

2010 International Viberral Blockweily





Policy context

- European Union
 - Nature directives (and other thematic)
 - Biodiversity strategy and action plans (in response to CBD)
 - -6th EAP
- Global
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Other Conventions and pan-European agreements





European Environment Agency

- Supports development of reporting frameworks
- Provides know-how and infrastructure for data flows
- Develops and supports development of biodiversity-related indicators
- Makes assessments and deliver policyrelevant information



Reporting on conservation status of habitats and species (Art.17)

Data flow on Natura 2000 sites and designated areas (CDDA)

- Reportnet
- Data centres (BDC)
- Information systems (BISE)

Indicators:

- SEBI 2010
- Core set

- State of the Environment reports (every 5 years)

- Technical reports

EU post-2010 biodiversity policy

> Biodiversity Baseline







Rationale for the baseline (i)

What is in the 'baseline'?

- Facts & figures on the state and trends of biodiversity & ecosystems components
- Why biodiversity is important and why is it urgent to act: provide arguments and rationale





Rationale for the baseline (ii)

Why do we need that?

- To support development of post-2010 target(s) and sub-targets
- For measuring/monitoring progress and achievement from 2011 to 2020



EU biodiversity baseline products (i)

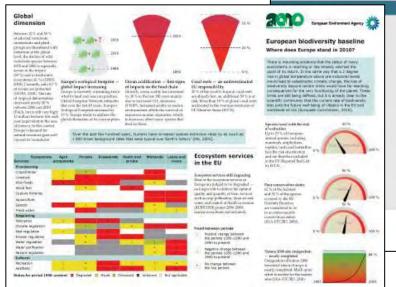
Released during Green Week in June:

EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline Post-2010 EU biodiversity policy



2 page summaryof key findings– flyer

Summary of facts and figures – *brochure*



http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/eu-2010-biodiversity-baseline

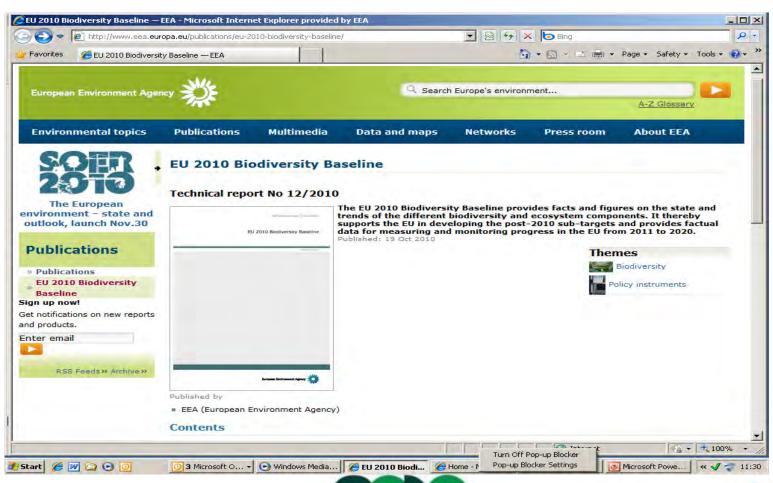




European Environment Agency

EU biodiversity baseline products (ii)

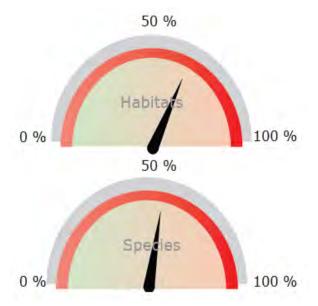
Realesed now:





Conservation status Article 17 reporting

65% of the habitats and 52% of species covered by the EU Habitats Directive have an unfavourable conservation status

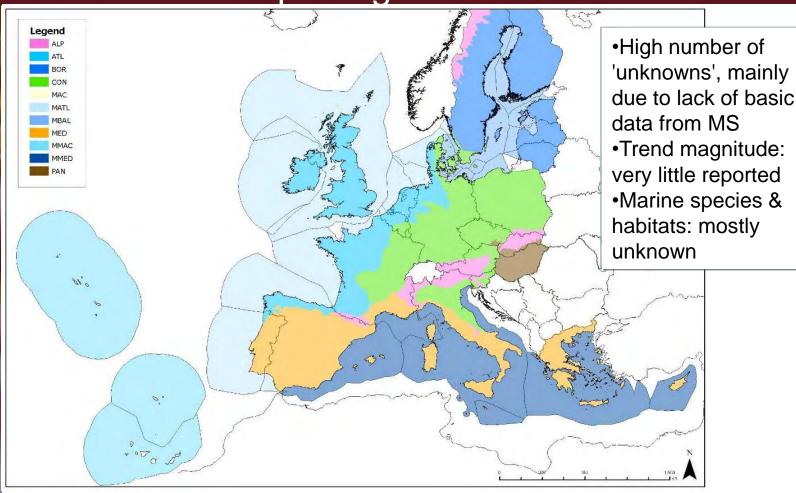








Conservation status Article 17 reporting – trends 2000 - 2006



7 biogeographical regions and 4 marine regions used for reporting and assessments







Conservation status Article 17 reporting

- Conservation status of
 - 216 habitat types (Annex I)
 - 1 182 species (Annexes II, IV, V)
- For each biogeographical region (7) and marine region
 (4)
- EU 25, period 2001-2006 (BG & RO not covered)
- Background information: range, area, population, future prospects, structure & functions
- Trends
- Pressures & threats





Conservation status Article 17 reporting

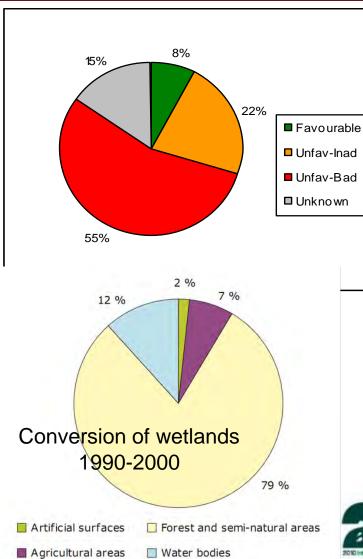
In total:

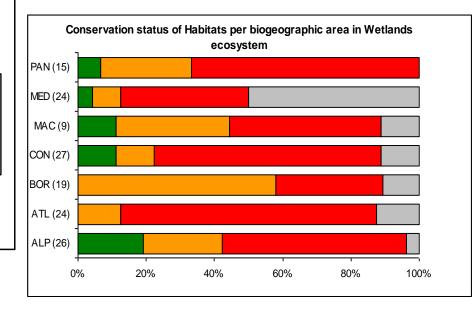
- 2 756 reports of conservation status for habitats
- 6 064 reports of conservation status for species (plants & animals)
- Using a 'traffic light' system

Favourable -	FV ('green')
Unfavourable – inadequate -	U1 ('amber')
Unfavourable – bad -	U2 ('red')
Unknown -	XX ('grey')



Wetlands - habitats











Article 17 findings

Article 17 report suggests better management of designated areas is needed - as well as better integration of biodiversity concerns into sectoral policies affecting the wider countryside and the environment at large.



Trend between periods

Positive change between the periods 1950–1990 and 1990 to present

Negative change between the periods 1950–1990 and 1990 to present

No change between the two periods

Ecosystems Services	Agro ecosystems	Forests	Grasslands	Heath and scrubs	Wetlands	Lakes and rivers
Provisioning						
Crops/timber	↓	1			.	
Livestock	↓	=	=	=	+	
Wild Foods	=	Į.	↓		=	
Wood fuel		=	1	=		
Capture fisheries					=	=
Aquaculture					4	4
Genetic	=	1	.	=	=	
Fresh water		1			1	↑
Regulating						
Pollination	1	1	=			
Climate regulation		1		=	=	=
Pest regulation	↑		=			
Erosion regulation		:=:	=	=		
Water regulation		=		†	1	=
Water purification					=	=
Hazard regulation					=	=
Cultural						
Recreation	1	=	*	1	1	=
Aesthetic	†	=	=	=	↑	=

Loss of biodiversity often reduces productivity of

ecosystems







Sources of information for Biodiversity Baseline:

SEBI 2010 – Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators

- Initiated in 2005 to select a set of indicators to monitor progress towards 2010 in Europe
- Institutional partners
 - EEA and ETC/BD
 - ECNC
 - UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre
 - European Commission
 - PEBLDS
 - Czech Republic
- SEBI 2010 built on the conceptual framework provided by the CBD, and worked with a set of headline indicators within the CBD focal areas.



16 EU Headlines

ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY, GOODS AND SERVICES

- Marine trophic index
- Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems
- Water quality in aquatic ecosystems

SUSTAINABLE USE

- Area of ecosystems under sustainable management
 - **≻**Forest
 - **≻**Agriculture
 - **≻**Fishery
 - ➤ Aquaculture
- Ecological footprint
- + Funding to biodiversity
- + Public awareness & participation
- + Patent applications

STATUS AND TRENDS OF COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

- Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, habitats
- Coverage of protected areas
- Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
- Change in status of threatened and/or protected species
- Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, fish species of major socioeconomic importance

THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

- Nitrogen deposition
- Numbers and costs of invasive alien species (Trends in invasive alien species)
- Impact of climate change

... and 26 specific indicators

Abundance and distribution of selected species	14. Fragmentation of river systems	
2. Red List Index for European species	15. Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	
3. Species of European interest	16. Freshwater quality	
4. Ecosystem coverage	17. Forest: Growing stock, increment and fellings	
5. Habitats of European interest	18. Forest: Deadwood	
6. Livestock genetic diversity	19. Agriculture: Nitrogen balance	
7. Nationally designated protected areas	20. Agriculture: Area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	
8. Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	21. Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	
9. Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	22. Aquaculture: Effluent water quality from finfish farms	
10. Invasive alien species in Europe	23. Ecological Footprint of European countries	
11. Impact of climatic change on bird populations	24. Patent applications based on genetic resources	
12. Marine Trophic Index of European seas	25. Financing biodiversity management	
13. Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	26. Public awareness	







Sources of information for the biodiversity baseline: SEBI Reports



: technical report documenting the indicators

: first assessment report based on the indicators + indicator factsheets





: Assessing biodiversity in Europe







Sources of information for the biodiversity baseline: 10 messages for 2010

Each message provides a short assessment focusing on a specific ecosystem or issue related to biodiversity in Europe.

- Climate change and biodiversity
- Protected areas
- Freshwater ecosystems
- Marine ecosystems
- Forest ecosystems
- Urban ecosystems
- Agricultural ecosystems
- Mountain ecosystems
- Coastal ecosystems
- Cultural landscapes and biodiversity heritage









Biodiversity Information Centre for Europe (BISE)

Single entry point for data and information on biodiversity and ecosystems in

Europe







Into the policy loop - BAP final assessment

2010 assessment of implementing the EU Biodiversity Action Plan Adopted October 2010

Overview of progress at both EC and Member State levels.

Addresses four main policy areas: biodiversity in the EU, the EU and global biodiversity, biodiversity and climate change, and the knowledge base; and its supporting measures: financing, EU decision making, partnerships, and awareness raising.

Includes:

Consolidated profile

More detailed comparative factual assessment of progress

at Community and Member State level.

Updated Summary of Community level Action

Synthesis of progress for each of the ca 150 actions set out in Action Plan.

SEBI 2010 Biodiversity Indicators

2010 update of biodiversity indicator fact sheets

Country profiles

National assessments on implementation of EU Biodiversity Action Plan. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/bap_2010.htm





EU BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN: 2010 Assessment

Into the policy loop – post Nagoya

Main outcomes

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 ("Aichi Targets")
- Strategy for Resource Mobilisation
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing

And some 35 other decisions

- Climate change and biodiversity
- Biofuels and biodiversity
- Marine & coastal biodiversity
- IPBES
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Into the policy loop Strategic Plan 2011-2020

2050 Vision

"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

2020 Mission

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication;

To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.





20 targets across 5 strategic goals

Strategic goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society (targets 1-4)

T2 valuation/national accounts; T3 incentives/subsidies

Strategic goal B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use (targets 5-10)

T5 halving and, where feasible, bringing close to zero the rate of loss of natural habitats, *including forests* + significantly reducing fragmentation and degradation T6 fishing within safe ecological limits/avoid overfishing

Strategic goal C

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity (targets11-13)

T11 protected areas = 17% terrestrial, 10% marine

Strategic goal D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services (targets14-16)

T15 restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems

Strategic goal E

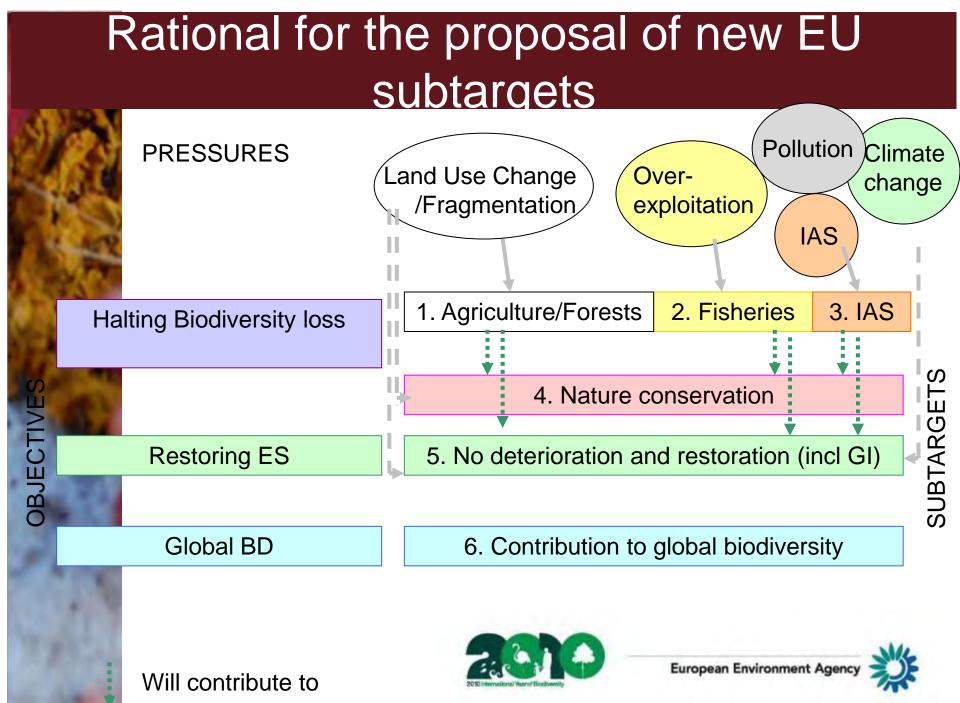
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building (targets 17 - 20)

T20 substantial increase in financial resources from all sources

Link to resource mobilisation decision







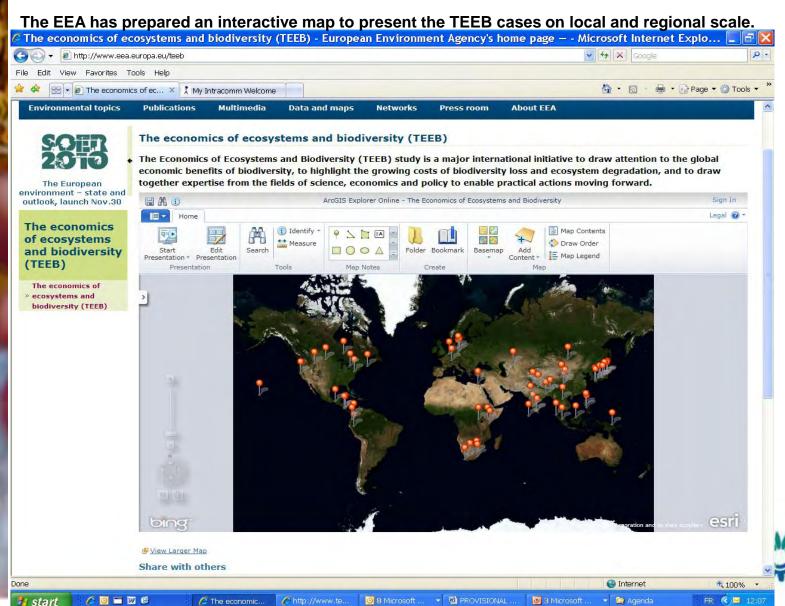
Link to CBD Strategic Plan

ST1- Agriculture and Forest	This would be linked to the achievement of targets T3 , T4 , T7 , T8 , T13 , T14 , T15
ST2- Fisheries	This would be linked to T3, T4, T6, T10
ST3- Invasive Species	This would be linked to T9
ST4- Nature Conservation	This would be linked to T5 , T11 , T12
ST5- No deterioration/restoration incl	This would be linked to T14 , T15 , T5 , T2 , T11 , T6 , T7
ST6- Global contribution	This would be linked to T2 , T3 , T4 , T16 , T18 , T14 , T20





Enhancing the knowledge base TEEB- Study cases



Enhancing the knowledge base - IPBES

UN Resolution on the Establishment - discussed and hopefully adopted by the end of the year

In 2011 operationalizing - through 1st Plenary meeting of IPBES For 2011, COM may envisage contract « Towards an EU mechanism for independent, authoritative research-based advice to inform implementation and further EU biodiversity policy development »









