**Acronyms**

AECID: Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation

BC: Barcelona Convention

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity


CSR: Corporate social responsibility

GIS: Geographic Information System

ICZM: Integrated Coastal Zone Management

IFWAs: Important Freshwater Areas

IMO: International Maritime Organisation

IPAs: Important Plant Areas

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KBA: Key Biodiversity Areas

MAB: Man and Biosphere Programme of Unesco

MAP: Mediterranean Action Plan

NBSAPs: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IUCN-Med Programme 2013-2016

Introduction

For the preparation of this programme, the following documents have been considered:

- Draft IUCN Global Programme 2013-2016 (May 2012)
- IUCN-Med Intercessional Programme 2009-2012 (June 2008)
- Consultation meetings for the development of the IUCN-Med Programme 2013-2016 (May 2011)
- Draft IUCN North Africa Programme 2013-2016 (January 2012)
- IUCN Pan-European Programme 2009-2012 and IUCN West Asia/ Middle East 2009-2012 Programme
- Protocol of collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs, Andalusia’s regional government in Spain, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and IUCN (25/05/2010).

The following important Conventions and protocols have also been taken into consideration to prepare this programme:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity: Implications of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Aichi Targets**

IUCN can play a key role in achieving the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The IUCN Programme 2013-2016 particularly emphasises the need to support it.

- **Protocol of collaboration between the Spanish Ministry of Environment, Andalusia government, AECID and IUCN**

The latest memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs, Andalusia’s regional government in Spain, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) and IUCN, signed in May 25th 2010, encourages IUCN to include the following issues in its Programme:

- Support and promote the harmonization of policies for biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean, and give them added value through the IUCN global commitment.
- Establish a network of IUCN Mediterranean members to mutually strengthen institutional, technical and scientific capacities.
- Foster partnerships amongst IUCN Mediterranean members.
- Increase the horizontal technical cooperation with Mediterranean countries, governmental organizations, NGOs, the private sector and
local communities for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Support the enforcement of the Barcelona Convention, the Mediterranean Action Plan and other international Conventions and agreements.
- Develop a strategy for the Mediterranean focusing on the use and conservation of biodiversity, poverty alleviation, conservation of natural and cultural heritage, invasive alien species, endangered species, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, water, drylands, buffer zones and desertification, governance, maritime traffic, islands management, climate change, and energy.
- Mobilize resources willing to be linked to the work developed by the programme and the IUCN-Med office
- Ensure free access to scientific and technical information and findings.
- Promote, disseminate and share the activities of the IUCN-Med office in IUCN World Conservation Congresses and other international meetings of interest.

- The Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea (Barcelona Convention), and in particular:
  - Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (SPA) Protocol
  - Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol.

**Regional Considerations**

**Importance of the social, economic and cultural dimension**

The Mediterranean region has been widely occupied and transformed by people for thousands of years. It has also been the cradle for different cultures, religions and agriculture, which have significantly influenced societies across the planet.

This long and intense history and cultural traditions have resulted in an intimate interaction between production systems and ecosystems. In fact, most of the original ecosystems have been transformed or modulated by the human being, to a greater or lesser extent, resulting in the landscapes and ecosystems as we know them today. Many of these have been classified as "cultural landscapes" and "agro-ecosystems."
However, human populations are also responsible for most of the negative impacts suffered by biodiversity: overexploitation of resources, intensification of production systems, erosion, fragmentation of ecosystems, pollution, and introduction of alien species, among others.

Aware of the close relationship between production systems and biodiversity, biodiversity conservation policies have been emphasising, for years, the urgent and necessary need to integrate biodiversity into sectorial policies. A good knowledge of the social and cultural environment is essential to improve the governance of resources and for the successful implementation of any sustainable development programme.

On these premises, the IUCN-Med programme needs to **strengthen the integration of the social, economic and cultural dimensions in conservation strategies.**

**The value of biodiversity**

The draft IUCN Global Programme 2013-2016 emphasizes the need to raise awareness on the values of biodiversity. As proposed in the TEEB initiative (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity), the valorisation of natural assets, including ecosystems, biodiversity and natural resources, involves the assignment of economical values to tangible and intangible goods and services.

This programme emphasizes the importance of this value assessment and, in particular, of the goods and services with a market value for the following reasons:

- The market value is easily understood by the general public, especially by local people, becoming a powerful tool for communicating and raising awareness on the need for sustainable development but it has limitations as it does not reflect all the variables concerning a natural system. It should be noted that the speech focused on the importance of protected areas for biodiversity conservation and the environment is unable to catalyze support from the local population. A **new message**, with a broader approach, focusing on direct benefits for people, **is required**.

- Studies on the subject are scarce in the Mediterranean, and also in Europe.

It is necessary to increase awareness on the intrinsic economic value of biodiversity as a whole. Further initiatives will be needed in this regard, for the achievement of the Aichi targets in the next programme intercessional period, 2017-2020.
The importance of Pan-Mediterranean Cooperation

Although a relatively small region sharing history and culture, the Mediterranean Sea is located between very different worlds. Most countries of the North shore are integrated into the European Union, where they share the same environmental policy supported by a better economic situation. The east and south countries lack a common environmental policy and a strong economy. In fact, the difference in the GDP per capita in the region is one of the biggest in the world, as the average in the EU coastal countries is 5.2 times higher compared to those situated in the Southern and Eastern shores.

Additionally to this disparity, major political changes initiated in 2011 in some countries may have significant effects on the governance of natural resources. IUCN-Med considers these changes as an opportunity to influence the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.

Biodiversity and natural resources conservation in the Mediterranean region, bases of the development and wellbeing of its societies, requires therefore more cooperation, by means of improving institutional relations and networking.

Action areas: inter-programmes cooperation

The IUCN-Med programme concerns the Mediterranean region, one of the planet's "hotspots" of biodiversity. The Mediterranean Sea, although representing less than 1% of the total sea surface of the planet, hosts 10% of the known marine species. The geographical area of the Mediterranean basin hosts 10% of the vascular flora of the planet, in only 2% of the planet surface.

However, the Mediterranean is also the focus of particular pressures that call for integrated resource management: one third of the world maritime traffic circulates in the Mediterranean; 150 million people live along the coast, which receives the visit of another 200 million people each year; 40% of the coast has been built upon and marine resources are overexploited.

Three other major IUCN programmes converge in the Mediterranean region and complement each other: the North Africa programme, the Pan-European programme and the West Asia programme.

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On this basis and to make the programme more operational, IUCN-Med will concentrate efforts on the implementation of the three IUCN global programme areas: Valuing and conserving nature; Effective and equitable governance of nature's use; and Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development together with a fourth new specific programme area focused on IUCN corporate development. IUCN-Med will contribute to the implementation of activities in Mediterranean ecosystems, with a special emphasis on marine and coastal areas, which despite their large size, share the same pressures mainly from the fishing, tourism, transport, urban and agricultural sectors.


Vision

*Sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation are promoted through cooperation and supported by shared values and culture*

Nature is the basis for life. The protection of different life forms and nature is fundamental not only for its own sake, but for development to be sustainable. This requires a radical change in all aspects of life and society, including politics and economy.

To stop the loss of biodiversity and sustain development at all levels, especially of the poorest and those communities depending directly on nature, IUCN-Med promotes nature-based solutions. A just world must ensure equal rights to access biodiversity and the benefits provided by nature.

Mission

*To influence, encourage and assist Mediterranean societies in achieving both the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and sustainable development*

The Mediterranean region needs the leadership of IUCN-Med to address the crisis of biodiversity loss; demonstrate how nature can offer solutions to different challenges; and how to improve governance for biodiversity conservation.
In the Mediterranean region, IUCN-Med is leader in generating information about biodiversity and in developing tools and standards to influence policy and develop conservation actions in the region.

Furthermore, based on the work previously developed since its establishment, IUCN-Med has a significant convening power amongst different stakeholders.

**Programme areas**

The IUCN-Med programme is divided into three areas, the same as those of the IUCN global programme.

![Programme Areas Diagram](image)

**IUCN’s Programme framework 2013-16**

The areas *Valuing and Conserving Nature* and *Effective and equitable governance of nature’s use* represent the core of IUCN’s work. These programme areas are essential to conserve biodiversity and influence the economic, social and political processes that affect biodiversity, ecosystem management, natural resources, rights and responsibilities over nature.

Within the area *Valuing and Conserving Nature*, IUCN-Med will develop and use its knowledge, tools and standards internationally recognized to influence policies and actions on the ground, such as the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species and the Red List of Ecosystems.

In the area of *Effective and equitable governance of nature’s use*, IUCN-Med will consolidate the experience of working with people and institutions to
address how public and private decisions related to nature and ecosystems are affecting biodiversity and natural resources. This will lead to the development of a set of principles, standards and tools on rights, responsibilities, governance and justice in relation to nature.

The goal of the third programme area is deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development, an area in which IUCN-Med will use its experience and knowledge to promote sustainable development and help poverty alleviation.

Each of the three programme areas consists of several results accompanied by a set of targets and indicators to facilitate monitoring of performance levels (see Annex 1).

**Programme Area 1: Valuing and conserving biodiversity**

**Impact:** improve the conservation status of species and ecosystems

**Results:**

1.1. The knowledge about the status and trends of biodiversity in the Mediterranean is improved, widely available and leads to effective management measures

**Justification**

A good knowledge on biodiversity, its threats and appropriate conservation measures is essential for action. IUCN-Med has worked intensively in this field, but much remains to be done by continuing participating, promoting and supporting the process to assess the biodiversity status in the region. Through this result, IUCN-Med will continue to increase the knowledge available on the status and trends of Mediterranean species and ecosystems.

In addition, IUCN-Med will participate in the development of new methodologies to better know and preserve biodiversity (ex. Key Biodiversity Areas- KBA, Red Lists of Ecosystems).

To date the results of the objective above have been widely disseminated in the form of printed publications, all accessible in “pdf” format via Internet. However, it is necessary to encourage access to biodiversity information in the Mediterranean through the development of a specific Internet-based platform.

In fact, there are considerable differences in the region regarding the level of environmental information available and accessible for the
management of natural resources, an essential factor to encourage the enforcement of environmental legislation and its degree of compliance. In this context, it is necessary to compile, standardize and facilitate access to this environmental information to make it more useful, for which an initiative will be launched to create an environmental information system for Mediterranean biodiversity ecosystems and habitats.

**Targets**

1.1.1. Knowledge about the status and trends of Mediterranean species improved through the development and reassessment of regional Red List processes.

1.1.2. Priority areas for conservation are identified through emerging methodologies (KBA, Red List of ecosystems) as a basis for ecosystem conservation and planning.

1.1.3. A Mediterranean Biodiversity Information Platform is developed to facilitate exchanges of information and guide decision-making processes (e.g. for Alien Invasive Species) in the Mediterranean.

1.2. **Ecosystem and species conservation is strengthened in the region through integration of emerging knowledge and application of tools and methodologies developed by IUCN**

**Justification**

An important part of the work of IUCN-Med is to promote the protection of ecosystems of ecological interest. In particular, those found in protected areas which are still far from achieving the objective of the CBD: 10% of the Mediterranean Sea surface and a representative network of ecosystems.

Taking action involves developing and implementing management plans for threatened species and ecosystems.

**Targets**

1.2.1. Revision of NBSAPs in the Mediterranean to integrate new elements for the conservation of priority ecosystems.

   National protected areas strategies are revised to better reflect ecosystem conservation priorities.

1.2.2. Management tools for the conservation of priority ecosystems (such as sea mounts and sea canyons) agreed, improved and
disseminated, and capacity for their implementation strengthened.

1.2.3. Capacities of nature conservation authorities, managers and stakeholders are improved in the region to address the conservation of threatened species and ecosystems through participative processes.

Programme Area 2: Governing nature’s use and sharing its benefits equitably

Impact: A tangible improvement of resources use, through an effective, fair, equal and gender balanced conservation of nature.

Results:

2.1. Governance and institutional processes for the conservation and management of natural resources are strengthened across the Mediterranean

Justification

A large variety of political systems, traditions and cultures converge in the Mediterranean region influencing its governance. For example, the jurisdiction of Mediterranean Sea waters is a complex puzzle, where exclusive economic zones, ecological protected zones, fisheries protection zones and a zone under the regime of high seas overlap. Although tools for their governance (such as the Barcelona Convention, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean or the agreement CMS/ACCOBAMS) exist, implementation is slow and incomplete and much is still to be done.

Among the priorities, some of the most evident are:
- the improvement of governance in coastal areas, which concentrate the majority of the population in the region, and the activities of those sectors with significant impact, direct or indirect, on biodiversity: tourism, agriculture, energy, transport and industry. The work will focus on the implementation of the integrated coastal zone protocol (ICZM) and on marine spatial planning (MSP) within an ecosystem approach in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
- the improvement of governance inside and around protected areas, with emphasis to the countries under fast socio-political changes. This support to governance and institutional processes, will stress the exchange of experience in order to promote involvement of local
population in the management of protected areas; and the participation of private actors (such as ecotourism).

A particular attention will be given to nature-based livelihoods in the Southern shore, and the sustainable use of shared terrestrial (water in particular) and marine resources.

**Targets**

2.1.1. Disseminate information on global policy processes and their implication at the regional, national and local level.

2.1.2. Improve the knowledge on the population understanding and behaviour towards biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources, highlighting the role of women in natural resource management.

2.1.3. Improve the knowledge about the differences in governance systems for protected areas, including cultural protected areas and sacred places.

2.1.4. Support development of good governance practices in protected and managed areas.

**Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development**

**Impact:** Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges.

**Justification**

Climate change affects biodiversity and environmental services; it can reduce water supply, restrict agricultural production or decrease the capacity to control floods.

Because food production systems are based on the richness and diversity of ecosystems, decisions on food security do have a significant impact on biodiversity and the people depending on them. Particularly in the Mediterranean, the preservation of native plant and animal traditional varieties is a guarantee for the survival of sustainable agriculture production and of livestock already adapted to local conditions. However, the current agricultural/cattle breeding model is eroding the Mediterranean genetic heritage by exclusively promoting a few species and varieties. The adaptation capacity of autochthonous varieties is also a key for facing climate change challenges in the region.
The wellbeing of many communities directly depends on the health of the ecosystems. Their development necessarily implies therefore an adequate management of natural resources. Moreover, some consuming patterns are, directly or indirectly, contributing to biodiversity and natural resources damage.

For these reasons, the big issues of the 21st century (e.g. global warming, food security and sustainable social-economic development), largely depend on the health and functionality of the ecosystem.

This programme area will be organised in two subareas. One of them will be specific to climate change, and the other one will include actions related to socio-economic development.

**Subarea. Climate change**

**Results:**

3.1. **Nature-based solutions are recognised as effective and efficient way to face the effects of climate change in the Mediterranean.**

**Justification**

According to the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Mediterranean region will be one of the most affected regions by the impacts of Climate Change. The increase of sea level and water temperature, the decrease of water resources and the increase in the frequency and magnitude of extreme climatic phenomena - droughts, heat waves and floods - will be among the most significant changes.

These are already affecting the ecosystems, the use of resources and the dependent communities. Preventive measures to allow for the progressive adaptation to changes and, whenever possible, reduction of the impacts, are therefore needed. Nature can provide some of these solutions.

**Targets**

3.1.1. Promote the exchange of information on climate change in the Mediterranean, based on scientific data collected throughout the region.

3.1.2. Climate change adaptation and mitigation options and processes are identified and proposed to countries.
Subarea. Social and economic development.

Results:

3.2. Local communities integrate the sustainable management of biodiversity into their economies, with the objective to ensure their livelihoods.

Justification

Despite the historical and intimate relationship between biodiversity and socioeconomic development in the Mediterranean, resulting in the creation of ecosystems and artificial landscapes of high ecological value, biodiversity conservation policies have hardly paid attention to this relationship.

The traditional balance between biodiversity and development has been broken in many regions though, leading to the abandonment of traditional uses or to intensification leading to overexploitation. Both extremes imply important changes in the regional biodiversity policies.

Biodiversity conservation in the region goes through a better understanding of this relationship in a double sense. The resource managers need to understand how the local population needs do have an impact on the resources. On the other hand, the local population need to know how biodiversity influences their quality of life.

Targets

3.2.1. Improve understanding of the value of domestic species and varieties for food security.

3.2.2. Best practices are implemented to demonstrate the link between biodiversity conservation and social and human development

3.2.3. Targeted species and ecosystems as well as their associated services are protected in order to guarantee that people in rural areas have access to these resources ensuring their health and livelihoods without compromising the integrity of the supporting species and ecosystems.

3.3. Private sectors integrate the economic value of conservation and sustainable management of natural areas in their decision-making processes.
Justification

Many ecosystems favour the creation of new businesses, as related to rural and natural tourism, ecological products and renewable energies. This business development should be guided by sustainable development standards.

IUCN-Med will work on promoting new businesses based on a sustainable use of resources (in particular with the tourism industry), and on encouraging self-employers and enterprises, whatever their size, to consider biodiversity and ecosystems as an important asset of their business, and consequently, the need to preserve it.

Targets

3.2.4. Develop guidelines on Sustainable Tourism approach for Mediterranean protected areas and surrounding areas.

3.2.5. Share experiences and provide capacity building at Mediterranean level about ecotourism and protected areas management

3.2.6. Integrate a commitment to biodiversity and sustainable development within business CSR activities.

Human resources needed to implement the IUCN-Med programme

The proper and efficient implementation of this Programme requires the involvement of IUCN’s Members in the Mediterranean and the coordination of the IUCN-Med Centre. The day-to-day management and implementation of the Programme activities will be done by a team made of the Director and a team of over 16 staff members divided into 4 sub-programmes (Marine; Species; Ecosystems and Climate Change; Corporate Development).

The Director will be responsible for the overall implementation of the Programme including: (i) contacts with Members, (ii) contacts with relevant national authorities, (iii) coordinating and supporting Programme managers and staff, (iv) the technical and financial reporting.

Each Sub-Programme managers will be responsible for the activities under one or several of the three Programme Areas. They will be responsible for (i) planning the activities in accordance with the work plan set by the IUCN-Med Programme and annual individual work plans (ii) preparing the working documents and the reports of actions held as part of the Programme Area, (iii) Monitor the Pilot and/or demonstration activities.
### ANNEX 1. Logical framework

#### Programme Area 1: Valuing and conserving biodiversity

**Result 1.1: The knowledge about the status and trends of biodiversity in the Mediterranean is improved, widely available and leads to effective management measures**

**Justification:** A good knowledge on biodiversity, its status and trends is essential for action. IUCN-Med has worked intensively in this field, but much remains to be done. Through this result, IUCN-Med will continue to increase the knowledge available on the status and trends of species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach (means)</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Link to Int’l agreements</th>
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</table>
| Development of new Red List processes for non-assessed taxa, and reassessment of existing groups. Participation in processes to develop emerging methodologies (in particular KBA, Red List of Ecosystems, Green List of Protected Areas, Ecosystem services valuation) and validation of these methodologies through the implementation of pilot projects in the Med. Make information and data widely available to decision-makers and assist in the development of strategic responses to threats. | 1. Knowledge about the status and trends of Med. species improved through the development and reassessment of regional Red List processes.  
2. Priority areas for conservation are identified through emerging methodologies (KBA, Red List of ecosystems) as a basis for ecosystem conservation and planning.  
3. A Mediterranean Biodiversity Information Platform is developed to facilitate exchanges of information and guide decision-making in the Mediterranean. | 1. At least 1 new group assessed and 1 group reassessed through a Red List process.  
2. Red List of Ecosystems methodology tested in at least 1 country in North Africa.  
3. Priority ecosystems for conservation (in particular marine) are identified and proposed in at least 3 countries.  
4. Monitoring protocol for invasive species developed and proposed in 3 countries.  
5. The Mediterranean Biodiversity Information Platform is developed and available on-line. | Aichi Target 19  
Aichi Target 19  
Aichi Target 5,11  
Aichi Target 9  
Aichi Target 5,19 MAP |
### Result 1.2: Ecosystem and species conservation is strengthened in the region through the integration of emerging knowledge and the application of tools and methodologies developed by IUCN.

**Justification:** An important part of the work of IUCN-Med is to promote the protection of ecosystems of particular ecological interest, such as those found in Mediterranean marine protected areas. Though well advanced, marine protected areas are still far from achieving the objective of the CBD: 10% of the Mediterranean Sea surface and a representative network of ecosystems. Taking action involves developing and implementing management plans for threatened species and ecosystems. In this regard, IUCN-Med will contribute to improve the knowledge and capacity of relevant stakeholders in the region.

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<tr>
<th>Approach (means)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Develop capacities and knowledge on key ecosystems like sea mountains and canyons, coastal areas, IPAs, etc. Build capacity of protected areas managers through applying existing IUCN methodologies (Protected Area Management Effectiveness guidelines) or others (regional legislation frameworks). Promote the development of species action plans and build capacity of managers for their implementation.</td>
<td>1. Revision of NBSAPs in the Mediterranean integrates new elements for the conservation of priority ecosystems. National protected areas strategies are revised to better reflect ecosystem conservation priorities (in particular for marine ecosystems) 2. Management tools for the conservation of priority marine ecosystems (sea mounts and sea canyons) agreed and capacity for their implementation strengthened. 3. Capacities of nature conservation authorities, managers and stakeholders are improved in the region to address the conservation of threatened species and ecosystems through participative processes.</td>
<td>1. Protected area coverage and representativity is increased by 1% of terrestrial and by 2% of marine ecosystems. 2. IUCN Protected Area Management Effectiveness guidelines and applied to national protected areas systems in at least 2 countries in North Africa and East Mediterranean. 3. Action plan for one threatened species developed and approved in at least 2 North African country. 4. Proposal for the designation of sea mounts and sea canyons as protected areas presented to the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, MAP and IMO.</td>
<td>Aichi Target 5, 11 MAP-BC Aichi Target 11 MAP-BC Aichi Target 12 Aichi Target 11 MAP-BC</td>
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Programme Area 2: Governing nature’s use and sharing its benefits equitably

Result 2.1: Governance and institutional processes for the conservation and management of natural resources are strengthened across the Mediterranean.

**Justification:** A large variety of political systems, traditions and cultures converge in the Mediterranean region influencing its governance. For example, the jurisdiction of Mediterranean Sea waters is a complex puzzle, where exclusive economic zones, ecological protected zones, fisheries protection zones and a zone under the regime of high seas overlap. Although tools for their governance (Barcelona Convention, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, agreement CMS/ACCOBAMS) exist, implementation is slow and incomplete and much is still to be done.

Another priority will be the improvement of governance in coastal areas, which concentrate the majority of the population in the region, and the activities of those sectors with significant impact, direct or indirect, on biodiversity: tourism, agriculture, energy, transport and industry. The work will focus on the adoption of an action plan for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

**Main assumption:**
- Political support from targeted countries and international agreements

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<tr>
<td>Improve knowledge and understanding of the interaction of global policy processes and local level actions. Promote IUCN’s good practices for protected area governance as a standard in the Southern and Eastern parts of the region. Creation of a think tank on the governance of the Mediterranean Sea.</td>
<td>1. Disseminate information on global policy processes and their implication at the regional, national and local level. 2. Improve the knowledge on the population understanding and behaviour towards biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources, highlighting the role of women in natural resource management. 3. Improve the knowledge about the differences in governance systems</td>
<td>1. Report on local implementation of global policies and MEAs published in at least 3 countries in the Southern and Eastern part of the region. 2. Report on the governance of protected areas in the Southern and Eastern part of the Med. published 3. Action plan for the implementation of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) scheme in the Mediterranean supported in at least 3 countries.</td>
<td>Aichi Target 17 MAP-BC UNFCCC Aichi Target 7 MAP-BC</td>
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<td>for protected areas, including cultural protected areas and sacred places.</td>
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<td>4. Support the development of good governance practices in protected and managed areas.</td>
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Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges: climate, food, development

Sub Area: Climate change

Table: Focus on the Mediterranean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main assumption:</th>
<th>Justification:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Political support from targeted countries and international agreements</td>
<td>According to the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Mediterranean region will be one of the most affected regions. The increase of sea level and water temperature, the decrease of water resources and the increase in the frequency and magnitude of extreme climatic phenomena - droughts, heat waves and floods - will be among the most significant changes. These are already affecting the ecosystems, the use of resources and the dependent communities. Preventive measures to allow for the progressive adaptation to changes and, whenever possible, reduction of the impacts, are therefore needed. Nature can provide some of these solutions.</td>
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</table>

| Improve knowledge and data collection on the effects of climate change through a contribution to the creation of a network of observatories of climate change in the Mediterranean. Promote the adoption of nature-based/ecosystem-based solutions to climate change adaptation and mitigation in national policies and strategies. | 1. Promote the exchange of information on climate change in the Mediterranean, based on scientific data collected throughout the region. 2. Climate change adaptation and mitigation options and processes are identified and proposed to countries | 1. Initial phase of the Observatory of Climate Change started in at least 3 countries. 2. National strategies for climate change include clear references to ecosystem-based solutions in at least 5 Mediterranean countries. |
**Sub Area: Social and economic development.**

**Result 3.2: Local communities integrate the sustainable management of biodiversity in their economies, with the objective to ensure their livelihoods.**

**Justification:** Despite the historical and intimate relationship between biodiversity and socioeconomic development in the Mediterranean, resulting in the creation of ecosystems and semi-natural landscapes of high ecological value, biodiversity conservation policies have hardly paid attention to this relationship.

The traditional balance between biodiversity and development has been broken in many regions though, leading to the abandonment of traditional uses or to intensification leading to overexploitation. Both extremes imply important changes in the regional biodiversity.

Biodiversity conservation in the region goes through a better understanding of this relationship in a double sense. The resource managers need to understand how the local population has an impact on the resources. On the other hand, the local population needs to know how biodiversity influences their quality of life.

<table>
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<th>Main assumption:</th>
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<td>- Active participation of local administrations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve understanding of the relationship between traditional uses of nature and human well-being in the Mediterranean, as a way to raise awareness, among local communities, of the importance of their role in maintaining ecosystem services.</td>
<td>1. Improve understanding of the value of domestic species and varieties for food security. 2. Best practices implemented to demonstrate the link between biodiversity conservation and social and human development. 3. Targeted species and ecosystems as well as their associated services are protected in order to guarantee that people in rural areas have access to these resources ensuring their health and livelihoods without</td>
<td>1. Catalogue of local cattle breeds published in at least 1 country in North Africa. 2. A least one pilot project implemented with one sector (artisanal fisheries, tourism) in one protected area, including a socio-economic impact assessment. 3. Analysis of the socio-economic value of threatened species in the region are carried out and disseminated for at least one</td>
<td>Aichi Target 13  Aichi Target 4</td>
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<td><strong>Result 3.3:</strong> Selected private sectors integrate the economic value of conservation and sustainable management of natural areas in their decision-making processes.</td>
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<td><strong>Justification:</strong> Many ecosystems favour the creation of new businesses, as related to rural and natural tourism, ecological products and renewable energies. This business development should be guided by sustainable development standards. IUCN-Med will work on promoting new businesses based on a sustainable use of resources (in particular with the tourism industry), and on encouraging self-employers and enterprises, whatever their size, to consider biodiversity and ecosystems as an important asset of their business, and consequently, the need to preserve it.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Main assumption:**  
- Active participation of business |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Approach (means)</strong></th>
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| Work with key private sector partners in the tourism industry to develop specific activities, in relation with protected areas, which will apply previously agreed Sustainable Tourism standards. | 1. Develop guidelines on Sustainable Tourism for Mediterranean protected areas and surrounding areas.  
2. Share experiences and provide capacity building at Mediterranean level about ecotourism and protected areas management.  
3. Integrate a commitment to biodiversity and sustainable development in business CSR activities. | 1. Sustainable Tourism standard for Mediterranean protected areas developed and agreed in collaboration with key private sector partners.  
2. A network of key stakeholder for ecotourism and PAs is settled at Mediterranean level  
3. At least 4 businesses adopt sustainable tourism standards | Aichi Target 4 MAP-BC  
Aichi Target 4 MAP-BC |