

INTERNATIONAL THREATS

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IMPORTANCE OF CAPACITY BUILDING)

BASICS OF NATURE CONSERVATION



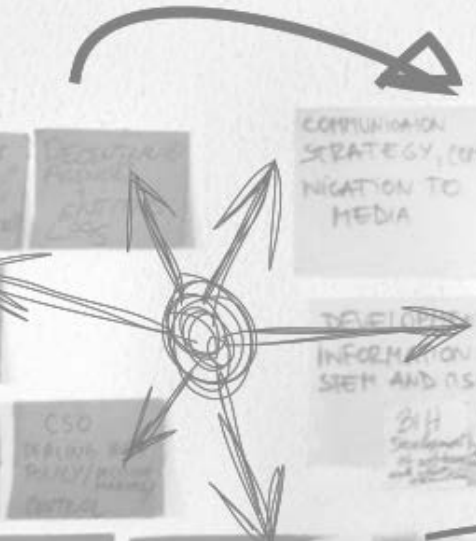
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY, COMMUNICATION TO MEDIA

ROLE OF ENFORCEMENT AND CONTROL

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT LEVEL (NATIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PA)

PURPOSE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR PA-S



DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE

TRANSPARENCY OF PUBLIC SECTOR

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC AND SPATIAL PLANS

IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC DECISIONS NEED THE LEVEL OF PRACTICAL DECISION MAKING

GUIDELINES FOR INFLUENCING DECISION MAKING IN CONSERVATION POLICIES



CSO TRAINING POLICY/PLANNING CONTROL

MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

COURSES WITH (UPDATES) PRACTICAL APPROACH

STAKEHOLDERS LEVEL

UNDERSTANDING AND PLANNING OF RESOURCES

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

STATE OF THE ART OF PA-S AND PA-S

TECHNICAL COURSES FOR PA-S

SPECIALIST LEVEL IN MINISTRIES (MIDDLE MGMT)

UNDERSTANDING AND PLANNING OF RESOURCES

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

STATE OF THE ART OF PA-S AND PA-S

'SIMPLE' PHOTO ADVERTISING MATERIAL

TOP LEVEL OF MINISTRIES RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

UNDERSTANDING AND PLANNING OF RESOURCES

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

STATE OF THE ART OF PA-S AND PA-S

TRAINING FOR PA-S

TOP LEVEL OF MINISTRIES RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

UNDERSTANDING AND PLANNING OF RESOURCES

DEVELOPING CURRICULUM TO ADDRESS THE UNDERSTANDING

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This brochure is a summarized version of the report “Capacity Development Needs and Priorities for Nature Conservation in South-Eastern Europe”, prepared in the framework of IUCN’s project ‘Towards Strengthened Conservation Planning in South-Eastern Europe’.

This project aims to support national conservation planning systems and implementation processes by assessing the state of nature conservation planning in each of the target countries, and by establishing a regional platform for nature conservation planning and implementation, with a view to defining and implementing regional and national conservation priorities in a complementary way.

The capacity building programme identified priority topics for capacity development, based on extensive consultations with project partners. Four trainings based on this programme will be implemented through “Towards Strengthened Conservation Planning in South-Eastern Europe” project, supported by MAVA Foundation.

The report is based on the results of a range of activities organised by the project.

- ▶ **National assessments on the state of nature conservation conducted at the request of the project during 2014.**
- ▶ **A questionnaire about capacity development needs circulated to participating country representatives in 2014.**
- ▶ **A questionnaire about preferences for a study tour circulated to project participants in February 2014.**
- ▶ **Various discussions with staff at the IUCN Regional Office in Belgrade.**
- ▶ **A project report on the State of Nature Conservation Systems in South-Eastern Europe.**
- ▶ **Responses to a discussion paper on capacity priorities presented at a project meeting in Shkodra, Albania on 18 March 2015.**
- ▶ **Work on other relevant projects in the region by the author.**

The report provides a general background to the topic of capacity development and defines what was agreed in the region as the elements of a national system of nature conservation. It presents and analyses the results of the various questionnaires and consultations that were conducted through the project in relation to this assignment and other aspects of the project. The report concerns itself mainly with the individual and related organisational aspects of capacity development.

On the basis of these results, 31 recommendations are made for future priorities in capacity development for the countries of the region. They are grouped under the main topics, and aligned with Aichi targets and EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020.



Priority topics for capacity development

Based on the assessments and analyses, the following topics should be prioritised for capacity development for nature conservation in the region.

National biodiversity assessments, including identification of priority species and areas for conservation

Beyond assessments, there is some demand for training in strategic planning for biodiversity conservation, and identification of species of conservation concern and measures to ensure their favourable status. The forthcoming IUCN initiative on Key Biodiversity Areas could engage region in a global initiative for prioritisation and to test in the European context.

This topic falls under Aichi Strategic Goal C and EU Biodiversity Target 1.

1

Develop a specialist training course on strategic planning at the national level for biodiversity and nature conservation, combining practical and technical guidance with relevant case studies.

2

Identify and disseminate information about regional best practice examples of biodiversity assessments.

3

Develop a project for inclusion of the region in testing and implementing the Key Biodiversity Area approach and methodology.

4

Include in any planned study tour visits to agencies responsible for national recording and strategic planning for nature conservation.

Identification and management of Natura 2000 sites

This was a highly ranked topic for EU member/candidate states and is also relevant to all Council of Europe Member States establishing Emerald Networks. Although existing member states have developed their Natura 2000 networks, there still seems to be a lot of uncertainty about how these sites should be identified and how to manage them.

This topics falls under Aichi Strategic Goal C and EU Biodiversity Target 1.

1

Develop a specialist regional training course combining practical and technical guidance with relevant case studies on establishment and management of Natura 2000 sites.

2

Ensure dissemination of EU guidance on Natura 2000 system establishment and management and on development of Natura 2000 management plans.

3

Work with national agencies to adapt current protected area legislation to meet the requirements of managing Natura 2000 systems outside the national protected area network.

4

Include in a study tour visits to agencies responsible for the national Natura 2000 system and management of particular sites, especially those that do not overlap with national protected areas.

Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services

The main issues identified relate to the valuation of ecosystem services, the awareness of these values and the consideration of these values in national accounting. This topic relates directly to Aichi Strategic Goal A and to EU Biodiversity Target 1.

1

Develop and organise a set of training and capacity development activities for senior and technical staff linked to the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) programme. TEEB presents an approach that can help decision-makers recognize, demonstrate and capture the values of ecosystem services & biodiversity.

Managing and using biodiversity information (monitoring and reporting)

This topic was widely identified as a priority. It relates to monitoring and demonstrating attainment of all the Aichi Strategic Goals and EU Targets. The need of the region is to identify systems that are effective, practical, affordable, and compatible with other systems.

1

Develop a programme with UNEP-WCMC to support the region in biodiversity data management.

2

Include in a study tour a visit to WCMC and to the UK National Biodiversity Network.

Mainstreaming of biodiversity and nature conservation into other sectors

This topic was highly ranked and relates to Aichi Strategic Goals A and B and to EU Biodiversity Targets 3 and 4. The main issue is to ensure that other sectors such as agriculture, forestry, land use planning, resource extraction address and integrate nature conservation needs and obligations. Due to the fact that it is rather broad topic, specific focus should be developed to have useful trainings.

1

Develop and deliver a regional training seminar on the main principles and practices of sectoral mainstreaming, using specific examples from the region and making use of the CBD learning resources.

2

Organise a regional training course for senior staff on Environmental Impact Assessments.

3

Include in a study tour a visit to a national nature conservation agency that has had success in sectoral mainstreaming.

4

Encourage and support national governments and environment ministries to engage in regional initiatives that promote green growth and sustainability.

■ Institutional organisation and effectiveness

Another important topic, due to the fact that the effectiveness of nature management organisations is frequently limited by institutional factors as well as by technical capacity gaps.

1

Provide support for EU candidate and potential candidate states in the approximation of EU environmental legislation and developing the required organisational capacities.

2

Support and disseminate the results of regional initiatives for institutional strengthening.

3

Engage with the Earth Skills Network to provide support and mentoring for modernisation of organisational planning and management practices.

■ Strengthening national and regional education, learning and qualification frameworks

Ensuring sustainable capacity development for the region requires development of permanent national or regional learning programmes based in established institutions. This topic addresses all Aichi Strategic Goals and EU Biodiversity Targets.

1

Engage in IUCN-WCPA led European initiatives for the professionalization of protected area management, biodiversity and nature conservation, registration of environmental occupations and development of occupational standards.

2

Seek resources for development of a regional high-level curriculum for nature conservation and biodiversity management, which could be adapted and delivered by educational institutions in the various countries of the region.

The report highlights that capacity development should not just be considered as training; there are other methods of learning which can be equally effective and which are often much more sustainable. It suggests diversified learning approaches – such as regional communities of practice on key elements of nature conservation planning, and systems for professional mentoring of conservation personnel. IUCN’s project ‘Towards Strengthened Conservation Planning in South-Eastern Europe’ will assist in implementing at least 4 workshops in the region, covering the most needed topics for training.



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