

IUCN – Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation

Intersessional Plan 2005 – 2008

Final Version - April 2004

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the document is to provide the foundation for the development of a relevant and sustainable IUCN Programme for the Mediterranean during the period of 2005-2008. This plan will help to identify those areas in which IUCN can have longer term impact in the Mediterranean in terms of addressing the key issues affecting conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. The planning process adopted throughout this document was based on the situation analysis that was prepared for the Mediterranean, and which was consulted upon with all members, as well as relevant actors and partners. The situation analysis, which should be read in conjunction with the current document, identified where the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation has a role, and in which areas it should intervene to work towards ensuring that natural resources in the Mediterranean are conserved and wisely used. It set out the information and analysis that provides a clear rationale, niche and comparative advantage for IUCN in the Mediterranean region¹, and provides the background that explains and justifies the draft strategy outlined below. The situation analysis can be consulted at <http://iucn.org/places/medoffice/Documents/situation-analysis-EN.pdf>.

This draft strategy will be reviewed by IUCN members, relevant actors and partners. It will also be shared with the current core financial supporters of the programme, the Ministry of Environment, Madrid, and the Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Andalucía. The **deadline** for receiving feedback and comments on this document is **November 30, 2003**.

II. IUCN MEDITERRANEAN – PROGRAMME HISTORY

The IUCN Mediterranean programme has gone through a constant process of evolution since the 1997 members meeting that led to its inception, and the current inter-sessional plan 2005-2008 builds further on this process. The membership defined a range of key themes in Malaga in 1997 that guide the work and focus of the programme. Since then IUCN has been through two major global planning processes. The first was agreed in Amman at the 2nd World Conservation Congress and led to a new 2001- 2004 inter-sessional programme for the Union as a whole that was endorsed by the entire membership.

The IUCN Mediterranean programme 2002-2004 was designed to respect the orientations given in 1997 while fitting into this framework (see Annex II). In June 2003, the IUCN global inter-sessional plan for 2005-2008 was submitted to Council for approval, and this provides the basis for planning the global IUCN programme that will be submitted to the 3rd World Conservation Congress in 2004. The Mediterranean programme is therefore a subset of this draft IUCN global inter-sessional plan and respects its structure and intent while building on the achievements of the 2002-2003 Mediterranean programme already implemented or underway.

IUCN is constantly updating its programme vision and content, submitted every four years to the World Conservation Congress for discussion and endorsement. All IUCN programmes are required to conduct consultations with the membership and the Commissions on these proposals in the course of programme development.

¹ The programme scope will cover the Mediterranean eco-region, that includes all states bordering the Mediterranean Sea, including islands, plus Andorra, Jordan, Portugal and FYROM, which are considered culturally and ecologically Mediterranean, and Palestine.

The Mediterranean programme functions in synergy with the WesCANA and European Programmes of the Union, focussing principally on regional actions, North-South linkages and relations with the principal regional Convention – the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan.

IUCN VISION*

A just world that values and conserves nature

* Approved by Amman Congress 2000

**IUCN WORK:
THE UNDERLYING LOGIC ***

IUCN generates knowledge in order to empower people and organisations to develop and implement governance systems at different levels to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources

* Approved by Council
June 2003

**IUCN CENTRE FOR MEDITERRANEAN
COOPERATION**

GOAL*

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

* As defined in the 2000-2004 Mediterranean Strategy

The Objectives, which reflect the significant areas of work that the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation will fulfil in order to achieve its goal are:

1. Making available knowledge, information and experience on conservation and management of Mediterranean biodiversity and natural resources for sustainable-use and rehabilitation efforts;
2. Strengthening and supporting IUCN members and Commissions in the region to mainstream social, economic and environmental dimensions in policy making, management and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources;
3. Promote, both globally and regionally, Mediterranean policies on conservation and sustainable development, and support mechanisms for their implementation.

III. IUCN'S NICHE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

A few environmental organizations have a multi-thematic programme for the Mediterranean region. As compared to these partners, the main strengths of IUCN are its mixed membership and the scientific and technical knowledge and expertise provided by the Commissions. Hence, the main types of activity for the IUCN Mediterranean Programme should fall within those for which IUCN is especially well placed given its characteristics and experience in convening, acting as a policy catalyst, coordinating with partners, involving members to regional efforts, networking and establishing linkages between north and south members, and facilitating scientific advice and information exchange.

If IUCN is to have a long-term impact and a sustainable presence in the Mediterranean, careful and strategic choices must be made in the development of the Programme. Areas of work must be selected that maximize IUCN's core competencies, that build on the strengths and comparative advantages of the membership and partners, and that attract long term investment from donors and partners.

In order for the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation to undertake adequate planning, there are certain guiding principles that will dictate how the intersessional programme will be designed and implemented to adequately tackle all the emerging issues in the region that were reflected in this situation analysis. These principles could be summarised by the following:

Members' Participation: to add value to existing member activities, and to use and strengthen existing member's capacities.

Complementarity: New activities will be focused to cover gaps, to build on existing achievements, and to add value through additional input to existing activities of partner organizations. Within IUCN itself the Mediterranean Programme will seek synergies with existing Regional Programmes, Commissions, and National Committees.

Eco-regional focus: to work on biodiversity topics of Mediterranean-wide character.

Regional Involvement: to develop activities of pan-Mediterranean significance, and to work at sub-regional and national levels only in so far as activities form an essential part of regional initiatives.

Build partnerships: Coordination will be fostered with other regional initiatives from partner organizations and with those of other IUCN structures operating in the Mediterranean region (eg Commissions). When developing common activities, members with adequate resources and trained personnel will be encouraged to assist those who do not, and in effect strengthening equity in the region.

Other considerations: The Programme will favour activities responding to regional Conventions, requiring multilateral involvement (several countries) or transboundary cooperation. The Programme will be realistic and ensure that there is the appropriate capacity to deliver the activities. Other means of prioritizing the activities of the programme will be through linkages with global thematic programmes and other regional programmes.

IUCN CENTRE FOR MEDITERRANEAN COOPERATION

A VISION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

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

The general framework for the draft Intersessional Programme of the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation is based on the following key result areas agreed by IUCN Council in June 2003.

Key Result Areas for the draft IUCN Intersessional programme 2005-2008

1. **Understanding Biodiversity** – Improved knowledge about natural systems;
2. **Social Equity** – Improved knowledge of the interdependence of social equity and natural systems;
3. **Conservation Incentives and Finance** – Improved knowledge of indicators and incentives, including financing mechanisms, for efficient biodiversity conservation;
4. **International Engagement for Conservation** – International arrangements that promote and support effective, efficient and equitable biodiversity conservation;
5. **Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods** – Ecosystem uses are sustainable and managed to reconcile social, economic and environmental aims;
6. **Programme Delivery** – Effective and efficient delivery of the IUCN Policy and Programme.

Annex I includes the detailed results as per each Key Result Area.

IV. IUCN CENTRE FOR MEDITERRANEAN COOPERATION INTERSESSIONAL PLAN 2005-2008

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESSIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
<p>1. Understanding Biodiversity</p> <p>Making available knowledge, information and experience on conservation and management of Mediterranean biodiversity and natural resources for sustainable-use and rehabilitation efforts</p>	<p>1.1 Knowledge concerning Mediterranean biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources is improved and communicated and their conservation promoted, including in the Deep and High Seas</p> <p>1.2 Development of Mediterranean Red Lists of threatened Species promoted</p> <p>1.3 Knowledge concerning invasive species colonisation processes and impacts are improved</p> <p>1.4 IUCN's knowledge and expertise on protected areas are shared to promote conservation of natural areas in the Mediterranean and build the capacity of stakeholders</p> <p>1.5 The Effectiveness of Protected Areas at the regional level is assessed and knowledge on improved management is shared</p> <p>1.6 Key Mediterranean ecosystems are assessed, drivers affecting their degradation are identified and actions for their conservation elaborated</p> <p>1.7 Tools for monitoring and evaluation of the situation of different Mediterranean species and ecosystems are developed</p>	<p>1.1 K</p> <p>1.2 K</p> <p>1.1 K</p> <p>1.1 K</p> <p>1.1 K</p> <p>1.2 K</p> <p>1.2 K</p>

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
2. Social Equity Improving knowledge of the interdependence of social equity and natural systems	2.1 The interdependence of marine ecosystem functions and equitable access to Mediterranean small-scale fisheries resources is assessed and their sustainability promoted	2.1 K
	2.2 Approaches that mainstream social equity in biodiversity conservation are developed and promoted in the region	2.2 K
	2.3 Strategies for better incorporating the gender perspective into policies, programmes and projects for sustainable natural resource management in the Mediterranean are developed and disseminated	2.2 K
	2.4 Indicators for the monitoring of social equity and gender involvement in the management and conservation of Mediterranean ecosystems are identified	2.2 K
	2.5 Cultural and traditional practices for conserving biodiversity and maintaining livelihood security is better understood	2.1 K

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
3. Conservation Incentives and Finance Improving knowledge of indicators and incentives, including financing mechanisms, for efficient biodiversity conservation	3.1 Incentives for the conservation of biodiversity are identified and actions and policies for their promotion are made available to support the implementation of the CBD in the Mediterranean	3.2 K
	3.2 Financial and legal instruments for the conservation of threatened ecosystems are developed	3.2 K
	3.3 Innovative financing mechanisms for protected areas in the Mediterranean region are promoted	3.3 K

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
4. International Engagement for Conservation Bridging between the Mediterranean and International arrangements that promote and support effective, efficient and equitable biodiversity conservation	4.1 Governance of Mediterranean marine ecosystems (including the high seas) is improved	4.4 G
	4.2 A Mediterranean representative system of marine protected areas is promoted	4.4 G
	4.3 Development and implementation of Barcelona Convention provisions on biodiversity and resource use are supported	4.3 E
	4.4 Implementation of the Rio Conventions and other international agreements (Bern Convention, Ramsar, CMS, CITES...) is supported in the region and synergies that promote their implementation identified	4.3 E
	4.5 A technical bridge between global processes and the Mediterranean region is developed to guide policy making	4.1 K
	4.6 Novel forms of partnerships, including private sector engagement, is promoted to support equitable access to resources and the achievement of conservation goals	4.6 G
	4.7 Synergies among different international agreements and processes, particularly with respect to issues such as forest protected areas, forest landscape restoration, community involvement in forest management, forest fires and forest law enforcement and governance are identified to support decision-making.	4.2 E

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
5. Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods Using and managing ecosystem sustainably to reconcile social, economic and environmental aims	5.1 Tools for the sustainable management of the Mediterranean aquaculture industry are developed	5.2 K
	5.2 Management tools to reconcile social, economic and environmental concerns in small scale fisheries are developed	5.2 K
	5.3 New approaches are undertaken to enable Protected areas to act as vehicles for the promotion of improved livelihoods in the Mediterranean	5.3 E

	5.4 Integrated water catchments management is promoted in the region	5.4 G
	5.5 Management and restoration of ecosystems is planned to effect improved livelihoods of local communities	5.4 G
	5.6 The role of marine protected areas in achieving sustainable fisheries and improving socio-economic standing is assessed and promoted	5.1 K
	5.7 Management tools for the eradication of invasive species are developed and promoted in the region	5.2 K
	5.8 Mediterranean governments are better informed on how to meet the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD targets, and sustainable development policies are mainstreamed in decision-making processes	5.3 E
	5.9 Multi-country / transboundary actions for biodiversity conservation are supported	5.5 G

IUCN KEY RESULT AREAS	MEDITERRANEAN PROGRAMME INTERSESIONAL RESULTS	IUCN RESULTS
6. Programme Delivery	6.1 The Mediterranean Programme is developed and strengthened to support effective delivery of the programme	6.2
Delivering the IUCN Policy and Programme in an effective and efficient manner	6.2 North-South linkages between IUCN members are strengthened to support delivery of the Mediterranean Programme and promote the Union's mission and vision	6.8
	6.3 Mediterranean Programme knowledge and activities are communicated to members, partners and relevant actors	6.8
	6.4 Level of funding of the Mediterranean Programme is expanded and partnerships are diversified	6.4
	6.5 The IUCN Commissions are strengthened and actively involved in programme development and delivery	6.5
	6.6 The Mediterranean Programme is monitored and evaluated to enhance better planning and programme delivery	6.3

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will be focused on four key components:

- Monitoring the fulfilment of the activities included in the work plans and the delivery of the committed products timely and with the required quality;
- Monitoring the progress towards the programme outcomes;
- Collecting and analyzing monitoring information coming from field projects and activities implemented by partner organizations;
- Preparation of Reports (internal and external) as required by IUCN HQ, Programme funding organizations, Programme constituents and Programme Communications needs.

To support the above components, a set of verifiable indicators will be set for the annual work plans plan and linked to annual results.

ANNEX I IUCN Key Result Areas – as agreed by IUCN Council June 2003

The IUCN Key Result Areas contain Knowledge, Empowerment and Governance results. The programme framework defines the logical intervention strategy of IUCN as generating knowledge primarily in Key Result Areas 1, 2 and 3, and integrating knowledge through capacity development and empowerment towards the ultimate goal of improving environmental governance for the benefit of people in Key Result Areas 4 and 5.

K = Knowledge
E = Empowerment
G = Governance

IUCN generates knowledge in order to **empower** people and organisations to develop and implement governance systems at different levels to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources

KRA 1: Understanding Biodiversity

- 1.1K Improved understanding of species and ecosystems as well as of ecological processes and ecosystem functions.
- 1.2K Tools and methods are available to assess status and trends of species and ecosystems at all levels.

KRA 2: Social Equity

- 2.1K Improved understanding of the interdependent nature of social equity and biodiversity conservation.
- 2.2K Tools and methods are available to mainstream social equity in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and practice.

KRA 3: Conservation Incentives and Finance

- 3.1 K Improved understanding of how markets, institutions and socio-economic forces create incentives or disincentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- 3.2 K Tools and methods are available to assess tradeoffs between economic, social and environmental values
- 3.3 K Improved approaches to integrate environmental and economic values in decision making, including methods for mobilizing new and additional finance for biodiversity conservation

KRA 4: International Agreements, Processes and Institutions for Conservation

- 4.1K Improved understanding of how international arrangements can support more efficient, effective and equitable biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
- 4.2E Enhanced capacities of decision makers to understand and promote the relevance and effectiveness of international arrangements that impact on biodiversity conservation.
- 4.3E Enhanced participation of all relevant actors in the development, implementation, review and adaptation of international arrangements that impact on biodiversity conservation.
- 4.4G Improved relevance and effectiveness of international environmental arrangements.
- 4.5G Non-environmental International arrangements promote biodiversity conservation as a key element of successful sustainable development
- 4.6G Multi-national businesses support biodiversity conservation

KRA 5: Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods

- 5.1K Improved understanding of how social, economic and environmental objectives can be reconciled in the management and restoration of ecosystems.
- 5.2K Tools and methods for integrated management and restoration of ecosystems.
- 5.3E Stakeholders make informed choices and negotiate outcomes that balance biodiversity conservation and human development needs.
- 5.4G National and sub-national policies, laws and institutional arrangements better integrate human wellbeing with biodiversity conservation.
- 5.5G Governance structures take into account the rights, responsibilities and interests of stakeholders and allow for their equitable participation in decision making regarding biodiversity conservation and human development.

KRA 6 - Programme Delivery

- 6.1 Governing the Union – The governing bodies of IUCN structured and supported to optimise organisational performance and impact
- 6.2 Programme Development - IUCN's Programme is developed in response to contemporary needs for conservation action and lessons learned
- 6.3 Learning and Knowledge Management – Lessons learned incorporated into ongoing programme development and delivery of the IUCN mission
- 6.4 Funding – Financial resources generated to ensure the effective delivery of the IUCN Mission and Programme
- 6.5 Capacity to Deliver – Capacity and means of the Secretariat, Commissions, Members, and partners supported, adapted and enhanced to effectively deliver the IUCN Programme
- 6.6 Operational Policies and Systems – Internal policies and structures adapted to the needs of the Union and Programme, and implemented at all levels
- 6.7 Management – Internal procedures in place which reflect standards of best practice, accountability, and incentives, and support the delivery of the IUCN Programme
- 6.8 Institutional Outreach – IUCN's Members, partners, and other institutions catalysed and supported in working towards the IUCN Vision and Mission

ANNEX II

ORGANIGRAM – THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

