



**NEED RESTORATION
BE MULTILINGUAL?**



**Robert Kenward,
Adrian Lombard, Julian Mühle**



When was Sustainable Use concept created?

IUCN in 1980s? Brundtland Report in 1987? CBD in 1992?

YES, in English, but also NO

German “Nachhaltigkeit” was coined for forestry in 1713.

CBD 1998 ‘Ecosystem Approach’ Malawi Principles 10

“Balance between, and integration of, conservation and use”

But for many *“If we must have use, at least ensure it is sustainable”*

IUCN Sustainable Use Initiative 1995, Position Statement 2000:

*“Use of wild living resources, if sustainable, is an important **conservation tool** because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide **incentives for people to conserve them.**”*

IUCN's SUI begat Sustainable Use Specialist Group

IUCN's White Oak Principles of 2001 became

14 Addis Ababa Principles & Guidelines, summarising as:

Supportive & linked governance at all levels;

- **Local users empowered & accountable;**
- **Locally equitable & transparent, costs internalised;**
- **Local knowledge, monitoring & interdisciplinary science for adaptive management of ecology & socio-economics at the appropriate scale;**
- **Good communication, wide awareness of benefits;**

Ec
htt = **LOCAL ENABLEMENT & ENLIGHTENMENT**

IUCN European Sustainable Use Group

2005-8: European Commission (EC-FP6) project “Governance and Ecosystem Management for Conservation of Biodiversity (GEMCONBIO)

2007: Bern Convention: Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity

2008-11: EC-FP7 Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS), launched (23 language) Naturalliance site (<http://www.naturalliance.eu>).

2010: Bern Convention Charter: Recreational Fishing and Biodiversity

2013: Bern Convention Charter: Fungi-Gathering and Biodiversity

2013-16: Work for CMS and International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey builds multilingual <http://www.sakernet.org>

2014- Work to build CEM’s Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems

2015-17: Work for IAF to build (<http://www.perdixnet.org>).

2019: Work with SUME & SULi to launch (<http://www.naturalliance.org>).

Charters 2004-7



2008-10



2011-13



What do the Charters do?

- They give recognition by Bern Convention of the potential from resource use as an important tool in biodiversity conservation.
- They place **hunting** / **fishing** / **gathering** within a context of CBD sustainability principles (ecological, economic & sociocultural).
- They give governments responsibility for enabling and encouraging this, i.e. (top down) but also they:
- Emphasise the need for involvement of those who use resources in biodiversity monitoring, research & management (bottom-up).
- They start moving from "don't" towards "do"

Do as well as Don't

Theme	<u>Negative</u> : regulate & stop local actions	<u>Positive</u> : engage & motivate local actions
Sustainable Use	Don't (over-) harvest	Do conserve habitats through sustainable use of species
Invasive Non-Native Species	Don't release alien invasive species	Do remove those that are present
Ecosystem Management	Don't harm species and habitats	Do restore species and habitats
Stakeholders	Problems	Solutions

ESUSG project findings for local case studies

For 32 local case studies in Europe and beyond, biodiversity & ecosystem services were sustained best where knowledge leadership and adaptive management informed decisions.

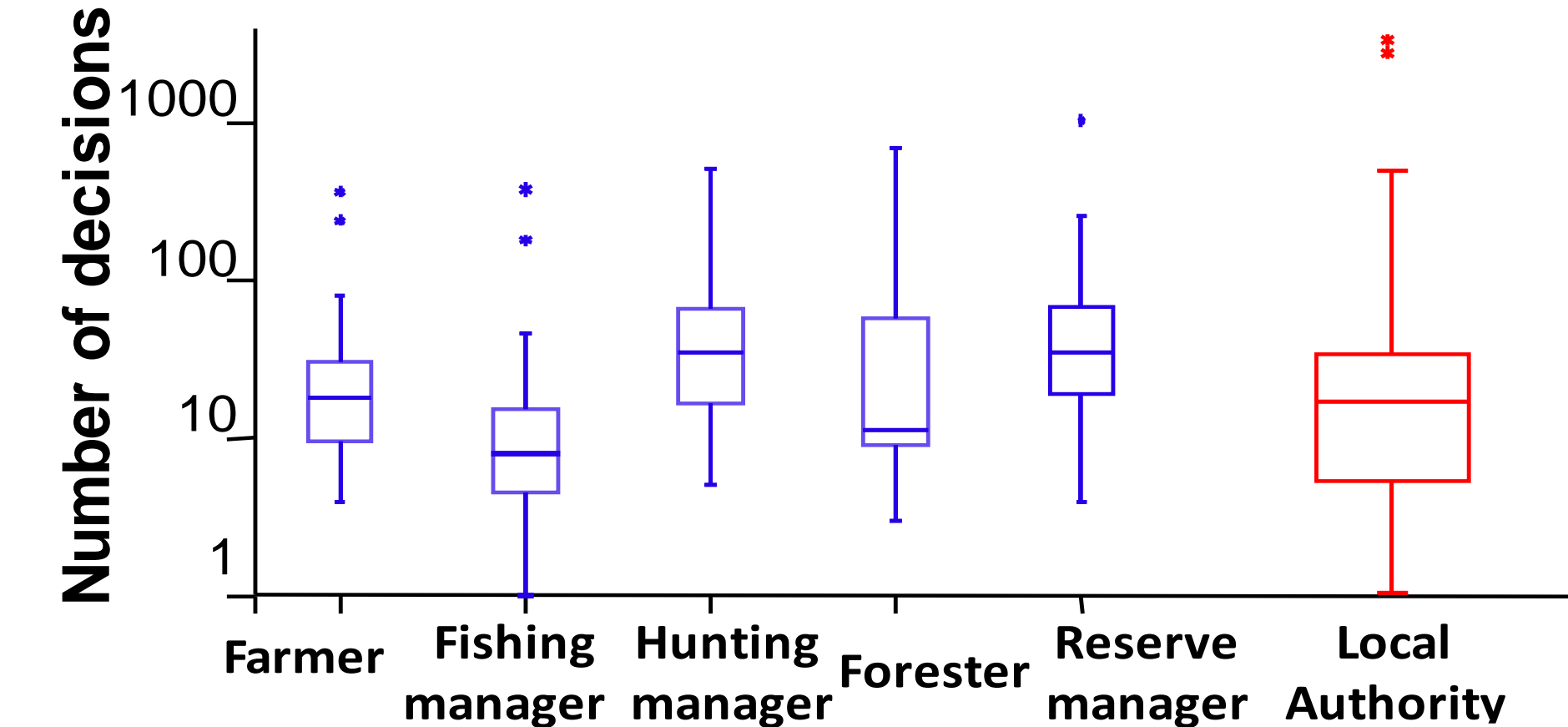
	<u>Tenure System</u>	<u>Regulation Strength</u>	<u>Adaptive Managed</u>	<u>Knowledge Leadership</u>
<u>Status of:</u>				
Biodiversity	-	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Sustainability	-	-	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Ecosystem Services	-	✗	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

Kenward, R.E. et al. 2011. Identifying governance strategies that support biodiversity, ecosystem services and resource sustainability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 108: 5308–5312.

ESUSG project findings for local case studies

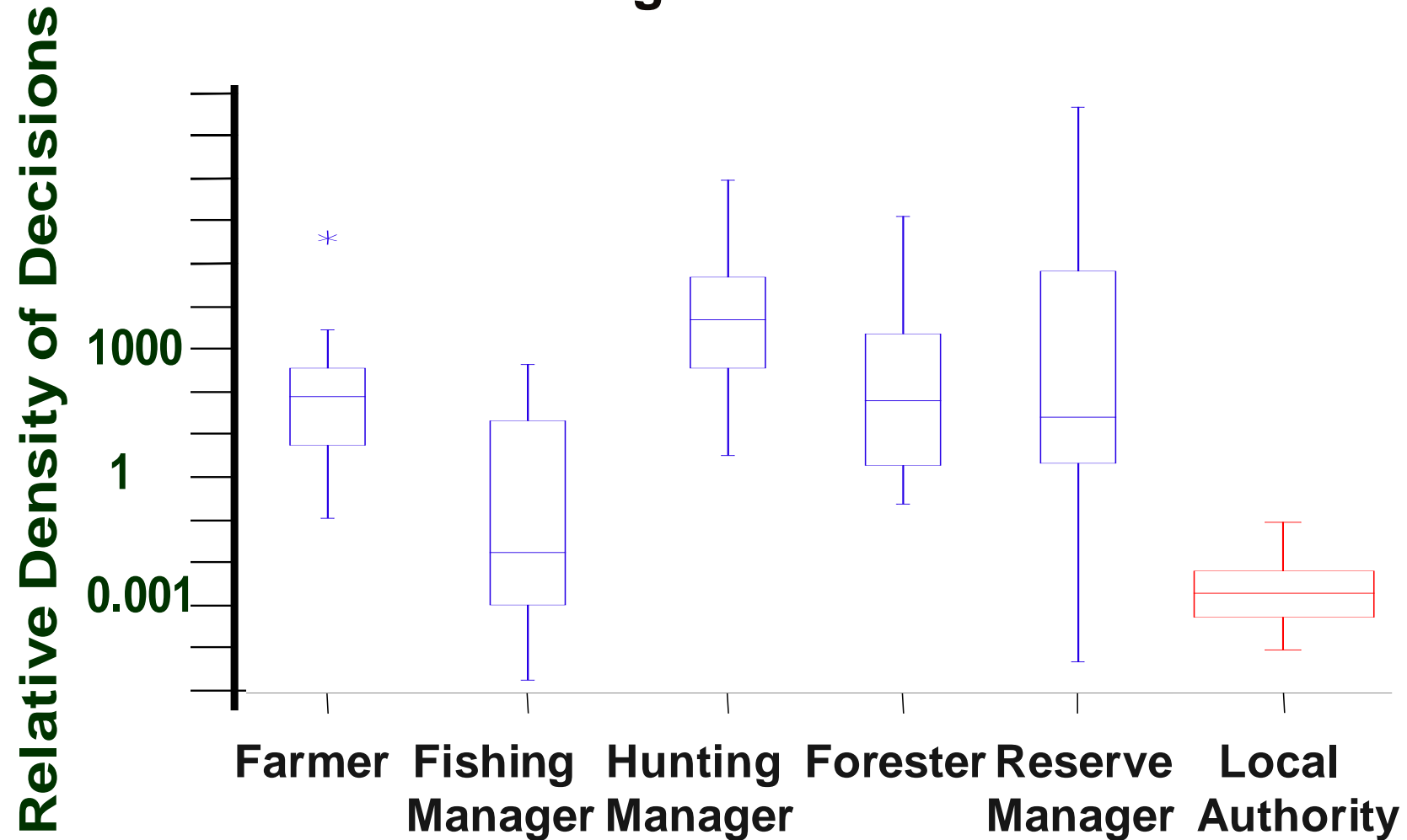
Pan-European sampling: 5 local communities in 30 countries

Approximately
how many
management
decisions, on
average, do
you (or people
you represent)
make annually
that affect the
environment
in any way?



Those managing farms, forests, gardens and wild resources make informal decisions (which summate to change the environment) at a density 4-5 orders of magnitude greater than decisions through the formal Environmental Assessments (SEA and EIA).

The decision density, taking account of (a) decision numbers per management unit, (b) area covered by each decision and (c) relative abundance of different management units.



IUCN now has two groups on Sustainable Use across three Commissions

$\left. \begin{array}{l} SSC \\ CEESP \end{array} \right\}$ *Sustainable Use & Livelihoods (SULi) – species, policy*
 $CEM \}$ *Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems*

SUME is about ecosystems and communities that sustain them.

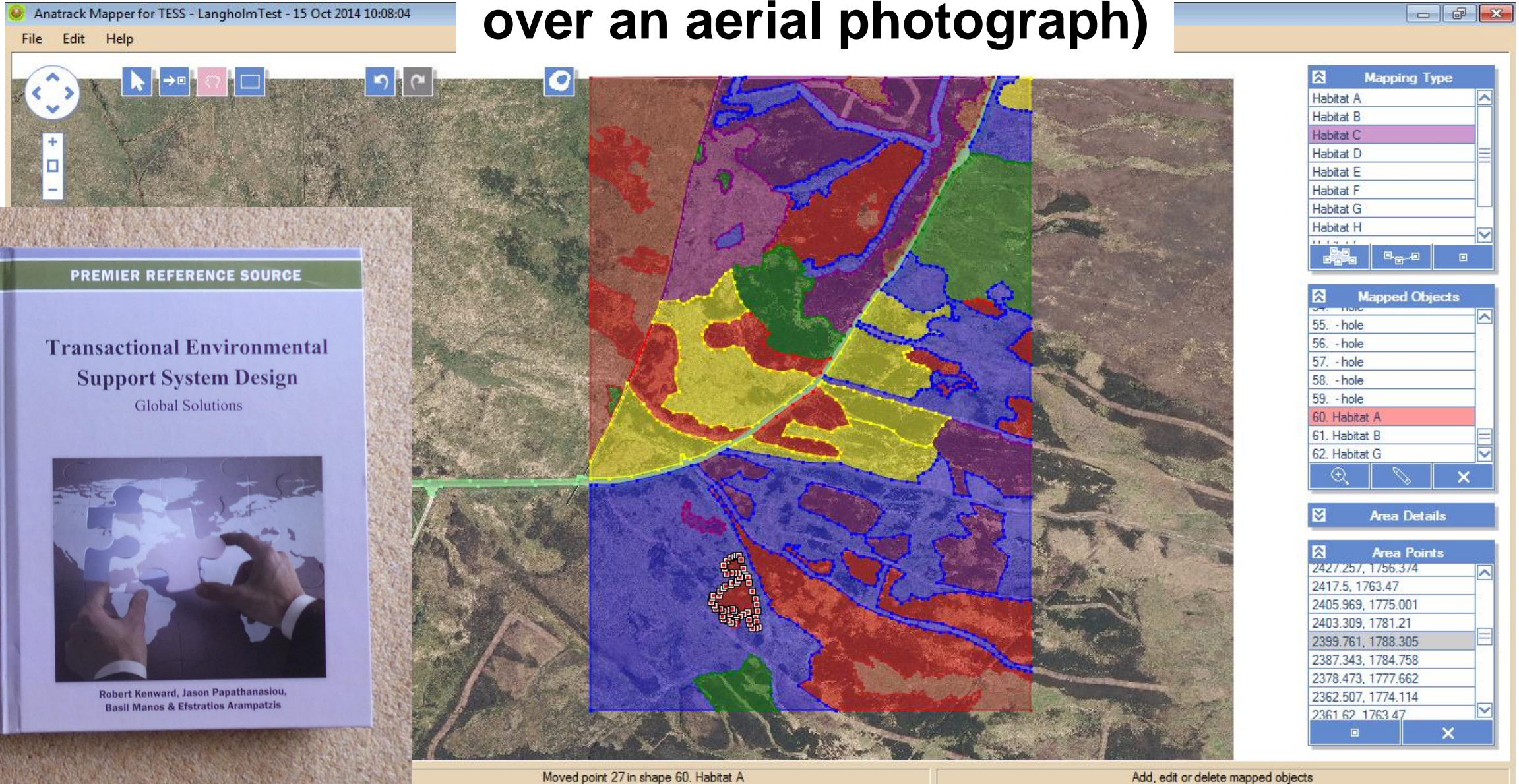
SUME and SULi work together, e.g. for IPBES Thematic Assessment on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (2017-22)

Also for Global-with-Local networks: Top Down with Bottom Up

However, only about 20% of communities speak English, so:
Multilingual communication is needed for:

Engaging – local communities enjoyed mapping

With a multilingual mapping tool (here for grouse habitat mapped over an aerial photograph)



The screenshot displays the 'Anatrack Mapper for TESS' software interface. The main window shows an aerial photograph with a map overlay consisting of various colored polygons (red, yellow, green, blue, purple) representing different habitat types. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Help) and a toolbar with navigation and editing tools. On the right side, there are three panels: 'Mapping Type' with a list of habitat types (Habitat A through H), 'Mapped Objects' with a list of mapped shapes (55. - hole through 62. Habitat G), and 'Area Details' with a list of area points (2427.257, 1756.374 through 2361.62, 1763.47). The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Moved point 27 in shape 60. Habitat A' and 'Add, edit or delete mapped objects'.

PREMIER REFERENCE SOURCE

Transactional Environmental
Support System Design
Global Solutions

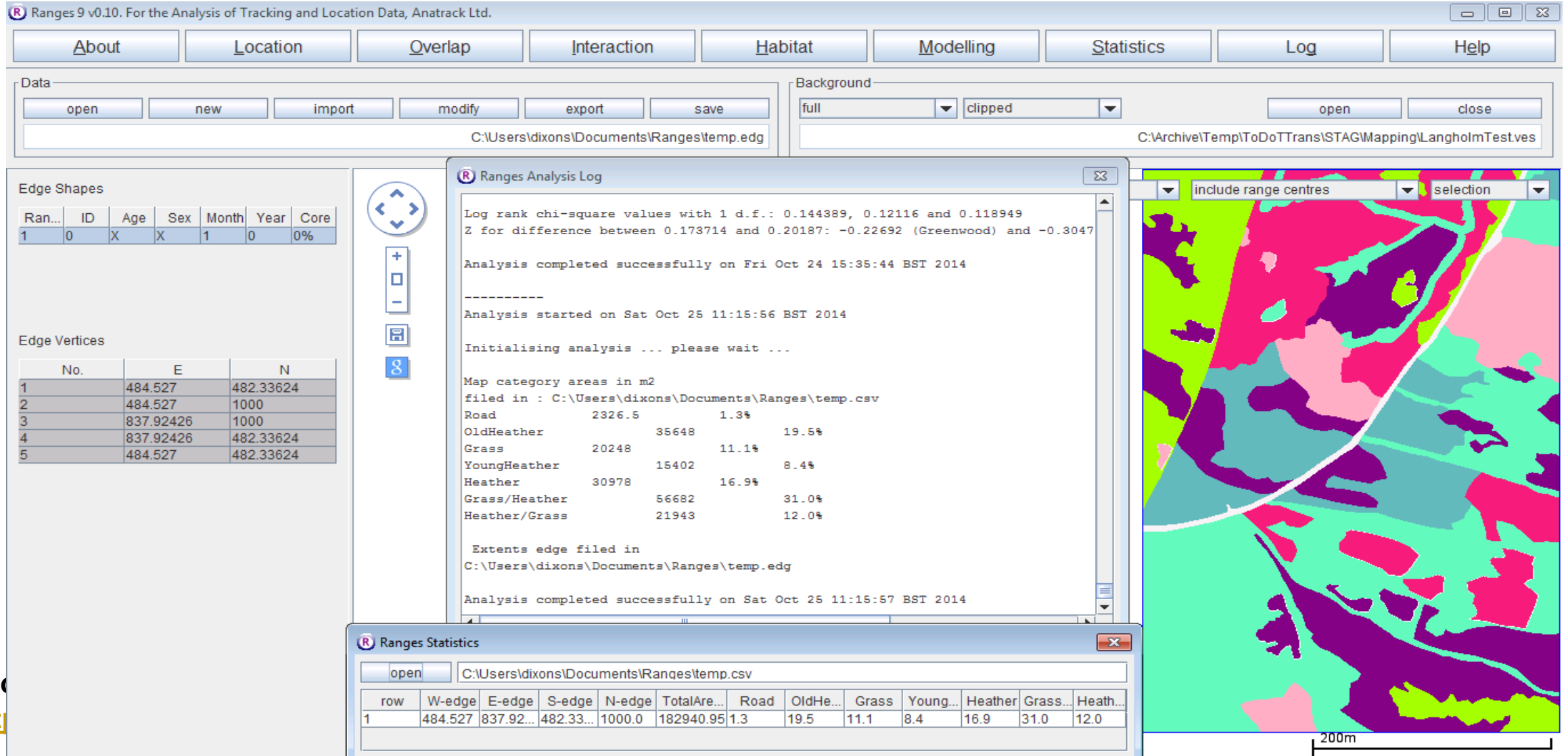
Robert Kenward, Jason Papathanasiou,
Basil Manos & Efstratios Arampatzis

Moved point 27 in shape 60. Habitat A

Add, edit or delete mapped objects

Assisting – by providing decision support tools

e.g. predictive modelling software to restore game habitats with improved carbon uptake or other nature-based solutions



Informing – about the environment – otherwise ...

2021 Climate COP26 : coal-mining to cease in 2024

2023 Nature COP16 : 30% of land to be protected in every state

2024 The “Red not Green” election – “**OUR LAND, OUR COAL**”

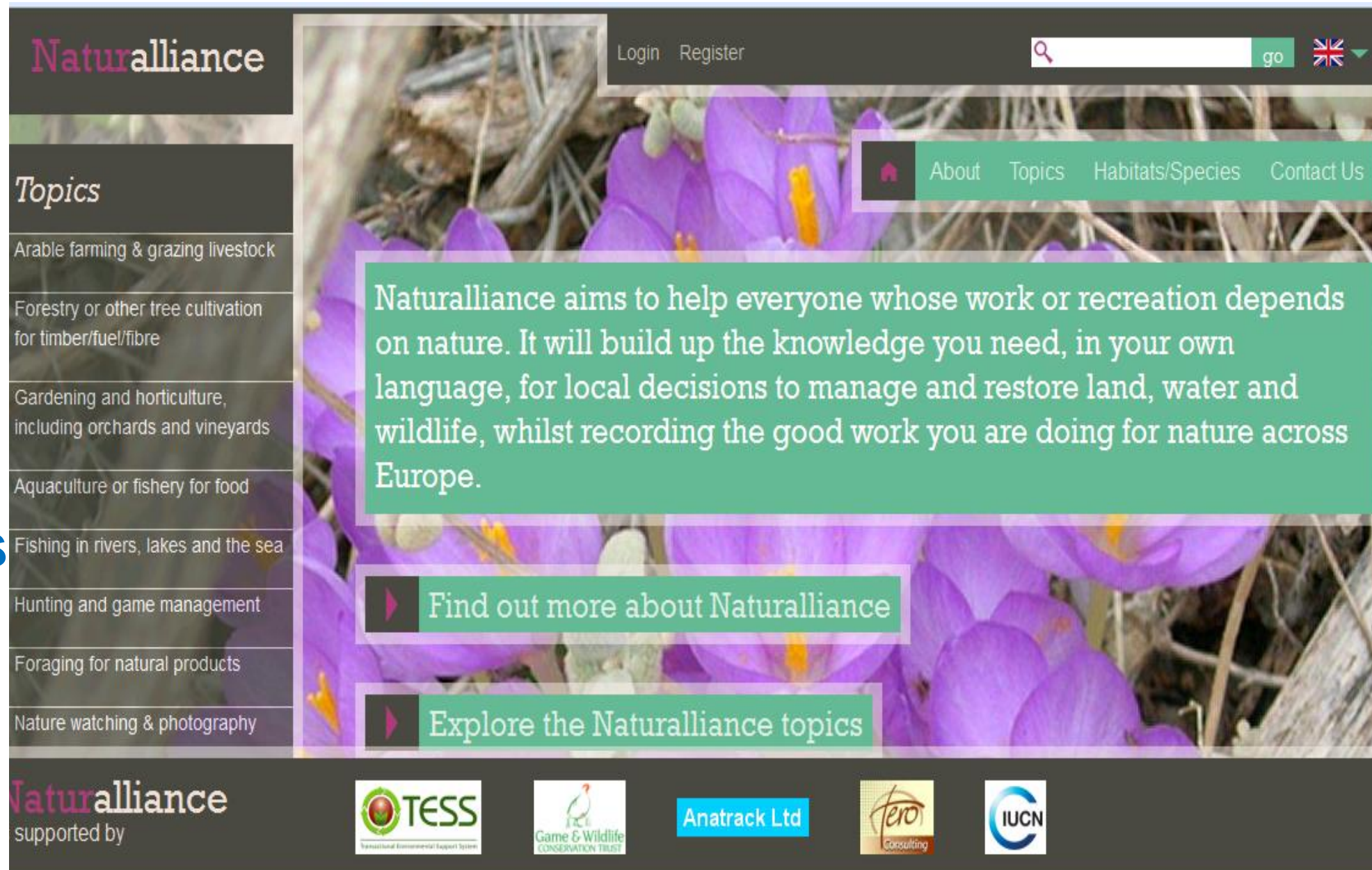
2025 Progress of 2020-23 reversed

2026 IPCC says “4° by 2070”

2027 World’s youth starts self-immolation campaign

In 2011, a 25-language website was launched, to:

- foster best-practise in conservation through sustainable use, and
- survey requirements of those managing ecosystem services.



Select your country and language



België



Belgique



Беларусь



България



Deutschland



Eesti



España



Ελλάδα



Eire



Italia



Κύπρος



Latvija



Magyarország



Nederland



Norge



Österreich



Россия



Србија



Slovensko



Slovenija

Silvicultura o el cultivo de otros árboles para madera/leña/ fibra

La jardinería y la horticultura, incluyendo los huertos y viñedos

La acuicultura o la pesca destinadas a la alimentación

La pesca en ríos, lagos y el mar

La caza y la gestión de la caza

La recolección de productos naturales

Observación y fotografía de la naturaleza

Gestión de reservas naturales y otras áreas de importancia cultural

Cuidado del caballo para el trabajo y el placer

Agricultura: Buenas Prácticas

El Proyecto Allerton

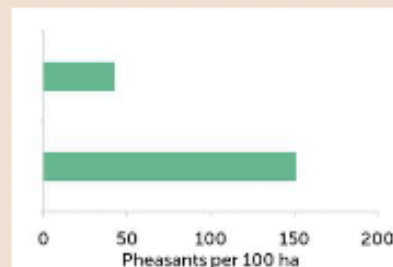
Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust

El Proyecto Allerton se creó en 1992 como una empresa mixta de tierra cultivable y ganadería (280 ovejas) en 333 hectáreas de suelo arcilloso. Los cultivos son principalmente de trigo de invierno y avena (que se venden certificados como "Conservation Grade"), de semillas oleaginosas y legumbres de primavera. La granja es una prueba de la conservación. La contabilidad, incluidos los gastos de conservación, se publica en la revisión anual del "Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust".

Gestión de la Caza y Conservación de Vida Silvestre

Se estableció una situación inicial de referencia relativa a la abundancia de poblaciones cinegéticas y fauna salvaje. La cobertura de anidación, los insectos para la alimentación de los pollos y los alimentos y la cobertura en invierno se incrementaron. Los depredadores de nidos fueron controlados, fue distribuida la alimentación en invierno, pero no hubo liberación de caza de cría.

Todo esto resultó en un efecto positivo en las poblaciones de faisanes



Número de faisanes comunes por cada 100 hectáreas en el otoño antes de la gestión (arriba) y con la gestión del hábitat más monteria (abajo).

Then CMS and International Association for Falconry & Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) wanted a **www.sakernet.org** with translation by volunteers, to promote best-practise & project work to conserve through use.



[Editable Pages](#) - Create and edit pages
[Sponsors](#) - Create the sponsor bar
[Translations](#) - Translate pages and data
[Languages](#) - Set languages live
[Publish](#) - Publish staging data to live
[Site](#) - Go back to the last page you visited on the site

Resource set:

Contact Page

Elements to translate:

Btn Submit Text
Contact Description2 Text
Contact Form Label Email Address
Contact Form Label Issue Text
Contact Form Label Message Tex
Contact Form Label Name Text
Contact Introduction Text
Contact Issue Item1 Text
Contact Issue Item2 Text
Contact Issue Item4 Text
Contact Issue Item6 Text
Contact Title Text
Contact Validation Failed Text
Message Sent Confirmation Text

Text to translate:

ja: フォームに記入後、送信ボタンをクリックしてメッセージをお送りください。

lt: Siunčiant pranešimą užpildykite nurodytą formą ir paspauskite mygtuką "Siųsti".

mn: Бидэнд мессэж явуулахаар бол формыг бөглөөд илгээх товчийг дарна уу?

ms: Hantar pesanan anda kepada kami dengan mengisi borang ini dan ketik butang Hantar

ne: फारम भर्नुहोस् र 'पठाउने बटन' थिचेर हामीलाई सन्देश पठाउनुहोस् ।

Language to translate into:

Arabic (ar)

Translation:

ارسل لنا رساله وذلك بتعبئة النموذج والنقر على زر الارسال

Save

Next Untranslated

Next Changed

Progress

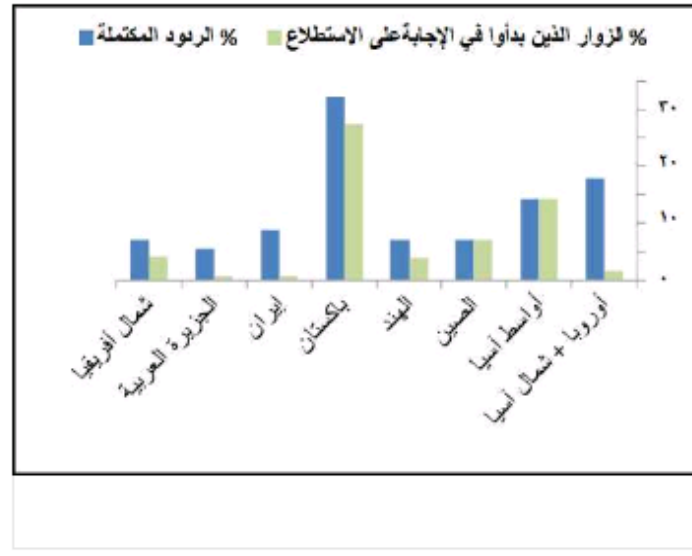
Excel

Ready

نتائج الاستطلاع الجديد

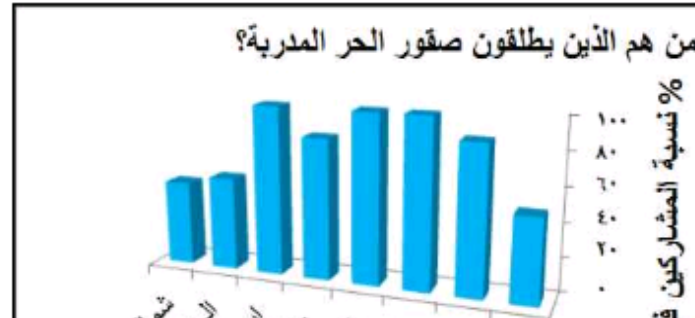
الشكر الجزيل لجميع من ساهم في استطلاع العام الماضي. الرسوم البيانية الثلاثة الأولى في هذه الصفحة توضح نتائج البيانات التي تفضلتم بتوفيرها. وقد تم توفير المزيد من المعلومات، بما في ذلك مقدمة وموجز تقرير السنة الأولى في الوثائق المتاحة في الجزء السفلي من هذه الصفحة.

ويوضح الرسم البياني الأول أن معظم مشاركات العام الماضي جاءت من باكستان. فقد شارك معظم الأشخاص الذين زاروا الموقع على شبكة الإنترنت من تلك الدولة في الاستطلاع. ونتيجة لذلك، تم سحب اسمين لفائزين من باكستان بجوائز الاستطلاع، مع ذهاب الجائزة الثانية إلى دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، والجائزة الرابعة إلى دولة أوزبكستان. إذا لم تستطع المشاركة في استطلاع العام الماضي، يمكنك المشاركة في الاستطلاع الجديد، حيث توجد فرصة لك للفوز بواحدة من جوائز هذا العام.



ويظهر الرسم البياني الثاني أن معظم الصقارين والصيادين في شبه الجزيرة العربية يأخذون صقورهم إلى العيادات البيطرية للتأكد من سلامتها وصحتها. ولعل هذا هو السبب في طول أعمال الصقور، كما يشير إلى ذلك الرسم البياني الأخير في هذه الصفحة، والمأخوذ من أول استطلاع من شبه الجزيرة العربية. ويبدو أن هنالك حاجة لمزيد من عيادات الصقور لمساعدة الصقارين والصيادين في الصين وشمال أفريقيا وباكستان.

ويبين الرسم الثالث أن معظم الصقارين في جنوب ووسط آسيا والصين يطلقون صقور الحر البرية بعد الصيد بها. فهم لا يزالون يتبعون الممارسات التراثية التقليدية التي تعود إلى العديد من الأجيال الماضية.



الصفحة الرئيسية

الصقور الحرة البرية

الهجرة

الصقور الحرة التي تتمتع بصحة جيدة

مستشفيات الصقور

الصقور الحرة المدربة

رياضة الصيد بالصقور (الص

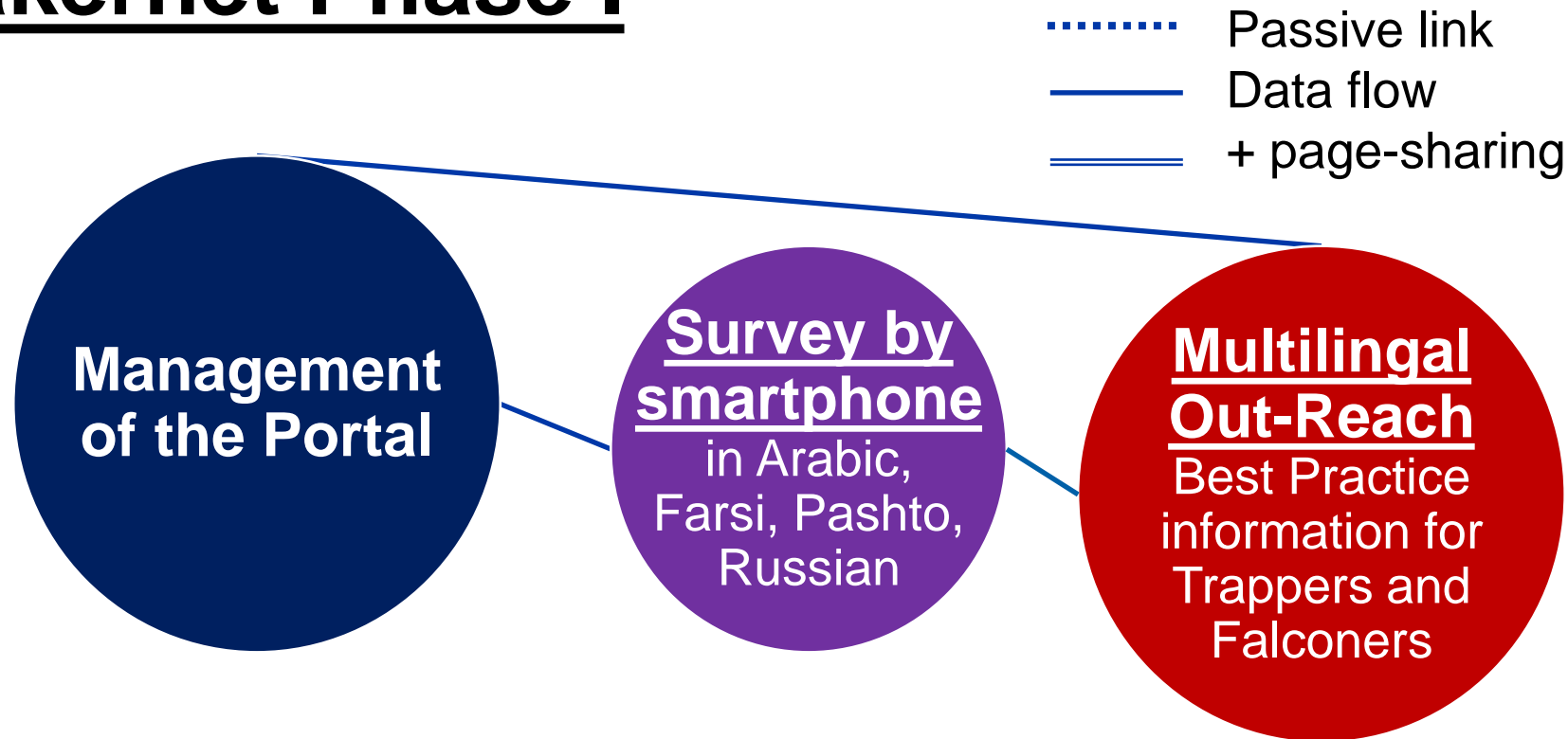
نتائج الدراسة الإستقصائية)

With capability for Right-to-Left text,

and for Language-Specific diagrams,

+ Culture-Specific links for survey on mobile phones.

Sakernet Phase I



Design and content agreed by a steering group chaired by Nick Williams & Dr Adrian Lombard, helped by Prof Mohammed Shobrak, Dr Margit Muller, Dr Ian Burfield, Dr Salim Javed and Matyas Prommer.

The survey was arranged and run by **Janusz Sielicki**.

**Sakernet
greatly
exceeded
its visitor
targets, so
IAF wanted
a site for
restoring
biodiversity
in farmed
ecosystems**



Restoring and Enriching Nature

[Please click here to see what is happening in your country \(English\)](#)

The Aim

We would like this network to inspire you to restore nature and to inform you how to do it. To achieve this aim, we will work with governments that want you to enhance nature and not merely to leave it alone. We will help land-using business that seeks to conserve as well as to control nature. We will encourage volunteer effort and nature-based livelihoods to benefit wild resources. Our ethos is based in charters from the Bern Convention, for activities that support the riches of nature. We favour enjoying nature in as many ways

https://www.perdixnet.org/en/bqxepxf_yrxcqwp_zrxcqwp/home#

[Home](#)[About](#)[Restoration](#)[Revitalising Habitats](#)[Re-establishing Partridges](#)[Predation on Partridges](#)

with
culture-
specific
links to
network
to national
sites –

each with
its own
editing for
area-
specific
culture &
ecology.



Perdix-DE

[Start](#) [Impressum](#) [Termine](#) [Dokumente](#)

Über das Rebhuhn
Aktueller Bestand
Rückgangsursachen
Rebhühner fördern
Aufwertung von Lebensräumen
Wiederansiedlung
Fördermöglichkeiten
Forschungs- und Schutzprojekte



Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Rebhuhnschutzprojekt





Als Hauptursache für die erheblichen Bestandseinbrüche des Rebhuhns wird die Verschlechterung, Zerstörung und Fragmentierung von geeigneten Lebensräumen angesehen. In aktuellen Rebhuhnschutzprojekten in England, Frankreich und Deutschland zielen Schutzmaßnahmen deshalb in erster Linie auf die Verbesserung der Lebensräume ab. Wir haben der Beschreibung geeigneter Maßnahmen zur [Aufwertung von Lebensräumen](#) ein eigenes Kapitel gewidmet. Hier möchten wir Ihnen Empfehlungen an die Hand geben, wie Sie generell am besten vorgehen, wenn Sie ein Rebhuhnschutzprojekt initiieren möchten. In diese Empfehlungen fließen die Erfahrungen aus dem seit 2004 bestehenden [Rebhuhnschutzprojekt im Landkreis Göttingen](#) in Niedersachsen ein.

• Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Projekt:



1. **Bestehende Rebhuhnvorkommen fördern**
2. **Aussetzen der Bejagung von Rebhühnern**
3. **Prädatorenkontrolle**
4. **Auswahl des Projektgebiets: Großflächig, nachhaltig und im Verbund**
5. **Gleichgesinnte finden und Netzwerke schaffen**
6. **Maßnahmen planen**
7. **Geeignete Förderung finden**
8. **Erfolge dokumentieren**

- Diese Seite zum [Download als PDF](#)
- [Anleitung zum Kartieren von Rebhühnern](#)

Network
pages,
across
sites
within a
Culture,
can
signpost
other
systems
in that
culture (viz
“Nature
Actions”);




with help from




Perdix-UK

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[Habitat](#)
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Restoring and Enriching Nature



Welcome to our Perdix portal for restoring and enriching nature. As [wildlife biologists](#) and [falconers](#), working with farmers, hunters and the vast diversity of conservation interests in the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#), we believe that food production can coexist with flowers and fauna to enrich our lives and livelihoods. Fifty years of research on the Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) have shown this to be possible. We want to bring you the knowledge that is starting to be used to restore nature across Europe by engaging [all the activities that benefit from nature](#). More of this is explained, in a growing number of languages, on the main site of our [Perdix international system](#).

We need help from all of you to build the understanding for enriching both nature and livelihoods. Please spread the word about this site and others we mention here, all of which are developing projects to benefit local communities and land-managers. Thus, you can link here to [Farmer Clusters](#) working to enrich large areas, to [Wildlife Estates](#) that certify the efforts of landowners and to the extensive network of [Green Shoots](#). Our aim is to complement their efforts with information on restoring the wildflowers and insects that they support, and the Grey Partridge as a flagship that

To enlarge any image on this site, just click on it, and use ← to return to whole page. Clicking on links will open them in a new window so that you can easily return to the same place on this site.

Some links may be to downloads which open in this window. After reading or saving them you can again use ← to return to page with the link.

If you have trouble seeing downloaded documents, hold down Ctrl and press J. Alternatively, at the top right of your browser, for:

Explorer:
click the cog, then 'Downloads'

Chrome:
click the ≡, then 'Downloads'

Firefox:
click the ↓ arrow

News

19 Aug 2016 [Perdixnet Pan-Europe is ready for translation](#)

[Read more](#)

[Calendar](#)[News](#)[Walks](#)[Pictures](#)[Links](#)[Nature Actions](#)

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Welcome From Tanglewood! We are Airbnb "Superhosts"



Claude the Dorking Cockerel

19 Feb 2016



Looking for a quiet place to stay or bed and breakfast in the Purbecks?

Look no further. Tanglewood is perfectly situated in the heart of the Purbecks for that relaxing break.

Our address is

Tanglewood,
Holme Lane,
Wareham,
BH20 5DH

[Booking is easy](#) (from £65/night). There is a choice of a large and comfortable guest suite (bedroom, bathroom, lounge-kitchenette), or a well-equipped Shepherd's Hut for more adventurous visitors. Book the [Shepherd's Hut](#) here. Like to know [more about us](#)?

Or please feel free to contact us on

01929 550971

Tanglewood farmhouse has 4 acres of woods and streams and 12 acres of grassland. There are plenty of great places to see, in an area with beaches, undulating hills and the highest floral diversity in the UK, not to mention the [Jurassic Coast](#) and its [fossils](#). Heathland is a local feature and specially protected European habitat, accessible on foot just 300 m from Tanglewood, or take another

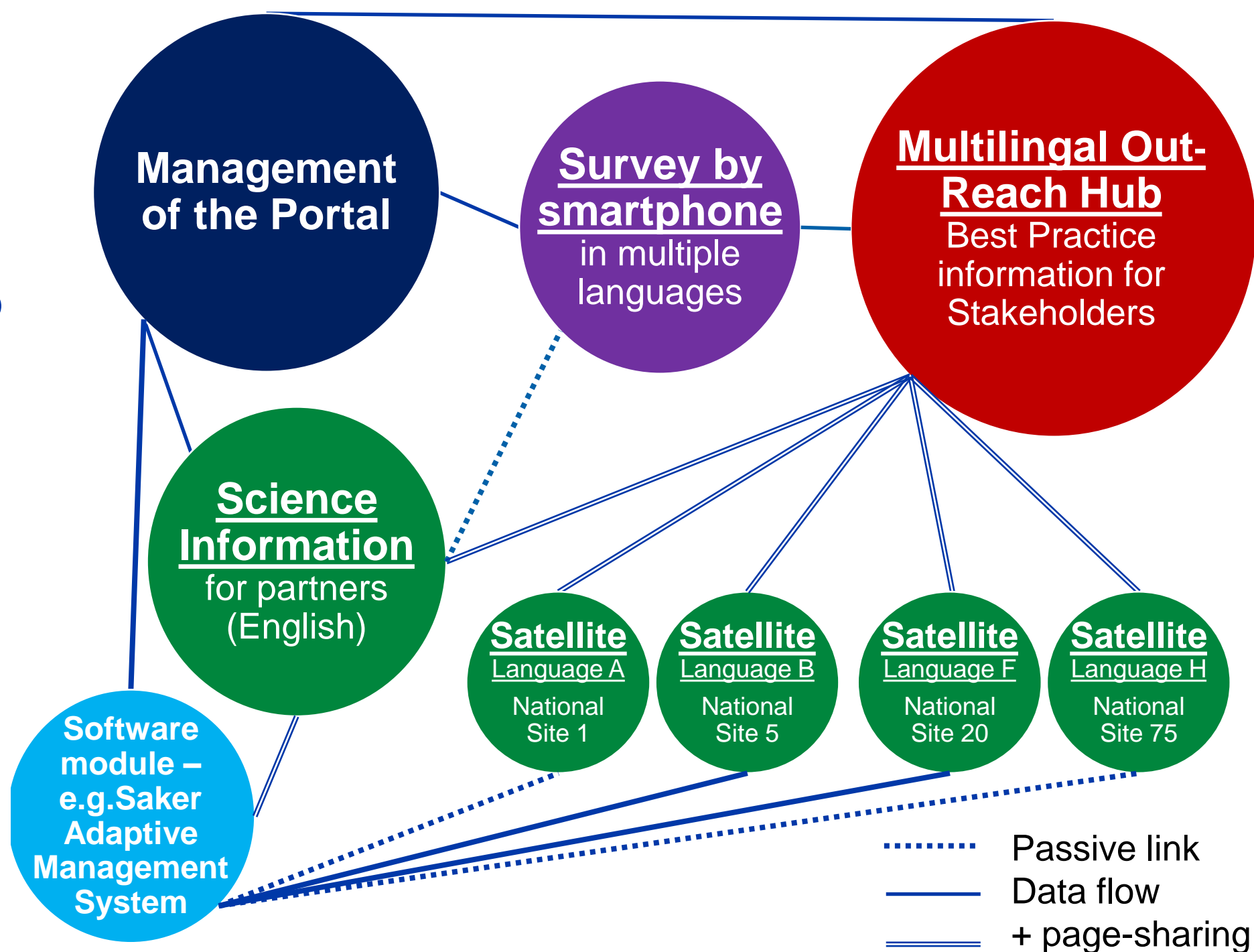
even on
sites of
local
tourism
businesses

The journey from planning to implementation is a continuous and ever evolving process.

The social component of building networks is key to setting up long term efficient conservation networks. Here from concept (Vienna 2015) to Perdixnet launch (Brussels 2017), also Sakernet2 (UAE 2019)



**We continue to
improve the
networking
capabilities,
driven by
requirements
of our
cooperators.**



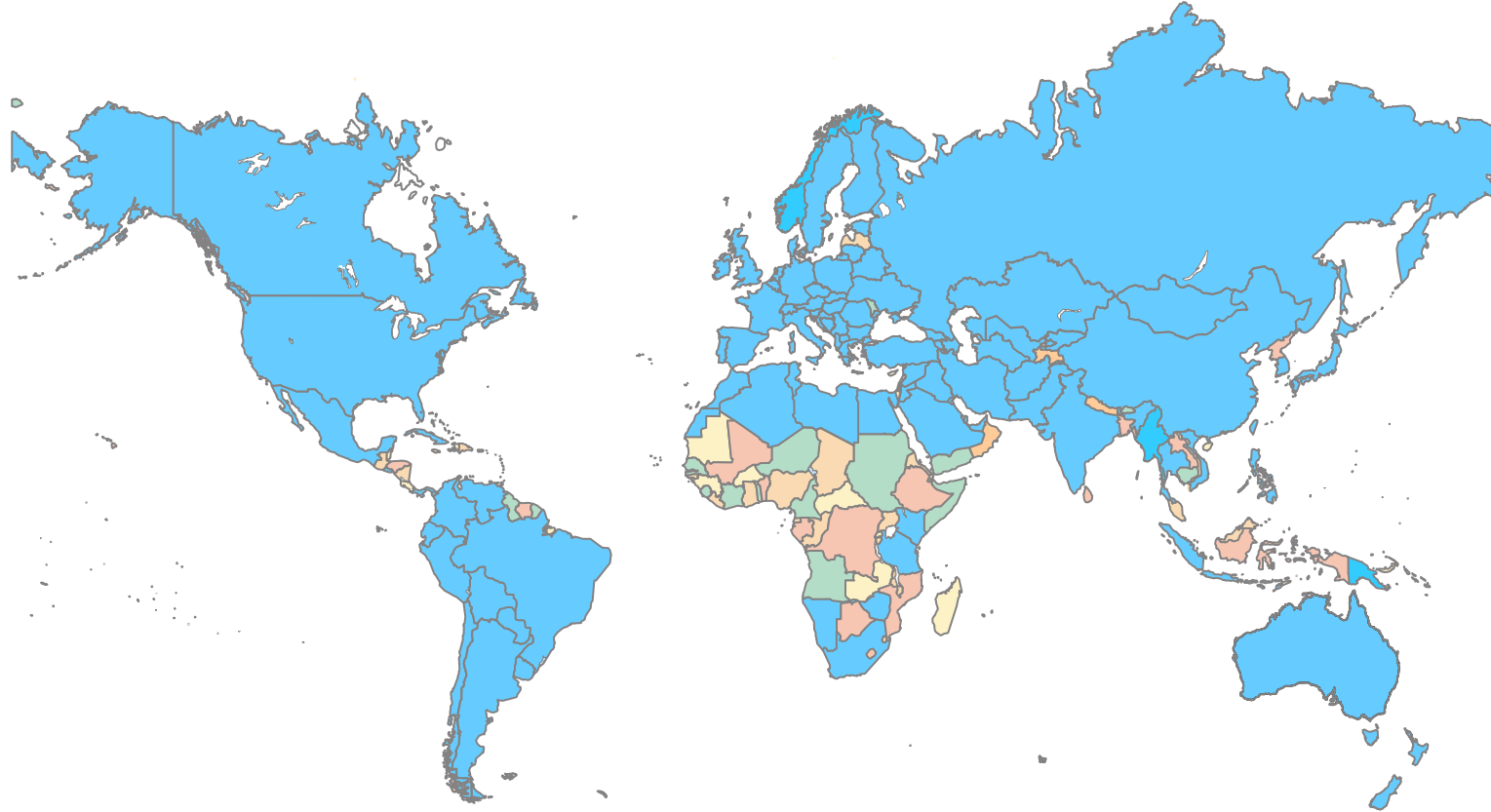
A global-with-local Naturalliance

Global with local multilingual networks have been the preserve of rich corporates (the 'FANGS'). Facebook & Twitter enable social networking **within** cultures, but our networks also work to rapidly converge concepts and facts **across** cultures, which can otherwise take years - which we don't have for climate change!)

Thanks to Piet Wit, Steve Edwards and Angela Andrade, the potential of the global-with-local networking was recognised in CEM. Naturalliance content has credibility of authorship by IUCN.

Support from International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) continues to be important, as a well-organised stakeholder with UNESCO approval.

IAF is an IUCN Member since 1996, and a good partner for Global with Local networking by volunteers worldwide.



Countries in which clubs are members of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey



We launched www.naturalliance.org in April 2019



Our Mission

Naturalliance is for guiding people to restore and sustain the riches and services of nature wherever they live.

[Read these pages to understand why this is important or click here for information on where you live \(English\)](#)

Earth's ecosystems and their resources.

Imagine the earth as a soccer ball held between your outstretched hands. The ecosphere, or layer which supports life above and below ground or water, is less than the thickness of a fingernail! That fragile ecosphere contains a beautiful mosaic of systems, composed of plants, animals and other organisms, with the ground, water and air that support them. We are a part of these ecosystems, which include forests, mountains, grasslands, deserts, lakes, rivers and seas. We depend on the health and resources of the earth's ecosystems to sustain us.

[Home](#)[About](#)[Use of Ecosystems](#)[Protect and Sustain](#)[Adapt to Change](#)[Natural Governance](#)[Some Solutions](#)

A network
in 27
languages
(now 40),
ready to
host
projects to
attract and
inform and
for local
survey
worldwide.



Naturalliance-HI

नियम और शर्तें गोपनीयता नीति

घर

हमें संपर्क करें

Search



हमारी प्रकृति



हम ऐसी पृथ्वी पर रहते हैं जो मनुष्यों से अत्यधिक प्रभावित है, लेकिन ऐसा हमेशा नहीं था। आधुनिक मानव सहस्राब्दियों से शिकारियों के छोटे समूह के रूप से विकसित हुए हैं। हमारे पूर्वज पौधों और पालतू जानवरों की खेती सीखने से पहले शिकार, मछली पालन और पादप उत्पादों को इकट्ठा करते थे। इससे हमारी प्रजाति का इस प्रकार रूप बदला जिसे हमने बस अभी समझना शुरू किया है।

गुफा चित्रों से पता चलता है कि अन्य जानवरों के लिए सम्मान हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। शिकार की वजह से सबसे पहले प्राकृतिक संरक्षण के स्थान बनें और मछुआरों ने नदियों की पुनःस्थापना के लिए संगठन बनाएं। हमारे सबसे पहले पशु संरक्षण संगठन उन लोगों द्वारा शुरू किए गए थे जिन्होंने साथी-जानवरों के लिए सहानुभूति उत्पन्न की थी।

आजकल, मनुष्य प्रकृति पर हावी ही नहीं होते बल्कि उसे अक्सर नुकसान भी पहुंचाते हैं। फिर भी हम सांस लेने की हवा, साफ़ पानी और फसल उगाने के सौम्य मौसम के लिए प्रकृति पर निर्भर हैं। हम में से कई प्रकृति में मनोरंजन के माध्यम से स्वस्थ रहते हैं। हम सभी को प्रकृति को अच्छी तरह से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सीखने चाहिए। यदि आप जंगली खाद्य पदार्थों का आनंद लेते हैं या सिर्फ वन्यजीवों को देखना पसंद करते हैं, तो आप भी उन संसाधनों को संरक्षित करने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

वन्यजीवों के शिकारी और चौकीदार हमेशा सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन यह आवश्यक है। इस तरह के संघर्ष हमारा ध्यान जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रकार के खतरों से हटाते हैं जो सभी को प्रभावित करते हैं। नवीकरणीय संसाधनों का उपयोग करना कृषि उपज के उपयोग से अलग नहीं है, लेकिन प्रकृति के संरक्षण के लिए बेहतर है। इसलिए, २००४ में, यूरोप में सरकार, शिकार और पक्षी निरीक्षण के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच सहयोग करने के लिए एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। ये समूह हमारे प्राकृतिक संरक्षण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघ के १३०० संगठनों में प्रमुख हैं, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र में प्रकृति संरक्षण को प्रस्तुत करता है। हम इस नेटवर्क को उन सभी लोगों द्वारा संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चला रहे हैं जो वन्यजीव संसाधनों से लाभान्वित होते हैं।

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Keep it simple, stupid!

For building content in a master language, it is especially important not to use science jargon. For Perdixnet and Naturalliance.org we had a notional target of the 16-year-old daughter of the local farmer. Translation is easiest with simple, unambiguous text, too.

The need to fit language that varies in length and direction means that content and image structure also has to be simpler than on flashy sites built in one language.

The social technology is as important as software.

Building conservation networks also builds interpersonal relationships with likeminded people, which encourages long term engagement with projects. Here Naturalliance launched in Croatia and a satellite in Spanish was planned in Peru.



Conclusions:

- Networks, with multilingual hubs linked to local satellites, can transfer ideas and best-practice rapidly horizontally, as well as vertically.
- Networked projects can help bottom-up activities, e.g. restoration, by assisting them with decision support tools developed top down.
- Bottom-up-with-top-down is the spirit of Charters developed by IUCN in Europe based on CBD. Such thinking benefits conservation through use of ecosystem services (eg Nature-based Solutions);
- IUCN members who benefit from using wild resources, such as falconers, are well-organised, motivated and work well with farmers (e.g. in clusters) and civic-groups to organise web-projects.
- Although expert translation by volunteers keeps the cost down combining social and technological development is challenging.



**Thank you
for listening**

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