



# Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme Mainstreaming Environment in local Development

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**UNESCO Harare**



# Historical context of MAB

## **1940s - 50s**

Post-war

United Nations

Conservation separate from Development

UNESCO(1945)/IUPN-IUCN(1948)/WWF(1961)

## **1960s - 70s**

Biosphere Conference (1968)

Club of Rome (1968)

MAB Programme 1971

Limits to Growth 1972

UNEP 1972

## **1980s - 90s**

Brundlandt Report – Sustainable Development (1987)

Rio - Agenda 21 / UNFCCC / UNCBD / UNCCD (1992)

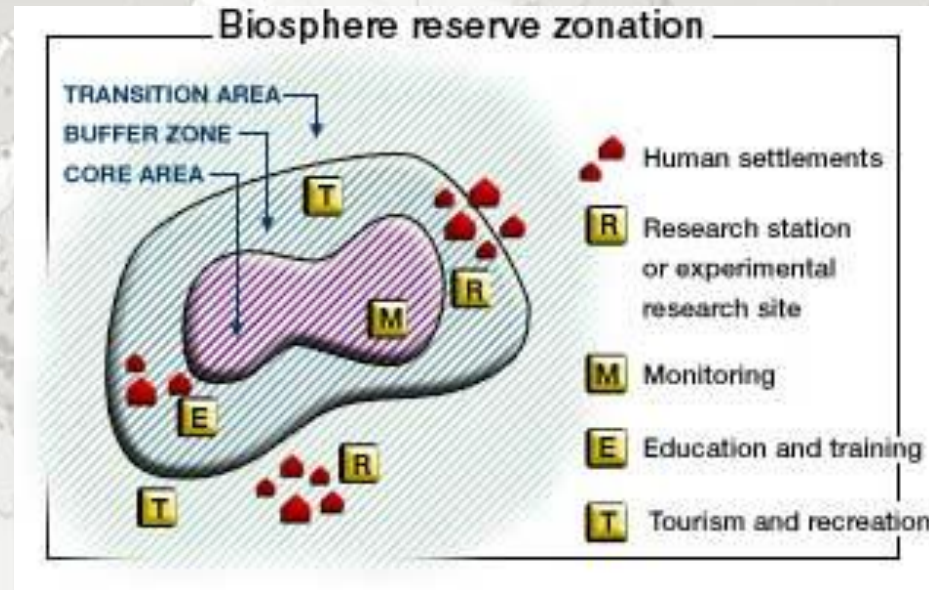
MAB Seville Strategy (1995)

# The Man and Biosphere Programme

- Biosphere Conference (1968)
  - “utilisation and conservation of land and water resources should go hand in hand”
  - “need for an international programme of research on man and the biosphere”
- Approved by the UNESCO GC in 1970 – started in 1971
- Scientific programme around “Biosphere Reserves”
- “areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)”

# 1995 MAB Seville Strategy

## Principles and functions



### The three functions of biosphere reserves



# 2008 – Madrid Action Plan

## **B. VISION STATEMENT FOR THE WORLD NETWORK OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES (WNBR) WITHIN THE MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE (MAB) PROGRAMME**

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The World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the Man and the Biosphere Programme consists of sites of excellence to foster harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable development through participation, knowledge sharing, poverty reduction and human well-being improvements, cultural values and society's ability to cope with change, thus contributing to the MDGs.

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MAP's overall goals are to:

- (a) anchor the research, training, capacity building and demonstration agendas of MAB at the interface between the interlinked issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and socio-economic and cultural well-being of human communities;
- (b) enable the active use of places included in the WNBR as learning sites for sustainable development, i.e. demonstrating approaches to enhance co-operation amongst epistemic (academic), political, practitioner and stakeholder communities to address and solve context specific problems to improve environmental, economic and social conditions for human and ecosystem well-being;
- (c) collect, collate, synthesize and disseminate lessons learnt from more than 30 years of the work of the MAB Programme and the WNBR as well as their planned actions during 2008-2013 to benefit international, national and local efforts to meet global targets such as the MDGs, significantly reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 (also referred to as the "CBD 2010 target") and others that are part of the UNFCCC and Kyoto processes linked to mitigating and adapting to global climatic change; and
- (d) contribute to the emergence of a new generation of professionals and practitioners who can serve as diplomats, ambassadors and managers/coordinators for linking global environmental agendas to national and local development aspirations.

# Clayoquot (2000)

Clayoquot Biosphere Trust - Manages \$12M Government grant

ED Learning to do Better

Research Searching for Sustainable Local Foods

Connecting Youth to the Local

Rehabilitating Traditional Food Sources

Connecting Youth to the Global

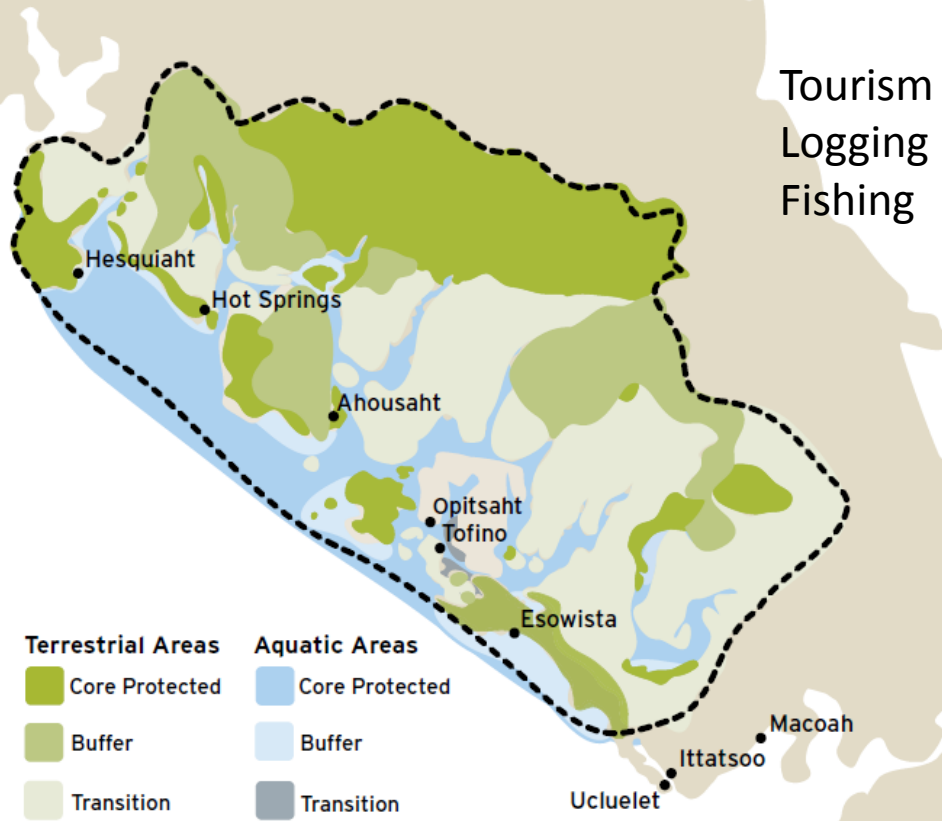
Mitigating Risks to Local Species

CULT

Maritime Heritage

Language and Culture

## THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND BIOSPHERE RESERVE



Tourism  
Logging  
Fishing

### “Everything is One”

The Clayoquot Sound UNESCO Biosphere Reserve guiding principle is the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations philosophy “Hishuk ish ts’awalk”, or “everything is one.”

“Everything is one” represents the interconnections between ourselves and the ecosystems that we live within. As a guiding principle, hishuk ish ts’awalk stresses truly sustainable local communities and economies - protecting the environment for future generations.

Situated on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve includes a diverse range of habitats. These ecosystems include large areas of ancient temperate rainforest, lakes, rivers and streams, alpine peaks, open-ocean, rocky coastal shores, long sand beaches, estuaries and mud flats.

Eight communities care for the Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve: Ahousaht First Nation, Hesquiaht First Nation, Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation, District of Tofino, Toquaht First Nation, Ucluelet First Nation, the District of Ucluelet and the Alberni Clayoquot Regional District.

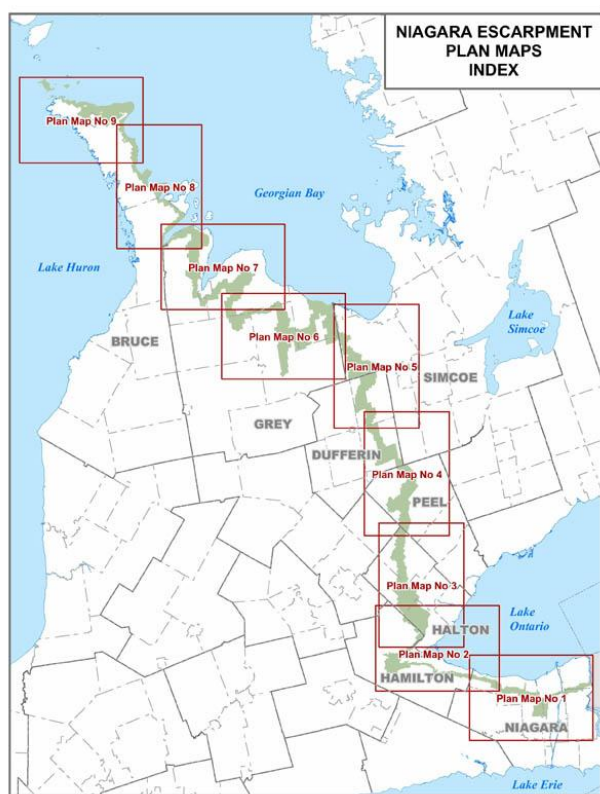
# Niagara Escarpment (1990)

## Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act – NE Commission

### THE NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN

Approved by  
Hon. James K. Bartleman  
Lieutenant Governor

Date Approved  
June 1, 2005



Tourism  
Fruit  
Wine  
Real Estate

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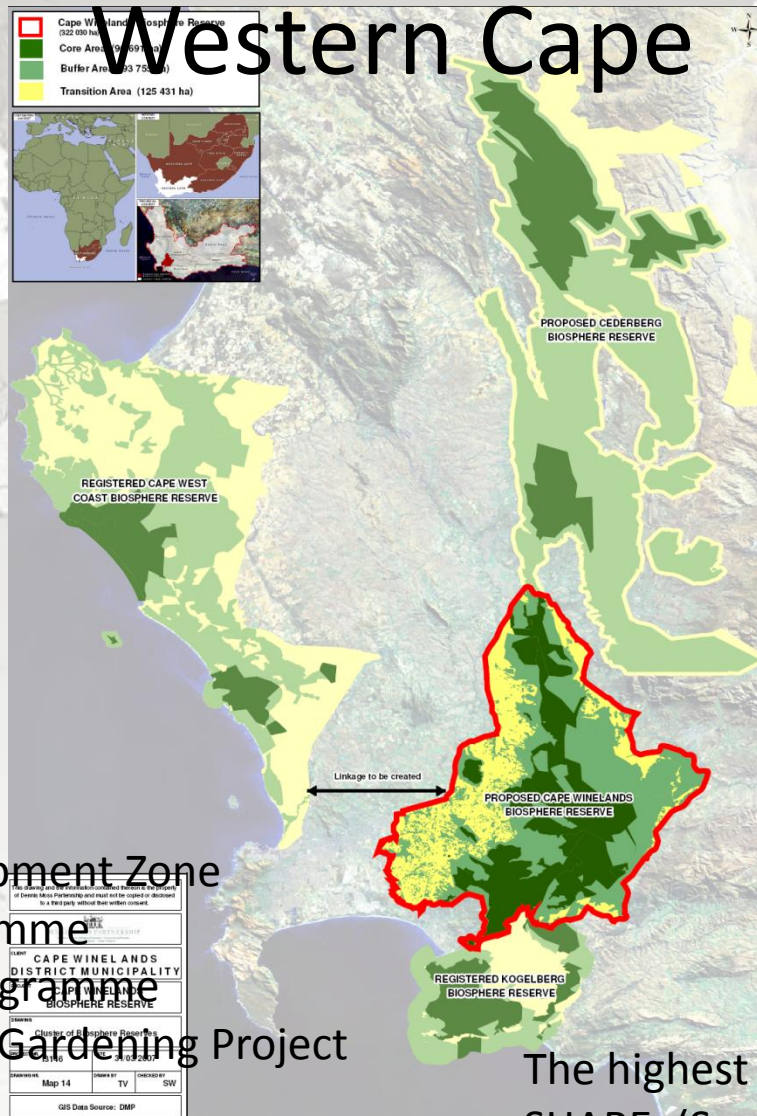
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# Western Cape



- Spatial Development Plan
- Saldanha Industrial Development Zone
- Young Professionals Programme
- City of Cape Town - YES Programme
- Intern Project: Green Food Gardening Project
- Wetlands inventory
- State of Bay Report

The highest plant diversity in the World!  
 SHARE, (Sustainable Harvesting Assuring Revenue and Employment).  
 SEAWATCH  
 Commercial abalone farming project  
 Waste recycling initiative

# Programmes

