

A Bunch of Flowering Initiatives

Exploring how civil society can strengthen botanical knowledge and conservation action

3rd Mediterranean Plant Conservation Week

Tuesday 28th September 2021

17h30-19h30



PARTNERSHIP

Founded in 2000, CEPF is a joint initiative of:

- l'Agence Française de Développement
- Conservation International
- The European Union
- The Global Environment Facility
- The Government of Japan
- The World Bank

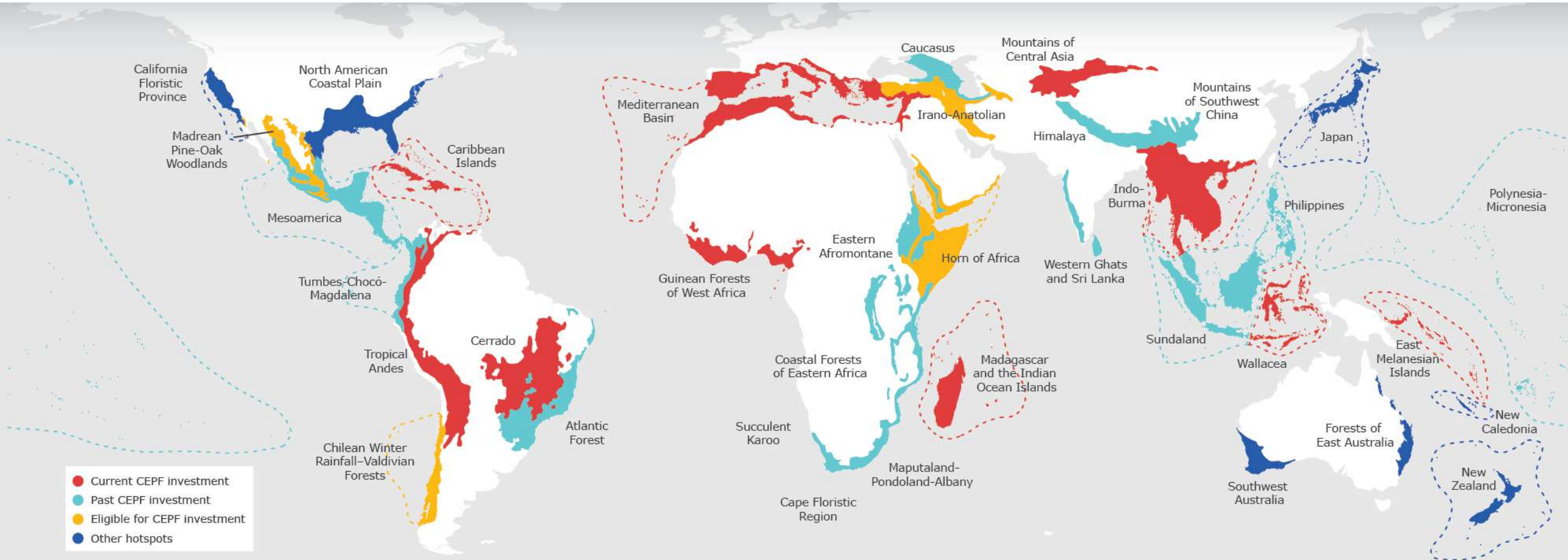


CEPF is the largest fund focused on preserving biodiversity hotspots—some of the most biologically rich, yet threatened, ecosystems

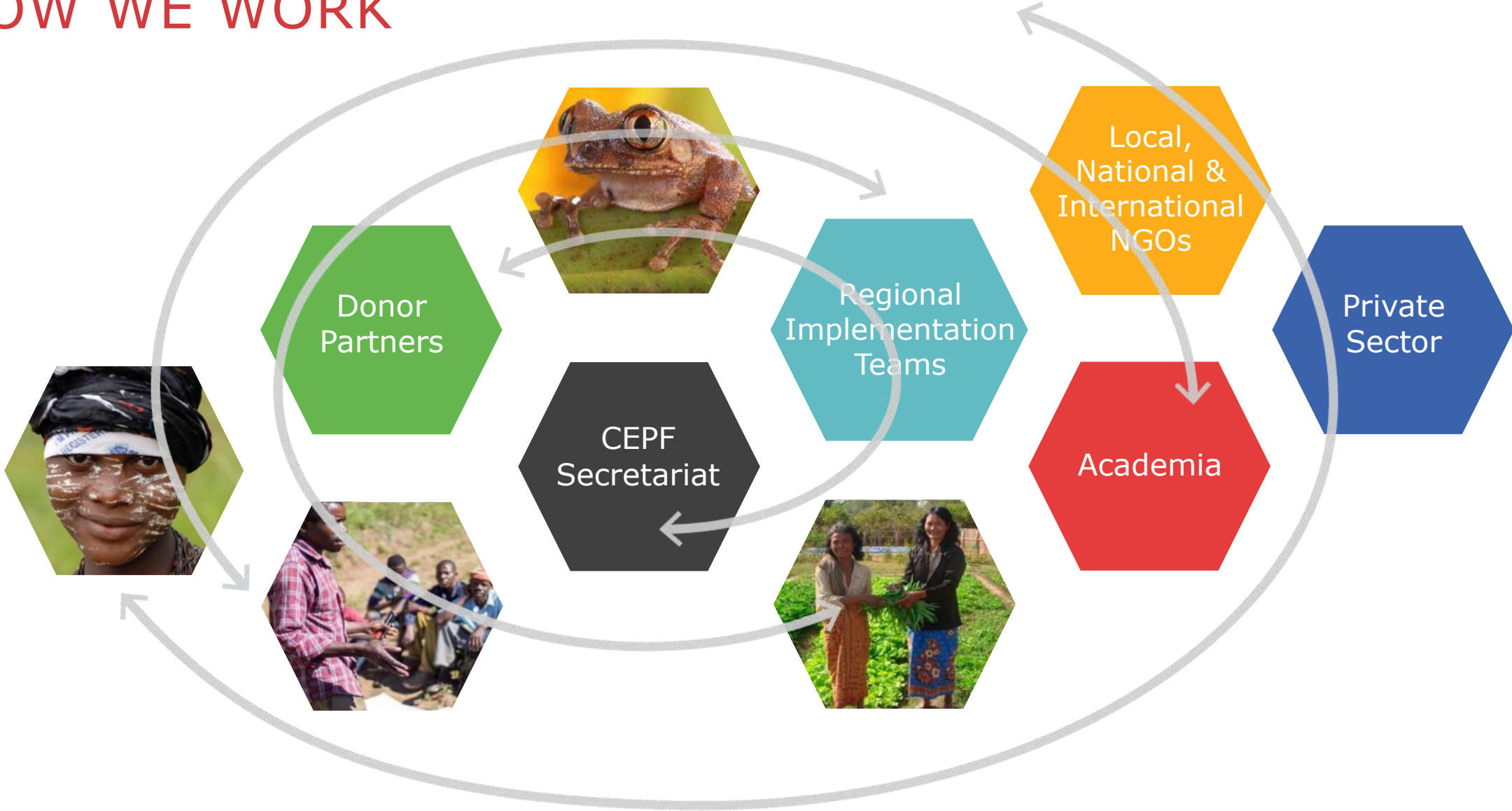


WHERE WE WORK

CEPF currently operates in developing and transitional countries in 10 biodiversity hotspots. Since inception, conservation strategies have been implemented in 25 of 36 hotspots.



HOW WE WORK



From left, © Conservation International/photo by Mike Matarasso; © Grant Bemis for Legado; © Piotr Naskrecki; © CRDT

OUR IMPACT



Biodiversity Conservation



Capacity Building



Human Well-being



Enabling Conditions



© Conservation International/photo by David Emmett



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVED

- 900+ threatened species supported
- 50.3M ha of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management
- 15.7M ha of protected area established
- 9.9M ha of production landscape with strengthened management





CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENED

- 2,492 grantees
- US\$255 million in grants
- US\$383 million leveraged
- 570 networks and partnerships established





HUMAN WELL-BEING IMPROVED

- 4,300+ communities benefiting
- 163,000+ people trained
- 103,000+ people receiving cash benefits



© Conservation International/photo by Sophak Sett



CONDITIONS ENABLED

- 387 laws, regulations and policies enacted / amended
- 41 sustainable finance mechanisms
- 96 companies adopting best practices



Summary of Investment to-date (Oct 2017 - Aug2021)



Conservation Outcomes • Mediterranean Basin 2
 Objectifs de conservation • Bassin Méditerranéen 2



Code	Country	Conservation Outcome
001	Spain	...
002	France	...
003	Italy	...
004	Greece	...
005	Turkey	...
006	Libya	...
007	Egypt	...
008	Syria	...
009	Jordan	...
010	Israel	...
011	Lebanon	...
012	Palestine	...
013	Algeria	...
014	Tunisia	...
015	Morocco	...
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195	Morocco	...
196	Malta	...
197	Cyprus	...
198	Portugal	...
199	Spain	...
200	France	...

Conservation Outcomes
 Mediterranean Basin 2

Objectifs de conservation
 Bassin Méditerranéen 2

1/6,000,000

Conservation Outcomes Mediterranean Basin 2

Objectifs de conservation Bassin Méditerranéen 2

Conservation Outcomes Mediterranean Basin 2

100 200 300 Kilometers

Legend:

- Orange line: **Conservation Outcomes Mediterranean Basin 2**
- Green line: **Key Biodiversity Area, CRP Priority**
- Light green line: **Key Biodiversity Area, CRP eligible**
- Light blue line: **Key Biodiversity Area, not eligible for CRP investment**
- Blue line: **Conservation Management Zone, CRP Priority**
- Dark blue line: **Conservation Management Zone, eligible for CRP investment**

Objectifs de conservation Bassin Méditerranéen 2

100 200 300 Kilometers

Legend:

- Orange line: **Objectifs de conservation Bassin Méditerranéen 2**
- Green line: **Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP**
- Light green line: **Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, éligible CRP**
- Light blue line: **Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, non éligible pour le CRP**
- Blue line: **Zone pour la gestion des zones sensibles, Priorité CRP**
- Dark blue line: **Zone pour la gestion des zones sensibles, éligible pour le CRP**



This map represents a set of targeted targets for conservation action within the Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot, which play Biodiversity hotspots and landscape conservation corridors. These targets were defined through a consultative process, undertaken between June 2016 and March 2017 by a consortium of organizations led by BirdLife International and supported by IUCN. Building upon the 2010 Biodiversity Profile, the project engaged more than 500 representatives of civil society, donor and government organizations from 18 countries and disciplines, and resulted in an updated Biodiversity Profile a common vision for conservation action for the hotspot. The profiling process was supported by the Global Biodiversity Partnership Fund, the IUCN Foundation and the Prince Sultan Foundation.

The Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot is the second largest hotspot in the world, covering more than 10 million square kilometers. It is the first world hotspot in the world in terms of plant diversity, with approximately 25,000 plant species.

The hotspot is also important for birds, as it lies at the intersection of important migratory routes between Europe, Asia and Africa. The Mediterranean Basin was the cradle of some of the great civilizations of antiquity. Many of the ecosystems long ago retained equilibrium with human activity, supporting the landscape. However, this delicate balance is in a precarious state, with many key components under increasing pressure from water, land, and a variety of other ecosystem services.

The Biodiversity Profile available for download from www.biodiversityhotspots.org includes an investment strategy for strengthening civil society leadership and engaging them in initiatives that address biodiversity loss, while building on and enhancing the services provided by natural ecosystems. The investment strategy focuses on building a progressive and dynamic portfolio where CRP can engage and strengthen civil society leadership about biodiversity conservation.

Cette carte représente une série d'objectifs ciblés pour l'action de conservation de la région du Bassin Méditerranéen. Ces objectifs ont été définis à travers un processus consultatif, entre juin 2016 et mars 2017 par un consortium d'organisations mené par BirdLife International et soutenu par l'IUCN. Ce processus a impliqué plus de 500 représentants de la société civile, des donateurs et des gouvernements de 18 pays et disciplines, et a abouti à un profil de biodiversité actualisé, qui présente une vision commune pour la conservation de la région. Le processus de profilage a été soutenu par le Fonds Partenarial pour le Biodiversité Globale, la Fondation IUCN pour le Biodiversité et le Prince Sultan Foundation.

Le Bassin Méditerranéen est le deuxième plus grand hotspot de monde, couvrant plus de dix millions de kilomètres carrés. C'est le premier hotspot en termes de diversité végétale, avec environ 25 000 espèces de plantes.

Cette région représente une série géographique importante pour les oiseaux, car il se situe au carrefour d'importantes routes migratoires entre l'Europe, l'Asie et l'Afrique. Le Bassin Méditerranéen est le berceau de certaines des plus grandes civilisations de l'antiquité. Beaucoup d'écosystèmes ont longtemps maintenu un équilibre avec l'activité humaine, soutenant le paysage. Cependant, cet équilibre délicat est en un état précaire, avec de nombreux éléments clés sous de plus en plus de pression de l'eau, des terres et d'autres services écosystémiques.

Le Profil de biodiversité disponible pour téléchargement sur www.biodiversityhotspots.org comprend une stratégie d'investissement pour renforcer le leadership de la société civile et engager celle-ci dans des initiatives qui abordent la perte de biodiversité, tout en renforçant les services fournis par les écosystèmes naturels. La stratégie d'investissement se concentre sur des priorités de renforcement du leadership de la société civile et de renforcement de la capacité des organisations de la société civile et de la protection de la biodiversité.



Figure 1: Key Biodiversity Areas

Code	Nom de l'aire	Statut
10001	Maroc (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10002	Algérie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10003	Tunisie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10004	Libye (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10005	Égypte (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10006	Jordanie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10007	Syrie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10008	Israël (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10009	Liban (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10010	Chypre (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10011	Grèce (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10012	Italie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10013	France (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10014	Malte (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10015	Chypre (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10016	Israël (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10017	Jordanie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10018	Syrie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10019	Liban (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10020	Chypre (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10021	Grèce (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10022	Italie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10023	France (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
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10045	Chypre (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10046	Israël (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10047	Jordanie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10048	Syrie (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10049	Liban (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP
10050	Chypre (Méditerranée)	Zone Clé pour le Biodiversité, Prioritaire CRP

Project Map:

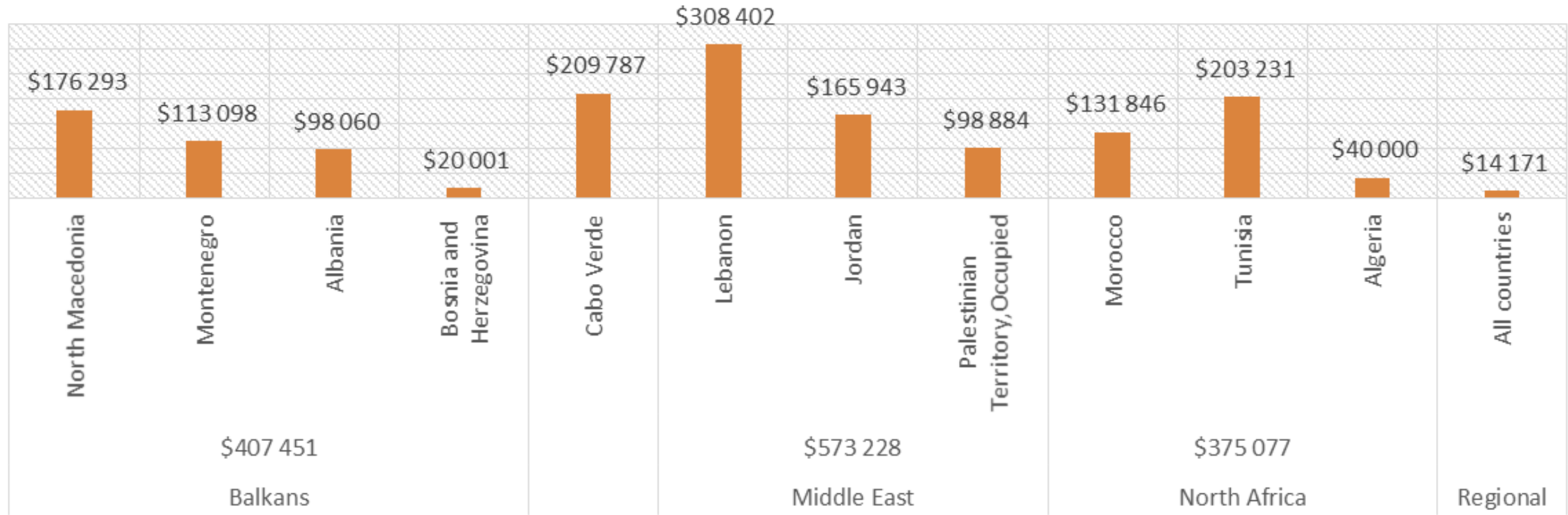


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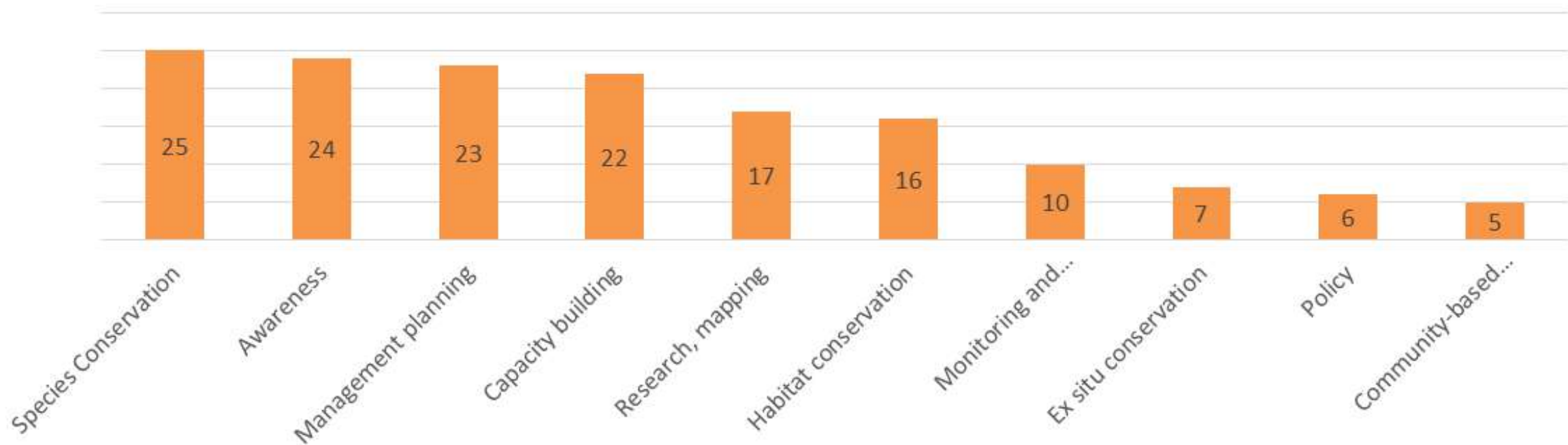
Investment for Plant conservation in the Mediterranean basin

<p>USD 1.6 Million granted in the region</p>	<p>13 Countries Funded (in North Africa, the Middle East, the Balkans and Cabo Verde)</p>	<p> 32 GRANTS (25 small grants, 7 large grants)</p>
<p> 40 Key Biodiversity Areas have benefitted from grantee actions</p>	<p> 50 Civil society organizations have been supported</p>	<p> 92% of grants awarded to local organizations</p>

Amount invested in each country for SD4 projects



Type of SD4 projects carried by CSOs supported by CEPF in the Mediterranean basin





26 Management plans of protected areas incorporating specific actions for plant conservation.

153 Site restricted endemic or threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available.

12 Plans adopted (national level) with improved integration of plant conservation needs.

100 young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained (35 females, 65 males).

Marcos Hernandez Montero

Associação

Projeto Biodiversidade



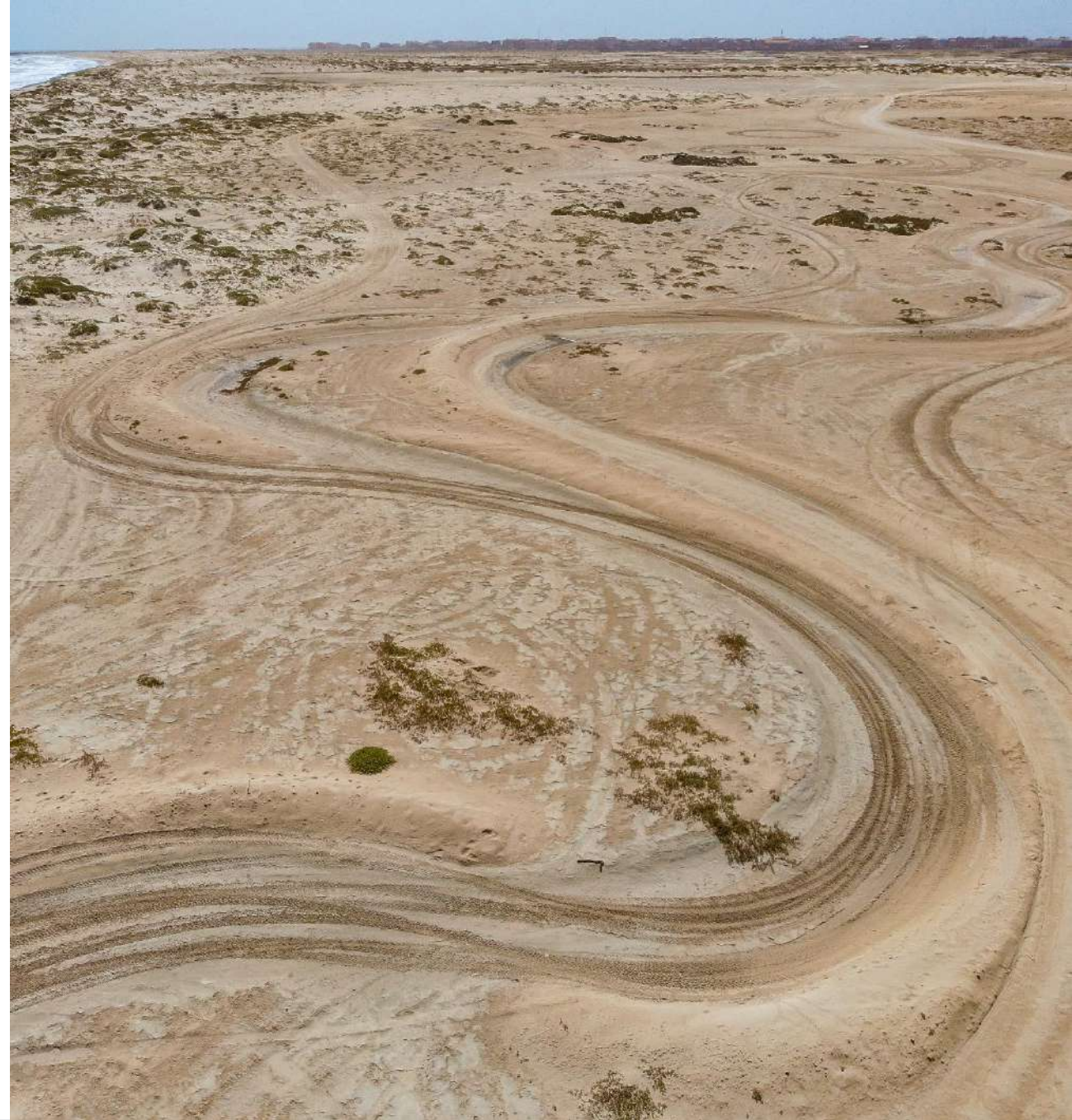
Establishing Cooperative Management of the Marine Protected Area of Costa da Fragata to Conserve Sal's KBA in Cabo Verde

- Address the **destruction of Key dune** habitat due to lack of implementation of the Protected Area Management Plan, disorganised coastal development, unregulated tourism activities, and sand mining
- Promote the implementation of the MPA management plan through the monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems, the creation and implementation of participative management scheme, and close support to the Protected Area authority



Impacts:

- The significant reduction of habitat fragmentation and destruction through the creation of **7 kms of delimited paths and trails**, along with the deployment of **18 MPA signs**, that contributed to increase the knowledge about sustainable conduct amongst the users of the MPA.



Challenges

- Poor engagement from the authorities responsible for the Protected Area.
 - Addressed by continued meetings and persistence in making them an active part in all the activities organized within the scope of the project, plus direct technical capacitation and support for the MPA guards.



Belal Ayasrah

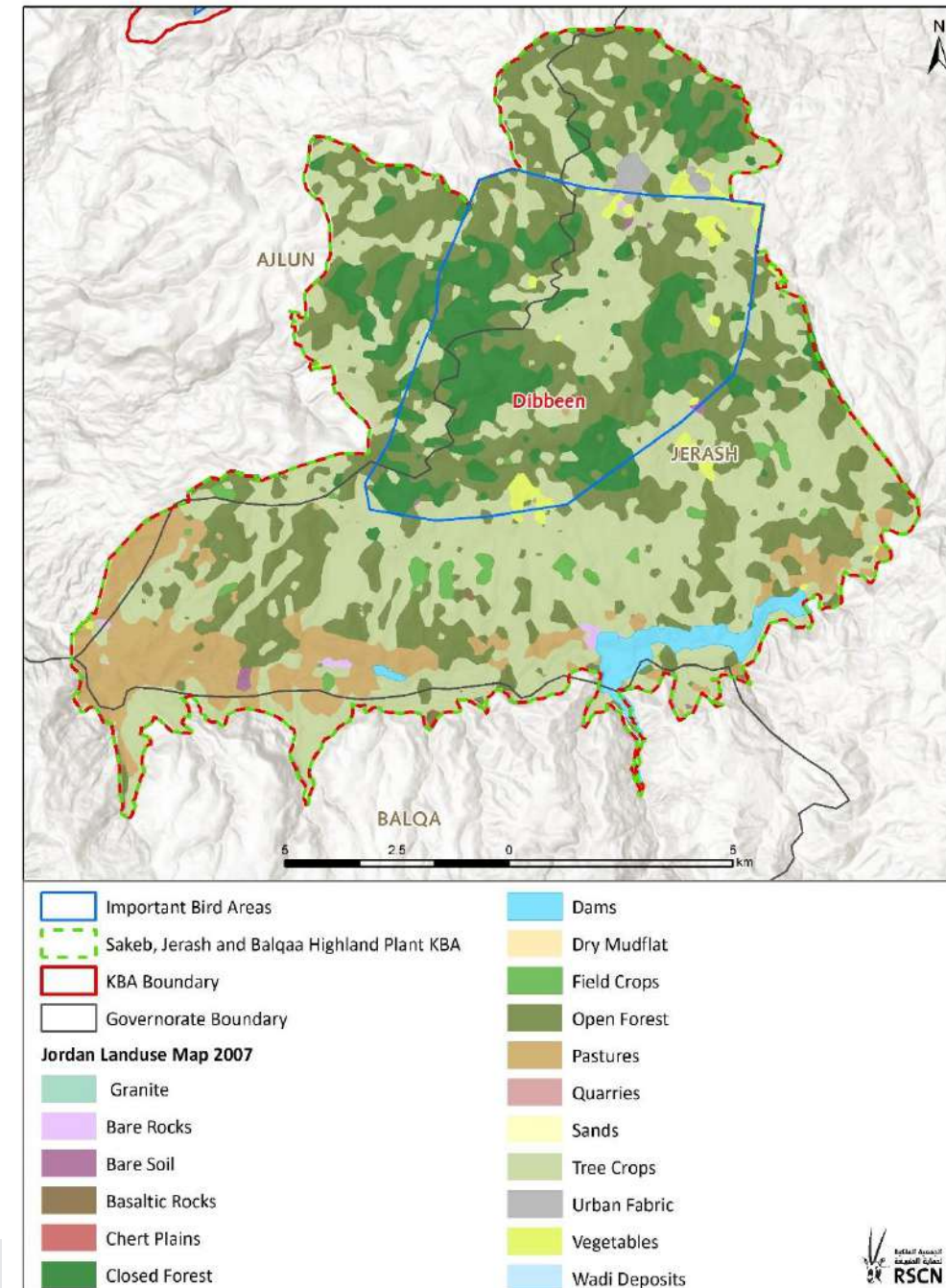
RSCN – Royal Society for
the Conservation of Nature



“Mainstream Plant Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) into the National Conservation Planning Framework”

- Identify endemic species and delineate 4 Important plant KBAs according to KBA criteria
- Integrate their conservation in national land use plans to ensure their sustainability
- Build the capacity of national government, NGOs and academics on the application of the global KBA guidelines

Jordan Landuse Map 2007 - Dibbeen KBA



Impacts:

- Produced a booklet of plant KBAs within the Mediterranean Hotspot in Jordan.
- Updated the patrol plan map of the 4 plant KBAs
- Proposed updated KBA delimitations of the 4 sites in the Mediterranean, to the KBA secretariat

16 February, 2021

المناطق المهمة
للنباتات في المملكة
الأردنية الهاشمية



الجمعية الملكية
لحماية الطبيعة
RSCN

بلال عياصرة
قمر الميمي

Challenges

- Not enough knowledge on global RL status of plant species in Jordan
- Each of these sites are managed by various organizations. Therefore, there is a challenge for the sustainability of management of these sites.



Online intervention :

- Circum situ approach for natural and cultural heritage conservation by Rhea Kahale.

Imtinen Ben Haj Jilani REACT



Improving knowledge on the island of Djerba and the conservation status of its heritage species

- Address the lack of knowledge on the heritage species of Djerba
- Reinforce capacities of local associations active on plant conservation on the Dherba island
- Create a participatory micro reserve for the insitu conservation of *Limonium formosum*



Impacts:

- Multiplication trials and reintroduction in other similar habitats to ensure the survival of the species
- Discovery of a new specie of Limonium: *L. steppicum* previously unknown to science
- Enhance the cooperation of all stakeholders: local associations, governmental decision makers



Challenges

- Anthropization and deterioration of Limonium habitats
- COVID crisis: lockdown and travel restrictions
- Lack of technical specialists (plant multiplication)
- Not sharing sensitive plant location created confusion with local populations



Snezana Dragicevic

NVO Program za zivotnu sredinu
(NGO Environmental Programme)



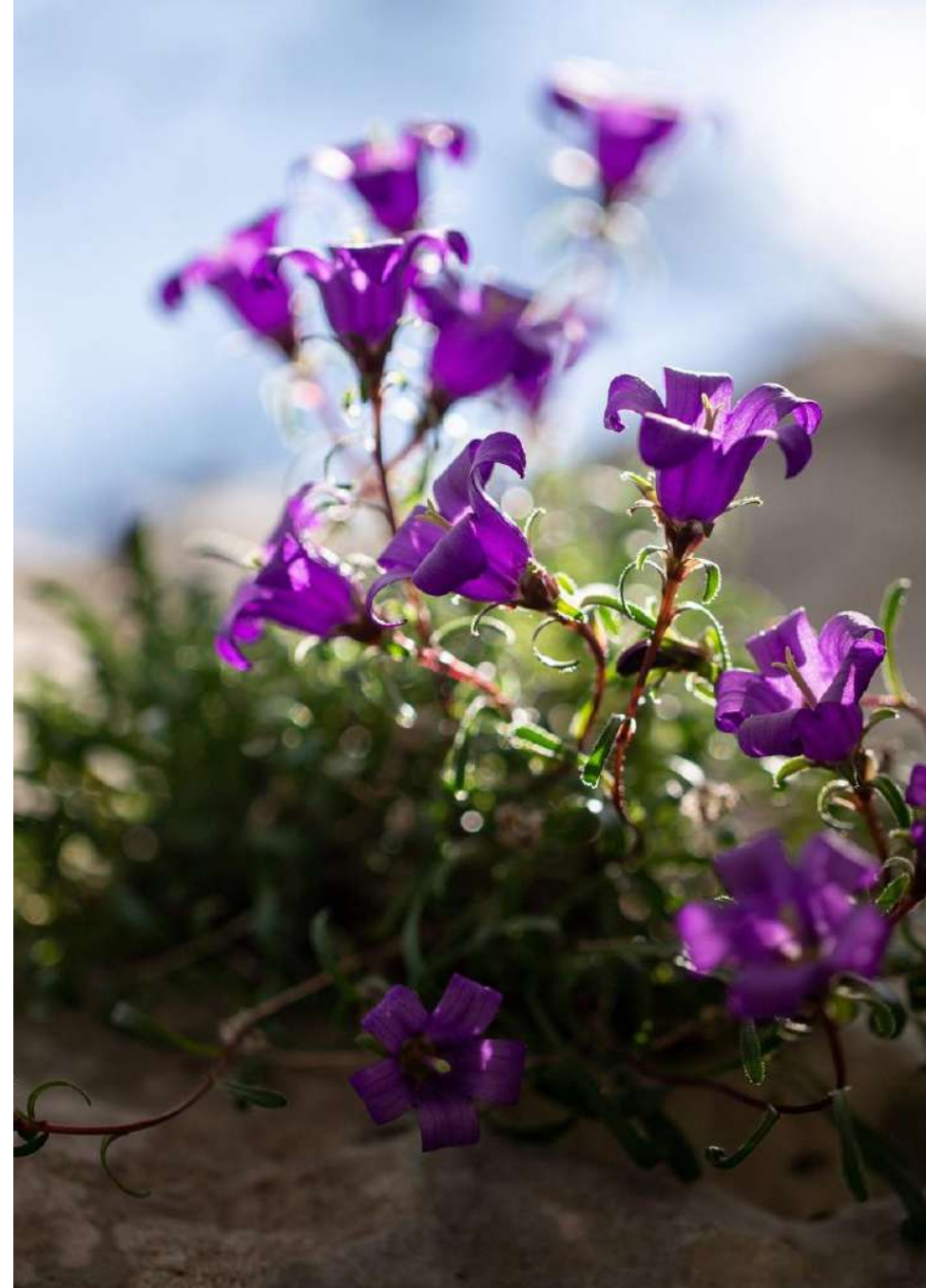
Conservation of endemic, rare and threatened plant species on Mount Orjen, Montenegro

- Focus: endemic, rare, and threatened plant species, including *Iris orjenii* endemic to Mt. Orjen
- Apply a contemporary scientific standards in research and conservation of endemic endangered plants
- Assess ≥ 5 threatened plant species, and at least one improved to significant level to halt its extinction
- Work on strengthening and raising scientific and management capacities



Impacts:

- Promotion of the significance of endemic, rare and threatened plant species on Mt. Orjen
- Dissemination of knowledge and strengthening of the capacity for protection and conservation.
- Pioneering activities of herbaceous plant protection in Montenegro
- Translocation of 10 genets in 4 localities to safeguard the species *Iris orjenii*
- Vrbanje, a botanical alpine garden



Challenges

- Inaccessible terrain: Mt. Orjen is rocky and dry.
- Engage stakeholders and managers of Nature Park Orjen in the implementation of the project:
 - invited park rangers to help in forming garden and to take care of plants after the project is completed.
- Reproduction of *Iris orjenii* (clonality over sexual reproduction) is a serious issue for future conservation activities.
 - Better understanding of the reproduction and genetic structure of the this species is crucial for successful in situ and ex situ conservation.



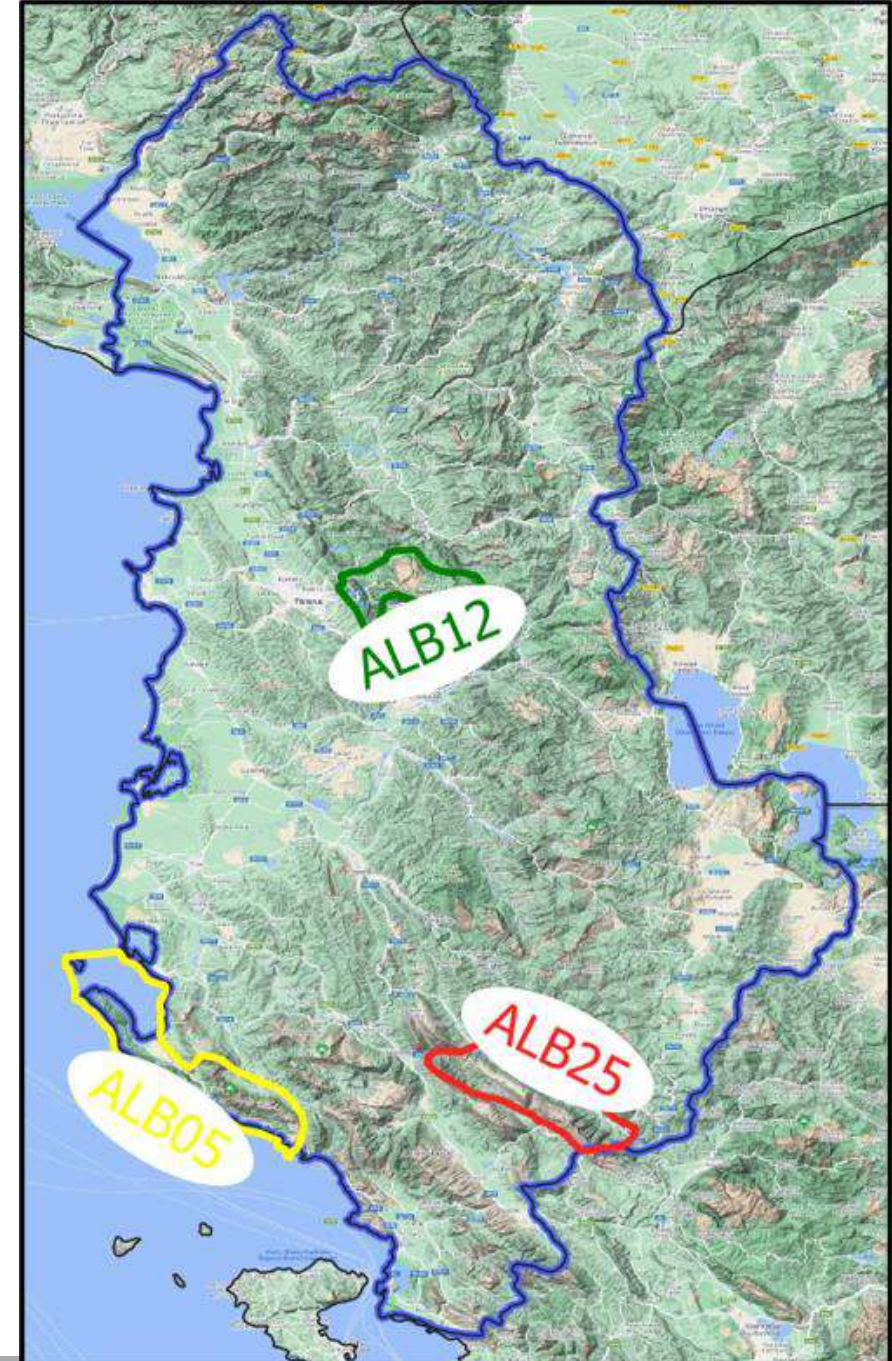
A scenic mountain landscape featuring gnarled, dead trees in the foreground and a valley in the background. The sky is blue with light clouds. The text is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image.

Mikaela Mahilaj

Albanian Society for Protection of Birds and
Mammals

Strengthening the Conservation Actions for Endemic Plant Species in Several KBAs in Albania

- Strengthen conservation actions for endemic plants: data collection, engagement with local authorities, raising awareness of local communities
- Address lack of information on status of endemic plants in 3 KBA and PAs to identify threats and needed conservation actions.
- Collect information beyond target taxons to enrich existing poor information



Impacts

- Collection of new information (mostly missing) to be used for conservation actions.
- Providing local authorities with a conservation vision of the endemic flora (presence, threats and conservation actions to be enforced).
- Collection of over 2075 records of the endemic plants locations



Challenges

- Engage local stakeholders -especially authorities- in site surveys to enhance their connection with the sites and improve the botanical skills for identification of plants and threats.
- *Lack of participation from local officials of the PA in site surveys:* initially committed, but it is not a common practice for local authorities to have dedicated multi-days surveys
- 3 workshops delivered (one in each PA regional administration) to provide guidance on Annual conservation plans



Online intervention

Dr. Rana Jamoos

Head of Biodiversity and Biotechnology Research Unit,
Biodiversity and Environmental Research Center

THANK YOU

CRITICAL | **ECOSYSTEM**
PARTNERSHIP FUND