Sustainable Development
4. Contribute to Building Thriving Societies, Economies, and Human Settlements





New MAB Strategy & Action Plan 2015 – 2025

Implementation Objectives – how we will work:

- A. The World Network of Biosphere Reserves comprised of effectively functioning sites as model regions for sustainable development
- B. Inclusive, dynamic and results-oriented collaboration and networking within MAB and the WNBR
- C. Effective external partnerships and sufficient and sustainable funding for MAB and the WNBR
- D. Comprehensive, modern, open and transparent communication, information and data sharing
- E. Effective governance of MAB and the WNBR





**of Biosphere Reserves
des réserves de biosphère
e Reservas de Biosfera
Biosphärenreservate**

Learning laboratories for sustainable development

Biosphere reserves are places where innovative ideas for sustainable development are tested and implemented. They combine scientific knowledge and participatory governance in order to:

- reduce loss of biodiversity;
- improve livelihoods of local people; and
- enhance social, economic and cultural conditions for environmental sustainability.

Biosphere reserves involve local communities and all interested stakeholders in planning and management.

Biosphere reserves integrate three main "functions":

- Conservation of biodiversity and cultural diversity;
- Economic development that is socio-culturally and environmentally sustainable;
- "Logistic" support, i.e. underpinning development through research, monitoring, education and training.

Each biosphere reserve is divided into three zones:

- *Core area*: for conservation, monitoring and research;
- *Buffer zones* surround or adjoin the core area and are compatible with sound ecological practices;
- *Transition area*: for activities where the aim is to sustainably manage the resource.

Within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, ideas are shared, within countries, continents and globally.

Biosphere reserves
sphère de l'UNESCO
sfera de la UNESCO
osphärenreservate

120 countries
pays
países
Staaten

Des laboratoires d'apprentissage pour le développement durable

Les réserves de biosphère sont des sites où des idées innovantes en relation avec le développement durable sont testées et réalisées. Elles combinent connaissances scientifiques et modes de gouvernance visant à :

- Réduire la perte de biodiversité.
- Améliorer les moyens de subsistance des habitants.
- Favoriser les conditions sociales, économiques et culturelles essentielles à la viabilité du développement durable.

La participation des communautés locales et des partenaires à la planification et gestion des sites est particulièrement importante.

Les réserves de biosphère cherchent à intégrer trois « fonctions » principales :

- La conservation de la biodiversité et la diversité culturelle ;
- le développement économique, c'est-à-dire environnementalement et socialement durable ;
- l'appui « logistique » pour la recherche, la surveillance à long terme, l'éducation, et la formation.

Chaque réserve de biosphère est divisée en trois zones :

- une *aire centrale* pour la protection, la recherche et le suivi ;
- une *zone tampon* entourant ou contiguë à l'aire centrale et compatible avec les objectifs de développement durable ;
- une *aire de transition* pour des activités compatibles avec les objectifs de développement durable.

Dans le Réseau mondial, les expériences sont partagées au niveau local aussi bien qu'au niveau global.

15 - 2016





Join the Biosphere Programme
to see what it can do for you
MAB
1, rue de la Libération, 75004 Paris
Tel: +33 (0)1 47 37 42 00
E-mail: mab@unesco.org



HOW DOES MAB WORK?

UNESCO's intergovernmental structure provides MAB with a framework to help national governments support the planning and implementation of research and training programmes with technical assistance and scientific advice.

Participating countries establish MAB National Committees that ensure maximum national participation in the international programme, defining and implementing each country's activities. MAB currently operates through 158 National Committees established among the 195 Member States and the Associate Member States of UNESCO.

The agenda of the MAB Programme is defined by its main governing body, the International Coordinating Council. The ICC consists of 34 Member States elected by UNESCO's General Conference. The Council elects a chair and five vice-chairpersons from each of UNESCO's geopolitical regions, one of which functions as a rapporteur. These constitute the MAB Bureau.

The MAB Secretariat is based at UNESCO's Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences and works closely with the different MAB offices around the world to coordinate the work of the MAB programme at national and regional levels. Its staff members draw on expertise in many related disciplines.

MAB is funded through the regular budget of UNESCO and mobilises funds to meet grants by Member States, bilateral and multilateral sources, and other budgetary funds provided to countries. The private sector and private institutions, MAB-related activities are nationally financed. The Programme can grant seed funding to assist countries in developing projects and/or to secure appropriate partnership commitments.

THE WORLD NETWORK OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) of the MAB Programme consists of a dynamic and innovative network of sites of excellence. It works to foster the harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable development through participatory dialogue, knowledge sharing, poverty reduction, human well-being improvements, respect for cultural values and by improving society's ability to cope with climate change. It promotes North-South and South-South collaboration and represents a unique tool for transnational cooperation through the exchange of experiences and know-how, capacity building and the promotion of best practices.

The WNBR is a network of natural environments dedicated to interdisciplinary research, capacity building, and management and experimentation with innovative combinations of economic, environmental and energy alternatives for sustainable development.

In 1985, the San Jose Strategy for Biosphere Reserves and the Statutory Framework for the World Network of Biosphere Reserves recommended a series of actions to ensure sustainable development for the 21st century.

The Madrid Action Plan (MAP) agreed upon and adopted in 2005 built on the San Jose Strategy and set the agenda for the MAB Programme and the WNBR for the period 2005-2013. At the end of this period, analysis of the achievements of MAP provided guidance and inputs for the next stage of the MAB programme (2014-2020).

WHAT ARE BIOSPHERE RESERVES?

Biosphere reserves are areas comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Each reserve promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use.

Biosphere reserves are nominated by national governments and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located. Their status is internationally recognised*. Biosphere reserves are Science for Sustainability support sites - special places for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing change and interaction between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management if necessary.

Biosphere reserves have three interrelated zones that aim to fulfil these complementary and mutually reinforcing functions:

- The core area¹ comprises a strictly protected ecosystem that contributes to the conservation of landscape, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;
- The buffer zone surrounds or adjoins the core area and is used for activities compatible with sound ecological practices that can stimulate scientific research, involving training and education;
- The transition area is the part of the reserve where the greatest activity is allowed, fostering economic and human development that is socially and ecologically sustainable.

* For more information on the criteria necessary to qualify for designation as a Biosphere Reserve, please consult Article 4 of the Statutory Framework for the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES SOME STATISTICS*

There are **421** biosphere reserves in **111** countries, including **12** transboundary sites.



The total area covered by biosphere reserves around the world amounts to over **100,000,000** hectares.



New Biosphere Reserves:

- 20 new sites were approved including extensions of the existing BRs
- Myanmar joined WNBR.

WNBR: 651 biosphere reserves (including 15 transboundary BRs) in 120 countries.

**Biosphere Reserves cover approx.
10,168,105 km² around the world and
around 170 million people live in a BR.**



27th Session of the MAB-ICC:

- Took place in Paris, France from 8 to 12 June 2015.
- Attended by 250 participants from 64 countries including representatives 30 Member States of the MAB-ICC
- Moreover, attended by observer delegations and





Exit strategy and implementation

- Main objective: to improve the credibility and quality of WNBR. This concerns in particular 266 sites in 76 countries.
- The Secretariat sent letters to 41 countries for sites which have never submitted a Periodic Review report and to 14 countries for sites which did not reply to the previous MAB-ICC recommendations.
- All these sites concerned need to report by the end of 2015 to demonstrate that the site meets the criteria of Statutory Framework of WNBR.





Periodic review reports:

- 27th session of MAB-ICC examined 41 periodic review reports as well as 30 follow-up reports, following the recommendations of the International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves thereon.
- This considerable amount of periodic reviews was related to the replies from countries to the letters sent by the MAB Secretariat for the implementation of the Exit Strategy.
- The Secretariat is following up closely with all Member States on the reports.





Conference 'Botanists of the twenty-first century: Roles, challenges and opportunities'

- Organized by MAB and its partners HQ in September 2014.
- 300 participants from 60 countries and various disciplines: education, science, policy, NGOs, communities, business and development partners.
- Goal: to develop a forward-looking perspective for the botanical profession in the twenty-first century.
- Focused on identifying skills to be maintained or developed, current training needs, improve communication between scientists and the general public and policy-makers.





Inauguration of the first MAB Category 2 Centre for Mediterranean Biosphere Reserves

- First Centre of the MAB Programme under UNESCO auspices.
- Funded by the Abertis Foundation. A collaboration between MAB and the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment and its Autonomous Organism for National Parks.
- Platform for training and transferring advanced knowledge on environmental and societal issues between developed and developing countries in the Mediterranean basin.
- Creation of a Mediterranean Biosphere Reserves Network in June 2015.





Exhibition 'Climate change impacts on mountain regions of the world:

- Funded by the Government of Flanders (Belgium) and using satellite images from JAXA, ESA, USGS, MAB and IHP, this exhibition highlight the effects of climate change in different mountain regions, many of which are UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.
- Shown at the World Mountain Forum in Cuzco, Peru (May 2014) and at the UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru (December 2014).
- Attracted thousands of visitors and was critically acclaimed in the press and television media worldwide.





Enhancing coastal and island management in Latin America: BRESEP

Three-year project financed by the Flemish Government of Belgium and coordinated by MAB.

Aims:

- create and strengthen existing biosphere reserves in coastal areas and islands of the eastern South Pacific in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru;
- promote biosphere reserves as tools for innovative projects to bring added value to local socio-economic activities;
- sensitize and build the capacity of stakeholders in the area.
- The 'Biosphere Reserves as a Tool for Coastal and Island Management in the South-East Pacific Region (BRESEP)' project was launched in Castro, Chiloe Island in Chile in December 2014.
- The second meeting took place in Lima Peru in July 2014.





PacMAB and Island&Coastal BR networks:

- 4th Pacific Biosphere Reserve Network (PacMAB) Meeting took place in Nadi, Fiji, from 23 to 25 April 2014.
- 4th Meeting of the Global Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves, in the Palawan Biosphere Reserve, Philippines from 16 to 21 June 2014.





8th SeaBRnet Meeting – 2nd A-P BRs (APBRN) Strategic Meeting - Asia-Pacific Workshop on Strengthening Capacity for Management of Biosphere Reserves and Protected Areas 15 to 19 December 2014 in Siem Reap, Cambodia

- 44 international participants from Asia Pacific Region and more than 40 participants from Cambodia

Focusing on:

- Biosphere Reserves as places for Sustainable Development through Ecotourism and Eco-labeling
- How to use BR as Models for Alleviating Poverty through Ecosystems Services
- Capacity for Management of Biosphere Reserves
- Visit to Prek Toal in Tonle Sap BR and Angkor World Heritage Site



Les Assises du Vivant 2015 - Biodiversity and Climate Change in Interaction: Creating new life possibilities (MAB co-host)

9 February 2015 UNESCO Paris

- The 2015 Assises took forward dialogues during the 2012 and 2013 editions: frank and open discussions between actors and stakeholders from diverse backgrounds, committed to sharing and exchanging ideas, as well as determined to overcome obstacles and impossibilities, whether real or perceived.



e

World Atlas of Mangroves

Atlas Mondial des Mangroves

Atlas Mundial de los Manglares

HEAD AUTHORS

Mark Spalding, Mahi Kainuma, Loma Collins



The World Mangrove Atlas, 2010

English, French and Spanish: ITTO, ISME, FAO, UNESCO/MAB, UNEP/WCMC, UNU/INWEH, TNC



Main challenges and opportunities

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New MAB Strategy & Action Plan 2015 – 2025

Entrusted by the MAB ICC, the MAB Strategy Group consisting of the MAB Bureau and 6 experts nominated by Member States and selected by the MAB Bureau are working on the preparation of a draft MAB Strategy 2015-2025 for the consideration by the ICC at its 27th session. The MAB Strategy will be accompanied by a new MAB Action Plan, to be adopted at the ICC at its 28th session



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4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves

LIMA-PERU
14-17
march 2016



MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME



4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves: A Vision for the Decade 2016-2026

- Lima, Peru, 14-17 March 2016, followed by the 28th Session of the MAB/ICC 18-19 March 2016
- Around 1,400 participants representing governments, biosphere reserves, UN agencies, NGOs, organizations and institutions from all over the world.
- Discuss progress and obstacles related to biosphere issues and work to develop criteria and guidelines for the future.
- Analyze the results of the evaluation of the Madrid Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves 2008-2013
- Assess the progress made and the challenges to be faced in the future.



Finalising the Draft Lima Action Plan

Sergio Guevara Sada
Chairman, MAB International
Coordinating Council and
MAB Strategy Group



Draft Lima Action Plan

- The result of a participatory, open and transparent drafting process
- A consensus document
- Implementation through national, regional action plans
- No document is ever perfect!
 - Possibilities during this Congress to consider changes to specific Actions that will improve the clarity and implementation of the Action Plan



Process (1)

If any delegation wishes to propose changes to a specific Action:

- Justification for change
- Provide specific written changes:
 - Action + also outputs, prime responsibility, time range, performance indicators if necessary
- Present to Regional Network workshop on Tuesday morning
 - Discussion

Process (2)

If participants in Regional Network workshop agree to change:

1) Proponents of change submit:

Written justification for change + specific text for change to MAB Secretariat by 15.00 on Tuesday

2) MAB Strategy Group will discuss at 19.00 on Tuesday

3) Agreed changes will be presented to plenary session at 09.00 on Thursday

4) Congress will endorse Lima Action Plan (LAP) with agreed changes in session starting at 15.00 on Thursday

5) MAB ICC will consider LAP as endorsed by Congress





4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves: A Vision for the Decade 2016-2026

Expected results:

- The Lima Declaration
- The Lima Action Plan of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves for 2016-2025, which will define the role to be played by biosphere reserves in conservation issues over the next decade, and the use of natural resources for sustainable development.

