

MAB STRATEGY 2015-2025

CONDENSED ZERO DRAFT

(6 November 2014 rev)

This document has been prepared by the UNESCO MAB Secretariat following a decision by the 26th MAB ICC¹ as a condensed version of the Zero Draft of the New MAB Strategy contained in document SC-14/CONF.226/7/REV², which was based on submissions received in response to the MAB Circular Letter of 6 March 2014 on the development of the New MAB Strategy,³ and the outcome of the discussions thereon during the 26th MAB ICC.

Contents

Executive Summary

Introduction

Global Context for the MAB Strategy

UNESCO

MAB and the WNBR

The MAB Strategy within UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy

The MAB Strategy 2015-2025

Vision and Mission

Overarching Objective

Strategic Objectives

1. *Enhance the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Natural Resources*
2. *Support Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action*
3. *Promote the Development and Applications of Sustainability Science*
4. *Contribute to Building Green Economies, Societies and Human Settlements*

Implementation and Service Delivery Objectives

- A *WNBR comprised of well-functioning sites as model regions for sustainable development*
- B *Inclusive, dynamic and results oriented MAB and WNBR collaboration and networking*
- C *Comprehensive, modern, open and transparent MAB and WNBR communication, information and data sharing*
- D *Sufficient and sustainable funding and effective partnerships for MAB and the WNBR*
- E *Effective governance of and within MAB and the WNBR*

Strategy Implementation Evaluation Framework

MAB Action Plan

Executive Summary

[To be drafted]

Introduction

[To be drafted]

UNESCO

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UNESCO – pursuant to its Constitution – contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.⁴

[Short text to be drafted on UNESCO's 70th Anniversary in 2015]

MAB and the WNBR

[Short general background to be drafted]

Global Context for the MAB Strategy

Sustainability issues are at the centre of the international debate as current and foreseeable patterns of human activity are fundamentally altering Earth systems, testing the biophysical limits of our planet. This is having profound impacts on the Earth's freshwater resources, on the ocean, atmosphere and climate, and on terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.⁵ These challenges are underscored in the Rio+20 Outcome document.⁶ The global community is advancing on establishing and implementing a comprehensive set of related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets.⁷

The MAB Strategy within UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy

Peace and equitable and sustainable development are the overarching objectives in the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4).⁸ Africa and gender equality are Global Priorities. The critical importance of greater knowledge sharing is emphasized by UNESCO in order to induce the transformative changes needed to address the complex and inter-related challenges of sustainable development. UNESCO is therefore promoting international scientific cooperation and integrated scientific approaches to support Member States in effectively managing natural resources, reducing knowledge divides within and among countries, and building bridges for dialogue and peace. Building on its experience in leading intergovernmental and international science programmes and on their global observation capacities, UNESCO seeks to contribute to shaping the research agenda of global and regional scientific cooperation, based on the Rio+20 outcome document "The Future We Want" and the post-2015 development agenda.⁹ The important role of MAB and its WNBR is emphasised in UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy 2014-2021 notably in relation to UNESCO's Strategic Objective 5: 'Promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development.'

The MAB Strategy

The MAB Programme with its World Network of Biosphere Reserves constitutes a critically important and valuable partner and instrument in the sustainable development research and application efforts of UNESCO Member States to address critical issues related to societies' interactions with and management of biodiversity, ecosystem services and the climate, today and in the years to come. Adopted by the MAB ICC at its ___ session, the MAB Strategy [and the associated MAB Action Plan] provides a comprehensive while succinct framework for this purpose. The MAB Strategy is developed in-line with the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014–2021, the Seville Strategy and Statutory Framework of the WNBR, and with due consideration to the recommendations emerging from the final evaluation of the Madrid Action Plan for the WNBR.¹⁰

Vision and Mission of MAB [and the WNBR] (ref para 1-15 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

(In discussing the new Strategy at its 26th session, the MAB ICC felt it would be good to adopt MAB and WNBR vision and mission statements. The vision statement must be short and should describe what MAB and its WNBR should contribute towards achieving in terms of a desired future state. The mission statement should define the purposes of MAB and the WNBR and what they do, how and for whom. It should be succinct and easy to remember. Some ICC members believe a change in the name of MAB is overdue as the notion of 'Man' is increasingly seen as gender insensitive and outdated. The word 'reserve' in biosphere reserve is also met with negative connotations in several countries. Below are succinct vision and mission statement examples by the Secretariat. See para 1-15 in the Zero Draft Strategy (ZDS) for an elaborate discussion on existing statements and possible amendments).

Vision statement

- “MAB and its World Network of Biosphere ‘Reserves’ envisions a world where people and nature live in harmony”
- “Sustainable development for all”
- “Diversity - Harmony - Sustainability”

Mission statement

- “The mission of MAB and its WNBR is to assist Member States to reach sustainable development goals through biodiversity conservation, sustainability science, policy and action”

Overarching Objective

MAB's overarching objective is to provide an effective contribution towards the implementation of the Post 2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and related targets (see Annex I).

Strategic Objectives

MAB's Strategic Objectives for 2015 – 2025 are to:

1. **Enhance the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Natural Resources**¹¹
2. **Support Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action**¹²
3. **Promote the Development and Applications of Sustainability Science**¹³
4. **Contribute to Building Green Economies, Societies and Human Settlements**¹⁴

MAB's strategic objectives for 2015 – 2025 are outlined below together with associated expected results followed by interrelated Implementation and Service Delivery Objectives. The Strategy is complemented by an Evaluation Framework and an associated MAB Action Plan (contained in a separate document).¹⁵

Strategic Objective 1. Enhance the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Natural Resources (ref para 22-26; 33; 39-45; 48-51; 68; 82; 84; 121-122; 126 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is a critically important challenge.¹⁶ Habitat loss and fragmentation due to human development and unsustainable consumption and production patterns are considered as the major cause of diminishing biodiversity globally. Loss of biodiversity results in a reduction in ecosystem services (e.g. food and fiber production, disease control, crop pollination and recreation) and will ultimately cause a direct threat for human survival.¹⁷ The current scales of unprecedented exploitation of our natural resources calls for improved governance and stewardship of the world's natural resources.¹⁸ Equity of resource use/access is also called for.¹⁹ Freshwater remains a critical element of security, sustainability, inclusion and peace, with its vital importance increasing due to, among other factors, demographic growth, urbanization and climate change.²⁰ The quality of inland water is under compromise from dumped industrial and chemical wastes, untreated sewage, pesticide's residues and fertilizers and chemical run off. The above activities worsen the already existing problem of water pollution. The increased use of underground water in coastal regions results in the intrusion of salt water.²¹ Increased demand for food globally has led scientists to manipulate plant DNA to produce strong and drought and disease resistant crops. There is the general concern that GMO products are harmful to human beings. When GMO food products are released to the environment, they may not be recalled, making it a dangerous global experiment.²²

Below is a list of proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that would appear to be particularly pertinent in relation to the above Strategic objective. However, diversity among countries could imply different interpretations thereon. [This said, the universally most pertinent SDGs could possibly be directly reflected in the text above, as appropriate.]²³

Relevant SDG's

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Expected results

- 1.1. MAB and its WNBR strategically positioned to assume their roles in the international development arenas and to support SDG implementation.²⁴
- 1.2. Provision of scientific and institutional frameworks to ensure UNESCO's inputs into the post-2015 development agenda.²⁵
- 1.3. Measurable deliveries and contributions to and partnerships with the Rio Conventions: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification.²⁶
- 1.4. Decisive contributions to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, including towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the CBD to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.²⁷
- 1.5. The needs of women and the importance of ensuring their participation and access to the sustainable use of natural resources taken into account.²⁸
- 1.6. The needs of indigenous and local communities and the importance of ensuring their participation and access to the sustainable use of natural resources taken into account.²⁹

[Several SDG targets appear to be relevant in relation to the above Strategic objective and the associated expected results proposed.]³⁰

Strategic Objective 2. Support Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action (ref para 16; 18; 21; 25; 33; 37-38; 45-46; 50; 58; 72; 77; 79; 82; 87; 109; 118; 123-124; 130; 136; 159; 172; 244; 260 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

Climate change continues to be of paramount concern to the future of humankind and a big challenge of our time.³¹ According to the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report, warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased and it is now extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.³² The IPCC also reports that in recent decades, changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans. Evidence of climate-change impacts is strongest and most comprehensive for natural systems. Some impacts on human systems have also been attributed to climate change.³³ Climate change will be one of the main challenges for BRs. Strategies for adaptation and mitigation need to be developed – the Dresden Declaration³⁴ is an excellent basis in this respect.³⁵

Relevant SDGs:

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Expected results

- 2.1. WNBR recognized as a global collection of sites of excellence to promote learning and pilot concrete actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation.³⁶
- 2.1. Member States provided with technical assistance on how existing BRs can contribute to addressing climate change.³⁷
- 2.2. Regional approaches to adapt to climate change mitigation and adaptation developed and tested, including in relation to carbon sequestration and REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).³⁸
- 2.3. Involvement in climate change discussion/ negotiations for the stabilization of greenhouse emissions.³⁹
- 2.4. Greater weight given biosphere reserves by Member States in their strategies on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and in efforts to transfer approaches developed in

biosphere reserves to other regions, in-line with the Dresden Declaration on Biosphere Reserves and Climate Change.⁴⁰

2.5. Contributions to the development and adoption of renewable and clean energy.⁴¹

[Several SDG targets appear to be relevant in relation to the above Strategic objective and the associated expected results proposed.]⁴²

Strategic Objective 3. Promote the Development and Applications of Sustainability Science

(ref para 31; 34; 37; 39 45-47; 58-59 ; 74-81; 83; 87; 93; 95; 97; 99; 106; 114; 116 117-120; 122-123; 125-126; 129-140; 159; 161; 165; 173; 175; 177-181; 254; 256; 258; 260; 263; 277; 287 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

In-line with the UNESCO Medium Term Strategy, MAB will promote the development and applications of sustainability science putting into practice integrated approaches drawing on the full range of scientific, traditional and indigenous knowledge in a trans-disciplinary way to identify, understand and address economic, environmental, ethical and societal challenges related to sustainable development.⁴³ This will include focusing on operationalizing sustainability at the local level, supported through community-based research and the new economy, promoting sustainable livelihood and sustainable enterprise principles to achieve poverty reduction, and sustainable coexistence of nature and human society.⁴⁴ Biosphere reserves and other UNESCO-affiliated sites, along with their associated networks, will provide pilot sites for research on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, green economies and as sites for collaboration with other international innovative environmental initiatives. They will further serve to build scientific knowledge and identify best practices for natural resource use and ecosystem management, restoration and rehabilitation, as well as geosciences, and to strengthen the interface between science, policy and society at local, national, regional and global levels.⁴⁵ This also implies using the WNBR to increase the interdisciplinary research efforts between the developing and industrialized countries⁴⁶ and for MAB to act as a platform facilitating the dialogue between the scientific and policy making communities and society for sustainable development⁴⁷, as well as to help strengthen international science cooperation and culture for peace, sustainability and social inclusion.⁴⁸

Relevant SDGs:

(Most if not all SDGs are relevant in a sustainability science context. To simplify, below are primarily those SDGs under which there are targets including references to research and science)

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Expected results

- 3.1. Enhanced international cooperation on sustainability science including interdisciplinary research efforts between the developing and industrialized countries.⁴⁹
- 3.2. Dialogue between the scientific and policy making communities and society for sustainable development facilitated,⁵⁰ and international science cooperation strengthened for sustainability, social inclusion and a culture for peace.⁵¹
- 3.3. Engagement of a wide field of knowledge and actors, including national research councils, science agencies, universities, and local communities.⁵²
- 3.4. Traditional knowledge should be used as a “knowledge input” while recognizing the importance of empowering indigenous communities as vulnerable guardians of unique knowledge.⁵³
- 3.5. Provision of the policy tools needed to be able to cope with changes and for promote sustainable development.⁵⁴
- 3.6. Scientific research based on cooperative strategies, principles of cultural identity of knowledge and socialization favoring continued innovation promoted.⁵⁵

[Several SDG targets appear to be relevant in relation to the above Strategic objective and the associated expected results proposed.]⁵⁶

Strategic Objective 4. Contribute to Building Green Economies, Societies and Human Settlements (ref para 19; 22; 25-27; 38; 40-41; 45; 69-73; ;91; 95; 101-102; 109; 115; 125; 127-128; 130; 133-134; 143; 171-177; 205; 248; 267; 295 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

Rapidly expanding cities and urban areas and a burgeoning world population have resulted in overconsumption of limited natural resources, intensification of urbanization, overexploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources, accelerating pollution and environmental degradation.⁵⁷ Ultimately, green economies, societies and human settlements are a necessity for achieving long-term sustainability requiring in-depth knowledge of natural and cultural heritage, and on socio-economic realities and resilience⁵⁸. Through its WNBR, MAB is uniquely well placed to support the transition to green economies and green societies more broadly. In line with its Medium-Term Strategy, MAB will endeavor to strengthen the role and potential of biosphere reserves and other UNESCO-affiliated sites, along with their associated networks, as pilot sites and as model regions for promoting green economies and societies advancing the implementation of a broad range of SDGs and related targets. As a network gathering knowledge from research and practice of BRs on the operationalization of sustainability (including social, economy, cultural diversity and heritage) at the local, regional, and international levels, MAB should identify, promote and publicize the many innovative and successful approaches from different social, cultural and environmental contexts, ranging from rural to urban, and act as a clearinghouse and distribution center of such knowledge, supporting learning exchanges among BRs internationally and sharing of best practices and guidelines with focus on success stories and on the post 2015 global agenda including the SDGs.⁵⁹ Promotion of green economies, societies, human settlements and urban areas will require enhanced efforts on education for sustainable development.

Relevant SDGs:

(most if not all SDGs are potentially relevant under this strategic objective. Below those that might be particularly interesting from a MAB perspective)

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Expected results

- 4.1. Innovative and successful approaches from different social, cultural and environmental contexts, ranging from rural to urban identified, promoted and publicized through a clearinghouse and distribution center supporting learning exchanges internationally and sharing of best practices and guidelines with focus on success stories and on the post 2015 global agenda including the SDGs.⁶⁰
- 4.2. Promotion and provision of local experiences on the mainstreaming of ecosystem services into policy making, ensuring food security and restoration of degraded ecosystems.⁶¹
- 4.3. Synergies promoted through the simultaneous implementation of a wide range of SDGs in model regions.
- 4.4. Green economies built on in-depth knowledge of natural and cultural heritage, and on socio-economic realities.⁶²
- 4.5. Integrated approaches to the provision of ecosystem services and their contribution to health and well-being.⁶³
- 4.6. Rights and responsibilities of those utilizing and benefiting from ecosystem services including in sometimes distant urban areas – including investment in their effective management elucidated.⁶⁴
- 4.7. People enabled to act and think more responsibly, according to ethical and moral principles.⁶⁵
- 4.8. Dialogue established between science and policy-makers to address climate change, unsustainable urbanisation and biodiversity/ecosystem services loss and encourage best practices in decision-making.⁶⁶
- 4.9. Infrastructure which supports environmental conservation and green business opportunities.⁶⁷
- 4.10. Methodologies and tools to develop organic production systems that ensure a minimum use of chemical substances⁶⁸ and promote the coexistence of nature and local development designed.⁶⁹
- 4.11. Green economy sustained in responsible tourism and quality economies.⁷⁰
- 4.12. Establishment of microfinance systems.⁷¹
- 4.13. Transition towards alternative and renewable energy, circular economy and territorial ecology⁷²
- 4.14. Agro ecological transition at all levels of action and governance (consumer exploitation territory, state and beyond), integrating biodiversity objectives into production.⁷³
- 4.15. Conversion of economic systems that negatively affect conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.⁷⁴

- 4.16. Local development based on protection and preservation of the natural environment;⁷⁵
- 4.17. Livelihood diversification involving local business.⁷⁶
- 4.18. Promotion of green (eco) jobs and income opportunities for young people.
- 4.19. Training and capacity building at the interface of the interlinked issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and socio-economic and cultural well-being of human communities promoted.⁷⁷
- 4.20. Focus given to the participation and education of young people and on programmes designed to enable both new knowledge and a better understanding of the past history, as well as new and emerging changes and challenges that could be addressed through proper use of technology and sustainable and smart use of natural resources.⁷⁸
- 4.21. Educational efforts involving all partners of civil society and a more focused approach on capacity building for indigenous communities.⁷⁹
- 4.22. Education for sustainable development promoted.⁸⁰

[Several SDG targets appear to be relevant in relation to the above Strategic objective and the associated expected results proposed.]⁸¹

Implementation and Service Delivery Objectives

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

In order to deliver on its expected results in pursuit of its strategic and overarching objectives, MAB with its WNBR should work towards the implementation of 5 Implementation and Service Delivery Objectives, outlined in detail below.

Implementation and Service Delivery Objective A. World Network of Biosphere Reserves comprised of well-functioning sites as model regions for sustainable development (ref para 45-57; 87-94; 111-112; 187-195 in the Zero Draft Strategy)

In line with its Medium-Term Strategy, UNESCO will endeavor to strengthen the role and potential of biosphere reserves and to further enhance the WNBR as an integrated global network of learning and demonstration sites for innovation in sustainable development, notably in relation to the SDGs. As pilot sites and model regions, BRs will perform at the interface between science, policy and society at local, national, regional and global levels⁸² to the benefit of Member States where individual BRs are located and to much wider constituencies.⁸³ As model regions, BRs should conserve biodiversity, reduce poverty, and contribute to economic development and sustainable use of natural resources including environmentally, socially and economically viable models for boosting green economies and local livelihoods by providing a wide range of both direct and indirect ecosystem services.⁸⁴ Transboundary BRs can also act as peace parks making our planet a safe place for the harmonious coexistence of people and nature, but also among people by establishing an enabling environment for promoting a culture of peace with regard to the use of and benefit from shared natural resources, especially at the trans-boundary level.⁸⁵ BRs should be clear examples of the implementation of many aspects of global conventions.⁸⁶ Linking increasingly well-functioning sites as model regions, the WNBR constitutes a unique arena for co-production of knowledge for sustainable development between practitioners and researchers.⁸⁷ Indeed, the WNBR must consist of fully functioning, well managed sites that work in concert with the MAB programme,⁸⁸ in compliance with the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework.⁸⁹ The exit strategy should be implemented for those BRs that cannot comply. Overall, this should result in an increase in the delivery, value and prestige of the MAB Programme and the WNBR.⁹⁰

Expected results

- A.1. MAB and the WNBR providing an effective contribution towards the implementation of the Post 2015 development agenda and the SDGs and related targets notably by enhancing the

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural resources, supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation action, promoting the development and applications of sustainability science and by contributing to building green economies, societies and human settlements.⁹¹

- A.2. The effective implementation of the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves should be promoted.⁹²
- A.3. Analysis of zonation schemes and determining percentage minimum sizes for core areas and buffer zones. Countries must develop strict national-specific criteria, including optimal and efficient functional zonation schemes based on the Statutory Framework of the WNBR and the Seville Strategy.⁹³
- A.4. Periodic review process conducive for achieving and supporting a well-functioning WNBR generating a dynamic process of adaptive management of sites allowing Member States to assess progress, review weaknesses, re-engage stakeholders and to improve the functioning of their sites in the light of experience gained, while providing the MAB Secretariat with the possibility to produce status reports of the overall WNBR network.⁹⁴
- A.5. Terms of references defined for the finalization of the overview and qualification of “old” and non-fully functional BRs as part of the exist strategy⁹⁵ the completion of which should be a milestone.⁹⁶
- A.6. Efficient evaluation systems must generally be linked, in collaboration with the biosphere reserves themselves and, in particular, with the MAB National Committees, in order to identify the best demonstration cases and implement the exit strategy efficiently.⁹⁷
- A.7. WNBR expanded with new quality sites annually.
- A.8. Provisions for open and participatory procedures and processes in the designation, planning and implementation of BRs and for enhanced legal safeguards and recognition promoted.⁹⁸
- A.9. Regular undertaking of periodic reviews and related actions to update zonation, management and other changes to meet Seville & MAP requirements and recommendations.⁹⁹
- A.10. Functional zonation established taking into account the interrelationship of all three zones. The delineation of the BR zones, especially of the older BRs improved.¹⁰⁰
- A.11. Transition zone concept strengthened and the need for them to be large enough highlighted and their major role in achieving strategic biosphere reserve objectives by hosting the bulk of the population and economic development activities emphasised.¹⁰¹
- A.12. Methods to incorporate BRs into national development, territorial planning and environment policies (legislation, policies and programs) explored.¹⁰²
- A.13. National MAB policies adopted and budgets allocated for MAB activities.¹⁰³
- A.14. Financial and legal support for BR actions permanently established.¹⁰⁴
- A.15. Cooperating management methods of BR consisting of multiple communities established.¹⁰⁵

- A.16. Increased linkages between biosphere reserve activities and sustainable development initiatives at multiple scales and levels,¹⁰⁶ including as model sites for strengthening synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other relevant conventions
- A.17. Thresholds for cooperation between, on one hand, practitioners in the BR community and, on the other hand, the research community should be lowered.¹⁰⁷
- A.18. Enhance cooperation between experts and practitioners in relevant key issues on innovative practices.¹⁰⁸
- A.19. Recognition of youth as driver for change and civil society cooperation and local participation from civil society, institutions and enterprises to ensure an inclusive process for new BRs.¹⁰⁹
- A.20. Efforts to seek to develop a standardized BR management plan format.¹¹⁰
- A.21. WNBR guidelines developed on good management of BRs¹¹¹ and on how BRs best can be used as tools/platforms for promoting sustainable development and the SDGs.¹¹²
- A.22. Demonstration of methodologies for implementation of research actions, at regional and local levels is an important responsibility for the regional networks.¹¹³
- A.23. Global research studies launched on the true effectiveness and efficiency of BRs in fulfilling the three functions of the BR concept and making a difference in the lives of people living and working in BR, and on the economic impact of the existence of BRs – within the respective region of individual BRs, but also with respect to national economic impacts and influences.¹¹⁴
- A.24. Studies undertaken on how better valorization of demonstration sites/ research findings in BRs can be achieved.¹¹⁵
- A.25. BR research programmes conducted linked to the development of the management plan and zoning, and incorporation of research recommendations targeted at improving management routines and practices.¹¹⁶
- A.26. BRs encouraged to experiment with innovative responses to conditions of worldwide change and to disseminate success in the form of demonstration cases.¹¹⁷
- A.27. MAB Nat Coms and BR authorities provided with periodic summary reports on available methods, technologies and approaches to BR's zoning, planning and monitoring.¹¹⁸
- A.28. Strengthen the role of BRs as demonstration areas, and ways and means of including BRs into national development policies, land-use planning and the environment researched (laws, policies and programmes).¹¹⁹
- A.29. BRs incited to experience innovative responses to global change conditions and to disseminate the achievements in the form of show cases. Focus given on implementation mechanisms, guidelines and solutions of what are "sites of excellence" and "models of sustainable development".¹²⁰
- A.30. Transition zone concept reinforced as specific to RBs and as examples for non-protected areas, integrating the functions of conservation, development and logistics of BRs into transition zones projects.¹²¹

Implementation and Service Delivery Objective B. Inclusive, dynamic and results oriented MAB and WNBR collaboration and networking (ref para 54-57; 64-90; 109-147; 158-186; 196 - in the Zero Draft Strategy)

Inclusive, dynamic and results oriented collaboration and networking will be of the essence in order for MAB and its WNBR to provide a truly effective contribution towards the SDGs and related targets. In accordance with UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy, collaboration will especially focus on South-South and North-South-South triangular cooperation, as a catalyst for dialogue and co-production of scientific knowledge, in synergy with local and indigenous knowledge brokers, and for science diplomacy. Collaboration and networking should target the strategic objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural resources, supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation action, promoting the development and applications of sustainability science and by contributing to building green economies, societies and human settlements.¹²² Transboundary biosphere reserves will be promoted as a means for sharing knowledge and best practices, building peace and promoting dialogue among nations.¹²³ MAB must work to build BRs' capacities through enhanced discussions and knowledge sharing among BRs working at the local level, through reinforced recognition and participation of indigenous people and local communities in BR's,¹²⁴ stronger partnerships with academia, decision-makers, community stakeholders, economic sectors industry and private sector in order to design and implement actions aimed at improving socioeconomic and environmental conditions in existing BRs,¹²⁵ and enhanced network interactions with research programmes (e.g. on water issues and climate change),¹²⁶ as well as cooperation promoting education, training and capacity building for sustainable development. The importance of MAB's regional and thematic networks should be emphasized in this context while recognizing that most if not all networks could be enhanced, in some instances significantly.^{127;128} Where adequate resources, especially funds for a dedicated secretariat, exist there can be a real added value to the networks.¹²⁹ Organizational arrangements and working methods have a direct impact on the operations, outreach and effectiveness of the networks. The regional networks have variable working methods and statutes which address local needs and they should perhaps be kept flexible in order to keep relevant and efficient in the context of their areas of work,¹³⁰ and the thematic networks typically should be self-organized,¹³¹

[In terms of establishing new networks, Member States are divided among those that a) believes there are enough networks, if not too many, already;¹³² b) those that support additional networks in principle but provided certain conditions are met;¹³³ and c) those that would support additional networks on new themes.¹³⁴]

Expected results

- B.1. Formulation and implementation of inclusive, dynamic and results oriented MAB and WNBR networking and collaboration work programmes consistent with the MAB Strategy and its associated Action Plan.
- B.2. The WNBR further developed in order to increase the interdisciplinary research efforts between the developing and industrialized countries,¹³⁵ and MAB should provide a platform facilitating the dialogue between the scientific and policy making communities and society for sustainable development,¹³⁶ and help strengthen international science cooperation and culture for peace, sustainability and social inclusion.¹³⁷
- B.3. Transboundary BRs promoted for cooperation, environmental diplomacy, peace, security and conflict management.¹³⁸

SDGs, Conventions

- B.4. Contributions to the realization of the SDG's, deliverables and contributions to and partnerships with the Rio Conventions: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification.¹³⁹
- B.5. Regional MAB and BR networks encouraged to work on reaching the CBD Aichi Targets and updated CBD Global Strategies.¹⁴⁰
- B.6. Consideration given to regional cooperation programmes, such as European Commission programmes including Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+, which can include activities and partners not only in the European Union but in other European countries and other parts of the world.¹⁴¹
- B.7. Mechanisms to maximise the involvement and enhance dialogue between MAB and specific programs and processes under relevant conventions devised in a way to ensure that BRs are seen as learning sites of excellence by donors and implementing agencies and to enhance opportunities for support through convention related financial mechanisms.¹⁴²
- B.8. Collaboration with the World Heritage Convention for natural world heritage and with the emerging Global Geoparks Network providing great latitude for creating synergy effects regarding the visibility of UNESCO-designated sites the world over, while at the same time maintaining the specific identities and functions of biosphere reserves¹⁴³
- B.9. More emphatic lobbying and horizontal activities with other initiatives (eg. UNESCO World Heritage, Ramsar Convention, IPBES, Global Network of National Geoparks, European Geopark Network etc.).¹⁴⁴
- B.10. Enhanced cooperation sought with the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, reflecting the links between cultural diversity and biodiversity,¹⁴⁵ as well as with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.¹⁴⁶

Sustainability science, research

- B.11. The concept of sustainability science as an integrated approach of natural science, humanities and social sciences introduced by MAB.¹⁴⁷
- B.12. Research useful for BR management promoted, actively involving managers, stakeholders and communities in framing the research question ("co-design" of research), participating in devising methods and in the knowledge-generation ("co-production" of knowledge). Interdisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity, co-design and co-production are usually referenced as key aspects of sustainability science.¹⁴⁸
- B.13. Dialogue between science and policy-makers enhanced in order to generate consensus regarding the BRs potential to address climate change, unsustainable urbanisation and biodiversity/ecosystem services loss and encourage best practices in decision-making.¹⁴⁹
- B.14. Research studies oriented towards urban areas, providing them with proper solutions and procedures to be undertaken in order to enable the quality environment for the people.¹⁵⁰

- B.15. Research ON BRs (BRs as objects of research), considering that research IN BRs (BRs as sites for research) is important but well established already.¹⁵¹
- B.16. Priority given to research in BRs showing how communities, businesses, and organizations within these BRs – and, where appropriate, in adjacent or nearby urban areas – can benefit from supporting the aims of BRs (e.g. studies into social enterprise, and the economic benefits from products and services which draw from and feed back into BRs).¹⁵²
- B.17. Consideration given to the appointment of an international scientific advisory committee for MAB with the task to suggest measures promoting co-production of knowledge in BRs.¹⁵³
- B.18. MAB and its WNBR fully engaged with existing relevant international, regional and national research initiatives and programmes, such as: the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services (IPBES)¹⁵⁴, Future Earth¹⁵⁵, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹⁵⁶, the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) – GEO-BON, GCOSS, the Global Ecosystem Monitoring Networks and Programmes¹⁵⁷, International Model Forest Network¹⁵⁸, and in IUCN activities, especially the World Conservation Congresses and World Parks Congresses.¹⁵⁹
- B.19. The international scientific community better informed on the potential of the WNBR to facilitate efficient North-South and South-South cooperative research on climate change and biodiversity.¹⁶⁰ One of the indicators in CBD annual report to be reflected by the number of BRs present in the country.¹⁶¹
- B.20. Include when appropriate, cooperation with the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP), and WWF in MAB's research agenda.¹⁶²
- B.21. New visions on land use – global warming response of ecosystems, particularly in regions where livelihoods are highly dependent on basic ecosystem services. This should include the capability of developing ecosystem responses to the combination of land use and climate change.¹⁶³
- B.22. Research in BRs testing and evaluating regional approaches to adapt to, and mitigate the impacts of climate change, and how they can combat climate change (e.g. by sequestering carbon, REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), designed to also assist to increasing public and government (at all scales) support and resources for BRs, and to contribute to policy and practice not only in BRs but more widely; successful examples from BRs should be suitable for wide implementation elsewhere.¹⁶⁴
- B.23. Potential links between BRs and reforestation/prevention of forest degradation activities, biodiversity conservation strategies and land use planning frameworks in Member States explored.¹⁶⁵
- B.24. Research demonstrating the results achieved by extensive land use methods.¹⁶⁶
- B.25. Regional collaboration for research, implementation and monitoring in focus,¹⁶⁷ BRs should conduct research programmes on analyses of ecosystem services and their management through stakeholder participation.¹⁶⁸ Exchanges between BRS in the WNBR promoted.¹⁶⁹

- B.26. Interaction of BR managers and scientists creating win-win-situation, from which both benefit. For win-win-situations, managers and scientists need to openly discuss to identify their respective expectations, rules and constraints. Cooperation with the policy of local community (local government) enhanced. BRs providing co-operative conservation and development strategies.¹⁷⁰
- B.27. Increased use of BRs as research facilities in developed and industrialized countries to conduct integrated environmental research, making use of the archives of long time observations and environmental monitoring and management experiments in the core, buffer and transition zones.¹⁷¹
- B.28. Cooperation between BR management structure and local community strengthened.¹⁷²
- B.29. BR managers open minded towards traditional knowledge and promote its use as complementary to scientific research, improving management effectiveness.¹⁷³
- B.30. "Biosphere research day" organized by BR managers and partnerships promoted in general, including through the establishment of framework agreements or MoUs with suitable universities and research institutes.¹⁷⁴

Green economies, societies and settlements

- B.31. Green economies built on in-depth knowledge of natural and cultural heritage, and on socio-economic realities.¹⁷⁵
- B.32. Private businesses' understanding on how supporting BR values can improve their business activities enhanced,¹⁷⁶ and business and public associations promoted to develop the BR brand as beneficial for their activities e.g. tourism; clean/green production particularly in agriculture and aquaculture.¹⁷⁷
- B.33. Consideration given to promoting the implementation of certification schemes and special labels to enhance the commercial attractiveness of products that are generated in BRs.¹⁷⁸
- B.34. Methodologies and tools to develop organic production systems that ensure a minimum use of chemical substances developed.¹⁷⁹
- B.35. Coexistence of nature and local development promoted.¹⁸⁰
- B.36. Eco-tourism development¹⁸¹ and tourism management systems coordinated and labeled with BR label.¹⁸²
- B.37. Microfinance systems established.¹⁸³
- B.38. Infrastructure supporting environmental conservation and green business opportunities.¹⁸⁴
- B.39. Transitions towards alternative and renewable energy, circular economy and territorial ecology supported.¹⁸⁵
- B.40. Agro ecological transition supported through elucidating what changes according to levels of action and governance (consumer exploitation territory, state and beyond) produces, and of integrating of biodiversity objectives into production.¹⁸⁶

- B.41. Conversion of economic systems that negatively affect conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.¹⁸⁷
- B.42. Local development based on protection and preservation of the natural environment.¹⁸⁸
- B.43. Livelihood diversification and involvement of local business.¹⁸⁹
- B.44. Contributions to the sustainable, rational and fair use of natural resources through the promotion of equitable sharing of benefits of natural resources.¹⁹⁰
- B.45. Joint work with the mining and hydrocarbon sectors supporting research and conservation initiatives in BRs to enhance understanding and sharing information on sustainable mining practices, built on the outcome of local engagement processes and by better understanding and applying ICMM sustainable mining principles in local context and exchange of information with similar networks.¹⁹¹
- B.46. Studies on water and land use management, aquatic pollution and environmental flows and estimation of exploitable natural resources,¹⁹² and on how to clean-up and rehabilitate the environment from accumulated solid wastes without any further damage and avoid any negative impacts of GMOs on human health.¹⁹³
- B.47. Recognition given to cooperative strategies applied to cultural identity principles of knowledge and socialization favoring continued innovation in promoting scientific research.¹⁹⁴
- B.48. Sustainability (including social, economy, cultural diversity and heritage) operationalized at the local level, supported through community-based research and the new economy.¹⁹⁵
- B.49. Multicultural dialogues and the establishment of transboundary BRs as 'peace parks' promoted.¹⁹⁶
- B.50. BRs' capacities strengthened through enhanced discussions and knowledge sharing and reinforced recognition and participation of indigenous people and local communities in BR's.¹⁹⁷
- B.51. Stronger partnerships with academia, decision-makers, community stakeholders, economic sectors industry and private sector established in order to design and implement actions aimed at improving socioeconomic and environmental conditions in existing BRs,¹⁹⁸ and enhanced network interactions with research programmes (e.g. on water issues and climate change).¹⁹⁹
- B.52. Technical assistance provided to Member States and MAB Nat Coms on how existing BRs could better contribute, including through improved networking, to addressing climate change, rapid and unplanned urbanisation and biodiversity/ecosystem services loss, including on socio-economic evaluation of natural resources,²⁰⁰ and support learning exchanges among BRs internationally on post 2015 global agenda in general.²⁰¹
- B.53. MAB promoting the SLIQ approach (System thinking; Landscape planning; Intersectoral coordination; Quality economy) to facilitate the understanding and management of BRs as institutions that effectively integrates a system of different components and objectives.²⁰²

- B.54. Mechanisms for easy feedback of research to practitioners in BRs developed. Education, training and capacity-building are possible mechanisms. The MAB secretariat can assist by coordination/facilitation.²⁰³
- B.55. Common language and methods to better evaluate similar (larger-scale) research projects established in MAB in order to generate broader conclusions and build a community of practice, and partnerships between conservation managers, development promoters and economic and social actors, to implement real sustainable development models, including appropriate governance models.²⁰⁴
- B.56. The needs of women and the importance of ensuring their participation and access to the sustainable use of natural resources need to be taken into account.²⁰⁵
- B.57. The needs of indigenous and local communities and the importance of ensuring their participation and access to the sustainable use of natural resources need to be taken into account.²⁰⁶
- B.58. Collaboration and exchange among and within BRs promoted, and BRs encouraged to actively engage different BR stakeholders groups, including local communities, decision-makers, politicians and economic sectors and researchers, with emphasis on young people, in joint international cooperation projects.²⁰⁷

Education, training capacity building

- B.59. Educational efforts should be broadened from the specialized scientific communities to involve all partners of civil society, including closer cooperation with the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPNet),²⁰⁸ and a more focused approach on how capacity building for indigenous communities should be integrated in the MAB programme.²⁰⁹
- B.60. Capacity building programmes directed to BR managers and BR authorities that allow for improvement of the sustainable development actions implemented and technologies applied in individual BRs promoted,²¹⁰ and exchange of expertise between BR networks, regional training and capacity building efforts encouraged.²¹¹
- B.61. A global agenda to train BR and/or coordinators and other stakeholders in implementing the BR concept to the benefit of all launched.²¹²
- B.62. Training and capacity building at the interface of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and socio-economic and cultural well-being of human communities initiated,²¹³ with a focus on education of young people and on programmes designed to enable both new knowledge and a better understanding of the past history, as well as new and emerging changes and challenges that could be addressed through proper use of technology and sustainable and smart use of natural resources.²¹⁴
- B.63. Training on the ecosystem services concept and on how to use it within BRs, the creation of a database including research themes, initiatives and research associates and the promotion of scientific research and case studies of BRs promoted.²¹⁵

- B.64. Teaching materials with an interdisciplinary approach for managers of BRs and other valuable territories of high international status developed and published in printed and electronic form.²¹⁶
- B.65. Case studies based on recommendations of fundamental ecological research organized with involvement of different business communities and local population. Sharing the results of such case studies will help in capacity building of regional networks and should be included into bilateral agreements covering also transboundary cooperation of BRs.²¹⁷
- B.66. Transboundary BRs reinforced by facilitating multi-scale dialogue, supporting national MAB Nat Coms in capacity building, specific to transboundary issues.²¹⁸
- B.67. Enhanced collaboration with locals with their specific traditions and traditional knowledge, including, where it is the case, indigenous Peoples by a rethink of our approach and the engagement of communities as rights-holders and hosts of BRs.²¹⁹
- B.68. Tools to build collaboration made available by exploring the tools and opportunities available to enhance sustainability of BR management, by evaluating success, and by sharing developments in technology for enhanced citizen engagement.²²⁰

Networking

- B.69. Sharing of information on measures, characteristics and good practices of each BR, and exchange of BR managers, focal points and liaison officers,²²¹
- B.70. Outreach and inclusiveness of regional and thematic network activities, especially in certain areas of the world, increased in order to strengthen the value of the WNBR for BRs and their active involvement in the networks activities.²²²
- B.71. Integration, closer linkages and coordination of MAB and the WNBR with other relevant sites (World Heritage Sites, Geoparks etc), UNESCO and other programmes that are seeking to achieve similar objectives promoted.²²³
- B.72. BR linked to National and Regional Protected Areas Networks.²²⁴
- B.73. Aims and activities of networks communicated and disseminated effectively with enhanced action in addition to and between network meetings and improved sense within networks of progress/resolution of issues over time.²²⁵
- B.74. Demonstration of methodologies for implementation of research actions, at regional and local levels is an important responsibility for the regional networks.²²⁶
- B.75. Networks strengthened through enhanced participation of Member States,²²⁷ including UNESCO National Commissions and MAB Nat Coms,²²⁸ Ministries of Environment²²⁹, as well as of universities and grass-roots NGOs,²³⁰ and through stronger cooperation with new partners in general.²³¹
- B.76. Establishment of permanent, full time regional network secretariats.²³²
- B.77. Establishment of permanent reference centers, or offices for thematic networks focusing on their respective themes.²³³

- B.78. Establishment of national BR associations.²³⁴
- B.79. Identification of Member States long-term commitment towards the networks.²³⁵
- B.80. Support from the UNESCO MAB Secretariat to help ensure coordination among the networks.²³⁶
- B.81. Network activities coherent with and integrated into the UN post 2015 development agenda.²³⁷
- B.82. Improved collaboration and coordination between BRs and relevant conventions and agreements and similar initiatives.²³⁸
- B.83. Thematic networks within or around projects that can contribute to the costs of the network during the life span of the project.²³⁹
- B.84. Introduction of sun set clause for thematic networks.²⁴⁰
- B.85. Annual assessment of the performance of the regional networks.²⁴¹
- B.86. Periodic reviews (ten years) of thematic networks assessing whether or not they should continue.²⁴²
- B.87. Closing down of networks when they do not deliver the expected results.²⁴³
- B.88. Consideration should be given to constitute thematic task forces that might be needed with sunset clauses rather than to establish new networks.²⁴⁴
- B.89. New thematic networks, if any, must have a sunset clause and an inbuilt review mechanism.²⁴⁵
- B.90. Priority should be given to secure the future and the quality of existing networks before new ones, if any, are created.²⁴⁶
- B.91. Informal networks should be promoted according to expressed needs;²⁴⁷
- B.92. New networks on: Transboundary Biosphere Reserves allowing participants and stakeholders of the TBRs to share best practices for solving cross-border issues;²⁴⁸ MABWET - Network of wetlands within the MAB Programme;²⁴⁹ Arid and semi-arid areas, mountains, Amazon, coastal and marine areas, governance, management models of biosphere reserves;²⁵⁰ energy, livestock breeding and agriculture, tourism;²⁵¹ and on interactions of BRs and urban areas.²⁵²
- B.93. New themes or groups could be added under existing networks as an alternative to establish new networks which would require that the network statutes should be flexible enough to allow for the inclusion of new themes within existing networks.²⁵³
- B.94. Given the availability of resources MAB should focus on coordination activities and its multiplier role based as much as possible on existing programs and projects.²⁵⁴

Implementation and Service Delivery Objective C. Comprehensive, modern, open and transparent MAB and WNBR communication, information and data sharing

Effective and open communication, data and information exchange is a prerequisite for a successful MAB Programme. Contemporary communication and information and data sharing tools have huge potential for the MAB Programme, which operates globally through a large number of Member States, BRs, regional and thematic networks. While the MAB Secretariat, MAB Nat Coms, regional and thematic networks and individual BRs are starting to make good use of these contemporary communication, social media and information tools,²⁵⁵ there is a perceived urgent need to further improve information and data sharing within and from MAB, the WNBR, regional and thematic networks.²⁵⁶ In doing so, it should however be remembered that many countries still have poor access to modern communication facilities calling for continued focus also on more traditional means of communication and information exchange.²⁵⁷ The task to communicate MAB matters more effectively is not only a function of how well MAB mobilizes communication tools and instruments available, it also depends on how successful MAB is in terms of producing good results and services that are appreciated. Good results will attract press and media and public attention and help us communicate on our behalf.²⁵⁸ In addition to relevant, timely and tangible results, communication would likely also be facilitated by a 'modernization' of some of the key words associated with MAB, including the reference to 'Man' and 'Reserve' and by having short and easy-to-understand MAB and vision and mission statements.²⁵⁹

Expected results

Open access policy

- C.1. An open access policy to MAB and WNBR related documents, data, information and multimedia materials promoted and implemented.²⁶⁰ This includes that information gathered by researchers in or on BRs shall be made easily accessible for both practitioners and other researchers and that UNESCO's information on BRs shall be made easily accessible.²⁶¹

MABNet

- C.2. The UNESCO MAB web site, the MABNet, further developed as the key communication, data and information hub,²⁶² facilitating electronically sharing of resources, publications, case studies and good practises.²⁶³
- C.3. As an interactive clearinghouse platform, the MABNet provides information on and allow feedback from MAB Nat Coms, individual BRs, regional networks, partner organizations and individual experts and allow sharing of MAB-related technical and scientific documents, success cases, workshops, invitations²⁶⁴ and discussions through dedicated web-based fora.²⁶⁵
- C.4. The MABNet also provides accurate, timely and regularly updated information and be structured so as to ensure easy availability of information,²⁶⁶ and enable internet presence specifically for BRs to promote their activities and cooperation around similar initiatives.²⁶⁷
- C.5. Inclusion of on-line training courses on the MABNet promoted.²⁶⁸

- C.6. The “MAB Agenda” with the main planned programmes, events and tasks related to biosphere reserves and MAB regularly updated and available on the MABnet.²⁶⁹
- C.7. A periodic information newsletter produced and made available on the MABNet and through email.²⁷⁰
- C.8. Guidelines on graphical layouts, structure and content providing coherence to web pages of individual BRs, MAB Nat Coms, thematic and regional networks prepared.
- C.9. All MAB Nat Coms encouraged to create and manage their own webpages²⁷¹ and link them to the MABNet.

Administration

- C.10. Communication with Member States standardized and MAB Nat Coms recognized as the official focal points for sharing strategic tools and documents.²⁷²
- C.11. Continuous provision of current information to the MAB Secretariat by Member States.²⁷³
- C.12. Hiring of a professional communication specialist considered by MAB.²⁷⁴
- C.13. The MAB Secretariat’s information management capacities strengthened.²⁷⁵

Data and mapping

- C.14. Online database of information on BRs targeting different types of audiences developed.²⁷⁶
- C.15. Key word searchable databases on MAB and BR issues established.²⁷⁷
- C.16. Mapping tools,²⁷⁸ access to satellite, remote sensing and GIS data enhanced.²⁷⁹
- C.17. Following the example of the IPCC data-clearing centre, consideration given to the development of a similar MAB facility especially for ecosystem and other biofunctions models.²⁸⁰
- C.18. The joint online BiosphereSmart Initiative further developed as a global observatory to share ideas, knowledge, best practices, and experiences among BR stakeholders on issues related to climate change, green economies, and sustainable development.²⁸¹
- C.19. MAB Nat Coms and BRs requested to regularly update their data base inputs.²⁸²

Conferences

- C.20. International WNBR meetings organized for exchange of information and demonstration of successful implementation among members of all regional networks and thematic groups, and regular regional network meetings increased to strengthen the communication between BRs.²⁸³
- C.21. Sharing of information within networks improved via the organisation of research conferences.²⁸⁴

- C.22. Opportunities for MAB side events at the margins of conferences of the Parties of major relevant conventions explored.²⁸⁵
- C.23. BRs assisted to convey the message to respective governments to ensure better visibility of the MAB Programme at large international conferences and workshops.²⁸⁶
- C.24. Use of video conferencing for meetings, seminars and workshops promoted.²⁸⁷
- C.25. A Fourth World Congress of Biosphere Reserves should be organized²⁸⁸ to mark the implementation of the new MAB Strategy and to ensure that BRs fulfill all their great potential.²⁸⁹

Social media

- C.26. Opportunities for simple, cheap and accessible communication through social media among BRs seized.²⁹⁰
- C.27. MAB and the WNBR present in social networks.²⁹¹
- C.28. MAB presence on social networking sites (such as Facebook) further developed.²⁹²
- C.29. Every BR and MAB Nat Com have their own dedicated Facebook accounts.²⁹³
- C.30. MAB's updates, key messages and events published on a continuous basis in major social networks.²⁹⁴
- C.31. Information and communication technologies like Facebook, Twitter, and Skype used for knowledge sharing and communication, technical cooperation and capacity building,²⁹⁵
- C.32. Details on how to best use Internet and social networks as very powerful mechanisms of communication at the present time elaborated.²⁹⁶

Publications

- C.33. Opportunities for cooperative arrangements (such as with SCOPE) to publish joint publications and policy briefs for decision makers on scientific and technical issues examined.²⁹⁷
- C.34. Development of a flagship synthesis publication on BRs to be considered.²⁹⁸
- C.35. Publication in 2016 of the results of the MAB Programme over 45 years.²⁹⁹
- C.36. An online repository of knowledge with (references to) key publications BR-related priority themes developed.³⁰⁰

TV and video

- C.37. Member States encouraged to produce more TV and video presentations about their achievements in implementing the MAB Programme and to support their distribution through prominent Broadcasting systems (or through UNESCO if it could have its own TV channel for this purpose).³⁰¹

Key audiences

- C.38. Greater emphasis placed on the benefits of BRs for urban areas: their administrations, businesses, and citizens (where the majority of the Earth's population live).³⁰²

Branding, labeling and marketing

- C.39. A unified BR brand established under MAB that can be marketed to the general public and encourages community engagement by creating a simple logo and a slogan, as well as a simple but flexible description of and message from BR's. MAB Campaign to market the BR brand globally launched.³⁰³
- C.40. Development of a website helping BRs to buy from and sell products and activities to each other creating huge opportunities for both individual BRs and the WNBR considered.³⁰⁴

Partnerships

- C.41. UNESCO MAB consideration given to partnering with major international sports teams (e.g. football clubs etc) for granting the programme added visibility.³⁰⁵

Miscellaneous

- C.42. MAB broadband networks developed for both public and professionals at local, regional, and international level, where new innovations, success stories and issues related to MAB Programme could be highlighted for general awareness.³⁰⁶
- C.43. WNBR clearly position (e.g. through the Secretariat) in international debates on sustainable development and related themes.³⁰⁷
- C.44. A system elaborated by the Secretariat for retrieving information from BRs as UNESCO's contribution to IPBES.³⁰⁸
- C.45. A list of calls for proposals from funding organizations (EU, World Bank etc.) where BR-managers and National Committees explore and examine current financing opportunities maintained by the Secretariat.³⁰⁹
- C.46. Means found for the production by the Secretariat of e-learning opportunities for capacity building. MAB information materials made available in the form of apps for android and iOS.³¹⁰

Communication strategy/action plan

- C.47. Comprehensive communication strategy [action plan] (with differentiated targets and tools) with corresponding means and tools within the network (web page performance, social network), updated directories and libraries, with easy access developed.³¹¹

Implementation and Service Delivery Objective D. Sufficient and sustainable funding and effective partnerships for MAB and the WNBR

During the long history of the MAB Programme, no reliable funding mechanisms were ever established at the national, regional or global levels.³¹² Many BRs therefore struggle financially facing a constant challenge to secure long-term monetary resources, especially with regards to operational funding, notably in countries where MAB is not supported and funded by national governments.³¹³ Creation of a sustainable financing mechanism aimed at strengthening the biosphere reserves, MAB and regional networks and to promote the implementation of plans and strategies is therefore a key priority.³¹⁴ While the basic operational resources of the MAB Programme and the biosphere reserves must be provided from regular budgets for all levels of implementation: the UNESCO Secretariat, the Regional Offices, the MAB Nat Coms / National Commissions for UNESCO, each BR etc,³¹⁵ there is a clear need to bring in new implementation partners, leading research groups, private sector enterprises or groups, and civil society organizations.³¹⁶ However, in doing so, attention needs to be given to so that local communities do not lose their independence and influence, especially if the partners are from other regions.³¹⁷ To increase organizational, including financial resilience in MAB and BRs, different means of funding should be explored, including through enhanced social innovation and social entrepreneurship.³¹⁸ Clearly, if the WNBR would be seen as a global collection of sites of excellence to promote learning and pilot concrete actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity conservation etc, individual BRs would then have much more easy access to financial resources from existing programs led by multilateral agencies and international funds.³¹⁹ It should be recalled that, in addition to financing, new partnerships might also foster a rise in public awareness and involvement of local communities and such cooperation among partners could be very useful in promoting and implementing sustainable development and the SDGs and related targets.³²⁰ UNESCO has one of the most famous and best-recognized global 'brands'. MAB's priority should be to establish how this brand can be used to raise funds for the WNBR and its BRs without damaging the image which built the brand in the first place. Funders generally require results-based activities. However, MAB generally does not have a good evidence base of effectiveness. This needs to be pulled together to grab the attention of donors. In other words, there is a clear need for a review of how MAB, at all levels, works with the private and philanthropic sectors on action and implementation, and what opportunities exist.³²¹ This said, the list of civil society organizations, research groups, think tanks, NGOs etc that potentially could engage with and help support MAB and BRs financially, and through their public awareness and other activities is almost endless.³²²

Expected results

- D.1. Review undertaken on of how MAB, at all levels, works with the private and philanthropic sectors on action and implementation, and what opportunities exist.³²³
- D.2. Opportunities explored for how MAB can act as an honest broker raising funds and mobilizing partnerships in favor of worldwide implementation of SDGs and related targets.

National and BR levels

- D.3. BR concept promoted at the appropriate national policy and political levels to obtain adequate financial support for BRs and their support structures.³²⁴
- D.4. Promote financial sustainability at the BR level through a diversification of the funding base.³²⁵

- D.5. A sustainable financial mechanism mainstreamed in national priorities.³²⁶
- D.6. As MAB and BR activities covers several disciplines and competencies, financing must be subject for cooperation among all relevant ministries and experts and MAB activities must be positioned in the policy of local governments.³²⁷
- D.7. a multitude of public and private partners engaged,³²⁸ at both the national level and for individual BRs, widening the range of stakeholders involved in governance to bring in additional sources of funding.³²⁹
- D.8. For individual BRs, ways in which communities, businesses, and organizations within and close to BRs (e.g., in nearby urban areas) can benefit from supporting the aims of BRs, e.g., through social enterprise, products and branding which help promote income generation from activities which enhance BRs and support local livelihoods elucidated.³³⁰
- D.9. Establishment of independent national BR trust funds;³³¹
- D.10. Twinning arrangements of BRs established that in addition to financial resources also encourage transboundary and transnational cooperation and engendering good will;³³²
- D.11. Capacity building in member countries for writing project proposals to funding institutions and for fund administration promoted.³³³
- D.12. Consideration given by Member states to incorporate in their fiscal and tax regulations for individuals and businesses, a percentage for the benefit of MAB and BRs to address sustainability issues.³³⁴
- D.13. Individual BRs, and through their national associations and governments, mustering their responsibility to find proper financing and partnerships.³³⁵
- D.14. Help provided by MAB to build and market expertise within the WNBR and within individual organizations to develop own-source revenue, since many countries cannot rely solely on public funding and private-sector altruism to support BRs.³³⁶

Regional and international levels

- D.15. MAB Coms in countries eligible for ODA striving to increase the importance of MAB and BRs internally for bilateral negotiations with donor countries and international funding organizations.³³⁷
- D.16. Fundraising through active participation in “calls” from regional funding mechanisms as the EU Horizon 2020 developed.³³⁸
- D.17. Strategic considerations given to how MAB’s objectives are aligned with those of the major international organizations, initiatives in order to seize opportunities with regard to the 2014-2020 programming period of the European Commission.³³⁹
- D.18. Formal partnerships for financing research cooperation projects and networking established with the European Union targeting European funds commonly used in the territories.³⁴⁰

UNESCO and MAB Secretariat

D.19. Establishment of a multidonor trust fund considered.³⁴¹

Alignment with international processes, conventions and donors

D.20. MAB contributions to international conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and desertification promoted and maintained and facilitate the establishment of funding mechanisms and co-operation for joint project implementation with international, regional organizations.³⁴²

D.21. Best practices for how BRs best can be used to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes and reduce pressure on Member States in terms of implementation and reporting commitments from global conventions explored.³⁴³

D.22. Partnerships with universities that are increasingly required to undertake applied research and provide practical learning opportunities with potential for bringing money and other resources into BRs explored.³⁴⁴

D.23. To increase medium term funding-mechanisms to co-finance research in priority areas such as the SDG's and the 3 Rio Conventions funding mechanisms evolved over the last few years in order to facilitate the alignment of proposals submitted to donors and the work-programme of UNESCO seized.³⁴⁵

D.24. The WNBR promoted and positioned as a long-standing, well established option to developing and financing climate change mitigation and adaptation pilot projects under the umbrella of the GEF, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.³⁴⁶

D.25. Leading research groups and think tanks brought in more effectively by MAB. Arrangements established in a way that research on ecosystem monitoring and methods for environmental management targets individual BRs or BR regional networks, and results are shared amongst BRs authorities and national committees.³⁴⁷

D.26. Networks of practitioners, including NGOs, that work internationally in the field of sustainable development (e.g with focus on energy, organic farming, local food etc) assessed as potentially important partners.³⁴⁸

D.27. Collaboration and partnerships strengthened with other key international organizations, e.g. UNDP, WWF, IUCN.³⁴⁹

Private sector partnerships

D.28. Private sector partnerships generated around the MAB Programme promoted at local, national and international levels as a priority.³⁵⁰

D.29. Deeper involvement of -- and guidance provided to -- entrepreneurial sector of BRs, especially those supporting social enterprises and green economies.³⁵¹

D.30. Large companies mobilized to contribute through their earnings.³⁵²

- D.31. Potential partnerships with private enterprise already active in the BRs or their surrounding regions explored, including mining and oil companies, agriculture and industry, assessing of they are genuinely committed and dedicated to conservation and sustainable development and that they view BRs as an opportunity to promote and enhance their sustainability practices to mutual benefits.³⁵³
- D.32. A stocktaking exercise of success cases compiled and used to gather private actors and increase MAB's buy-in from an economic perspective, whilst ongoing projects and actions on sustainable production in existing BRs are listed and periodically updated on a web-based clearing-house that companies and donors could have access to.³⁵⁴
- D.33. A special International MAB BR Business Forum to highlight good practices and explore and promote new partnership opportunities with the private sector organized by UNESCO MAB.³⁵⁵

Innovative financial tools

- D.34. Use of new tools, in particular "crowd funding" (which could also have a double benefit of increasing visibility of the projects) explored.³⁵⁶
- D.35. Opportunities for funding of Mega projects to be initiated in BRs could generate carbon finance for sustainable development and community programme assessed.³⁵⁷
- D.36. Innovative programmes like trophy hunting encouraged in BRs for conservation and financial uplifting of local communities.³⁵⁸

Due diligence

- D.37. In-line with UNESCO's overall partnership and due diligence policies, for most partnerships outlined above, mechanisms or criteria established with MAB against which a partner could be approved as an appropriate one. Taking into account not only the financial contribution, but also the respect and reputation, the trust and confidence, gained while acting as environment friendly entities that are proud to promote and sustain biodiversity, cultural diversity, and protection of natural and cultural heritage and smart use of resources.³⁵⁹

Implementation and Service Delivery Objective E. Effective governance of and within MAB and the WNBR

Well structured and effectively implemented and managed governing mechanisms are at the foundation of a successful MAB Programme. While several Member States and individual BRs consider the existing governance mechanisms as being appropriate,³⁶⁰ many point at opportunities for improvement, either in the effective execution of existing governance frameworks, or through proposed changes to the mechanisms in question. In view of the fact that the design of governance mechanisms should be effective in support of the implementation of the new MAB Strategy, it may prove premature to settle these issues firmly until later when the new strategy is starting to take shape. This would also allow for an assessment process aimed at establishing the strengths, weaknesses and possible alternatives to the current governing mechanisms is included within the future strategy, so decisions are made on an informed basis.³⁶¹ Important lessons have certainly been drawn from many years of experiences working with the Seville Strategy and from the implementation and evaluation of the MAP,³⁶² but continuous monitoring and evaluation of the action and governance mechanisms is called for in order to ensure timely and effective adaptation to change.³⁶³

Expected results

- E.1. A cost-benefit analysis of the governing mechanisms conducted and cost saving measures proposed especially by reinforcing electronic consultation processes and electronic communication.³⁶⁴
- E.2. Assessment of governance mechanisms to elucidate the competencies of different international groups and committees of the MAB Programme and UNESCO's executive office undertaken.³⁶⁵
- E.3. A more rigorous and consistent application of existing governance norms/procedures critical for the future success of the MAB Programme ensured.³⁶⁶

National Level - MAB National Committees and Biosphere Reserves

- E.4. The critical role MAB Nat Coms have a to play regarding the implementation of the vision and mission of the MAB Programme fully reconized.³⁶⁷
- E.5. MAB Nat Coms or National Commissions for UNESCO supportive of the development of the MAB Programme, including through the provision of well-defined institutional support.³⁶⁸
- E.6. MAB Nat Coms and BRs recognised legally by central governments and their activities be integrated into the governmental and sectoral policies, especially National Agenda 21 and national priorities of social-economical plans at all levels.³⁶⁹
- E.7. MAB Nat Coms are to be docked with the Ministry in charge of conservation and/or land management to allow a vertical information flow from the model biosphere reserve to the authorities in charge of political decisions.³⁷⁰
- E.8. The multi-transdisciplinary composition of the membership of the MAB Nat Coms ensured including representatives from the public and private sectors,³⁷¹ and a wide range of stakeholders from diverse sectors, including representation from BRs widening the understanding of, and involvement in BRs, and bringing in additional sources of funding.³⁷²

- E.9. Governing mechanism, especially on the role and responsibility between MAB Nat Coms and regional networks and how they could complement each other revisited.³⁷³
- E.10. Guidelines for MAB Nat Coms, including their preferred structure and responsibilities disseminated to those countries without MAB Nat Coms, or with just a Focal Point for MAB.³⁷⁴
- E.11. Management models developed in each biosphere reserves, providing organizational structure with MAB Nat Coms including a minimum budget required to perform specific activities.³⁷⁵
- E.12. At the national level, the terms depend on the countries,³⁷⁶ and the stewardship of the MAB program in different countries is country specific, implying that revision of strategies concerning the MAB Nat Coms remains a national matter.³⁷⁷ (see 1997 Guidelines for Establishing MAB Nat Coms).³⁷⁸
- E.13. The communication between the MAB Nat Coms and the National UNESCO Commissions further strengthened.³⁷⁹
- E.14. MAB Nat Coms represented by their focal points, and BRs by their managers, local community representatives and relevant Govt. officers as part of various BR Management committees.³⁸⁰
- E.15. Countries composition of their MAB national/ regional committees shared with the UNESCO MAB Secretariat and progress regarding MAB programme communicated in the form of an annual report to the regional networks and MAB Secretariat.³⁸¹

International level - Regional and thematic networks

- E.16. Adequate resources mobilized allowing regional networks to fulfill their potential to play a variety of roles, including linkage to regional institutions and processes, collaborative research and policy development, and mutual support.³⁸²
- E.17. Regional networks equipped with their own governing mechanisms. The networks presenting the challenges and needs of their respective regions at the MAB ICC sessions.³⁸³
- E.18. Functioning of regional networks based on: Members charter; Statutes of the network including new themes; Short term and long term action plans and targets. The regional networks have the following organs: A general assembly comprising of the member states. A Bureau which should be elected at general assembly meeting. The Bureau is composed of: A Chairperson; A Secretary General; Five technical coordinators facilitating intellectual and scientific activities of the network.³⁸⁴
- E.19. New stakeholders and partners, such as leading research groups, private sectors and civil society organizations engaged in the networks.³⁸⁵

Statutory Framework of the World Network

- E.20. The Statutory Framework of the World Network recognized as remaining entirely appropriate.³⁸⁶

- E.21. A WNBR review of the legal situations and issue relevant guidelines to apply to all BRs within in the network undertaken.³⁸⁷
- E.22. Designation of BRs limited to a 10 years period (not-permanent), renewal only upon resubmission (rather than periodic review).³⁸⁸
- E.23. The periodic BR review form made simpler, support and guidance provided to MAB Nat Coms and BRs in preparing them.³⁸⁹
- E.24. A joint MAB - World Heritage programme working group established to learn from respective experiences of periodic reviews should be considered.³⁹⁰

MAB ICC and Bureau

- E.25. Delegations to the ICC always include representatives from national government institutions to provide political in- and oversight.³⁹¹
- E.26. A prominent/outstanding and experienced person chairing the MAB-ICC, well known and respected by donor organizations and institutions relevant for cooperating with MAB and who is lobbying for the MAB-programme and acts as a broker in funding questions would be beneficial. This would also result in an increased international visibility and recognition of the MAB programme.³⁹²
- E.27. ICC MAB sessions include issues on their agendas identified by regional networks.³⁹³
- E.28. Annual ICC meetings make the ICC work much more effectively. It may be appropriate to review the membership and remit of the Bureau; and it is essential that all of its members to contribute fully to its activities; such a commitment should be made by any prospective member before being elected to the Bureau.³⁹⁴
- E.29. More frequent meetings with the Bureau of ICC MAB with representatives of all regions recognized by UNESCO for better management and coordination of MAB activities.³⁹⁵

International Support Group (ISG) for the Madrid Action Plan [need name change?] and the MAB Secretariat

- E.30. The ISG of Permanent Delegates to UNESCO MAB Programme continues to contribute to communications and advocacy to the benefit of MAB; this requires continued strategic work by the MAB Secretariat.³⁹⁶

International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves

- E.31. More transparency in the appointment of members of the IAC promoted.³⁹⁷

UNESCO MAB Secretariat and UNESCO Regional Offices

- E.32. UNESCO's Regional Offices encouraged and supported to play an important part in communication flows between countries and the MAB Programme Secretariat so that all countries may genuinely participate in strategic MAB Programme decisions and in transmitting recommendations from the Programme to the biosphere reserves.³⁹⁸ However, the UNESCO Regional Offices should be reformed into multi-sectorial regional offices with all

the five sectors represented to improve implementation of UNESCO programmes. To keep the regional dimension of the MAB programme, a coordination mechanism among these multi-sector regional offices should be put in place within the same UNESCO region.³⁹⁹

Strategy Implementation Evaluation Framework

[to be drafted with inputs from UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS)]

MAB Action Plan

[short text to be drafted outlining that the MAB Strategy is/will be accompanied by a MAB Action Plan targeting the implementation of the MAB Strategy]

Annex I Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance

1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed

2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children

3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases

3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing

3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate

3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS

3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations

5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life

5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws

5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment

5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally

6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services

7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030

7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies

7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries

8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services

8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers

8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs

8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs

9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard

10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations

10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements

10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses

12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse

12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change .

13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation *

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs

14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally

15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources

15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration

16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime

16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries

17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress

17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Technology

17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed

17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT

Capacity building

17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020

17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

* taking into account ongoing WTO negotiations and WTO Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate

Footnotes

(References to country names refers to the country/countries making the proposal/observation, see: document 'Compilation of Submissions Received in Response to the MAB Circular Letter of 6 March 2014 on the Development of the New MAB Strategy' http://www.unesco.org/science/doc/mab/MAB_Compilation_%20of_submissions_newStrategy_May2014.pdf and Zero Draft of the New MAB Strategy 2014-2021. Section II in document SC-14/CONF.226/7/REV. http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/SC-14-CONF-226-7REV-New_MAB_Strategy-eng.pdf)

¹ See para 65 in http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/SC14-CONF-226-15-MAB-ICC_Final_Report_en_8-7-2014-v2.pdf

² http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/SC-14-CONF-226-7REV-New_MAB_Strategy-eng.pdf

³ http://www.unesco.org/science/doc/mab/MAB_Compilation_%20of_submissions_newStrategy_May2014.pdf

⁴ Text by MAB Secretariat (from UNESCO texts)

⁵ Text taken from the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), available on: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002268/226841e.pdf>
Amendments:

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002274/227488e.pdf>

⁶ The Future We Want, available on: <http://www.uncsd2012.org/thefuturewewant.html>

⁷ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

⁸ Approved by the General Conference at its 37th session (General Conference resolution 37 C/Res.1) and validated by the Executive Board at its 194th session (194 EX/Decision 18) UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), available on: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002268/226841e.pdf>
Amendments: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002274/227488e.pdf>

⁹ UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 50

¹⁰ Text by MAB Secretariat.

¹¹ Refs: SDG 14 -15. ZDS para 22-25; 33; 39-44; 48-50; 72; 77; 85; 91-92; 109; 118; 121-122; 126; 130; 135; 151.

¹² Refs SDG 13. ZDS para 16; 18; 21; 25; 33; 37-38; 45-46; 50; 72; 77;79; 82; 87; 118; 123-124; 130; 136.

¹³ RefsZDS para 34; 59; 74-81; 93; 95; 114; 129-157.

¹⁴ Refs SDG 11. ZDS para 26-27; 40-41; 45; 91; 109; 115; 125; 130; 133-134; 172.

¹⁵ Draft para proposed by the MAB Secretariat

¹⁶ Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, UK

¹⁷ Pakistan

¹⁸ Pakistan

¹⁹ UK

²⁰ UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 53.

²¹ Pakistan

²² Pakistan

²³ Proposal by the MAB Secretariat

²⁴ Pakistan, Belgium, Colombia, Germany, UK, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

²⁵ Pakistan

²⁶ Belgium, Pakistan, UK,

²⁷ , Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, La Palma BR (Spain)

²⁸ Germany

²⁹ Germany

³⁰ SDG targets 1.1; 1.2; 1.4; 1.5; 1.b; 2.1; 2.3; 2.4; 2.5; 2.a; 5.1; 5.5; 5.a; 5.c; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 6.a; 6.b; 14.1; 14.2; 14.3; 14.4; 14.5; 14.7; 14.a; 14.b; 15.1; 15.2; 15.3; 15.4; 15.5; 15.6; 15.7; 15.8; 15.9; 15.a; 15.b; 15.c (see Annex I for details).

³¹ Germany, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sweden, UK, Chile

³² IPCC, 2013: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, available on:

http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/report/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf

³³ IPCC, 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. *WGII AR5 Summary for Policymakers*, available on: http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/IPCC_WG2AR5_SPM_Approved.pdf

³⁴ Dresden Declaration on Biosphere Reserves and Climate Change is available on:

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/DRESDEN_DECLARATION_MAB.pdf

³⁵ Germany

³⁶ Colombia

³⁷ Colombia
³⁸ UK
³⁹ Zimbabwe
⁴⁰ Germany
⁴¹ Pakistan
⁴² SDG targets 1.5; 2.4; 11.b; 13.1; 13.2; 13.3; 13.a; 13.b. (see Annex I for details)
⁴³ UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 52.
⁴⁴ Japan
⁴⁵ UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 55.
⁴⁶ Belgium
⁴⁷ Belgium, Pakistan
⁴⁸ Pakistan
⁴⁹ Belgium
⁵⁰ Belgium, Pakistan
⁵¹ Pakistan
⁵² Belgium, Canada, Germany, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines
⁵³ Germany
⁵⁴ KARST BR (Slovenia)
⁵⁵ La Palma BR (Spain)
⁵⁶ SDG targets 2.a; 7.a; 9.5; 9.b; 12.a; 14.4; 14.a; 17.6 (see Annex I for details).
⁵⁷ Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden
⁵⁸ LA PALMA BR (Spain)
⁵⁹ Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Lebanon, Peru, Spain, Turkey, EuroMAB, Karst BR (Slovenia), Ramat Menashe BR (Israel)
⁶⁰ Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Lebanon, Peru, Spain, Turkey, EuroMAB, Karst BR (Slovenia), Ramat Menashe BR (Israel)
⁶¹ Sweden
⁶² LA PALMA BR (Spain)
⁶³ UK, Germany
⁶⁴ UK
⁶⁵ Karst BR (Slovenia)
⁶⁶ Colombia
⁶⁷ Vietnam
⁶⁸ Colombia
⁶⁹ Japan
⁷⁰ La Palma BR (Spain)
⁷¹ Pakistan
⁷² France
⁷³ France
⁷⁴ Colombia
⁷⁵ Japan
⁷⁶ Pakistan
⁷⁷ Sudan
⁷⁸ Karst BR (Slovenia)
⁷⁹ South Africa
⁸⁰ Germany
⁸¹ SDG targets 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; 1.a; 1.b; 4.7; 4.a; 4.b; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.a; 8.3; 8.4; 8.9; 8.b; 9.b; 11.1; 11.3; 11.4; 11.5; 11.6; 11.7; 11.a; 11.b; 11.c;

12.1; 12.2; 12.3; 12.4; 12.5; 12.6; 12.7; 12.8; 12.a; 12.b. (see Annex I for details)
⁸² UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 55.
⁸³ UK
⁸⁴ Pakistan
⁸⁵ Pakistan
⁸⁶ UK
⁸⁷ Sweden
⁸⁸ Canada, Chile
⁸⁹ Colombia
⁹⁰ Spain, Chile, EuroMAB
⁹¹ This inline with the proposed overarching and strategic objectives.
⁹² Germany
⁹³ Germany
⁹⁴ France
⁹⁵ Hungary
⁹⁶ Hungary
⁹⁷ Spain
⁹⁸ Germany
⁹⁹ Germany
¹⁰⁰ Belgium
¹⁰¹ Spain
¹⁰² EuroMAB
¹⁰³ Pakistan
¹⁰⁴ Vietnam
¹⁰⁵ Japan
¹⁰⁶ Germany
¹⁰⁷ Sweden
¹⁰⁸ Germany
¹⁰⁹ Sweden
¹¹⁰ Turkey
¹¹¹ Egypt
¹¹² Vietnam
¹¹³ Sudan
¹¹⁴ South Africa
¹¹⁵ South Africa
¹¹⁶ Germany
¹¹⁷ Spain
¹¹⁸ Colombia
¹¹⁹ Spain
¹²⁰ EuroMAB
¹²¹ EuroMAB
¹²² This inline with the proposed overarching and strategic objectives.
¹²³ UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4), para 56.
¹²⁴ South Africa, EuroMAB
¹²⁵ Colombia, EuroMAB
¹²⁶ EuroMAB
¹²⁷ MAB Evaluation Rep.
¹²⁸ Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Russian

Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland,
UK, Zimbabwe, EuroMAB, La Palma BR (Spain)
129 UK
130 Belgium, Canada, EuroMAB
131 Germany
132 France, Germany, South Africa, Switzerland
133 Canada, Colombia, Spain, UK, EuroMAB, Karst
BR (Slovenia)
134 Belarus, Canada, Hungary, Peru, Russian
Federation, Spain, UK
135 Belgium
136 Belgium, Pakistan
137 Pakistan
138 France, Germany, Pakistan, EuroMAB
139 Belgium, Pakistan, UK,
140 Lebanon, Germany
141 UK
142 Colombia
143 Pakistan
144 Hungary
145 UK
146 UK
147 Japan
148 Germany
149 Colombia
150 KARST BR (Slovenia)
151 EuroMAB
152 UK
153 Sweden
154 Pakistan, Switzerland, UK
155 Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
156 UK
157 Colombia
158 UK
159 UK
160 Belgium
161 Pakistan
162 Philippines
163 Zimbabwe
164 UK
165 Colombia
166 Hungary
167 Sudan
168 Germany
169 Germany
170 Germany
171 Belgium
172 Japan
173 Germany
174 Germany
175 LA PALMA BR (Spain)
176 Vietnam
177 Vietnam
178 Colombia
179 Colombia
180 Japan

181 Pakistan
182 Vietnam
183 Pakistan
184 Vietnam
185 France
186 France
187 Colombia
188 Japan
189 Pakistan
190 Pakistan
191 Peru, EuroMAB
192 Pakistan
193 Russian Federation
194 La Palma BR (Spain)
195 EuroMAB
196 Pakistan, Karst BR (Slovenia)
197 South Africa, EuroMAB
198 Colombia, EuroMAB
199 EuroMAB
200 Colombia, Lebanon, Peru
201 Canada
202 Vietnam
203 Sweden
204 EuroMAB
205 Germany
206 Germany
207 Belarus, Colombia, Hungary
208 Belgium
209 South Africa
210 Colombia
211 Lebanon
212 South Africa, Germany
213 Sudan
214 Karst BR (Slovenia)
215 EuroMAB
216 Belarus
217 Russian Federation
218 EuroMAB
219 EuroMAB
220 EuroMAB
221 Japan
222 MAB Evaluation Rep.
223 South Africa
224 Lebanon
225 UK
226 Sudan
227 Colombia
228 Peru
229 Egypt
230 Egypt
231 Germany
232 South Africa
233 La Palma BR (Spain)
234 Canada, EuroMAB
235 Spain
236 France

237 Pakistan
238 Pakistan
239 Germany
240 Belgium
241 Sudan
242 Spain, EuroMAB
243 Germany
244 Switzerland
245 Spain, EuroMAB
246 UK
247 Canada, EuroMAB
248 Belarus
249 Hungary
250 Peru
251 Spain
252 UK
253 Colombia
254 Switzerland
255 Examples include:
UNESCO MABNet: www.unesco.org/mab
UNESCO MAB Facebook page:
<https://www.facebook.com/manandbiosphere>
UNESCO MAB online community of practice:
https://teams.unesco.org/_login/default.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fcop%2fmab%2f_layouts%2f15%2fAuthenticate.aspx%3fSource%3d%252Fcop%252Fmab&Source=%2Fcop%2Fmab
Biosphere Smart Initiative:
<http://www.biospheresmart.org/>
Renewable Energy Futures for UNESCO Sites (RENFORUS) Initiative: <http://www.renforus.net/>
256 Strong consensus on this point
257 Sudan
258 France
259 UK
260 Open Access Policy discussed at the 26th MAB ICC under item 13.
http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/SC-14-CONF-226-2_Provisional_annotated_agenda_en.pdf. See final report on outcome.
261 Sweden
262 MAP Evaluation Rec.
263 Austria, Belarus,
264 Colombia, Philippines, Spain, Sudan, UK
265 EuroMAB
266 Hungary, UK
267 Lebanon, UK, EuroMAB
268 Columbia
269 Hungary
270 Ramat Menashe BR (Israel)
271 Germany
272 Hungary
273 UK
274 MAP Evaluation Rec.

275 MAP Evaluation Rec.
276 MAP Evaluation Rec.
277 Belgium, Japan, Spain, EuroMAB
278 Belgium
279 Zimbabwe
280 Zimbabwe
281 Germany
282 Germany
283 Sudan
284 EuroMAB
285 Colombia
286 South Africa
287 Spain
288 MAP Evaluation Rec.
289 UK
290 Canada
291 Germany
292 Hungary
293 Egypt
294 Colombia
295 Pakistan
296 Russian Federation
297 Belgium
298 MAP Evaluation Rec.
299 Belarus
300 MAP Evaluation Rec.
301 Russian Federation
302 UK
303 EuroMAB
304 UK
305 La Palma BR (Spain)
306 Pakistan
307 MAP Evaluation Rec.
308 Germany
309 Germany
310 Germany
311 France
312 Russian Federation
313 South Africa
314 Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Hungary, South Africa, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sudan, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.
315 Spain
316 Hungary, Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, UK,
317 Japan
318 Sweden
319 Colombia
320 Karst BR (Slovenia)
321 UK
322 Lebanon, Karst BR (Slovenia)
323 UK
324 MAP evaluation recommendation.
325 MAP evaluation recommendation.
326 Vietnam
327 Japan, Peru

328 Peru
329 UK
330 UK
331 South Africa
332 Zimbabwe
333 Germany
334 La Palma BR (Spain)
335 Canada, EuroMAB
336 EuroMAB
337 Germany
338 Belgium, France, UK
339 UK
340 France
341 MAP evaluation recommendation.
342 Sudan
343 UK
344 UK
345 Belgium
346 Colombia
347 Colombia
348 France
349 Zimbabwe
350 Canada, Germany, Lebanon, Nigeria, Spain,
EuroMAB
351 EuroMAB
352 La Palma BR (Spain)
353 Peru
354 Colombia
355 Russian Federation
356 Austria, EuroMAB
357 Pakistan
358 Pakistan
359 Karst BR (Slovenia)
360 Hungary, Germany, Nigeria, Lebanon,
Zimbabwe, Ramat Menashe BR (Israel), Karst BR
(Slovenia)
361 Colombia
362 Sudan
363 La Palma BR (Spain)
364 Belgium
365 Switzerland
366 Canada, EuroMAB, Lebanon
367 Sudan
368 Spain, EuroMAB
369 Vietnam
370 Germany
371 Germany
372 UK, Spain, Philippines, EuroMAB
373 South Africa
374 Sudan
375 Peru
376 France
377 Belarus
378 Available on
[http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001115/
111527eo.pdf](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001115/111527eo.pdf)

379 Belgium
380 Pakistan
381 Pakistan
382 UK
383 Russian Federation
384 Pakistan
385 Belarus
386 France
387 Vietnam
388 Canada
389 EuroMAB
390 EuroMAB
391 Germany
392 Germany
393 Russian Federation
394 UK
395 Russian Federation
396 UK
397 Germany
398 Spain, EuroMAB
399 Sudan