

## lifelineMDD

How to raise stakeholder engagement in a biosphere reserve – experiences from Elbe-river UNESCO biosphere reserve

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Event Session 6: Governance



## **Elbe river UNESCO biosphere reserve -** largely Natura 2000 sites



















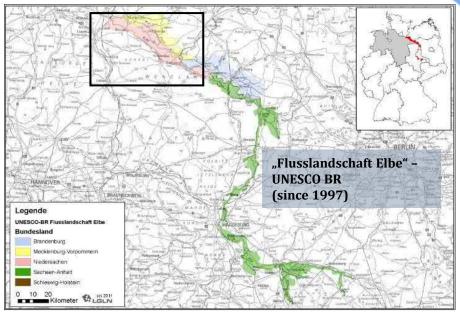
Foto: Damschen

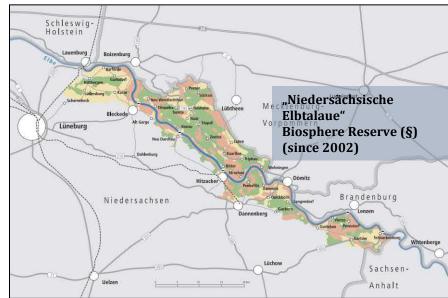
Fotos:
J. Borris,

D. Damschen, J. Wübbenhorst

















#### **MaB-Secretariat UNESCO, Paris**



German MaB-National Committee appointed by the Federal Ministry of Environment

Working Group of German Biosphere Reserves (AGBR)



Bildung, Wissenschaft, Kultur und Kommunikation Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission e.V.









Bundesländer Working Group for "Elbe River Landscape" UNESCO BR

"Niedersächsische Elbtalaue" Biosphere Reserve



#### Bundesländer Working Group for "Elbe river landscape" UNESCO BR

#### 3-4 meetings per year

#### Chair rotating every two years

(an agreement between the Länder and a common set of rules of procedure are in preparation)

#### **Members:**

- Bundesländer ministries (5)
- Bundesländer biosphere reserve administrations/BR management bodies (5)

#### Tasks (e.g.):

 Cooperation with the German MAB National Committee and federal agencies

- Preparation of periodic reviews and reports
- Information exchange
- Planning and implementation of joint projects
- Implementation of the partner concept
- Thematic working groups
- Common homepage



www.flusslandschaft-elbe.de







Natura 2000 - EU Habitats and Bird Directives





Biosphere reserve as a large scale Nature Conservation Site



*Nature conservation authority* 







WNBR - Programme, Guidelines, Action Plans



Biosphere reserve as a model region for SD



**Public perception of** 

**Biosphere reserve** 

administration



Agency for sustainable regional development



## Regional Participation Structures in Lower Saxonian Elbe River Biosphere Reserve

#### **Defined by politicians/the biosphere reserve act:**

### **Biosphere Reserve Advisory Board** represented by

- Counties and Municipalities
- Chamber of Crafts/Chamber of Industry and Commerce Chamber
- Agriculture Farmers' Association
- Forest Owners' Association
- Hunters Organisation
- Fisheries Association
- Sports Federation
- Tourism organisation
- Nature conservation associations
- Educational and research institutions

### Founded to in order to control and to represent one's own interests:

## Working group "Elbtalaue-Wendland" represented by

- Counties and Municipalities
- -Tourism and economic development agencies
- Farmers' Association
- LEADER Regional Management
- adjacent Nature Park
- Biosphere Reserve Administration

#### **Agricultural Working Group**

represented by

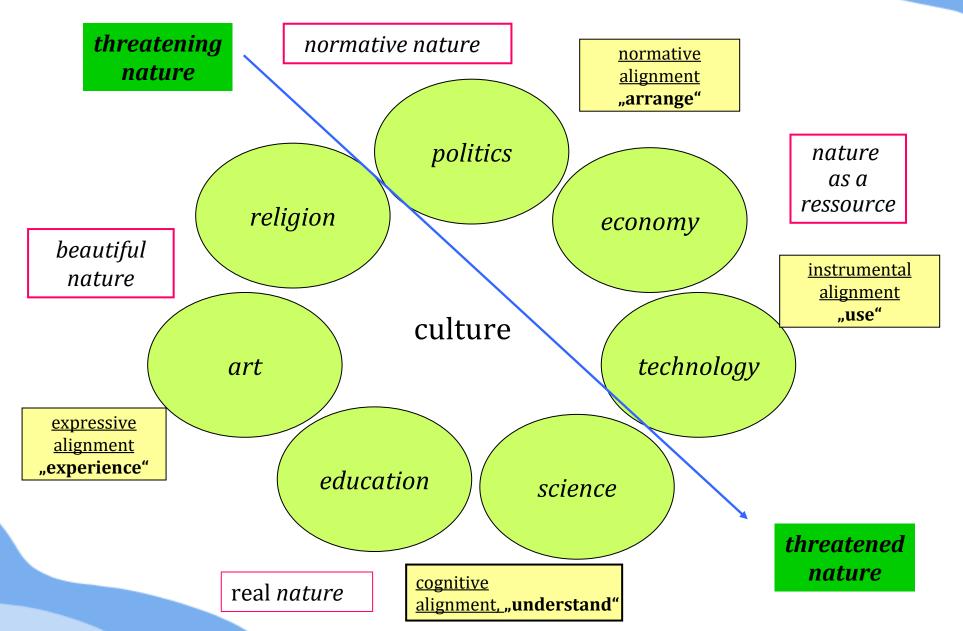
- Active farmers
- Farmers' Association
- State Land Administration
- Chamber of Agriculture
- Biosphere Reserve Administration



NGO

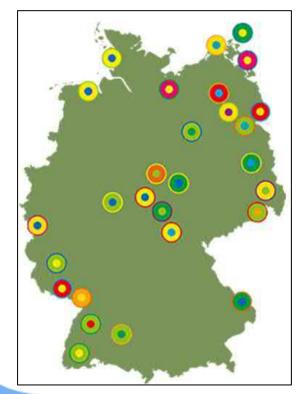
Association for the Protection of the Cultural Landscape and Property in the Elbe Valley e.V.











#### Biosphere brands and partner networks



























#### Fahrtziel Natur

Fahrtziel Natur ist eine Kooperation der Umweltverbände BUND, NABU, VCD und der Deutschen Bahn mit derzeit 28 Nationalparken, Naturparken und Biosphärenreservaten in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. Seit 2001 engagiert sich das Netzwerk für die Entwicklung des nachhaltigen Tourismus.

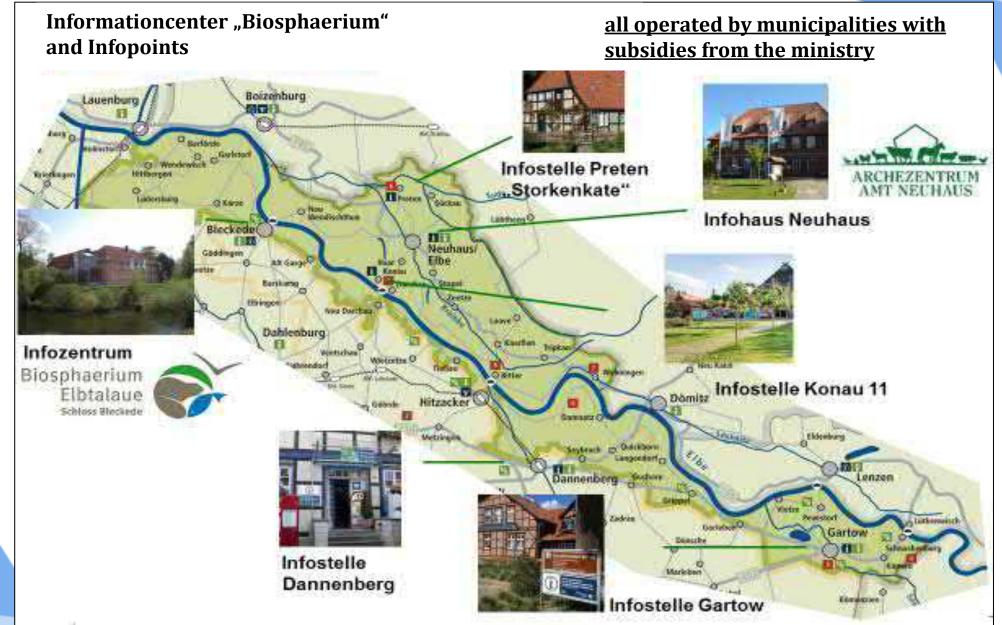








Danube Transnational Programme



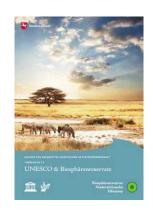


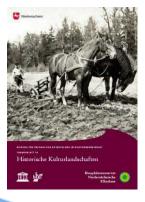








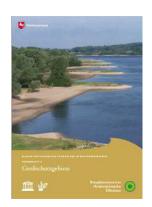


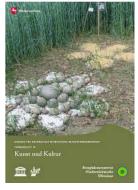


















#### www.elbtalaue.niedersachsen.de

education for sustainable

**Emphasize diversity!** 

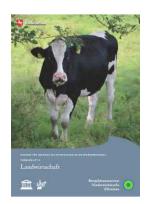
20 special issues for

development in the

biosphere reserve









#### Building bridges to people whose interest is not primarily in nature



Sommerliche Musiktage Hitzacker









#### Management of a TBR means work in many different spatial contexts

Diversity of internal boundaries (administration, cultural traditions, projects...)

#### **Regional identity?**

Biosphärenband Elbe-

Schaalsee



Metropolregion Hamburg



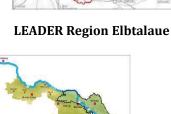
Biosphärenreservat "Niedersächsische Elbtalaue"







Biosphärenregion **Elbtalaue-Wendland** 



**Tourismusregion** Flusslandschaft Elbe (GmbH)



"IGW-Regionsauftritt" **Elbe-Wendland** 



Biosphärenreservat

Flusslandschaft Elbe

**UNESCO** 

**Arche-Region** Flusslandschaft Elbe



Naturpark Elbhöhen-Wendland



Biosphärenregion Flusslandschaft Elbe



**Tourismusregion** Wendland.Elbe



### Example of conflict management























#### Areas of Responsibility in a partly incongruent legal Situation



## Nature conservation requirements

 Conservation and protection: Natura 2000 special areas of conservation, in particular alluvial forest – code 91E0\*.



## Flood protection requirements

 At bottlenecks: Permanent removal of vegetation that impedes drainage



### Agricultural constraints

 Restriction in the preservation of the cultural landscape due to dioxin contamination => special animals outside the food chain

**Practitioners** 



**Authorities** 



**Politics** 







Cooperative Floodplain Management: Flood risk Management, Risk mitigation in farming, Nature conservation

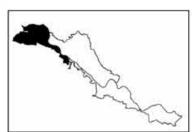


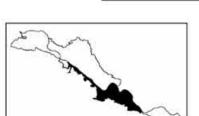






## Bringing together relevant partners in regionalised cooperation structures:



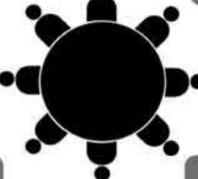




authority







Water management administration

> Farming organisations

Forest administration

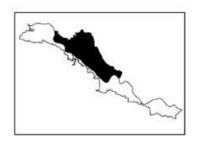


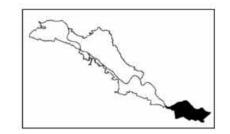


Individual farmers





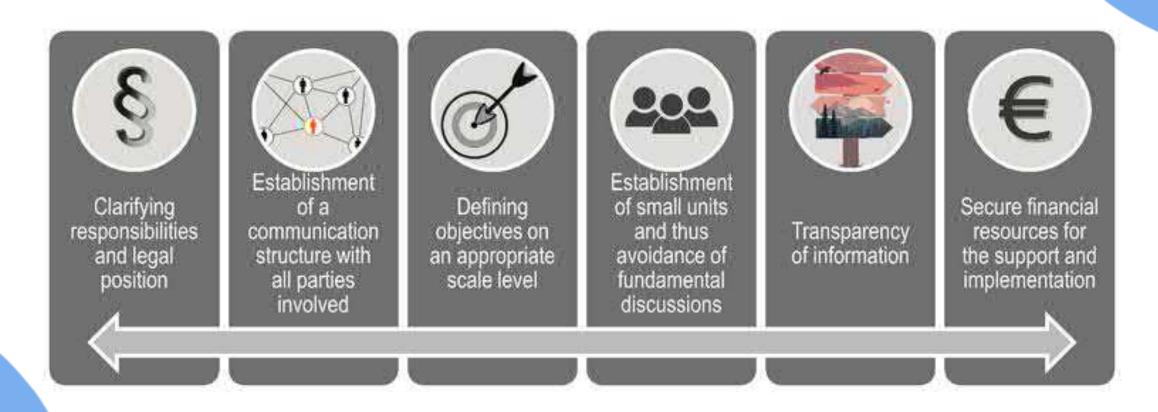




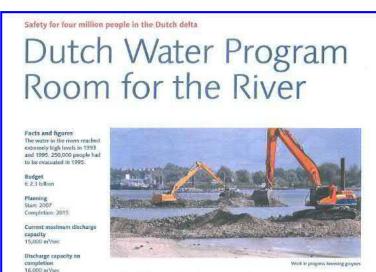




Lessons learned in participation processes of cooperative floodplain management:



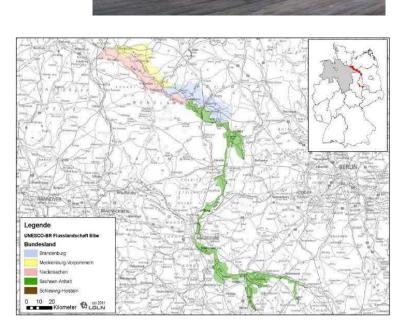




#### Learning from each other

Use international contacts in the WNBR to inspire locally fixed stakeholders, broaden their horizons and show new ways to solve problems









Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF, IPA)



# How to raise Stakeholder Engagement in a biosphere reserve – **experiences, conclusions, recommendations (I)**

- > Stakeholder and inhabitants of the BR, who have already embraced the idea of sustainable development should be strengthened in their leading role and supported by the BR-management, e.g. by:
  - partner networks and corresponding funding programmes
  - training of interested nature and culture guides
  - support for organic farms and husbandry of endangered livestock breeds.
- ➤ For the cooperation with stakeholders in a BR, it is important to translate the often very theoretical and academic sounding strategies, concepts and action plans of the MAB program "into practice" and to address the target groups directly (!).
- > Translation work between science and practice (in both directions) is an essential task as well.
- Connections should be created/bridges built to stakeholders/citizens whose primary interests are not nature but e.g. in the areas of cultural history, aesthetics, religion, music, recreation, ...



# How to raise Stakeholder Engagement in a biosphere reserve – **experiences, conclusions, recommendations (II)**

- ➤ In addition to official/administrative participation structures and cooperation with supporting NGOs, active approaches should also be made to groups or associations that have formed in opposition to the biosphere reserve (which is often better than no interest at all).
- ➤ Do not only address nature and the services of biosphere management in public relations, but also present the achievements of all those (stakeholders) who support the biosphere reserve.
- ➤ For cooperation with municipalities and their politicians, it should be borne in mind that possible economic benefits are often expected from the location in a biosphere reserve. Corresponding projects should be initiated and supported.
- For a more active participation of municipalities in the work for the biosphere reserve, it has proved to be successful to delegate the task of information and educational centers for the BR as far as possible and to support them accordingly financially.



# How to raise Stakeholder Engagement in a biosphere reserve – experiences, conclusions, recommendations (III)

- Especially in the case of large-scale biosphere reserves, which are interpreted holistically within the framework of the MAB programme, different types of boundaries must be observed in cooperation with stakeholders, e.g. in terms of spatial and content responsibilities as well as personal experience and knowledge.
- Accordingly, it is important, especially in the case of conflict management, to choose an appropriate spatial scale level.
- ➤ In project funding, socio-economic approaches and the participation of regional stakeholders in project-accompanying working groups are becoming increasingly important. Thus it should be paid great attention to a content, spatial and temporal connectivity of the projects, because the often given short-term nature of projects can gradually lead to "project fatigue".
- ➤ International partnerships within the framework of the MAB programme can and should be used to arouse interest and possibly a certain pride among regionally bound stakeholders.

