

# Understanding the policy process

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**CEESP**



# The IUCN Commissions



**CEESP mission:** To contribute to the IUCN mission by generating and disseminating knowledge, mobilising influence, and promoting actions to harmonise the conservation of nature with the critical social, cultural, environmental, and economic justice concerns of human societies.

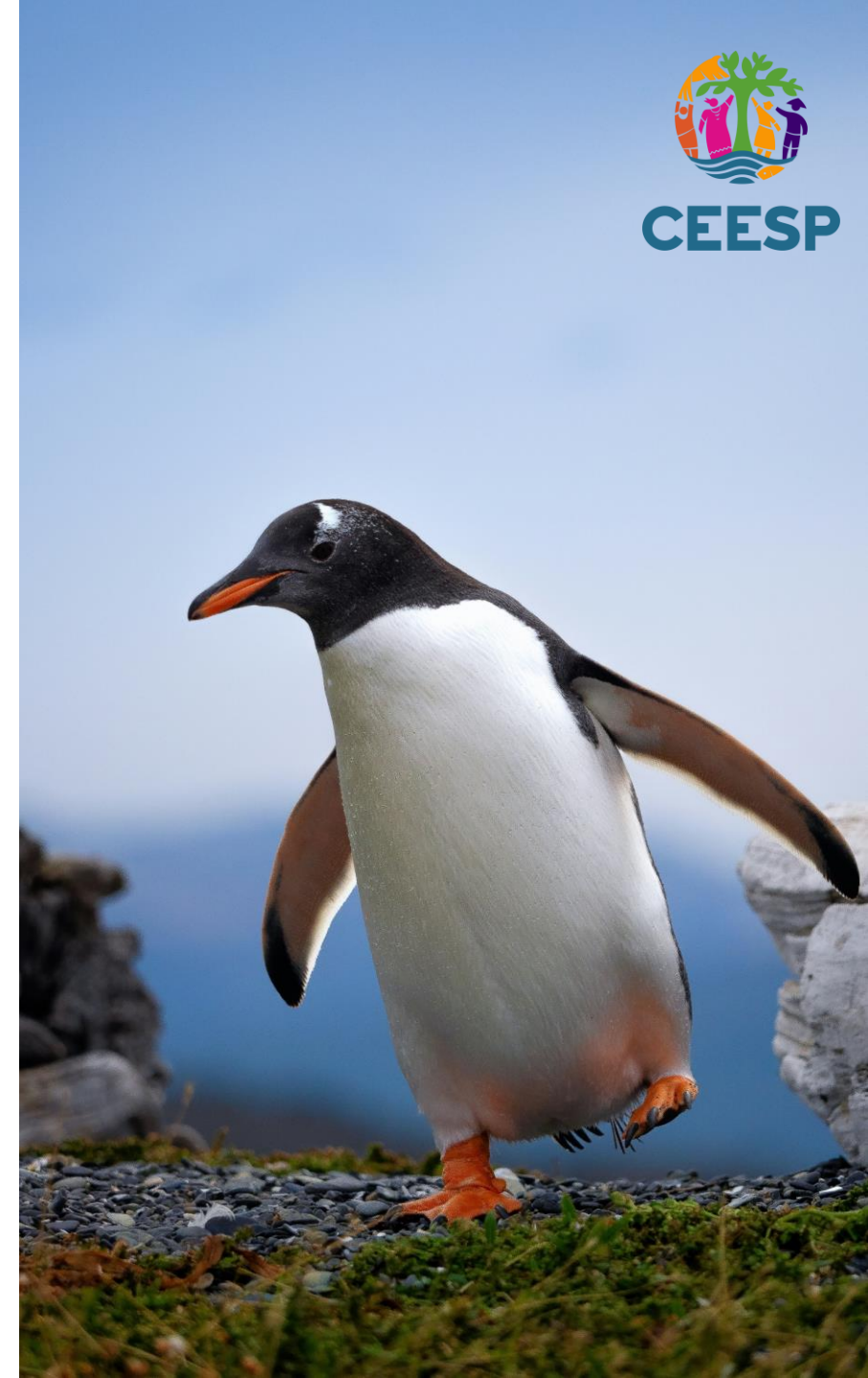


 <b>Commission on Education and Communication</b> Driving change through leading communication, learning and knowledge	 <b>Commission on Ecosystem Management</b> Promoting ecosystem-based approaches for the management of landscapes and seascapes
 <b>Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy</b> Harmonising nature conservation and the critical social, cultural, environmental, and economic justice concerns of human societies	 <b>Species Survival Commission</b> Influencing, encouraging and assisting societies to conserve biodiversity by building knowledge on the status and threats to species.
 <b>World Commission on Environmental Law</b> Advancing environmental law to strengthen the legal foundations of conservation of nature and sustainable development.	 <b>World Commission on Protected Areas</b> Developing knowledge based policy, advice and guidance on the full suite of issues surrounding protected areas.
 <b>Climate Crisis Commission</b> Promote appropriate, effective, just, and nature-positive solutions to the climate crisis that are based on the best available scientific evidence from all reputable international bodies and from indigenous knowledge systems.	

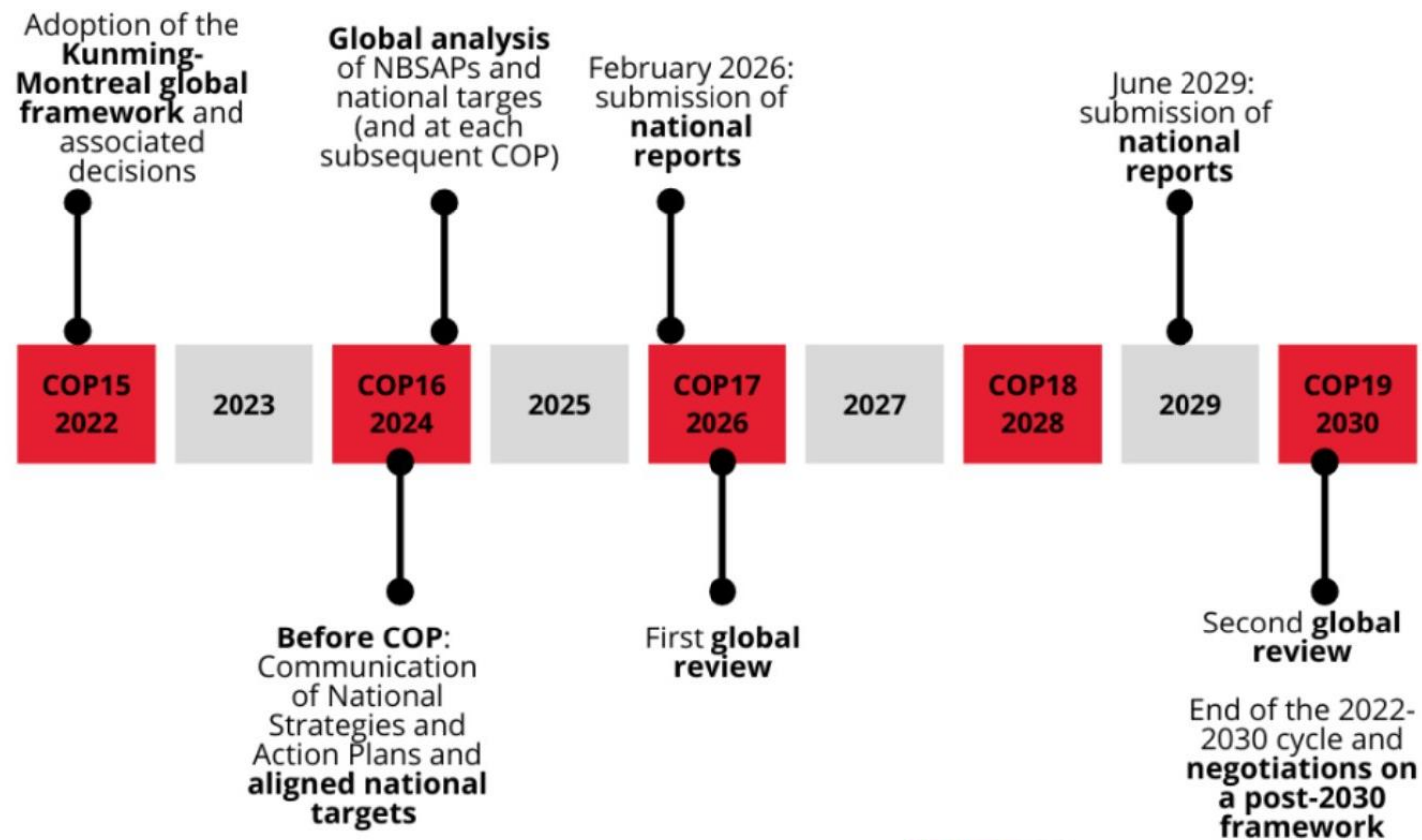
# What is policy?

*A framework for action selected from among alternatives to guide governance and management:*

- Focused at global, trans-national, national or local level;
- Formulated through a set of processes involving the participation of diverse stakeholders who have discussed alternatives and have given input into choices to be made;
- Sanctioned by a legitimate authority, in particular Inter Governmental Organisations, Regional authorities, national, provincial and local government, traditional authorities, influential organisations, or consortia of influential organisations and/or governments.
- Might take the form of treaties, accords and other multilateral processes

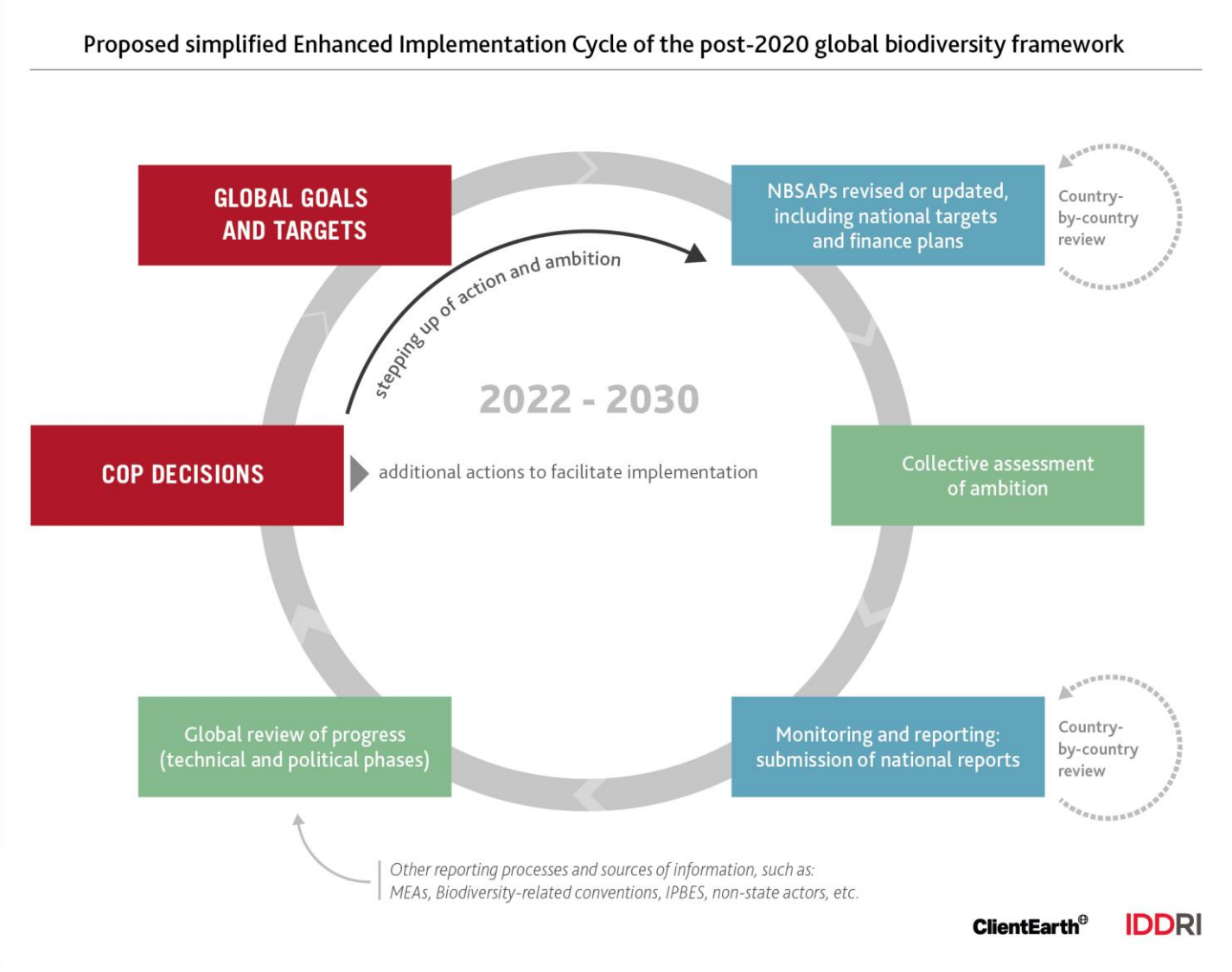


# Framing the policy process

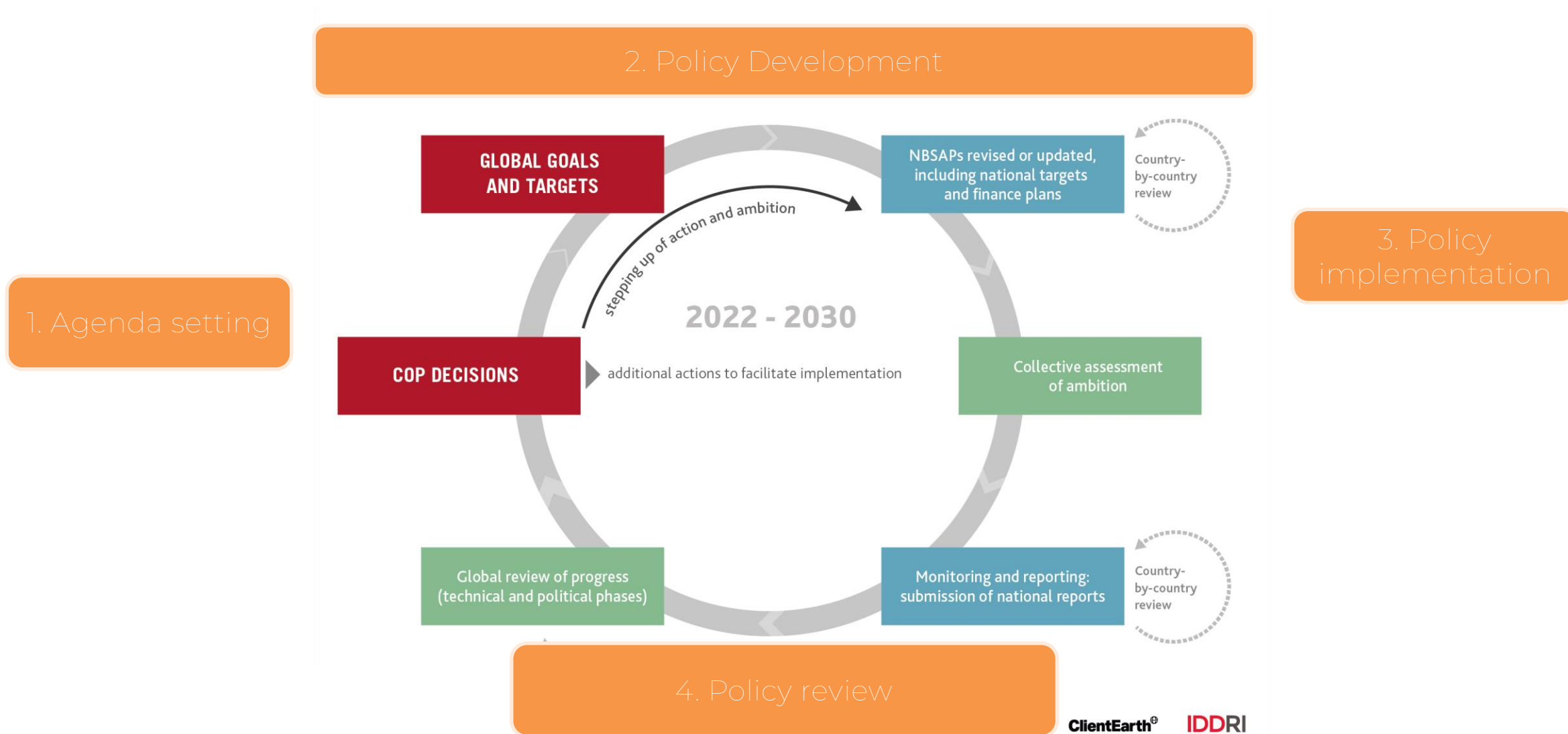


Juliette Landry, 2023 **IDDRI**

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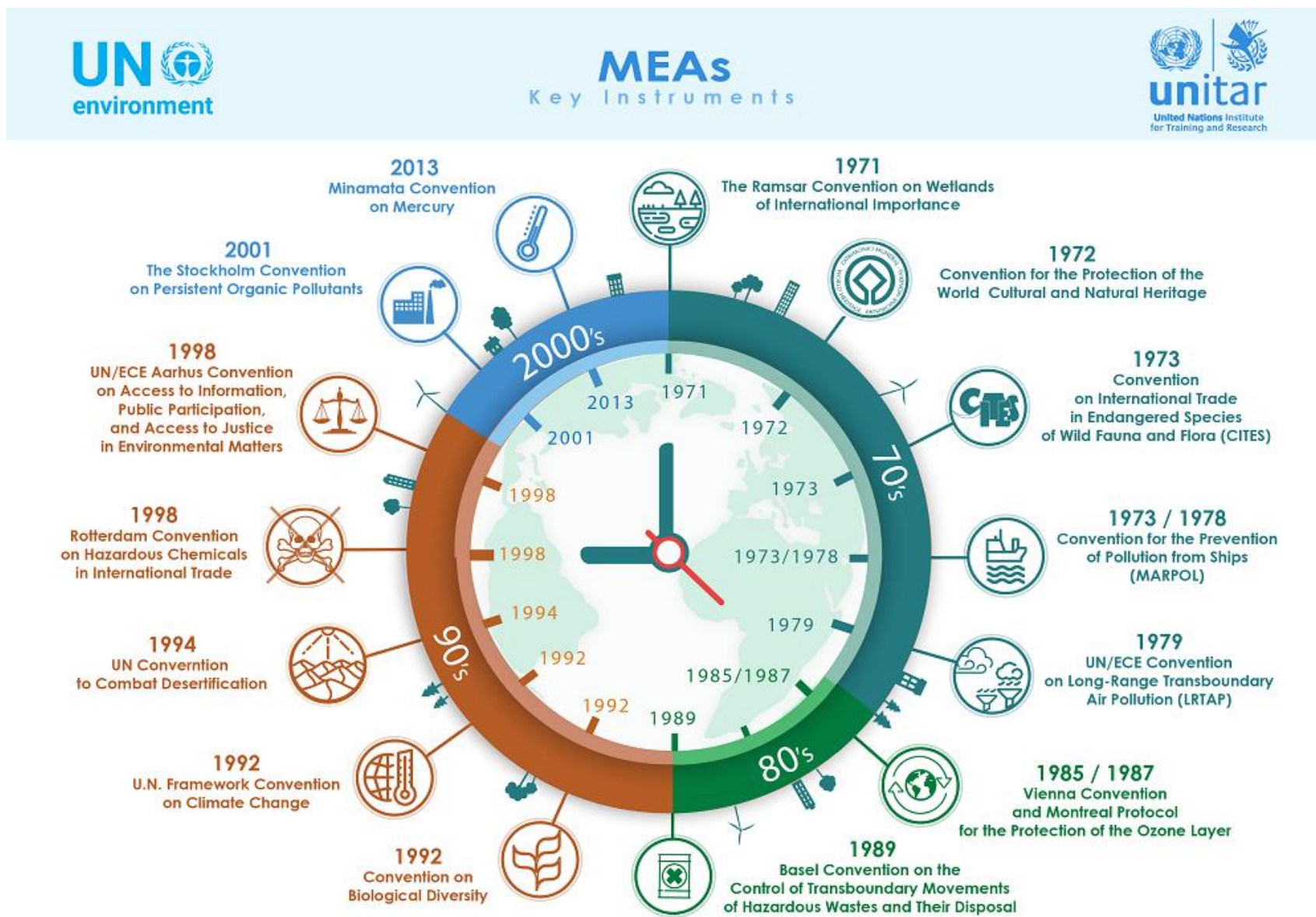


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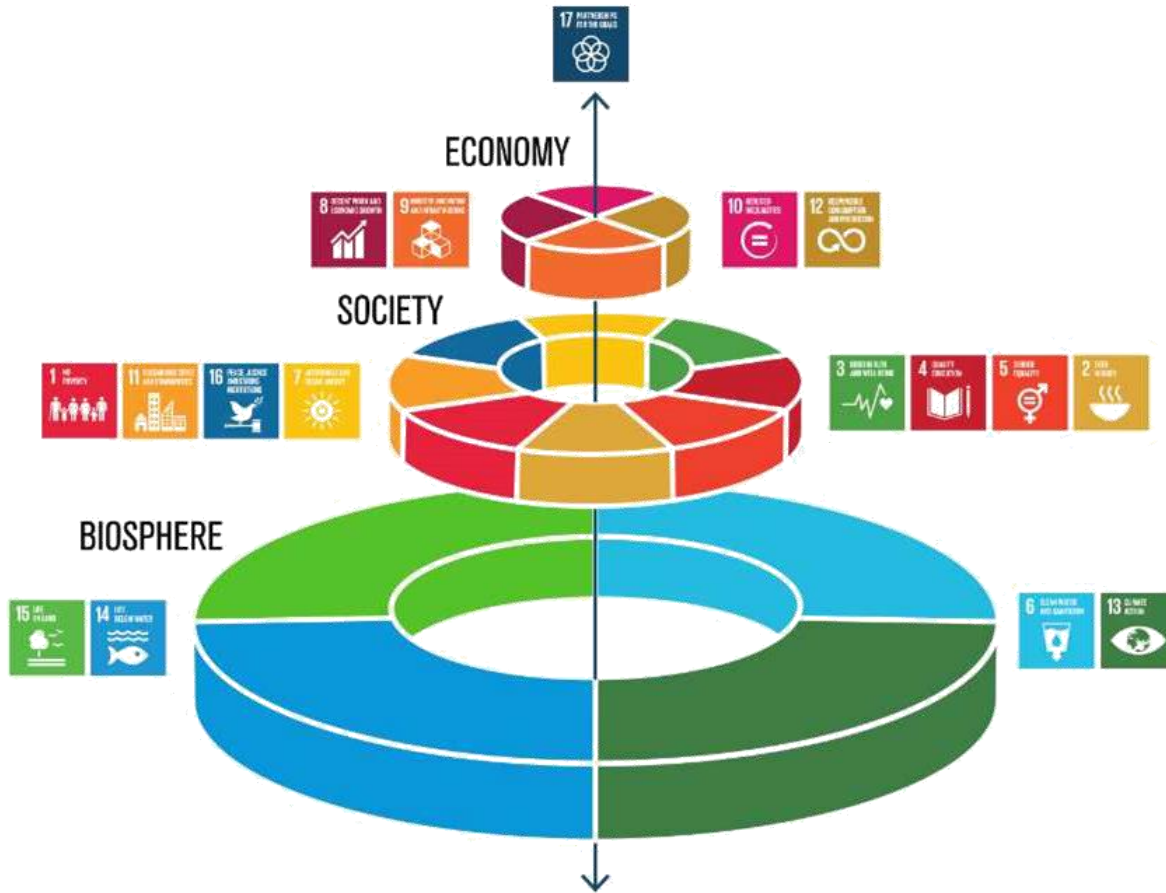




# A complex mosaic of policies



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Kunming - Montreal  
**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**



# Some examples at the European level

- **EU environmental legislation and policies:**

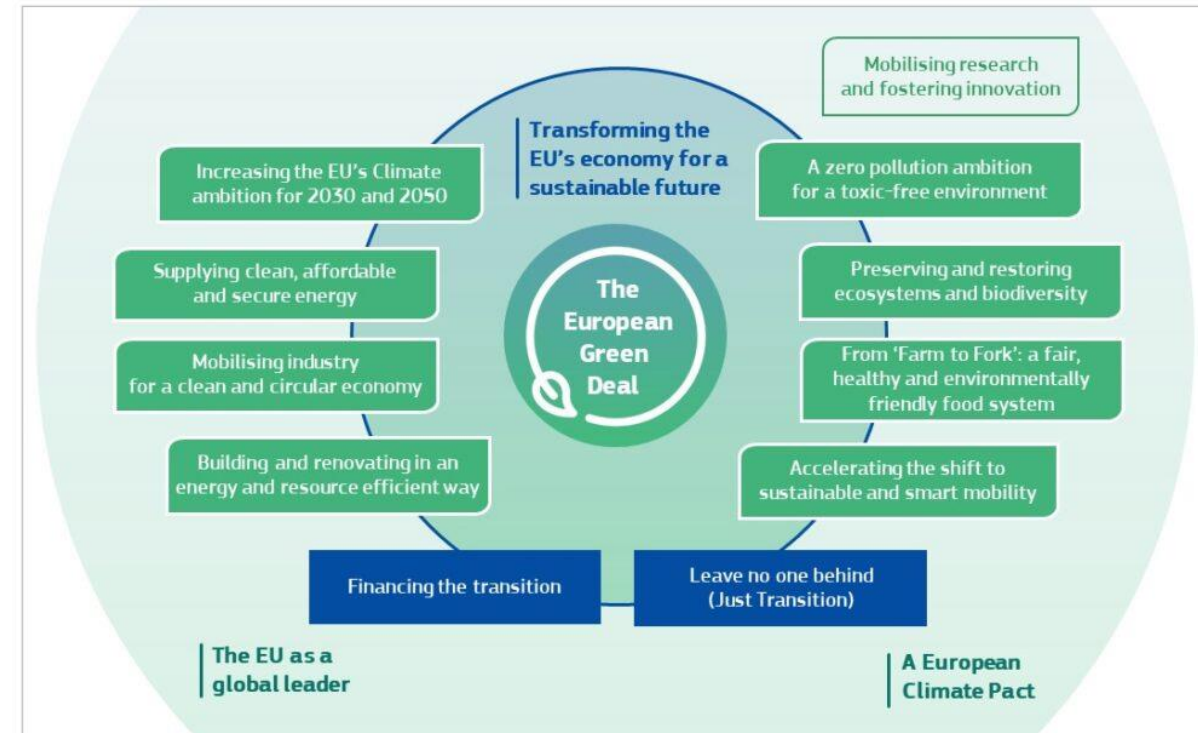
- Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
- Birds and Habitats [Directives](#)
- Nature Restoration [Regulation](#)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Common Fisheries Policy
- Water Framework Directive
- EU Green Deal

- **Mediterranean-specific policies and frameworks:**

Union for Mediterranean, Barcelona Convention

- **National and local policies**

- **Others:** Bern Convention





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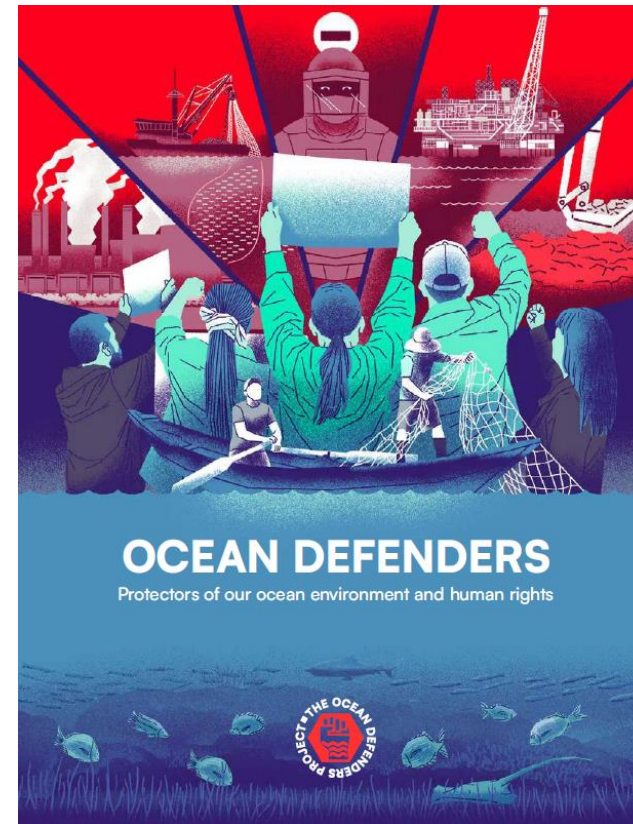
Which one to follow?





## Looking at the third UN Ocean Conference

- UNOC3 will be a key moment to advocate for the protection of our global ocean and to advance the implementation of SDG14!
- New publication by CEESP and other partners: **Ocean Defenders: Protectors of our ocean environment and human rights:**
  - This report is dedicated to ocean defenders worldwide who are organizing, advocating and protesting for the protection of the ocean environment, their marine territories and resources, and their human rights







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Thank you!

