



# **MAB strategy and sustainable development in Biosphere reserves: examples from Africa**

6th EABRN International Training workshop on  
« Sustainable Management of Biosphere reserves »  
Wudalianchi, 20-30 May 2015

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# Outline

- 1. Introduction : Set up the scene
- 2. From Madrid to Lima : what happened at global level and within UNESCO?
- 3. Overview of the MAB strategy (2015-2025)  
(drafting process and content)
- 4. AfriMAB relevant contributions to MAB strategy



# 1. Introduction



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## SCIENCE IN UNESCO: Mission

- **Science for issues of global concern that require multinational collaboration** - water scarcity, land resources degradation, ocean health, climate change impact (adaptation and mitigation), biodiversity loss, natural hazards, renewable energy.
- **Science to support green and inclusive economies and societies** - to promote green growth while sustaining the environment and respecting cultures.
- **Science for peace and security**: water security, surface and groundwater across borders, transboundary ecosystems; early warning systems; sharing science facilities for cooperation.

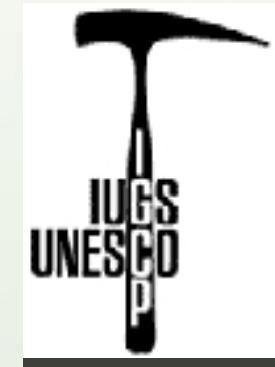


United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

# The long-standing intergovernmental scientific programmes on environment and natural resources – the main pillars of UNESCO SC for SD



IHP



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**MAB : Intergovernmental scientific programme aiming at laying scientific basis for the improvement of people-environment relationships**

**Commitment to sustainable development through**

Biodiversity, Ecosystem/socio ecological research

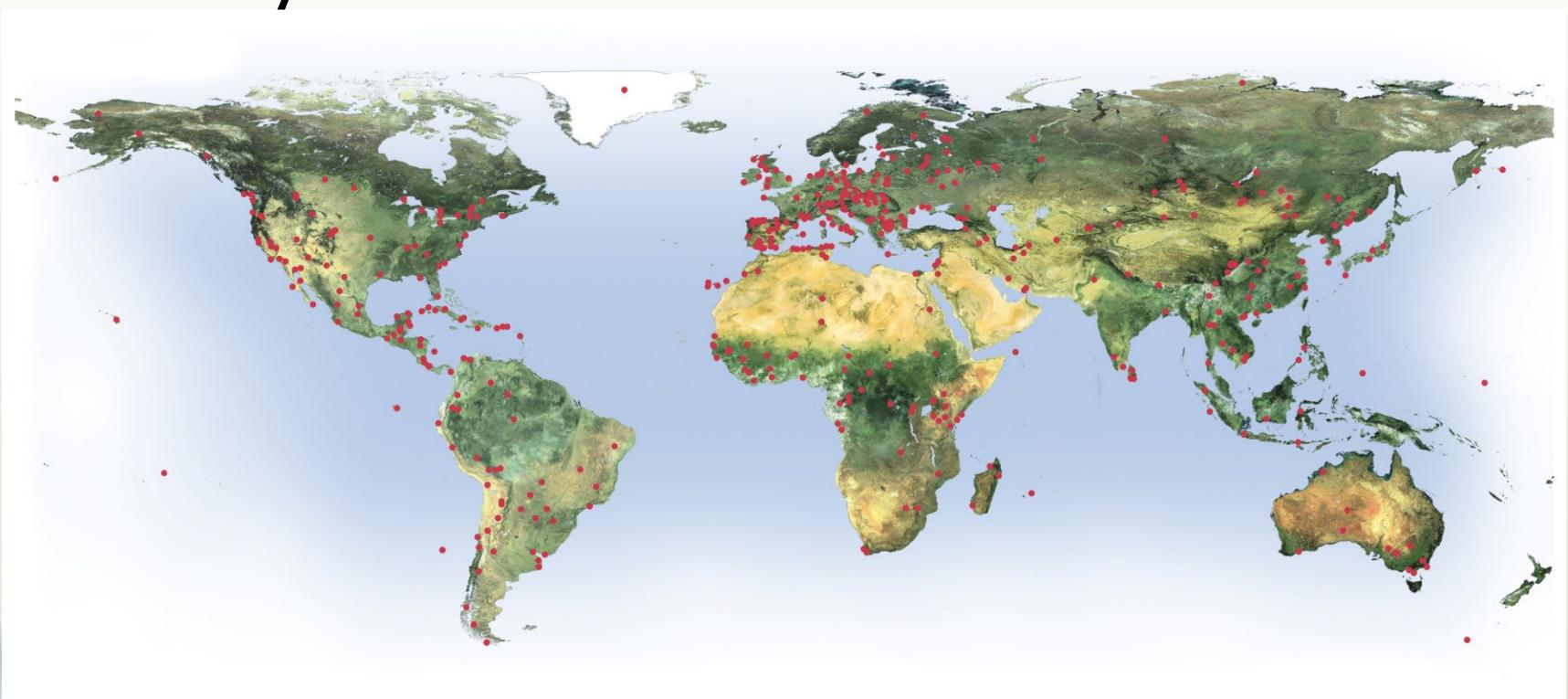


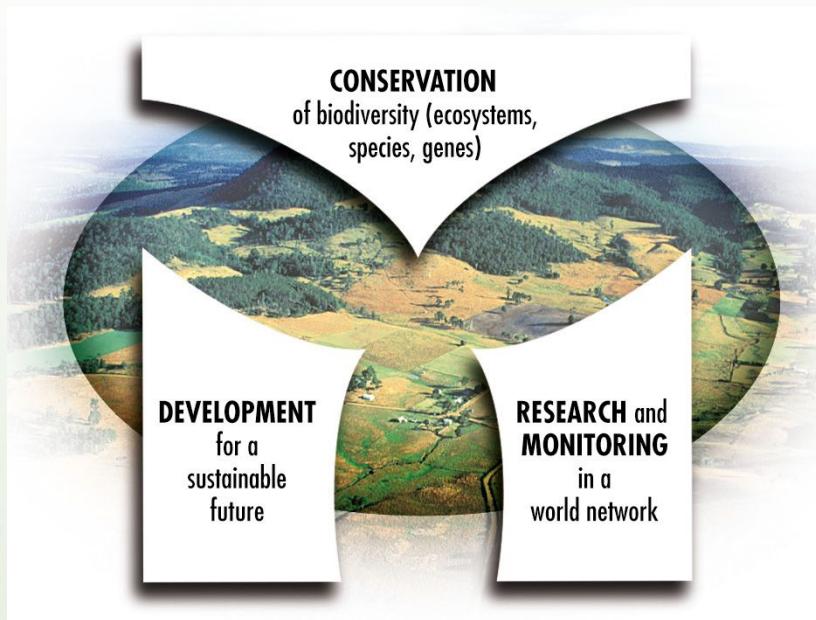
**▪World Network of Biosphere Reserves**



International scientific cooperation  
Knowledge generation and sharing  
Training and Capacity building

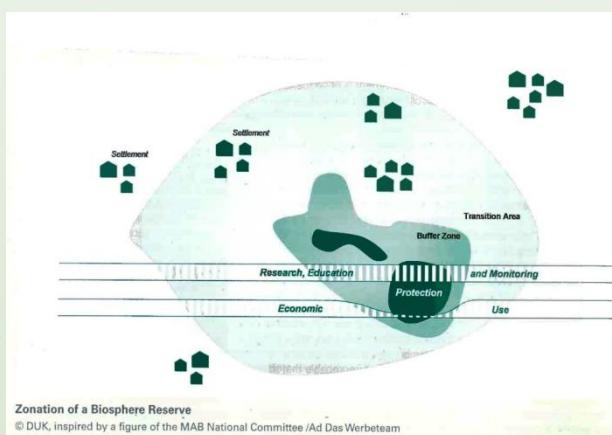
Today WNBR : 631 sites in 119 countries



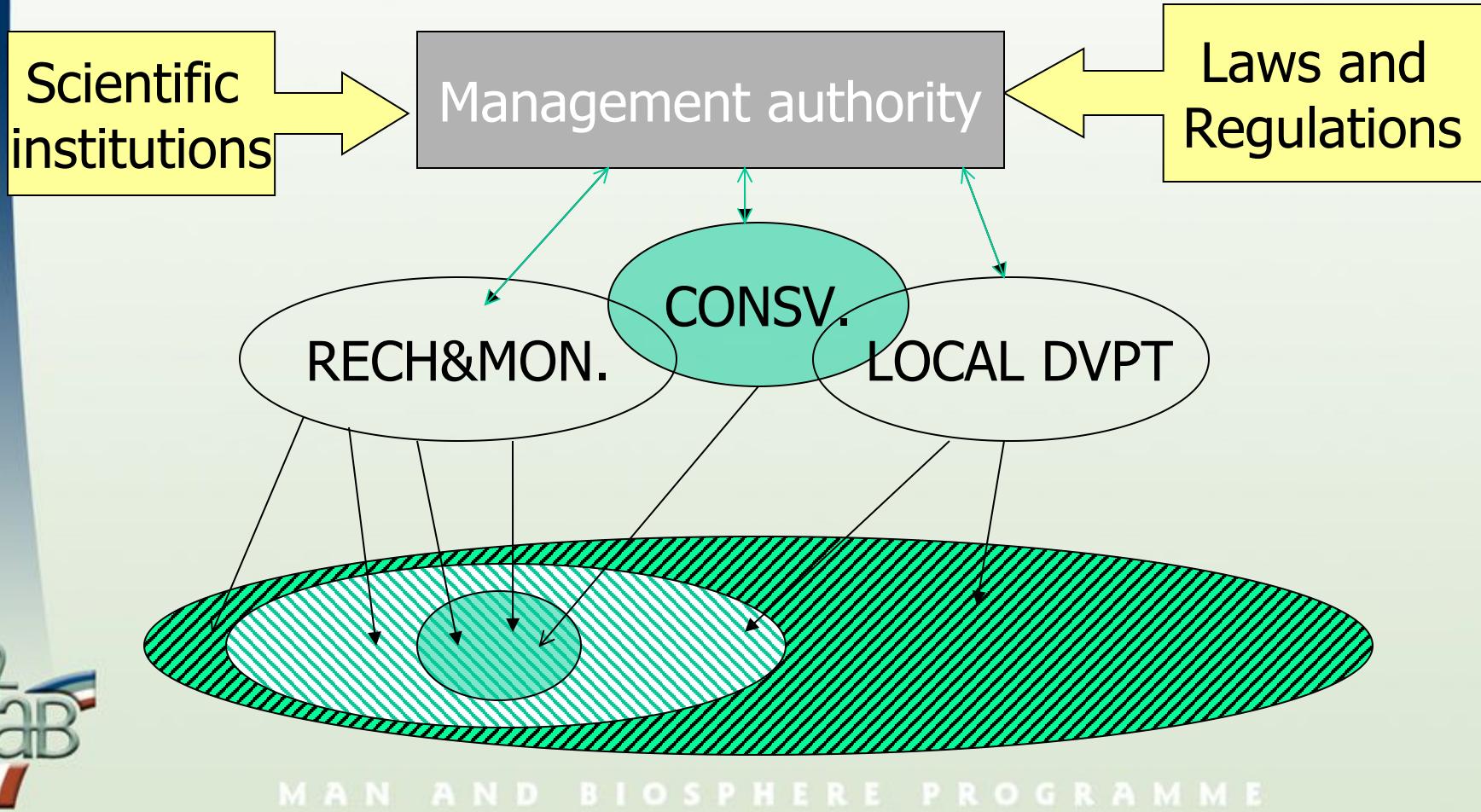


Conserve biological and cultural diversity

Propose innovative approaches to sustainable development



Promote research, monitoring, education and training



## 2. From Madrid to Lima

at global level and within UNESCO and MAB:

- Adoption of global agreement
- Adoption of scientific programmes
- Creation of new intergovernmental platform
- Development of new strategic framework



- 2008 : 3th WCBR : Madrid Action Plan (MAP) \*
- 2010: UN Decade of Biodiversity ; Strategic plan for Biodiversity & Aichi targets (2011-2020) & Adoption of Nagoya Protocole



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- 2012 : Rio + 20 : The future we want
- 2012 : Nagoya Protocole enters in force





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- 2013 : Adoption of UNESCO Mid-Term strategy (2015-2021) \*





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- 2013 : Adoption of UNESCO Mid-Term strategy (2015-2021) \*
- 2014 : Final evaluation of MAP \*
- 2014 : Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD
- 2014 -2015 : drafting of MAB Strategy (2015-2025) \*
- 2015 : adoption of MAB Strategy in June \*
- 2015: Adoption of Post 2015 Development agenda & SDG's





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• 2015: Adoption of Post 2015 Development agenda & SDG's

• 2015-2016 : drafting Lima Action Plan \*

• 2016 : 4th WCBR – Lima Adoption of Lima Action Plan (?) \*



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# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

- 36th session of General Conference (2011)
- Drafting process :
- Zero draft based on inputs from members states
- MAB Strategy Group (Bureau + 6 experts) ; MAB experts group
- Followed by Broad consultation on line
- Final draft to be presented June at the 27th MAB ICC

# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

- **Contents**
  - **Executive Summary**
  - **Introduction**
  - **UNESCO**
  - **MAB and the WNBR**
  - **MAB and other UNESCO Programmes**
  - **Global Context for the MAB Strategy**
  - **The MAB Strategy within UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy**
  - **The Seville Strategy, Statutory Framework and the Madrid Action Plan**

# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

- **Contents (c'tnd)**
  - **The MAB Strategy 2015-2025**
  - Vision and Mission
  - Strategic Objectives
    - Expected results
  - Strategic Action Areas
    - Strategic lines of action
  - **Strategy Implementation Evaluation Framework**
  - **MAB Action Plan**
  - **Glossary**



# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

- **Vision and Mission**
- **Our vision** is that people work together to thrive in healthy places.
- **Our mission** is to inspire a positive future by connecting people and nature today. Over the next 10 years and beyond, the MAB programme will assist Member States to reach sustainable development goals through learning from its network of model [regions/sites] where development policies and actions, and the stewardship of biodiversity and natural resources, are explored and demonstrated; and lessons learned are harnessed through sustainability science, education, and knowledge exchange.



# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

## Strategic Objectives

- 1. **Conserve Biodiversity, Restore and Enhance Ecosystem Services and foster the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**
- 2. **Contribute to Building Sustainable, Healthy and Equitable Societies, Economies and Thriving Human Settlements**
- 3. **Facilitate Sustainability Science and Education for Sustainable Development**
- 4. **Support Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change and other aspects of Global Environmental Change**



# Overview of draft MAB strategy (2015-2025)

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



## 4. AfriMAB relevant contributions to MAB strategy

## 4. AfriMAB

- Recommendation of Seville Conference to the MAB Secretariat to establish regional networks
- 1996 in Dakar
- Objective : to promote biosphere reserves as sites for testing conservation and sustainable management of our biological diversity

## 4. AfriMAB

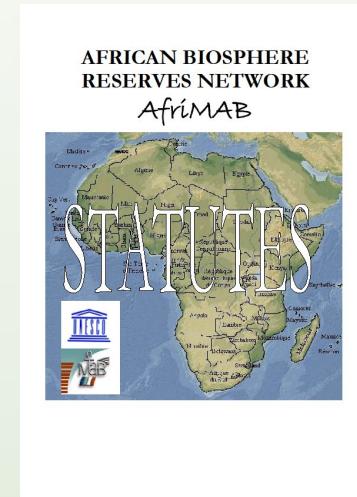
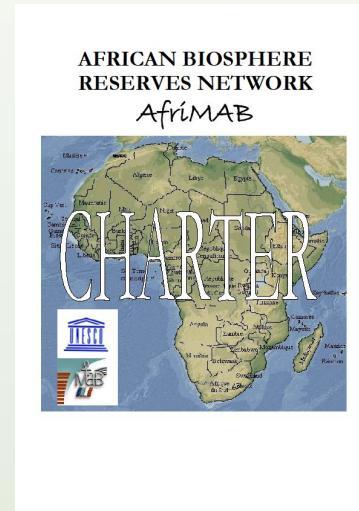
- 1996 to 2006:
  - Two sub networks : anglophone and francophone
  - Few meetings
    - 1999: AfriMAB Technical workshop for Francophone African Countries , Dakar, 14 countries
    - 2000 AfriMAB technical workshop for Anglophone african countries , Nairobi , 10 countries
    - 2006 : St Louis, sub regional meeting on « institutional, legal and regulatory framework of the management of biosphere reserves in West africa », 10 francophone countries + one anglophone, 11 countries

# AfriMAB

- Regular meetings :
  - Sept. 2007 Cape Town , SA « Zonation as a tool for land management » - Cape West Coast BR, 15 countries
  - Sept. 2010 Nairobi , Kenya « Sustainable financing of biosphere reserves » - Mt Kenya BR, 22 countries
  - Sept. 2013 Accra, Ghana « Ecosystem services in boosting green economy in BR » - Songor BR
  - Nov. 2015 Ethiopia

# AfriMAB

- Network institutional framework adopted in Nairobi in 2010
  - Charter
  - Statutes
  - Bureau : Chair + Secretariat + Coordinators by Africa sub region (west, east, southern, central)



# AfriMAB challenges

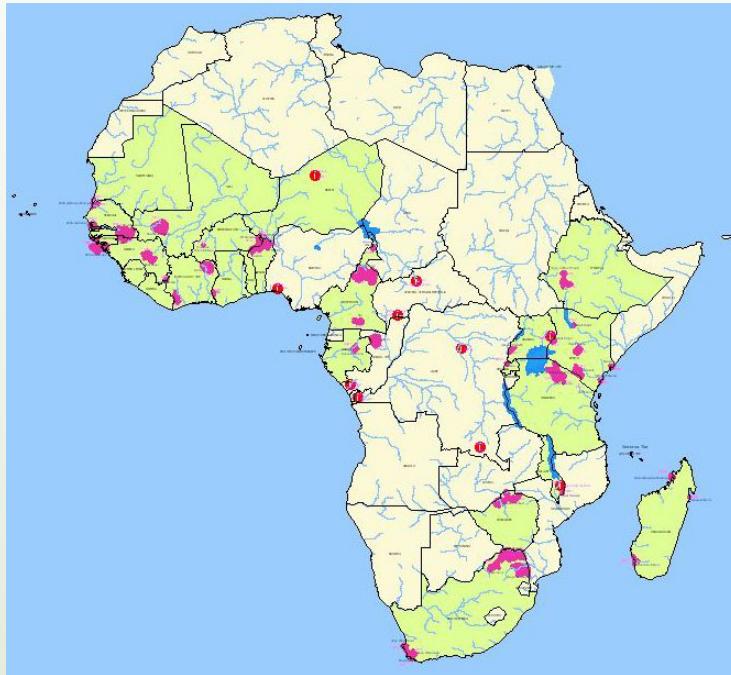
- Poor rural population which relies on natural resources
- Loss of and threats to biodiversity and natural resources
- Lack of infrastructures in support to development programmes
- Climate change
- Young population (also an opportunity)
- Conflicts / Post conflicts situations
- BR: lack of sustainable financing



# AfriMAB

- Regional vision : Identification of priority areas of actions
  - Improved financial mechanisms for biosphere reserves and regional networks
  - Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve
  - Trained biosphere reserve managers and other relevant Stakeholders
  - Integrated information & communication strategy
  - Use of biosphere reserves as learning sites for research, adaptation to climate change and the Mitigation of its effects
  - Exchanges between biosphere reserves

# BRs in Africa



- 64 biosphere reserves in 28 countries
- 2 transboundary site
- 11 % of the WNBR

# Waterberg BR (South Africa) Conservation & livelihoods



# Mount Mulanje BR: Innovative financing and Partnership

## Innovative Financing Approaches

- Endowment Fund
- Tea Fairtrade Certification
- Tea Rainforest Alliance Certification
- Green Community Energy Standard
- Eco-tourism Grading
- Cookstove Carbon-Offsets Trading



# Kafa forest BR (Ethiopia): Participatory 3 dimensional mapping

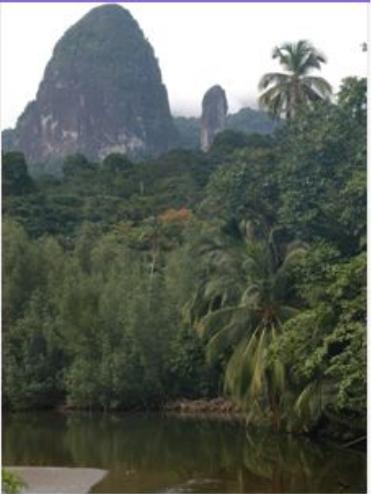


# Príncipe BR (Sao Tome and Principe) model island for SD



## Development Model

- Regional Government
- Private partners
- International cooperation



## Príncipe Declaration

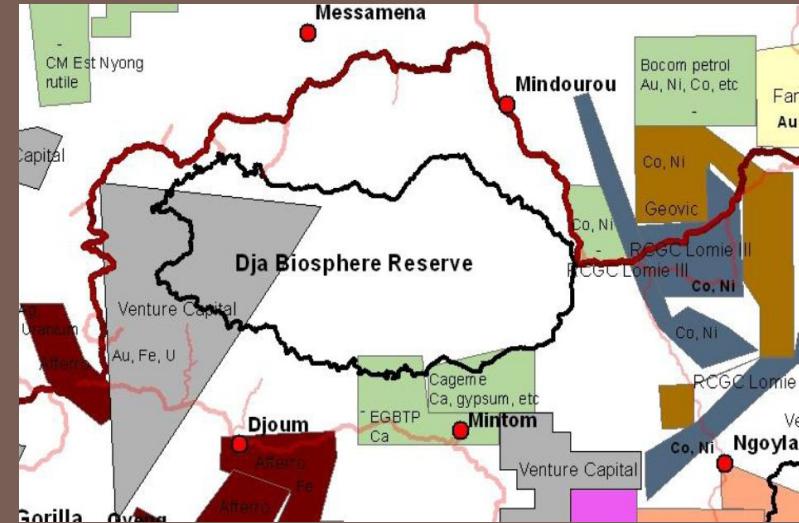


- Collaborative Platform
- Conservation and sustainable use of Natural Resources
- Tourism
- Quality economy through Biosphere "marks"
- Water, Energy & Waste
- Transition to Green Economies



# Dja BR (Cameroon) Mining activities

- Loss of biodiversity
- Fragmentation of habitat
- Pollution et prolifération des maladies
  
- Political
- Land use planning
- Intersectoral committee
- Consultation and dialogue with Private sector



# Sahamalaza BR (Madagascar) restoration of ecosystem -

**Community based :**

## **Restoration of mangroves:**

2010-2012: **42Ha** restored

Participation : 500 personnes (pêcheurs, association, gestionnaires)



## **Terrestrial afforestation:**

20% des villages dans la RB ont leur terrain de reboisement

Superficie reboisée entre 2010-2013: 100Ha



## **Tree nurseries:**

20 trainees per year

Production 10 000 trees by year

Earning : 1500 USD per year



# Pendjari BR (Benin): co management and green economy

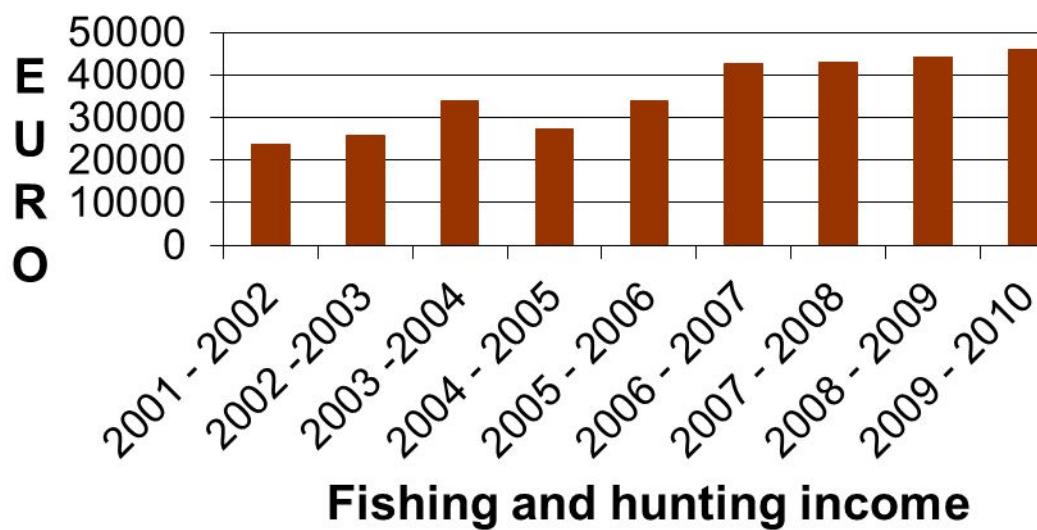
**Management Plan**

**Business Plan**

**Joint management with local population**

**Promotion of ecotourism (private sector)**

**Sustainable financing ( Trust fund)**



# Thank you very much!

