



IUCN Pan-European Programme 2009-2012

May 2008

1. INTRODUCTION

The IUCN Pan-European Component Programme outlines the main objectives for IUCN in the pan-European region for the period 2009-2012, taking into account the expanding core competencies and responsibilities of the IUCN Regional Office for Europe (ROfE) and opportunities for working in close cooperation with IUCN members, Commissions and National Committees in the region. It is also based on collaboration with the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation located in Malaga, Spain due to the partial overlapping of the territory, members, issues and objectives at the sub-regional level.

The IUCN Regional Office for Europe, located in Brussels, and its three Programme Offices situated in Belgrade (for South-Eastern Europe), Moscow (for Russia and CIS), and Tbilisi (for the Southern Caucasus), are involved in numerous pan-European programmes and initiatives. Some of these pertain to nature conservation including Natura 2000, the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, and the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas, while others are in sustainable agriculture (Common Agricultural Policy Reform, Agro-Environmental Measures for Biodiversity Assessment and Control), and forestry (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe). ROfE also represents the IUCN on a number of specialist bodies within the European Commission concerning the implementation of and reporting on the Nature Directives. Through its Countdown 2010 initiative, IUCN is promoting the target of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010. This initiative is now being realized on a global scale but the Countdown Secretariat is situated within ROfE in Brussels.

Additional major areas of activity and interest of IUCN ROfE are: maintaining strong links with IUCN members and key decision makers across pan-Europe and in European Union (EU) institutions; influencing policy development at the EU level and policy implementation in Member States; providing scientific information and expertise; providing information on EU policies, programmes and funding opportunities to members; capacity building in neighbouring countries; and ensuring the integration of biodiversity in development cooperation and in economic, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transport, trade, energy and climate change policies. On the global level, the EU is both the major provider of development aid and the largest trade partner. For this reason, ROfE established and maintains its EU Liaison Office (EULO) dedicated to maintaining strong links to and a good relationship with the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council.

The pan-European region is the largest IUCN region, stretching from Greenland to the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Mediterranean. It includes a vast diversity of biomes and ecosystems. It is also highly varied in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics. The environmental and biodiversity conditions and issues vary greatly across the vast region from the Arctic to the Balkans and from Greenland to the Russian Far East and to EU Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions. This clearly presents a

challenge to the crafting of a unified programme that is sensitive to the differences and responsive to the varied needs across the region.

This pan-European programme was developed over many months employing a consultative process. The draft pan-European Programme 2009-2012 was developed on the basis of an extensive situation analysis of the pan-European region conducted by an external consultant, and in consultation with regional Councilors, Commission representatives, National Committee representatives, and IUCN Secretariat staff in Headquarters. During a consultation meeting with European IUCN Councilors, Commission representatives and National Committee Chairs at the IUCN Regional Office for Europe in Brussels in June 2007, priorities for the Pan-European Programme 2009-2012 were discussed, recommendations for action were developed, and ideas on the role of IUCN were exchanged. Geographic variation and needs for different types of responses in fields, such as policy, finance and technical assistance, were taken into account.

During an online consultation conducted in the summer of 2007, all IUCN European members, National Committees and other IUCN partners were invited to present their ideas and provide suggestions concerning the first draft Pan-European Programme, priorities of IUCN in pan-Europe, taking into account the major drivers of change for biodiversity in the pan-European region, as well as the role of IUCN. Global Programme staff also contributed to the further elaboration and clarification of the programme in October. The draft programme was subsequently revised and was made available for a second round of online consultation in November 2007. The programme was finalized on the basis of these inputs in early 2008.

The following section summarizes the results of the situation analysis for the pan-European region, followed by the IUCN value proposition. Section four summarizes the five IUCN global priority areas that this programme must be consistent with and support, and the last section of the Programme presents the results and sub-results for the pan-European region in the context of the global thematic priority areas and results.

2. THE PAN-EUROPEAN REGION: STATUS & TRENDS

Major trends concerning biodiversity in the pan-European region include the following:

1. Changes in biodiversity due to human activities were more rapid in the past 50 years than at any time in human history, and the drivers of change that cause biodiversity loss and lead to changes in ecosystem services are either steady, show no evidence of declining over time, or are increasing in intensity. These trends are projected to continue and perhaps even accelerate.
2. Biodiversity has shown strong declines. Regional species assessments now indicate that 13% of birds, 15% of mammals and 38% of freshwater fish are threatened with extinction.
3. Habitat loss and degradation as a result of land use changes are the major causes of these species declines in terrestrial environments. In European rivers and wetlands, major threats include dam construction, water abstraction, and introduced species and pollution. In marine areas, overharvesting is reducing fishery stocks to below their recovery limits, and factors such as by-catch and pollution are threatening marine mammals.

Major direct drivers of biodiversity change in the pan-European region are:

Climate change

Human induced climate change is the direct driver expected to have the most significant impact in the future on biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services, not only in Europe but in the entire world.

Changes in land use and cover

The conversion of natural habitats to agricultural uses, and their subsequent intensification, has been a major impact throughout the pan-European region. Agricultural activity in Western Europe, and particularly the EU, is showing two main trends: the intensification of agricultural practices in certain locations and land abandonment in others. In the rest of the pan-European region, agricultural trends and pressures on biodiversity vary significantly among regions. Overgrazing is an acute problem in regions such as the Mediterranean, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Poor agricultural practices are also the root cause of other drivers that in turn have an impact on biodiversity: water overexploitation, water contamination and desertification.

Urbanisation and related infrastructure (cities, transport networks, energy transfer networks) have a great impact on biological and landscape diversity. Tourism is an important driver of growing urbanisation along coastal areas, which leads to environmental destruction, especially in Mediterranean countries. The spread of transport infrastructure has multiple impacts on the environment: it directly occupies land, fragments natural and semi-natural areas, destroys key habitats, spreads noise and pollution, and increases animal mortality through collisions. Other types of infrastructure that raise concern in terms of habitat fragmentation and pollution are oil and gas transport facilities.

Introduced species have a range of negative impacts on native ecosystems and their impacts are most acutely expressed in island ecosystems where species have evolved in isolation, which is the case for many of the European Overseas Countries and Territories. Of all pressures on biodiversity, the least progress is being made with regard to invasive alien species.

Harvest and resource over-consumption

The high demand for fish is putting considerable pressure on domestic and foreign fisheries resources. A significant share of Europe's marine fisheries is exploited at levels beyond safe or sustainable biological limits and, as a consequence, many fisheries are in decline, with serious ecological and social effects. In addition to the outright overexploitation of resources, poor management practices increase the related biodiversity loss. Two significant problems related to fisheries are Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (commonly referred to also as "pirate fishing") and incidental captures and discarding of non-target species.

Improper and intensive aquaculture practices can have a range of negative impacts on the environment. Most development of aquaculture is occurring in Asia, as a result of strong trade relationships with European countries.

Forest ecosystems cover approximately one half (44.3%) of the pan-European region and provide a multitude of fundamental ecosystem goods and services, such as timber and food, erosion control, water and air purification, recreation and aesthetic enjoyment. Forestry in the pan-European region appears to be sustainable overall, and the forested area is expanding. It should be noted, however, that a significant part of forest stands in the region are comprised of single species and about one quarter of the total forest area in the pan-European region is currently being heavily exploited. Illegal logging occurs mainly in the Balkans, the Baltic countries, the Russian Federation, the Caucasus, and in some Central and Eastern European countries. Forest fires are very often human induced and their number has increased in the Mediterranean, the South-Eastern European region, as well as in the Russian Federation, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

There are also European based drivers for biodiversity change outside the pan-European region.

The EU provides more than 40% of development aid at the country level and is increasingly influential at the regional level through Economic Partnership Agreements. As a result, EU financial support to countries worldwide has the potential to have a detrimental effect on biodiversity. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that an important organization such as IUCN provides support to the European Commission and the EU Member States in properly mainstreaming the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their development cooperation strategies.

Through its economic partnership agreements, the EU has a strong influence and possibly impact on the sustainability of the use of natural resources. EU export subsidies can also have a negative impact on the development of sustainable farming in developing countries to which European crops and derived products are exported.

A major challenge and opportunity for certain European countries (United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal and Spain) to address global biodiversity loss is through their policies in 7 Outermost Regions (ORs) and 21 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs). Biodiversity conservation in the ORs and OCTs is being increasingly recognized as a priority and an opportunity to protect globally important biodiversity. At present, the integration of biodiversity conservation priorities into development activities in these areas is still lagging and there is no specific European policy on biodiversity for ORs and OCTs.

The major indirect drivers of biodiversity change in the pan-European region are:

Demographic – Population in Europe is expected to continue increasing, and consequently, assuming constant consumption patterns, pressures on natural resources and impacts on the environment will become more severe. The movement of people from rural areas to urban centres is also increasing pressures on ecosystems nearby urban areas.

Economic - Economic inequalities continue to be significant within the pan-European region. While there is often a trade-off between economic growth and environmental quality, there is also a strong synergy between a more equitable distribution of wealth and the conservation of biological diversity. Trade today represents one of the most significant pressures affecting biodiversity and the environment in general, with increasing pressure of markets on natural resources and ecosystems. Conversely, trade may also be positive if it provides incentives for the sustainable use of biodiversity, or disincentives for its unsustainable use.

Socio-political – The accession of 12 new countries to the European Union since 2004, has provided them with access to new and increased funds for fulfilling their environmental obligations. At the same time though, they have access to increased funds for the implementation of other sectoral policies, such as agriculture and transport, which can have a negative effect on the environment. In the new Europe, probably as a result of increased public awareness, an increasing proportion of EU citizens is placing environmental issues among the top priorities.

In transition countries in south-eastern Europe, the situation is characterized by the striving for political stability, economic growth, employment, and the provision of education for children. Nature conservation is often not a high priority at present. These countries typically lack financial and human resources for effectively handling environmental issues. Their pursuit of the nature conservation agenda is further complicated by other factors, ranging from the pressure to meet environmental requirements without the availability of sufficient advice and support, to threats to the consolidation of protected areas such as unsettled borders.

3. IUCN VALUE PROPOSITION

IUCN is a knowledge-based organization. It makes its knowledge on practice and policy available to allow others to make informed decisions. It provides knowledge and tools, builds capacity to use these tools, and helps others develop more effective policies, laws, institutions and management instruments.

Our strategy for change in Knowledge, Empowerment and Governance (KEG) combines with our value chain to influence, encourage and assist natural resource managers to develop more sustainable practices. IUCN's interventions may take place at any point along the chain and are based on the understanding that empowering people to use relevant knowledge can influence decisions that will result in change.

Knowledge - IUCN generates knowledge that is applied by intended users to measurably support ecosystem and human wellbeing
Empowerment - IUCN increase the capacity and ability of key stakeholders to participate in relevant decision-making processes
Governance - IUCN delivers the evidence and guidance for improved and new policies and governance arrangements that conserve biodiversity and improve livelihoods

IUCN's main assets are its dedicated networks of members and volunteer experts, its constituency of both governments, non-governmental organizations and private bodies, and its highly motivated world-wide Secretariat. Recognizing that nothing short of a global alliance and new ways of thinking and conceiving solutions will achieve the changes necessary for a more sustainable world, IUCN seeks to manage and deliver its work based on the following value proposition:

A. IUCN provides credible, trusted knowledge and strong technical capacities

IUCN is known for its sound scientific base in conservation and sustainable resource management, particularly in the fields of ecosystem management; marine, forest, water, and species conservation; protected area management; sustainable development linked to poverty reduction; and natural resource management and decision-making tools. IUCN derives its value as a trusted source of knowledge from its expert Commission networks, its members, partners and its highly competent and committed staff. IUCN intends to improve its ability to produce and support the use of cutting-edge knowledge and to respond to emerging conservation and sustainable development issues.

B. IUCN builds consensus and partnerships for action

Its unique structure and credibility allow IUCN to convene a range of stakeholders to address the most important conservation issues. The Union can bring divergent views together, build consensus and promote joint actions and solutions.

C. IUCN has a global and strategic reach

IUCN Members value the Union's global reach and spread, and the potential to share resources across political and cultural boundaries. Its essence is to connect governments, civil society, NGOs, science and the business communities to improve conservation policy and action. It connects the actions of its various networks in the field with global policy work. And it connects the conservation issues and achievements to wider societal objectives such as security and poverty reduction at the national and international level.

D. IUCN is nature's representative at the United Nations

IUCN is the only environmental organisation with a seat at the UN General Assembly. This provides IUCN members with an important and unique entry into the significant world of international debate on environment and development. Its UN Observer Status is a powerful conduit for the concerns of its members at the international level.

Through purposeful management and governance IUCN strives to ensure that the different elements of the Union contribute their knowledge, skills and expertise to achieve a stronger level of influence and impact than would be possible as individual actors. The IUCN Programme 2009-2012 is based on these unique strengths and seeks to improve them where possible to deliver conservation and sustainable development at both global and local scale for the benefit of people and nature.

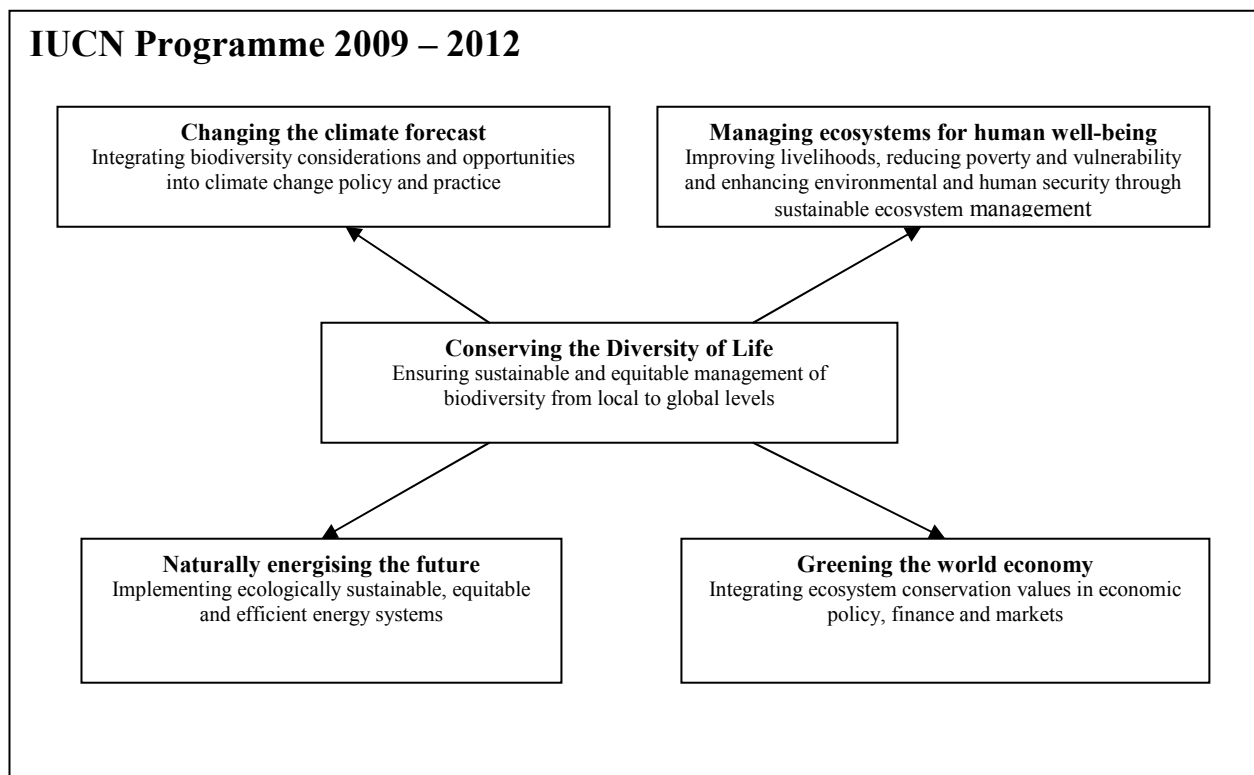
The IUCN Regional Office for Europe builds on the above global value proposition in different ways. First, a major focus is to provide key decision-makers in the EU and pan-European region with knowledge on a variety of biodiversity issues as a contribution to policy development and awareness raising. This is of special importance when considering the leading role of the European Union in areas such as climate change, sustainable natural resource use, the establishment of ecological networks and species protection. This requires strong relationships with the IUCN expert network in the region. Secondly, in Europe, IUCN is part

of various scientific and policy platforms at the EU level and is continuously strengthening partnerships with governmental organisations, NGOs and the private sector, thereby building opportunities for stakeholder dialogue, sharing of best practices and joint project activities.

A third element in the value proposition of the IUCN Regional Office for Europe is to build on the expertise of the global IUCN network, with project team members from different regions and contributions to the work on global themes, such as illegal logging, invasive alien species, trade in threatened species, sustainable forest management and the integration of biodiversity into poverty reduction strategies. In addition, it facilitates and supports the spreading of existing biodiversity knowledge across the pan-European region and beyond.

4. IUCN GLOBAL THEMATIC PRIORITIES AND GLOBAL RESULTS

The IUCN Programme simultaneously strengthen the Union’s heartland work on conserving the diversity of life, while developing more effective and strategic interventions linked to the global agenda for sustainable development in the areas of climate change, energy, poverty and security, and economy and markets. The five thematic priority areas of the IUCN Programme 2009-2012 are not equal: thematic priority area 1 (conserving the diversity of life) underpins the other four priority areas and it is on the interaction between environmental policy and practice within the other four areas that the IUCN Programme 2009-2012 focuses.



For the first time, the IUCN Programme 2009-2012 is fully results-based. It incorporates clear indicators and measures of success for each result at the global and component programme level to monitor progress. It also explicitly recognises the importance of cross-cutting themes, including cultural sensitivity, rights-based approaches and gender equity in achieving successful conservation. The IUCN Programme 2009-2012 identifies a set of 10 overall global results within the 5 Thematic Priority Areas:

5. EUROPEAN COMPONENT RESULTS AND SUB-RESULTS

The pan-European region component programme is based upon and is consistent with the above global programmatic framework and thus contributes to the realization of the IUCN Global Programme – “*Shaping a Sustainable Future*” - in the pan-European region for 2009-2012. However, since Europe’s responsibilities and impacts extend beyond what is geographically traditionally considered to be Europe or even pan-Europe, including the OCTS and ORs, the programme also includes these areas. This also applies to the geographical scope of the Countdown 2010 initiative and activities being undertaken under its banner. While Countdown 2010 is pan-European in origin, it has now gone global. The Pan-European Programme will be implemented through annual Operational Plans that will detail specific activities to be undertaken to achieve the identified results and sub-results over the course of the entire four year programme in the region. The ongoing involvement of the IUCN regional constituency will be sought and depended upon in the delivery of the programme. This involves a greater commitment to the direct and meaningful engagement of members, Commissions and national Committees in all aspects of IUCN’s agenda and work in the region.

<p>Global Thematic Priority Area 1- Conserving the diversity of life</p>	
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<p><i>“Ensuring sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity from local to global levels”</i></p>	
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<p>This thematic priority forms the basis of IUCN’s work. It includes the generation and dissemination of knowledge on the status of biodiversity, the delivery of ecosystem goods and services, and the sustainable management of landscapes. It also translates that knowledge into pragmatic solutions and improved governance to address the direct causes of biodiversity loss, and provides the necessary knowledge base to support results in the other four thematic priority areas.</p>	
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<p><i>Global Result 1.1: Biodiversity related policies and governance systems enable action towards the achievement of biodiversity conservation</i></p>	
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<p>IUCN will continue to improve its ability to influence a broad range of international, regional and national processes and institutions to support more efficient, effective and equitable biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Biodiversity is strongly affected by decisions taken in various economic sectors as well as policy developments. Especially, when considering the globalization of trade and the pressures of European countries in terms of their ecological footprint in Europe and developing countries, which serve as a source of natural resources, biodiversity should be integrated in legislative and policy development. For Europe, the highly threatened biodiversity in ORs and OCTs is also one of the priorities.</p>	
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<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>
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<p>1.1.1 Selected elements of biodiversity governance are strengthened throughout pan-Europe and in Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions.</p>	<p>Key biodiversity policies and conservation tools in pan-Europe are assessed in terms of their recognition of and responsiveness to emerging threats to biodiversity and specific recommendations are made to strengthen them</p> <p>Policy makers become better informed on how to integrate biodiversity concerns into forestry (FLEG project implemented in 7 countries), agriculture (indicators on the impact of organic agriculture on biodiversity, EU), water management (how to integrate economic value of groundwater in EU), tourism (various tools and locations, e.g. sustainable financing in NW Russian PAs, etc) and other relevant sectors' policies and programmes</p> <p>Issue based modules dealing with PAs, IAS, ABS, climate change and biodiversity, sustainable use and inland waters in an integrated manner based on overlaps between key MEAs such as CBD, Ramsar, CMS, CITES, UNFCCC implemented in a select number of countries in pan-Europe (subject to funding) (TEMATEA project continued implementation) Support provided for implementation of Natura 2000 and Nature Directives through continued provision of Secretariat support to European Habitats Forum</p> <p>Demonstration pilot applications of the EU Environmental Liability Directive in relation to protected habitats and species are developed and implemented (with Environmental Law Centre)</p> <p>Guidance is provided to ensure that biodiversity policies in all Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions are made to be consistent with those of the EU. European policies on climate change are also reflected in similar policies for all 27 EU ORs and OCTs working with Bioverseas</p>
<p>1.1.2 Pan-European constituency for biodiversity conservation is increased as is its capacity to influence change</p>	<p>Local and regional governments increasingly contribute to biodiversity conservation An additional 10-15 local and regional authorities become signatories to Countdown 2010</p> <p>Local communities are empowered to take action on EU political commitments on biodiversity through the process of becoming a signatory to Countdown 2010</p> <p>Increased public awareness of commitments made by heads of state to halt the loss of biodiversity; increased constituency.</p> <p>Capacity of civil society (e.g. NGO capacity in Caucasus, Russia and South-Eastern Europe) to participate in the development and implementation of good governance processes and mechanisms affecting biodiversity is strengthened.</p>

<p><i>Global Result 1.2: IUCN standards, tools and knowledge for sustainable natural resource management available and used for biodiversity conservation including effective management of global and regional common natural resources</i></p> <p>A comprehensive and integrated biodiversity information resources system requires a better understanding of the complexity of natural systems, and improved means for disseminating the information. Social needs and economic realities also need to be taken into account when conserving and using natural systems according to ecosystem management principles, including the particular needs of diverse cultures, and the importance of human rights frameworks to empower disadvantaged groups in the quest for equity in natural resource use.</p>	
<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>
<p>1.2.1 National policy (sectoral, environmental, protected area, and land and resource use) is clearly informed by knowledge generated by tools such as Red Lists, biodiversity indicators, etc.(at Pan-European, OCT/OR levels and in Southern Caucasus and South-Eastern European countries).</p>	<p>Assessments of specific taxonomic groups of species are conducted in the pan-European region and Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions (Red Listing).</p> <p>Awareness of the threat and economic cost of invasive alien species is raised in the pan-European region among policy makers and the general public.</p>

<p>1.2.2 National protected area systems and their effective management are strengthened in Russia, the Southern Caucasus, South-Eastern Europe and Mediterranean basin (with State members, agencies, NGOs)</p>	<p>IUCN contributes to the development of biodiversity indicators at the European level (SEBI 2010).</p> <p>Capacity for undertaking national level biodiversity monitoring is increased in the Southern Caucasus and South-Eastern European countries.</p> <p>Collaboration with national governments and other partners results in the establishment of marine protected areas in three countries (Montenegro, Croatia, Albania) of the Pan-European region (with IUCN-Med, WWF and State/government agency members and partners).</p> <p>Protected area management capacity is strengthened through management plans, monitoring programmes, staff training, and the implementation of sustainable financing schemes in Russia, the Southern Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe.</p> <p>The implications of climate change and other emerging threats at the landscape scale are incorporated into national level protected area system planning guidelines and applications.</p> <p>Collaboration with IUCN-Med on climate change implications for protected area system planning and management.</p>
<p>Global Thematic Priority Area 2 – Changing the climate forecast <i>“Integrating biodiversity considerations and opportunities into climate change policy and practice”</i> This thematic priority area addresses the impacts of climate change on the world’s biodiversity and peoples’ livelihoods, and also the impacts of existing or proposed mitigation and adaptation measures. Through its science and expertise, IUCN has a significant role to play in shaping policies, developing scenarios, and ensuring that the best information and capacity are available for implementing these strategies.</p>	
<p><i>Global Result 2.1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and practice include biodiversity concerns from local to global level</i> The EU clearly has the intention to lead the world in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and therefore is a key partner for ensuring the integration of biodiversity in climate change policy. IUCN can contribute to monitoring the impact of climate change on biodiversity, advocating better solutions, influencing policies and laws, and building capacity for effective commitments to reduce atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.</p>	
<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>
<p>2.1.1 EU Member States’ and other pan-European governments’ policies addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies factor in biodiversity conservation considerations and requirements</p>	<p>Species’ and habitats’ adaptation requirements are incorporated into pan-European governments’ policies on climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Guidelines and best practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in different biomes are compiled and disseminated to pan-European governments and members</p> <p>High level national dialogues between the private sector, governments and NGOs are facilitated to raise awareness of the potential effects of climate change mitigation strategies on biodiversity</p>

<p>Global Result 2.2: Natural resources management policies and strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change are adopted and implemented</p> <p>A precautionary approach is needed that reduces current risk, plans for the movement of species and keeps future management options open. This means adopting a more dynamic approach that tests assumptions, monitors results and adapts management actions accordingly.</p>	
<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>
<p>2.2.1 Robustness, connectivity and resilience of protected area networks in the pan-European region (including Natura 2000) in light of climate change is increased (including influencing natural resource use practices in sectors that can impact the effectiveness of Natura 2000, namely agriculture and forestry)</p>	<p>The impact of climate change on key biodiversity indicators is better understood</p> <p>Knowledge is increased on the impact of climate change on the Natura 2000 network in Europe, specifically on the potential impact of climate change mitigation strategies (wind parks, hydroelectric schemes and tidal barrages), and the likely impact of climate change on the ability of the EU to halt the loss of biodiversity loss by 2010</p> <p>Protected areas and Red Listing as tools for assessing and addressing the effects of climate change on biodiversity are assessed and enhanced (with SSC and WCPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Georgia (in partnership with Birdlife, GCCW), • with EU on Natura 2000, looking at all EU countries <p>Guidance is provided to governments on developing measures to protect species and habitats most at risk from climate change impacts, including in OCTs and ORs</p>
<p>2.2.2 Climate change adaptation strategies for most vulnerable human communities are developed and tested</p>	<p>Characteristics of most vulnerable communities in the pan-European region and ORs and OCTs are identified, with a particular emphasis on the Arctic, islands, drylands and mountainous areas, and three pilot adaptation projects for ensuring the communities' sustainability with regard to their natural resource use are implemented</p> <p>Understanding of vulnerability of men and women to impacts of climate change in natural resource dependent communities is increased to provide guidance on strategies for adaptation to climate change</p>
<p>Global Thematic Priority Area 3 – Naturally energising the future</p> <p><i>“Implementing ecologically sustainable, equitable and efficient energy systems”</i></p> <p>This thematic priority area focuses on processes that accelerate the transition to energy systems that are ecologically sustainable, socially equitable and economically efficient, while making best use of available technologies and governance arrangements.</p>	
<p>Global Result 3.1: Energy policies and strategies mitigate the impact of the growing energy demand on biodiversity</p> <p>Energy policies and strategies, including at the corporate level, need to recognize and minimize negative impacts in order to avoid the further degradation of ecosystem services and subsequent negative repercussions on human well-being.</p>	
<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>

<p>3.1.1 EU Member States and other European governments' alternative energy policies and strategies conserve biodiversity values and promote social and gender equity in producing countries</p> <p>EU biofuel policy and energy import policy is influenced to minimize the impact on biodiversity and social dislocation (controlling for gender equity) in countries in the South where biofuel production will occur</p> <p>The sustainability of linkages between ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods and energy in remote communities are strengthened in South-Eastern Europe</p>	<p>Impacts of various alternative energy sources, including biofuels, on biodiversity and economically and socially vulnerable communities, are analyzed and best practice criteria and guidelines are developed and disseminated to policy makers</p> <p>Impact of biofuel plantations on social and gender equity are better understood and results are used to inform decision-makers</p> <p>Solutions for reducing the biodiversity impact from the need for energy are promoted and demonstrated in forest dependent communities in South-Eastern Europe</p>
<p><i>Global Result 3.2: Ecosystem services that underpin sustainable and equitable energy are incorporated in energy policies and strategies</i></p> <p>The positive role of biodiversity in supporting the delivery of energy is dependent on responsible approaches to energy – such as implementing biodiversity offsets or locating energy production in areas of least harm to ecosystems. New and emerging technologies (e.g. “clean coal”) and alternative energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, biofuels etc.) can all play a role in reducing the impact of conventional energy production. Developing and implementing sustainable energy strategies based on ecosystems, however, will require a more thorough understanding of their implications and impacts on biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Pan-European Component Programme Results</p>	<p>Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results</p>
<p>3.2.1 Private sector and State companies active in the alternative energy sector are engaged in the development of best environmental practice and innovative impact mitigation strategies. Link with BBP</p> <p>3.2.2 Maintenance of ecosystem services is incorporated into practices of energy producing companies</p>	<p>Linkages between ecosystem services and the sustainability of biodiversity based energy sources are better understood and conveyed to decision-makers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Methods to incorporate the cost of maintaining ecosystem services into energy pricing are developed and tested.</p> <p>At least four companies which rely on ecosystem services for energy provisioning are investing in the maintenance of those ecosystem services.</p>
<p>Global Thematic Priority Area 4 – Managing ecosystems for human well-being <i>“Improving livelihoods, reducing poverty and vulnerability, and enhancing environmental and human security through sustainable ecosystem management”</i></p> <p>This thematic priority area promotes improved cooperation and conflict prevention through conservation actions that take into account equity, equality, rights and vulnerability issues, and promotes stakeholder dialogue and conflict prevention. It is necessary to simultaneously address environmental insecurity, human insecurity and rural poverty in order to improve livelihoods and human welfare and conserve biodiversity.</p>	
<p><i>Global Result 4.1: Development policies and strategies support vulnerable and poor stakeholders, especially women, to sustainably manage ecosystems for improved livelihoods</i></p> <p>Natural resource governance systems need to enhance effectiveness and equity if they are to deal with the range of issues involved in the links between ecosystems, human well-being, and environmental security. Greater effectiveness and equity are achievable through rights-based approaches and democratic decision-making on the use of and access to ecosystem goods and services, markets, technology and capital.</p>	

Environmental decision-making needs to maximize the contributions of ecosystem services to poverty reduction, and to minimize potential adverse impacts of conservation on livelihoods.	
Pan-European Component Programme Results	Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results
4.1.1 Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is integrated into poverty reduction strategies (Russia, South-Eastern Europe through the Greenbelt Initiative and others, Caucasus) and programmes of pan-European governments and other donors	<p>The importance of the sustainable use of biodiversity in poverty alleviation and the role and contributions of women in that regard is documented in four locations (Southern Caucasus, South-Eastern Europe, Russia, Overseas Countries and Territories) and the results are disseminated to donors to help guide policy formulation and setting of standards</p> <p>Guidelines on how to integrate biodiversity conservation into development cooperation are made available and are consistently used to integrate biodiversity conservation into development cooperation policies and programmes (EU for example)</p> <p>Donors are advised on means of promoting equality of gender in access to economic opportunities and the sharing of benefits arising from sustainable resource use in their development aid policies and strategies.</p> <p>Development strategies and practices are influenced to maximize benefits to local women arising from sustainable resource management</p>
Global Result 4.2: Sustainable environmental management reduces vulnerability to natural hazards and conflicts	
IUCN will seek to expand partnerships and collaboration and will promote greater coherence in approaches to the management of shared or common resources, particularly in post conflict or conflict prone areas.	
Pan-European Component Programme Results	Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results
4.2.1 Trans-boundary natural resource management initiatives improve the management of shared resources and preclude conflict over their use (Balkans: rivers, protected areas, Green Belt: post-conflict situations, Dinaric Arc, from Slovenia to Albania, Caucasus: trans-boundary PA monitoring, wildlife management)	<p>Implementation of trans-boundary initiatives (e.g. European Green Belt Initiative, partnership in Dinaric Arc Initiative, southern Caucasus) and others pertaining to protected areas, rivers and wetlands, coastlines, mountain ranges and wildlife management.</p> <p>The stakeholder base (NGOs, coalitions, etc) is broadened and stakeholder participation in decision-making is strengthened.</p>
Global Thematic Priority Area 5 – Greening the world economy	
“Integrating ecosystem conservation values in economic policy, finance and markets”	
This thematic priority area promotes the incorporation of the full value of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the economic and finance sectors so as to promote the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. It includes building of capacity within government agencies and businesses to assess and reduce environmental impacts, and also efforts directed at internalizing environmental values in economic policy and markets through the use of economic incentives.	
Global Result 5.1: Economic, trade and investment policies better integrate biodiversity values	
IUCN will help provide information and analytical tools for assessing the impacts of trade and investment flows on natural resource use, and by contributing to alternative policy proposals which can help ensure that global trade and finance support rather than undermine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	

Pan-European Component Programme Results	Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results
<p>5.1.1 Specific organic certification and NTFP schemes better support sustainable use of biodiversity in specific instances throughout Pan-Europe (e.g. Serbia, Russia, etc.)</p> <p>5.1.2 Illegal wood imports to the EU are decreased through the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEG-T) process</p> <p>5.1.2 The integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services' valuation into economic policy and market mechanisms is advanced (e.g. insurance sector, PES schemes, etc)</p>	<p>Standards for NTFP certification (supporting sustainable use of biodiversity, access to markets, etc) are developed and used</p> <p>Understanding of how organic certification can better support sustainable use of biodiversity is improved and used</p> <p>Access to a support network for NTFPs and organic certification (access to markets, standards, certification of NTFPs including capacity building) are created for communities in the southern Caucasus, Russia, and South-Eastern Europe</p> <p>National action plans are developed to combat illegal timber imports in seven countries</p> <p>National and regional FLEG-T processes (including ENPI-FLEG) are effectively convened and implemented, including knowledge sharing and collaboration with multiple partners</p> <p>Increased awareness and commitment of stakeholders to FLEG-T</p> <p>Improved enforcement of existing laws and more effective forest management, including capacity to do so</p> <p>Studies of the economic value of specific ecosystem services and the subsistence, recreational and commercial values of wild living resources are prepared and contributed to a Stern-inspired report for biodiversity</p> <p>Three applications of Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes are developed and implemented and results are disseminated (including case studies on PES for groundwater and forests)</p> <p>Innovative biodiversity supporting financial mechanisms are developed with the insurance sector with a focus on the development of a market for insuring biodiversity risks (with one insurance sector partner and Business and Biodiversity Programme, Countdown 2010)</p>
<p><i>Global Result 5.2: Companies, industry associations and consumer groups incorporate ecosystem values into planning and action</i></p> <p>Continued globalization of capital markets and supply chains, combined with mounting regulatory pressure from governments and increasingly effective NGO campaigns, is likely to foster wider environmental awareness by companies throughout the world and corporate social and environmental responsibility strategies are one of the results of this growing awareness. The challenge for IUCN is to hasten this trend by mobilizing public and political opinion, strengthening government regulatory capacity and policy frameworks, and assist companies and industry associations that demonstrate a real commitment to change in mainstreaming the environment in their wider activities.</p>	

Pan-European Component Programme Results	Pan-European Component Programme Sub-Results
<p>5.2.1 Partnerships are developed with the private sector and consumer groups through the European Business network for CSR to promote the conservation of biodiversity as an integral part of corporate social responsibility</p> <p>European consumer groups are informed and facilitated to influence CSR on the relationship between specific products and biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Awareness and engagement of business in the conservation of biodiversity is increased through the conduct of business-biodiversity round tables (with the Business and Biodiversity Programme)</p> <p>Leading European businesses formulate and implement concrete initiatives that demonstrate the integration of biodiversity conservation values into their activities and the results are disseminated</p> <p>Private sector enterprises are more informed of options and measures to reduce their carbon footprint</p> <p>Knowledge on the relationship between specific products and biodiversity conservation implications is increased and distributed to consumer groups (Informing Choice Factsheets)</p>