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DENMARK  
(GREENLAND)

# Biosfære Bornholm?

- MAB – Man and the Biosphere - UNESCOs Biosfæreprogram

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FEDERATION

ESTONIA

LATVIA



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1. Introduktion til UNESCOs biosfæreprogram
  2. Biosfæreprogrammet på Bornholm, en mulighed?
  3. Internationalt og nordisk samarbejde om biosfæreprogrammet!  
– hvis der er tid!

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Hvad er et biosfæreområde ikke?

- Hverken mere eller mindre beskyttelse
- Mere regulering og flere krav
- Instrument til turismemarkedsføring!



# Introduktion til UNESCOs biosfæreprogram

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The MAB programme is an intergovernmental scientific programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for enhancing the relationship between people and their environments. It combines the natural and social sciences with a view to improving human livelihoods and safeguarding natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable.

Eableret i 1971

Forskningsprogram

Holistisk tilgang – tværfagligt og tværsektorielt - dynamisk

En paraply og samarbejdsform

Fra central implementeringstænkning til lokal handling



We must develop  
a new form of  
environmental  
ethics where  
humans learn  
to preserve  
biodiversity by  
living with it,  
rather than  
isolating it."

AUDREY AZOULAY  
UNESCO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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# Introduktion til UNESCOs biosfæreprogram

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
  - 30by30
  - Men hvad med de øvrige 70 procent?
  - Og hvad beskytter vi imod?
- Placebased sustainable development
- Forskel til Verdensarv – noget unikt, biosfære en unik vilje!
- Mulighed for demokratisk udvikling



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# Introduktion til UNESCOs biosfæreprogram

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Geografisk afgrænsning – Møn, Rügen, Vadehavet  
(Tyskland)

Zone inddeling:

Zone 1: Kernezonen (det beskyttede)

Zone 2: Bufferzonen

Zone 3: Udviklingszonen

Strategier:

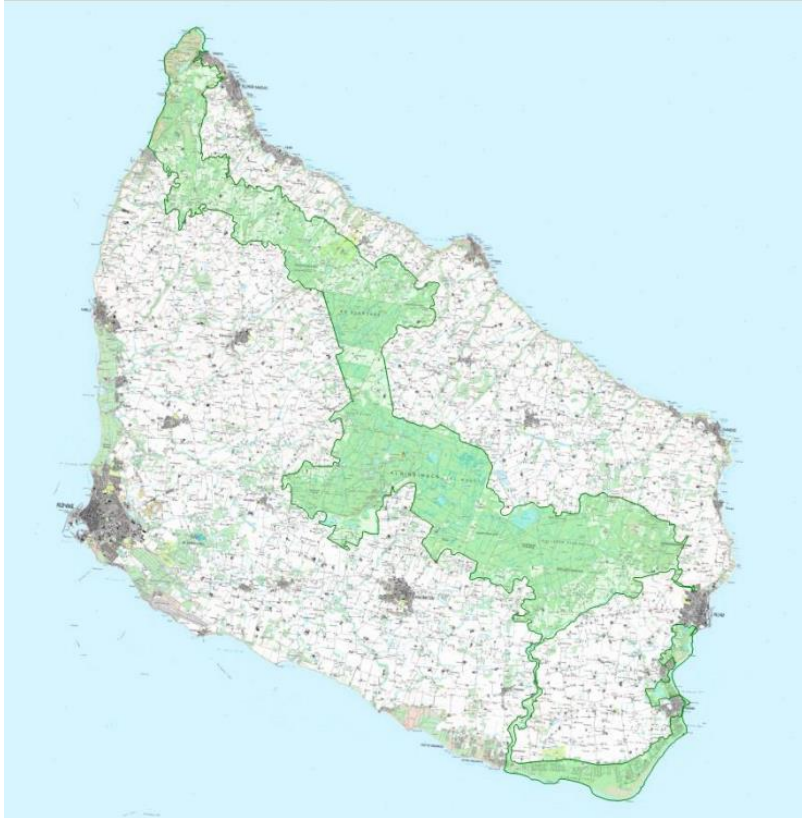
Forskning, uddannelse, natur og erhverv





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Biosfære Bornholm?



# Hvad skal der til?

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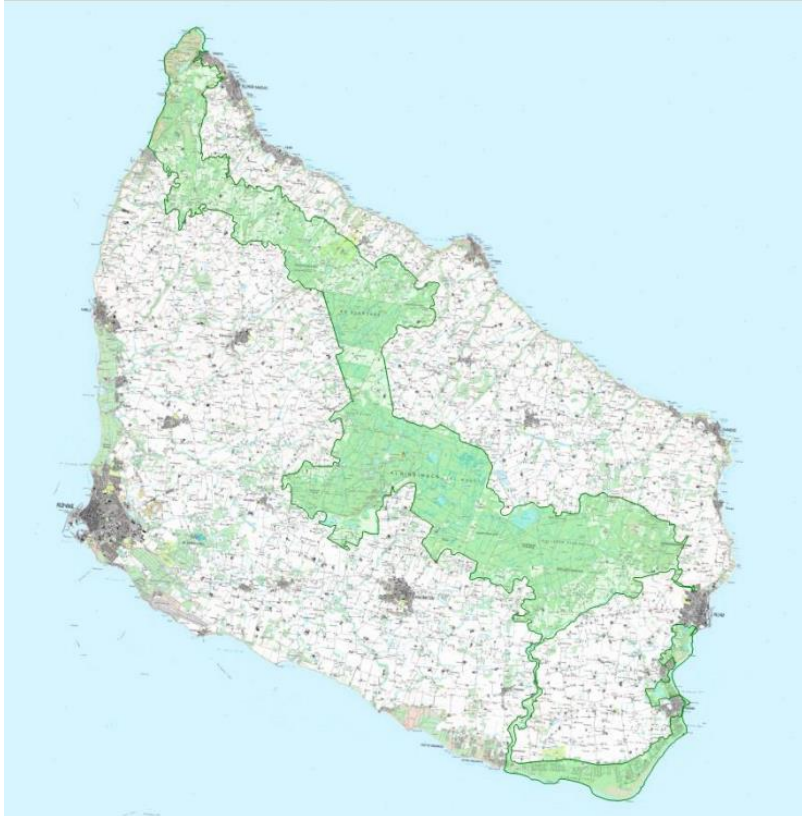
Groft skitseret:

- Organisering – hvem, hvor og hvordan?
- Forundersøgelse – ca 250.000 dkk?
- Ansøgning med endorsement af UNESCO NK og Miljøministeriet
- Godkendelse i UNESCO, MAB-ICC
- TÅLMODIGHED



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# Erfaringer!

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Møn: Vordingborg Kommune er den offentlige myndighed med ansvar for Møn UNESCO Biosfæreområdet. Biosfæresekretariatet har ansvaret for det lokale netværkssamarbejde og udviklingsprojekter, implementering og organisering af det internationale biosfæresamarbejde samt formidling, kommunikation og branding af biosfæreområdet.

Flensborg Fjord: Aabenraa kommune har afsat op til 500.000 dkk til at komme i gang i samarbejde med Sønderborg og Flensborg

Snæfellsnæss, Island: Afsat ca ½ årsværk til at skrive ansøgning. Organiseret med fire kommuner og en række private og civilsamfundsorganisationer. Sekretariatet er placeret eksternt for kommunen i en forening.

Men globalt findes der mange forskellige måder at organisere det på. Traditionelt, var biosfæreområder initieret og styret af de nationale miljøministerier, men i Europa er tendensen, at det er lokalt forankrede initiativer.



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# Biosfæreprogrammet i Danmark – under opbygning

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Møn er Danmarks hidtil eneste biosfæreområde, etableret i 2017

Igangværende kortlægning i Norden:

DK: Flensborg Fjord, Vejle Ådal, Gudenåen?, Øresund og Bornholm

Etablering af national biosfærekomite 2024?

Deltagelse i Nordiske/internationale samarbejder:

- MAB-ICC
- NordMAB
- EuroMAB
- MAB-LAB
- Biosphere for Baltic (Interreg: 4,5 m€)

Fremtid: forskningsinfrastruktur, erhvervsstrategier (Skotland og Canada), vand og hav, mad, turisme, etc



# Actions

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## National:

- Establishment of a Danish Biosphere committee (following the experiences in Sweden and Norway)
- Supporting local communities in becoming Biosphere Reserves
- Awareness in DK of the MAB program

## Nordic:

- Biosphere for Baltic (leadpartner Sweden interreg project on about 4m€)
- Translation of the new global deal on biodiversity into the MAB program (CBD)
- Mapping of potential new BR's in the Nordic countries
- Critical Voices

## International:

- Climate and biodiversity (UNFCCC), COP 28 Dubai
- Biodiversity and youth (CBD), COP 15 Istanbul





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**MAB – ICC**

# Danish priorities 1

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- Denmark will follow up on the Swedish priorities:
  - support awareness raising of MAB and BRs and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in line with the priorities laid out in the Lima Action Plan (LAP).
  - emphasize the work of BRs as learning environments where local communities respond to global challenges.
  - emphasize quality aspects in the work of the WNBR
  - support sharing of good examples on how to increase sustainable management of BRs, contribute to the development of product branding in BRs
  - strengthen collaboration between BRs and private actors with a strong emphasis on social entrepreneurship and sustainable business ideas
  - strengthen collaboration between the MAB-programme and scientific researchers through encouraging open access solutions and enhancing accessibility to data and knowledge generated in BRs



# Danish priorities 2

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- Denmark will furthermore:
  1. continue the focus on creating quality within the program through the Process of excellence (adopted by the 33<sup>rd</sup> session of the MAB ICC). In this regard the links to the other UNESCO instruments and work across programs like World Heritage Convention and Global Geoparks should be further explored.
  2. Stress the importance of the MAB program as a contributor to the local, regional & global implementation of the 2030 Agenda in line with the Lima Action Plan and the link between biological diversity and climate change, and enhance its visibility through
    - a. Linking the MAB work to the CBD processes and the expected new global deal for biodiversity (May 2022)
    - b. Linking the MAB work to the UNFCCC processes Emphasize the BRs as learning environments and make a particular connection to Education for Sustainable Development.
  3. Support and further develop cross border cooperation that has been initiated by Sweden in the Baltic Sea Region (The Biosphere for Baltic Network) and bring in the experiences into the global dialogue.
  4. Support further measures to increase youth involvement in the MAB program and the BR's and general access to the BR's.

