



Kuidas UNESCO programm “Inimene ja biosfäär” toetab kliimamuutustega kohanemist?

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Biosfääri programmiala



KLIIMAMINISTEERIUM



Kaasrahastanud
Euroopa Liit



Eesti
tuleviku heaks

Programm UNESCO MAB

Programm MAB loodi 1971. aastal.

Programmi MAB 'Inimene ja biosfäär' põhimõte on edendada tasakaalustatud suhet inimese ja looduse vahel, ühendades looduskaitset, säästvat arengut ning teadustööd ja haridust ülemaailmse biosfäärialade võrgustiku kaudu.



Eesti UNESCO piirkondade võrgustik



Vaimne kultuuripärand:
Ühepuulootsik Soomaal, Suitsusauna traditsioon,
Kihnu kultuuriruum, Laulu- ja tantsupidude traditsioon



Maailmapärand:
Tallinna vanalinn,
Struve geodeetiline kaar

Eesti UNESCO piirkondade võrgustik



Loovlinnad:
Tallinn, Tartu, Viljandi



UNESCO ühendkoolid

Eesti UNESCO piirkondade võrgustik



Biosfääri programmiala



Maailma mälu:
Hansa liidu dokumendipärand
Balti keti dokumendipärand

784 biosfääriala 142 riigis

Esindavad (peaaegu) kõiki biogeograafilisi regioone



Kus on seos kliimamuutustega?

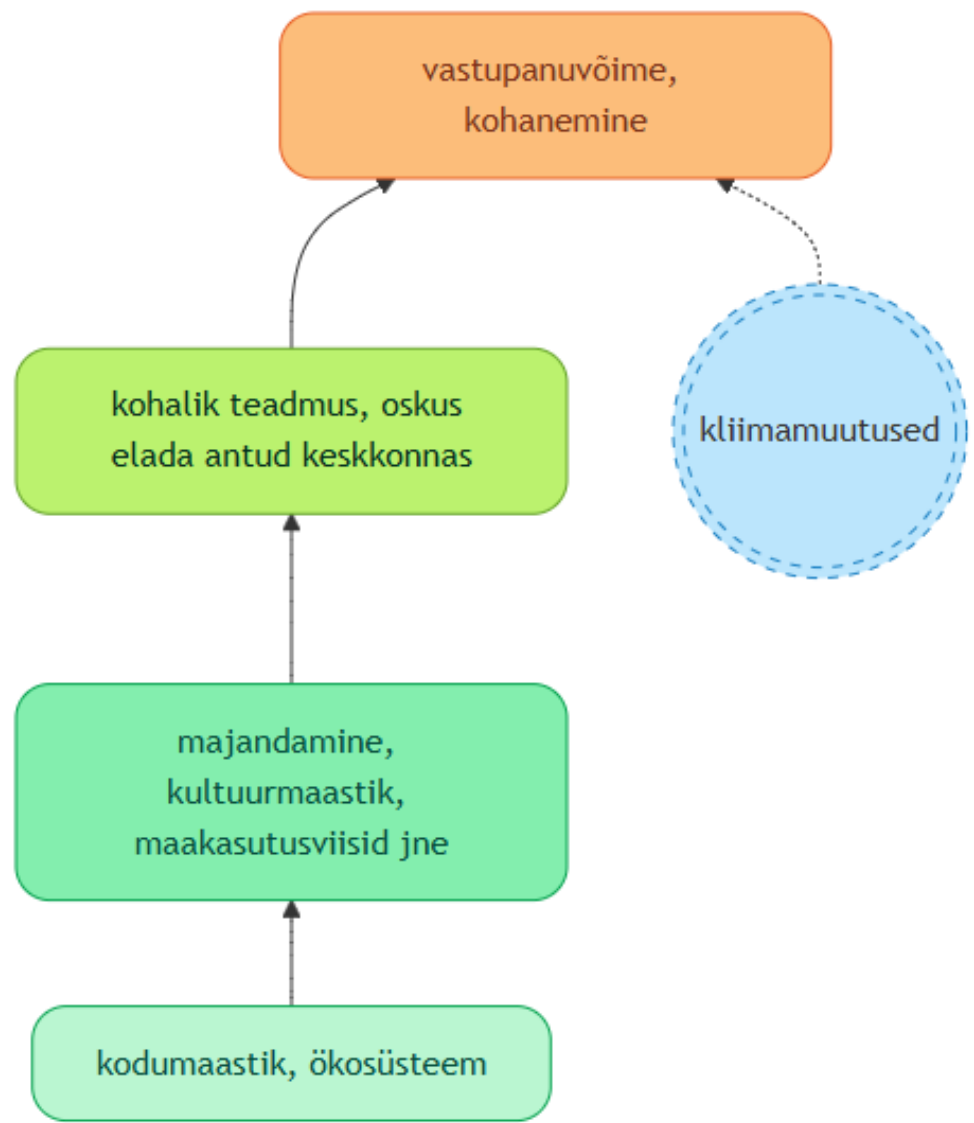
Kuna BA-d esindavad väga erinevaid ökosüsteeme

Ja neis kõigis on olemas kohalik elanikkond

Kellel on kujunenud kestvad (eeldatavalt säästvad) seosed ökosüsteemidega

Mille alusel on kujunenud kohalik looduskasutuse teadmus

Milles võib sisalduda väärtuslikke oskusi ja teadmisi kohanemiseks (*adaptation*) ja vastupanuvõime suurendamiseks (*resilience*).



Programmi MAB roll

Programm MAB loob silla kohaliku teadmuse ja teadusliku lähenemise vahel,

Aitab valida sobivad piirkonnad üle maailma ja loob erinevate olukordade andmekogud,

Aitab vahendada kohalikke rahvalikke teadmisi, oskuseid ja viise teadusprogrammidele ning

(ideaalis) aitab kaitsta kohaliku teadmuse kultuurilisi, vaimseid, usulisi ja eetilisi väärtusi „teaduslikustamise“ käigus.

Hangzhou strateegia 2026–2035.

MAB-programm põhineb teadusuuringutel ja kohalikul teadmisel, pakkudes **looduspõhiseid ning teadusel põhinevaid lahendusi.**

See hõlmab ... kohaliku kultuuri ja majanduse suunamist igipõliste väärtuste kaitseks ning põlisrahvaste ja kohalike teadmiste ühendamist teaduse ja tehnoloogiaga, et toetada jätkusuutlikke tavasid ja eluviise tulevikuks.

Hangzhou strateegia. Tegevuseesmärk 10.

Kliimapositiivsete algatuste rakendamine

- ... kõik valitsused tunnustavad biosfääri kaitsealade panust ÜRO kliimamuutuste raamkonventsiooni (UNFCCC), Pariisi kokkuleppe ning ÜRO kõrbestumise vastase konventsiooni (UNCCD) tegevuskava rakendamisse.
- Aastaks 2035 on kõik biosfääri kaitsealad lisanud oma majandamiskavadesse kliimamuutustega kohanemise ja nende leevendamise meetmed, kasutades **looduspõhiseid lahendusi** ja/või **ökosüsteemipõhiseid lähenemisi**.

Hangzhou strateegia. Tegevuseesmärk 33.

Põlisrahvaste ja kohaliku teadmise ühendamine teaduse ja tehnoloogiaga

- MAB loob eraldi programmi, mis ... ühendab **põlisrahvaste- ja kohaliku teadmise teaduse, uute tehnoloogiate ja innovatsioonidega**, et juhtida biosfääri kaitsealasid kestlikult ning paremini tulla toime uute probleemide ja keskkonnakriisidega.
- MAB-programm kaardistab ja hindab erinevaid teadmisesüsteeme oma biosfäärialade võrgustikus ning töötab välja viisid nende registreerimiseks, säilitamiseks, avaldamiseks, arendamiseks ja levitamiseks kestliku arengu eesmärgil.

Kolm sõnumit

- Biosfäärialala keskmes ei ole looduskaitse, vaid **inimene**
- Biosfäärialal teostatakse **looduskaitset** hariduse, teaduse ja kultuuri vahenditega
- **Ülemaailmne biosfäärialade võrgustik** esindab erinevaid säästva arengu lähenemisviise ning toetab kultuuriliselt ja ökoloogiliselt sobivat majandustegevust.



Vision

Our vision is a world where human beings live up to the collective understanding of our shared future on a finite planet and acknowledge our interdependence with non-human life. Individuals and communities collaborate responsibly to create healthy, peaceful and prosperous societies that live in harmony with nature, with an emphasis on intra and intergenerational justice, and social and ecological solidarity. Achieving this vision requires transformational change, including a profound rethinking of humanity's relationship with the natural world where humans are an integral part of nature. The Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan empowers biosphere reserves to fully fulfil their role as catalysts for such transformational change in their territories and beyond.

brošüür Strateegia 2026-2035 Mis on pildil valesti?

Since 2013, significant emphasis has been placed on improving the quality of the WNBR. This included the development and implementation of an 'Exit Strategy' to ensure that all biosphere reserves become fully functional according to criteria defined in the Statutory Framework, or otherwise voluntarily withdraw from the Network. From 2017, this strategy evolved into a 'Process of Excellence' resulting in notable improvements in zonation, governance and management across the WNBR.

Forum, focused on biodiversity, reinforced this commitment. Regional youth networks such as those associated with AfriMAB, ArabMAB EuroMAB and IberoMAB have subsequently organized forums, developed work plans that contribute to the WNBR and created working groups to strengthen youth engagement within the MAB framework. To further enhance youth engagement, an Open-Ended Working Group on Youth Involvement was established in 2022, whose recommendations were adopted by the International Coordination Council (ICC) of the MAB Programme in 2024.

Recognizing the critical role of youth, the MAB Programme has increasingly prioritized the involvement of youth as essential to advancing sustainability and intergenerational equity. The first Global MAB Youth Forum in 2017 was a turning point, resulting in the creation of national and regional youth networks. In 2019, a second Global Youth

Ownership, collaboration and sustained commitment are fundamental to ensure that the Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan is translated into concrete local, national and regional context-specific actions across the globe.



Mission

The MAB Programme and its WNBR serve this vision both within and beyond the boundaries of biosphere reserves. The Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan for 2026-2035 articulates this vision through four main approaches:



-facilitating the achievement of existing objectives and targets of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the SDGs by leveraging the actions of the MAB Programme and its WNBR as a major contribution to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development;

- strengthening the MAB Programme and its WNBR through enhanced human and financial resources, promoting excellence and collaboration for ecological integrity, functionality and resilience;

- promoting biosphere reserves as engines of innovation through research partnerships and communities of practice, developing rapid responses to the urgent challenges of sustainable living on a changing planet;

- leveraging the knowledge and practices of the WNBR to guide post-2030 global

Objectives

The Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan 2026-2035 aims to support Member States and other stakeholders in addressing major global challenges through the MAB Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

Through support for science and research and the model role of biosphere reserves on the ground, the Strategic Action Plan will contribute to the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and beyond, supporting the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and regional agreements relevant to the objectives of the MAB Programme at the level of Member States, the WNBR and the wider MAB community.

The MAB Programme seeks to foster harmonious coexistence between humans and nature through the following objectives:

Objective A: Contribute to the achievement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030 and beyond.

Objective B: Further develop the MAB Programme and its WNBR, including both human and financial resources, and strengthen the excellence of the Network.

Objective C: Develop research and share knowledge and lessons learned from the WNBR to facilitate



The MAB Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves transition to a modern and engaging communication approach that reaches diverse audiences at all levels and that increases awareness of roles and values of BRs.

To foster this transition, Member States of the MAB Programme strengthen the WNBR through relevant actions including the establishment of functional multidisciplinary MAB National Committees or equivalent entities, and provide funding and multidisciplinary human resources for effective biosphere reserve management that encompasses biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, research, education and participatory governance.

An inclusive and results-oriented WNBR is essential to ensure the integrity and resilience of ecosystems worldwide. To foster MAB's mission, all UNESCO Member States should promote the establishment of biosphere reserves, particularly in areas with high biodiversity, including coastal and marine reserves.

Inclusiveness applies also to all actors involved in the daily life of biosphere reserves. These sites are model territories for the meaningful participation of stakeholders and rights holders. Accordingly, they recognize the importance of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in biodiversity conservation.

Biosphere reserves promote positive social change. Embodying the 2030 Agenda motto, 'Leave no one behind', the WNBR applies equality as a basic principle, with a particular focus on promoting gender equality. It also emphasizes and creates conditions for the participation of young people as current and future agents in the implementation of the MAB Programme.

Biosphere reserves can contribute to peacebuilding by playing a role in just transitions and global justice. The WNBR can also function as a solidarity network, supporting biosphere reserves affected by conflict or natural hazards. Transboundary biosphere reserves are of particular note, boosting cooperation in nature conservation and sustainable development while

participatory manner, developing effective communication strategies and providing adequate funding.

Biodiversity Framework (2022-2030) as well as other relevant UN Global and/or Regional Conventions. To this end, information must be systematized, findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable, comparable and transparent.





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