



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

IUCN REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Annual Report 2015

IUCN Regional Office for
Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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Message from the Regional Director



*Boris Erg, Director of IUCN Regional Office
for Eastern Europe and Central Asia*

Last year was a transformational year for IUCN's office in Belgrade. With an increased mandate and responsibility, today the IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECARO) covers the countries of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus, the Russian Federation and Central Asia, coming a long way from its inception and establishment back in 2004 as a Programme Office for South-Eastern Europe. In the EU Member States of South-Eastern Europe, where we have a long-established presence, we continue with our activities and constituency engagement in close collaboration with the IUCN European Regional Office in Brussels.

We work in the largest programme region of IUCN containing several global biodiversity hotspots: Irano-Anatolian, Mountains of Central Asia, the Mediterranean Basin and the Caucasus, as well as vast areas of untouched ecosystems that are of global significance for the services they provide. The region is also characterized by constant and substantial political, social, economic and environmental change. The direction of this change over the coming decades will have a profound influence on the environmental sustainability of the region.

In the course of 2015, this office took its position at the forefront of conservation efforts in this new region, aiming to increase the visibility of IUCN's work and create a credible and trustworthy partnership network with governments, civil society, expert organisations and individual experts. We work in partnership to maintain healthy ecosystems, safeguard species, offer nature-based solutions and build effective protected area systems as a foundation for nature and human wellbeing in Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia. We know that well-managed and diverse ecosystems and the biological resources they encompass are critical for a healthy, safe and prosperous society. You will find more information about the office and our programme achievements in this report. We would not be able to accomplish this much without the fruitful cooperation with our Members and Commission experts, partners and donors, whose valuable support proves that we are on the right path.

A handwritten signature in white ink, consisting of stylized, flowing letters that appear to read 'B. Erg'.

IUCN at a glance



IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 15,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Our experts are organised into six Commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication.

The ability to convene diverse stakeholders and provide the latest science, objective recommendations and on-the-ground expertise drives IUCN's mission of informing and empowering conservation efforts worldwide. We provide a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges.

By facilitating these solutions, IUCN provides governments and institutions at all levels with the impetus to achieve universal goals, including those on biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development, which IUCN was instrumental in defining.

Combined, our knowledge base and diverse membership make IUCN an incubator and trusted repository of best practices, conservation tools, and international guidelines and standards. As the only environmental organisation with official United Nations Observer Status, IUCN ensures that nature conservation has a voice at the highest level of international governance.

IUCN's expertise and extensive network provide a solid foundation for a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects around the world. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems and improve human well-being. They also produce a wealth of data and information which feeds into IUCN's analytical capacity.

Through their affiliation with IUCN, Member organisations are part of a democratic process, proposing and voting on the resolutions that drive the global conservation agenda. They meet every four years at the IUCN World Conservation Congress to set priorities and agree on the Union's work programme. IUCN congresses have produced several key international environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the World Heritage Convention, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. We continue to help these conventions strengthen and evolve so that they can respond to emerging challenges.

Our Member organisations are represented by the IUCN Council – the governing body. Headquartered in Switzerland, IUCN Secretariat comprises 1,000 staff in 45 countries.

Strategic orientation



The Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia (ECA) region is characterised by the vast diversity of natural values, ecological features, environmental policies, cultural heritage and socio-economic fabrics. Countries vary broadly in terms of their geography, natural resources, population size, ethnic groups, languages, religious affiliations and political systems. The differences in socio-economic conditions and human development are also broad, ranging from low- to high-income economies. We work in 17 countries of the IUCN Statutory Region East Europe, North and Central Asia: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Our major challenge is the need to empower governments and civil society groups to build trust and confidence, helping to enable good governance and sustainable use of resources in the region. Democratic, culturally diverse, and socially inclusive societies are essential components of sustainable development. Environmentally, it is evident that many of the current natural resource use patterns in the region are unsustainable. Biodiversity loss, the deterioration of forest, freshwater and marine ecosystems, climate change, and land degradation are all threats to the natural goods and services upon which the human population depends. The rural poor suffer the most, though the remainder of society is also affected by the consequences.

Facts about the region

Home to
303 million
people

Encompasses
8 of the 14
world biomes

Includes the
world's largest country, the Russian Federation, and the
world's largest landlocked country, Kazakhstan

684 taxa
(species and subspecies) in the ECA region are
threatened with extinction, according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™.

Some of the
most iconic large mammals live here, such as **Siberian Tiger**, **Snow and Persian Leopards**, **Polar Bear**, **European Bison**, **Saiga Antelope**, **Argali Sheep**, and **Gray Whale**.

In an effort to contribute to a more sustainable future for Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia, IUCN ECARO focuses its work on the long-term protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of

natural resources across the region. It uses its unique convening power to enable cross-sectoral and regional cooperation and to link policy and action at the regional and national levels.

Our team

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*Senior Enterprise Resource Planning
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IUCN Members

Strengthening the existing membership network and enlarging it are two highly important strategic goals of IUCN ECARO. In the IUCN Statutory Region of East Europe, North and Central Asia, 17 countries lie under the direct responsibility of this office, and its membership network consists of 30 Members in 12 of these countries.

Figure 1: Number of Members by country

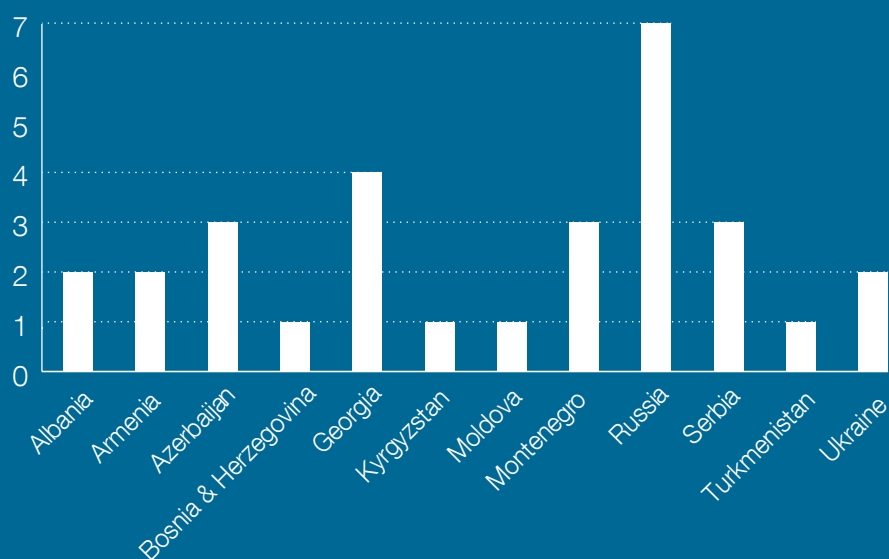
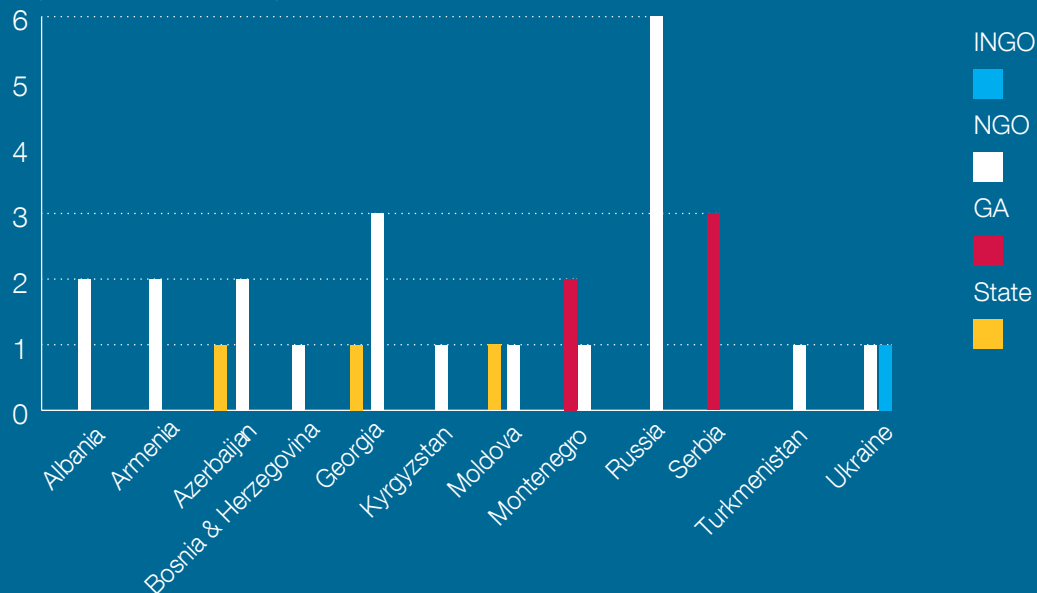


Figure 2: Member categories by country



IUCN Members in Eastern Europe, North and Central Asia

- **Albania**
Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania (INCA)
Preservation and Protection of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA)
- **Armenia**
Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets
Armenian Society for the Protection of Birds
- **Azerbaijan**
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan
Azerbaijan Ornithological Society
International Dialogue for Environmental Action (IDEA)
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Natural Heritage Protection Society - ARBOR MAGNA
- **Georgia**
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia
Centre for Biodiversity Conservation & Research
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network
Field Researchers' Union – CAMPESTER
- **Kyrgyzstan**
Youth Ecological Movement
- **Moldova**
BIOTICA Ecological Society
- **Montenegro**
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
Public Enterprise for National Parks of Montenegro
Centre for the Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro
- **Russia**
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
All-Russian Society of Nature Protection (VOOP)
Wildlife Foundation of Khabarovsk
Biodiversity Conservation Centre
Environmental Education Centre Zapovedniks
St. Petersburg Naturalist's Society
World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia
- **Serbia**
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia
Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia
Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province
- **Turkmenistan**
Turkmenian Society for Conservation of Nature
- **Ukraine**
National Ecological Centre of Ukraine (NECU)
Environment-People-Law

Members in the region have diverse interests, capacities and portfolios of activities, yet they are all committed to achieving IUCN's Vision and Mission which they share, by contributing to the implementation of the IUCN Programme and

priorities, both in the region and globally. Our key challenge is to ensure continued engagement of all Members, an action that will involve extensive dialogue and acknowledgement of their different statuses and needs.

IUCN Commissions

IUCN has six thematic volunteer Commissions covering a range of issues relevant to nature conservation, with more than 11,000 experts globally. These are:

- Commission on Education and Communications (CEC);
- Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP);
- Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM);
- Species Survival Commission (SSC);
- World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL);
- World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).

The six Commissions constitute the knowledge base of IUCN and help generate knowledge products, shape policies and implement the IUCN Programme. They play an important role in establishing and maintaining the knowledge-policy-action axis. All six Commissions are represented in the ECA region, with 497 Commission members. IUCN ECARO plays an important role in mobilizing experts and recruiting new Commission members in the region. One of the challenges is to strengthen the recognition and involvement of IUCN Commission members in the programme implementation.

Figure 3. Number of IUCN Commission members per Commission by country

Country	Commission						Total per country
	CEC	CEESP	CEM	SSC	WCEL	WCPA	
Albania	3			7		6	16
Armenia	2			17	1	2	22
Azerbaijan				18	1		19
Belarus				11	1	3	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2			6		3	11
Georgia	3	1	1	16	4	5	30
Kazakhstan			3	14	4	6	27
Kyrgyzstan	1		1	3	2	6	13
Macedonia (FYR)			1	6		2	9
Moldova	1	1		1	1		4
Montenegro				4	1	5	10
Russian Federation	4	6	8	174	15	38	245
Serbia	7	1	3	14	1	10	36
Tajikistan		2	1	5		2	10
Turkmenistan				3			3
Ukraine	2	2	3	24	3	2	36
Uzbekistan				13	2	1	16
TOTAL	25	13	21	336	36	91	522

Programme work and main achievements in 2015



Valuing and conserving nature

Towards the first transboundary natural and cultural World Heritage Site in the ECA region

The Lake Ohrid region hosts one of the world's oldest lakes and is one of the most unique sources of biodiversity in Europe. It has been estimated that Lake Ohrid has the highest biodiversity among the world's lakes, in terms of the number of endemic species per surface area. The convergence of distinctive natural values with the quality and diversity of its cultural, material and spiritual heritage makes this region globally outstanding.

IUCN ECARO has partnered with UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Albania, the Macedonian counterparts and local and regional authorities to support the sustainable future of the Lake Ohrid region. Co-financed by the European Union and the government of Albania, the project will be implemented in the period 2014-2017. Its aim is to facilitate the extension of the existing World Heritage Site into Albania by building capacities for future management, preparing the nomination dossier, designing a governance and management system, and raising awareness of this exceptional and fragile ecosystem. In the course of 2015 significant progress has been made in the management planning process with the involvement of the key Albanian and Macedonian stakeholders. At the end of the upstream process, this area might become the first transboundary, mixed natural and cultural World Heritage Site in the ECA region.

Towards a strengthened national protected areas system of Albania

IUCN ECARO continues to build its extensive presence in Albania by supporting the establishment of an effectively managed national system of protected areas. Through the partnership network, we provide crucial investments, technical advice and comprehensive capacity building programmes aimed at strengthening institutional and governance arrangements for the protected areas in the country. Our intervention on protected areas in Albania is streamlined through two major projects.

Institutional Support to the Management of Protected Areas in Albania is a project supported by the Italian Agency for the Development Cooperation (AICS) that assists national authorities to develop their capacities to systemically plan and manage protected areas. The focus has been placed on two selected sites: Shebenik-Jabllanicë National Park and the Protected Water and Terrestrial Landscape of the Buna River and surrounding area, given that they provide vast ecosystem services for the population, such as guaranteeing the quality and permanence of water and preventing coastal erosion. Both areas are cross-border and a dialogue on biodiversity issues with neighboring countries is being facilitated to achieve a broader systemic approach to conservation. In the course of 2015, extensive work was invested to develop the management plans for the two sites, following the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas Management Planning Guidelines, and the stage was set for the (re)construction two visitor centres in each protected area.



NaturAL, financed by the European Union and implemented by Italian Agency for the Development Cooperation (AICS), IUCN and Società Botanica Italiana (SBI), is a project that aims to implement management plans in at least five protected areas and to prepare a preliminary national list of Natura 2000 sites. Working closely with the Ministry of Environment, National Agency for Protected Areas and 12 Regional Administrations for Protected Areas, IUCN concluded an assessment of current management effectiveness in all protected areas in Albania, using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). In order to streamline and leverage investment, the partners facilitate the coordination of actions of major donors and implementing agencies working on biodiversity and protected areas in the country.

Enabling dialog among stakeholders to improve the management of transboundary Lake Skadar

Covering an area of 5,490 km², Lake Skadar is the largest lake on the Balkan Peninsula and is a natural border between Albania and Montenegro. In order to support its long-term sustainable management, IUCN ECARO has partnered with the Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania – INCA (IUCN

Member) and Green Home of Montenegro, through the call of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). During 2015, the organized capacity building programme resulted in the development of a model management plan for Skadar Lake National Park in Montenegro. This process has been partly replicated when drafting management plans for four other national parks in Montenegro. On the Albanian side, new management zoning for the Skadar Lake Managed Nature Reserve was agreed between the Regional Agency for Protected Areas (RAPA) and key stakeholders, including the Fishery Management Organization (FMO), and shall be submitted as a joint proposal to the responsible authorities for approval. The cooperation initiated between RAPA and FMO and facilitated by IUCN and INCA resulted in a Cooperation Agreement and creation of joint lake patrols of these two key stakeholders. This proved to be an effective mechanism that could be replicated in other protected areas in Albania where fisheries give a substantial economic contribution to the local economy. The project also initiated transboundary dialogue between the national protected area agencies of Albania (National Agency for Protected Areas of Albania) and Montenegro (National Parks of Montenegro, an IUCN Member).

Valuing and conserving nature

Strengthening protected areas governance in Serbia

In order to enhance the knowledge of protected areas governance and IUCN protected area management categories, IUCN supported the informal group 3ZA - advocates for nature protection, created upon an initiative from the NGO Young Researchers of Serbia. IUCN ECARO staff facilitated two workshops that resulted in increased knowledge on the concept of protected areas governance and IUCN protected area management categories. The added value of the workshops was the opportunity for protected area professionals to exchange views with representatives of international and local non-governmental organizations, and experts from the Serbian Institute for Nature Conservation, an IUCN Member.

Supporting the European Green Belt

The European Green Belt connects the natural heritage along the former Iron Curtain, that is being conserved and restored as an ecological network connecting high-value natural and cultural landscapes while respecting the economic, social and cultural needs of local communities. The 8th Pan-European Green Belt Conference held in late September 2014 in Slavonice (Czech Republic) marked a milestone for future cooperation, by establishing a legal body entrusted with the coordination of the Initiative. The regional priorities of the European Green Belt Association are transboundary management of protected areas, promotion of ecosystem services and nature tourism. IUCN continues to provide support to the Initiative by participating in the Executive Board of the Green Belt Association and supporting the Balkan Green Belt Coordinator in the implementation of this transboundary initiative in South-Eastern Europe.

From the IUCN World Conservation Congress to on the ground action in Mavrovo National Park

After being mandated by the Recommendation issued by its Members during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2012, the IUCN Secretariat, World Commission on Protected Areas and Species Survival Commission became engaged in the case of Mavrovo National Park in FYR Macedonia. This park, established in 1949 and the largest in the country, is a stronghold of the remaining population of the Critically Endangered Balkan Lynx. IUCN provided technical advice to concerned parties and conducted on-site appraisals at the request of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention. Recommendations provided to the Convention created the scientific basis for further decision-making in this process.

Fostering regional cooperation for wetland conservation in Central Asia

IUCN was one of the leading international partners to support the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention in promoting regional cooperation for wetland conservation in Central Asia. IUCN played an important role in a regional workshop held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, aimed to create the lay the foundation for the establishment of a Ramsar Regional Initiative for Central Asia. The region is home to some of the most important wetlands globally and their significance for conservation and community resilience by far transcends the boundaries of the region. The countries and partners agreed on the need to foster regional cooperation and work toward establishing a regional cooperation platform and a framework for cooperation on conservation of the globally important wetlands in Central Asia.



Effective and equitable governance of nature's use

Conservation planning in South-Eastern Europe

IUCN ECARO received the support from the MAVA Foundation to lead the regional process that boosts cooperation and planning among the national authorities responsible for nature protection. The regional network of state authorities and conservation agencies, created as a result, plays an important role in agreeing on capacity development needs of institutions, and defining priority issues in nature conservation, such as ecosystem services and biodiversity information systems.

Sharing knowledge across the region

A week-long “Knowledge Exchange” programme was held at the Institute for Nature Protection of Slovenia in April 2015. Participants from South-Eastern European countries went through an intensive programme that illustrated the system of nature conservation in Slovenia, outlined the functioning and set-up of the Institute, its data management, various areas of expertise and conducted one-on-one consultations on specific issues. Participants took part in lectures, field trips and individual consultations. Nature conservation practitioners from the region established personal contacts with relevant colleagues from the Institute, to ensure continued cooperation in the future.

Regional directors jointly for nature

The 2nd Annual Meeting of Conservation Directors, co-hosted with the Ministry for Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatia, took place at Brijuni National Park in Croatia in September 2015. National priorities for nature conservation developed over the year in cooperation with project partners were presented at the meeting, highlighting the need for streamlining of biodiversity data and transfer of knowledge at the regional level, and placing greater emphasis on the valuation of ecosystem services. An agreement was reached concerning their implementation.

Introducing the European Nature Conservation Agencies (ENCA) network to South-Eastern Europe

The contact and cooperation with the ENCA network that was initiated in 2014 continued into 2015. For the first time, the ENCA meeting took place in Belgrade (Serbia) in May 2015, and was hosted by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and supported by IUCN. After the meeting, the IUCN office organised a set of presentations by ENCA experts on the nature conservation systems of Finland, UK and France that were open to the general public.

CASE STUDY

Saving the Critically Endangered Western Gray Whales

Since 2004, IUCN's Business and Biodiversity Programme has been working with Sakhalin Energy – an oil and gas company with Gazprom, Shell, Mitsui and Mitsubishi as shareholders – and other actors, including IUCN Members active in the region, to ensure the long-term conservation of these cetaceans. As a result, scientists now have a much better understanding of the population and have recently reported a slow but steady increase in numbers.

Over the years – under the guidance of the IUCN's Western Gray Whale Advisory Panel – the company has put several measures in place to reduce the impact of their operations

on the whales. In 2015, Sakhalin Energy was the only energy company operating at Sakhalin and conducting seismic surveys near the whale's feeding areas that accepted the inclusion of an IUCN's Independent Observer as part of its seismic survey monitoring and mitigation programme, and sought advice from the Advisory Panel on its development. The Observer's report on whale protection measures implemented by the company has been made available, enabling the company and the Advisory Panel to better evaluate the effectiveness of the programme. The findings will inform future monitoring and mitigation plans at Sakhalin and elsewhere.

Gornje Podunavlje
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Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development

Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation to Disaster Risk Reduction

As defined by IUCN, Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) is the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk, with the aim to achieve sustainable and resilient development. A regional workshop on Eco-DRR was organized in Belgrade (Serbia) in 2015, initiating the development of this approach in South-Eastern Europe. The global Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) was mobilized to raise funds and collaborate on the programme, and the event was organized in partnership with the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA). The workshop promoted nature-based solutions for risk

reduction relating to extreme weather events (floods, landslides and fires). The aim of the workshop was to improve coordination amongst sectors, and to include Ministries for Environment in DRR dialogue. Ministries of Civil Protection and Environment from five South-Eastern European countries took part.

As a follow up to the work on eco-DRR initiated in SE Europe, IUCN ECARO was invited to present the results of the Eco-DRR workshop at the meeting of the EUR-OPA Permanent Correspondents Major Hazards Agreement in November 2015 in Strasbourg, France where options for further collaboration were discussed.

Significant events

Regional Conservation Forum for Europe, North and Central Asia

Conservation experts gathered in Helsinki, Finland, for the 2015 IUCN Regional Conservation Forum (RCF) for Europe, North and Central Asia. Together, they shaped the future of conservation in Europe by identifying actions and forging synergies needed for a change to happen.

The RCF provided an opportunity for IUCN Members to meet and exchange views and hear about priorities and activities 'on the ground'. It also served as a platform for Members to discuss the Work Plan for

Europe, North and Central Asia, thereby multiplying the impact of IUCN's work throughout Europe. The overall objective of organized break-out sessions was to consult a Work Plan for the forthcoming four-year period to strengthen the 'IUCN One Programme Charter' that underlines that different components of IUCN – Members, including National and Regional Committees of Members, Commissions, and the Secretariat – need to work together to advance IUCN's Programme and regional Work Plans.



Little Sydney: Protecting Nature in Europe

Building on the legacy of the IUCN World Parks Congress and the Promise of Sydney, the conference “Little Sydney: Protecting Nature in Europe” was organized in Hainburg, Austria in May 2015. The objective of the conference was to showcase and discuss original approaches and priorities for protected areas and nature conservation in Europe. Organized by IUCN

and its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Little Sydney sent a clear message that protected areas are and must remain at the heart of all nature conservation efforts if global and regional biodiversity and sustainable development targets are to be met. Three key messages stem from the Little Sydney discussions, aiming to:

- strengthen systematic conservation planning and ambition for protected areas across Europe to ensure ecological representation and effective management, with a particular focus on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), geo-heritage and marine areas;
- enrich diversity and resilience of protected area networks such as Natura 2000 and Emerald sites, emphasizing connectivity opportunities through transboundary and wilderness areas and other corridors and including restoration efforts as appropriate; and
- improve protected area management performance through the application of IUCN Green List standards to protected areas and Natura 2000 sites, while promoting the use of other quality and data management measures, including the standards within the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)/ Protected Planet.



Strategic partnerships

Our work is made possible through the generous contributions of a growing number of donors and partners including governments, multilateral institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and foundations.



Critical Ecosystem
Partnership Fund



European Union



German Federal
Environmental Foundation



Italian Agency for the Development
Cooperation (AICS)



MAVA Foundation



UNESCO

Regional financial summary

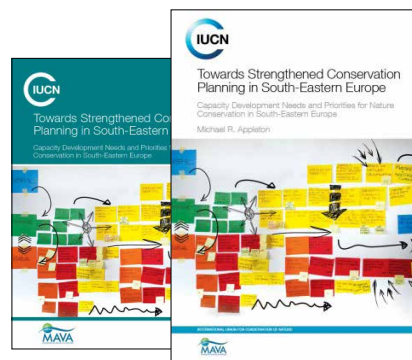
Realised budget	EUR	602,684
Realised corporate budget (unrestricted)	EUR	339,988
Realised projects budget	EUR	262,695
Overall portfolio for the region	EUR	4,138,677

Publications & other outputs



Analysis of Management Plans and Identification of Actions for Implementation in Selected Protected Areas in Albania (Report and factsheet) represent an overview of threats to 51 protected areas in Albania and a summary of the key findings based on the IUCN Framework for Assessing Protected Area Management Effectiveness (IUCN PAME Framework), performed within the project NaturAL.

Towards Strengthened Conservation Planning in South-Eastern Europe (Report and brochure) provides general background on capacity development and defines regional Capacity Development Needs and Priorities for Nature Conservation. Both publications were prepared as part of the IUCN project 'Towards Strengthened Conservation Planning in South-Eastern Europe' supported by the MAVA Foundation.



Little Sydney (Brochure and video) Building on the legacy of the IUCN World Parks Congress and the Promise of Sydney, the "Little Sydney: Protecting Nature in Europe" conference was organized in Hainburg, Austria in May 2015, to showcase and discuss original approaches and priorities for protected areas and nature conservation in Europe. The brochure summarizes the discussions, key messages and recommendations surrounding the four key themes: Reaching Conservation Goals, Supporting Human Life, Influencing Policy and Institutional Responses, and Partnerships, Governance, Capacity Development and Resources, discussed through 20 working sessions. It is accompanied by the conference promotional video.



IUCN ECARO leaflet (English and Russian versions) prepared as a corporate leaflet introducing the office and its scope of work.

Lake Ohrid Region leaflet (English, Albanian, and Macedonian language versions) was produced in the frame of the project "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region" as a promotional communication tool.



IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ leaflet (Serbian version) was used as supporting material For the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ exhibition held in a number of cities in Serbia in the course of 2015.



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