

State of biodiversity and conservation planning

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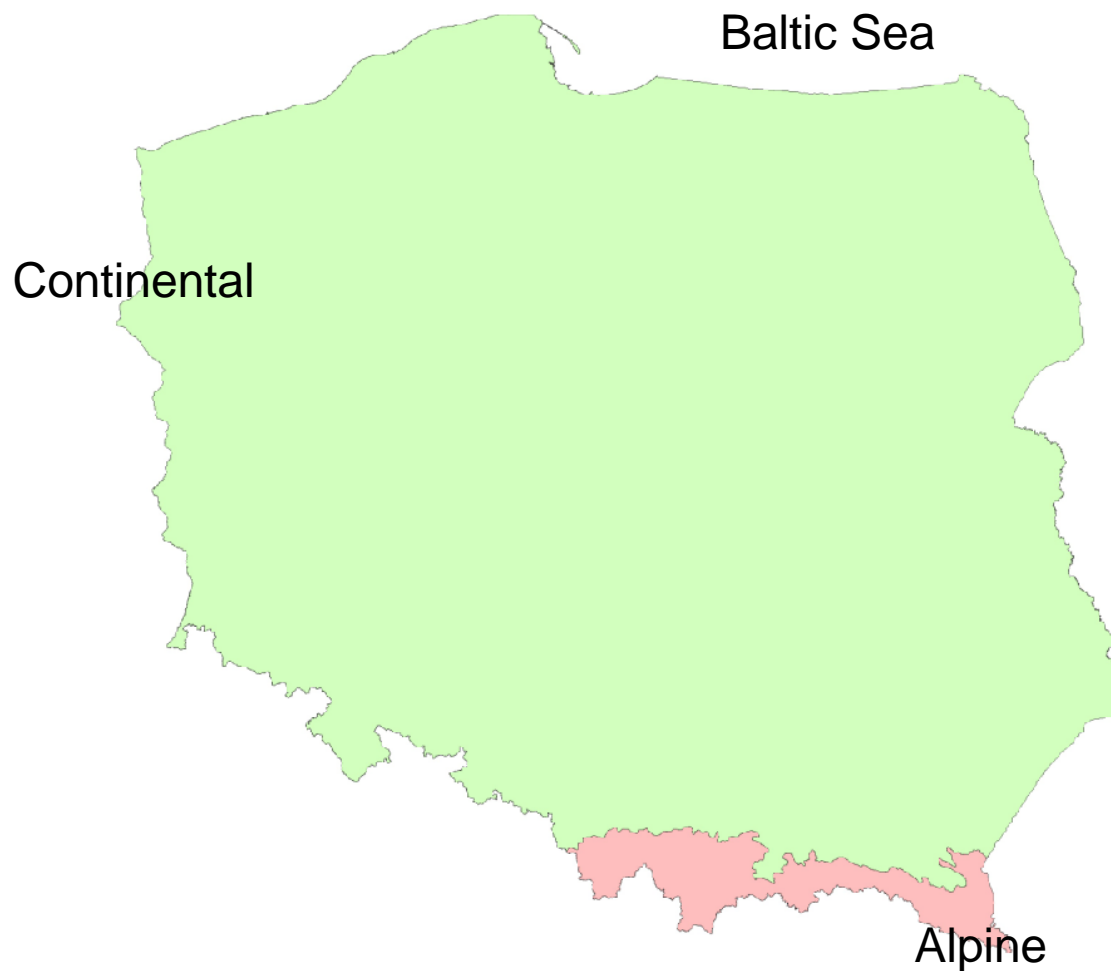


Content

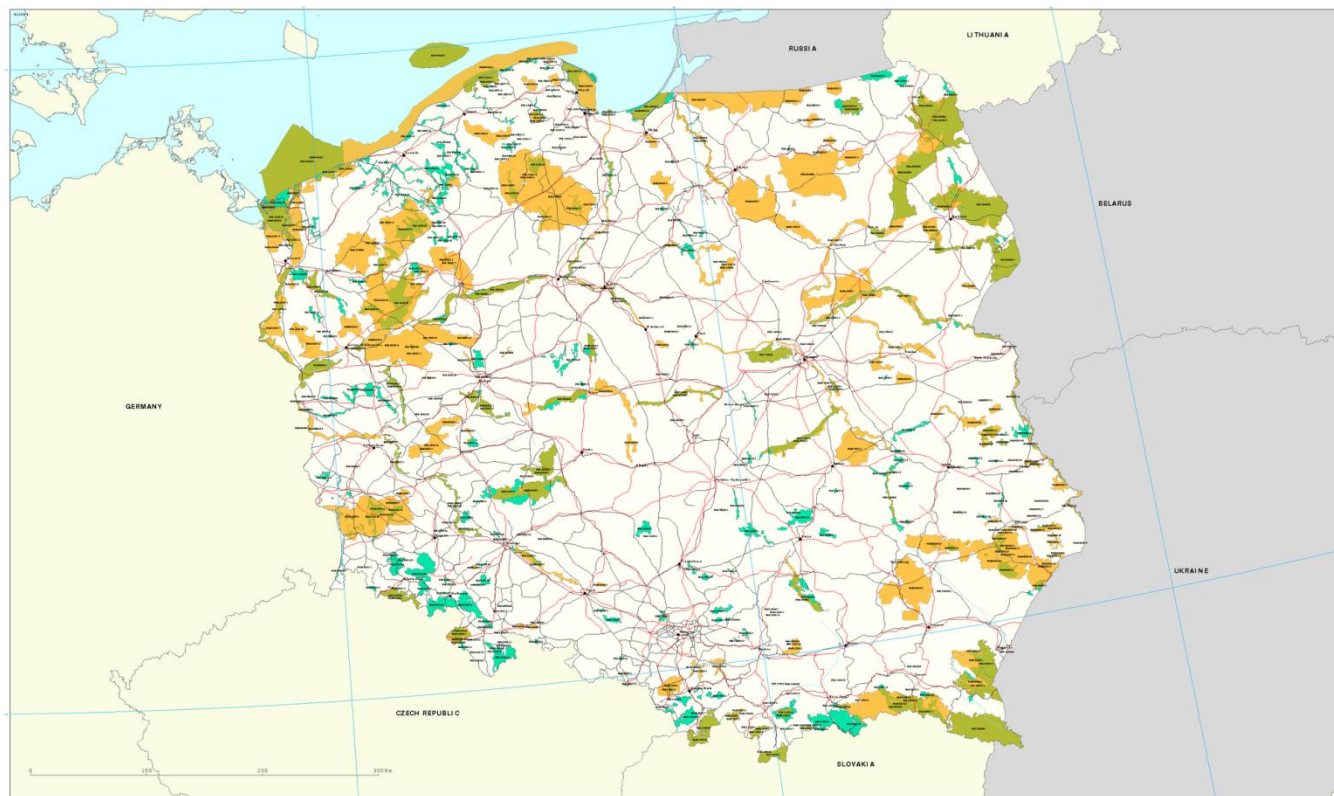
1. Establishment of Natura 2000 network in Poland
2. Cost of Natura 2000 implementation
3. 2010 Biodiversity Baseline
4. Importance of management planning as a tool for cost estimation and types of funding needs
5. PAF



Biogeographic regions



Natura 2000 network in Poland - 19,8%



SCIs - 847

SPAs - 145

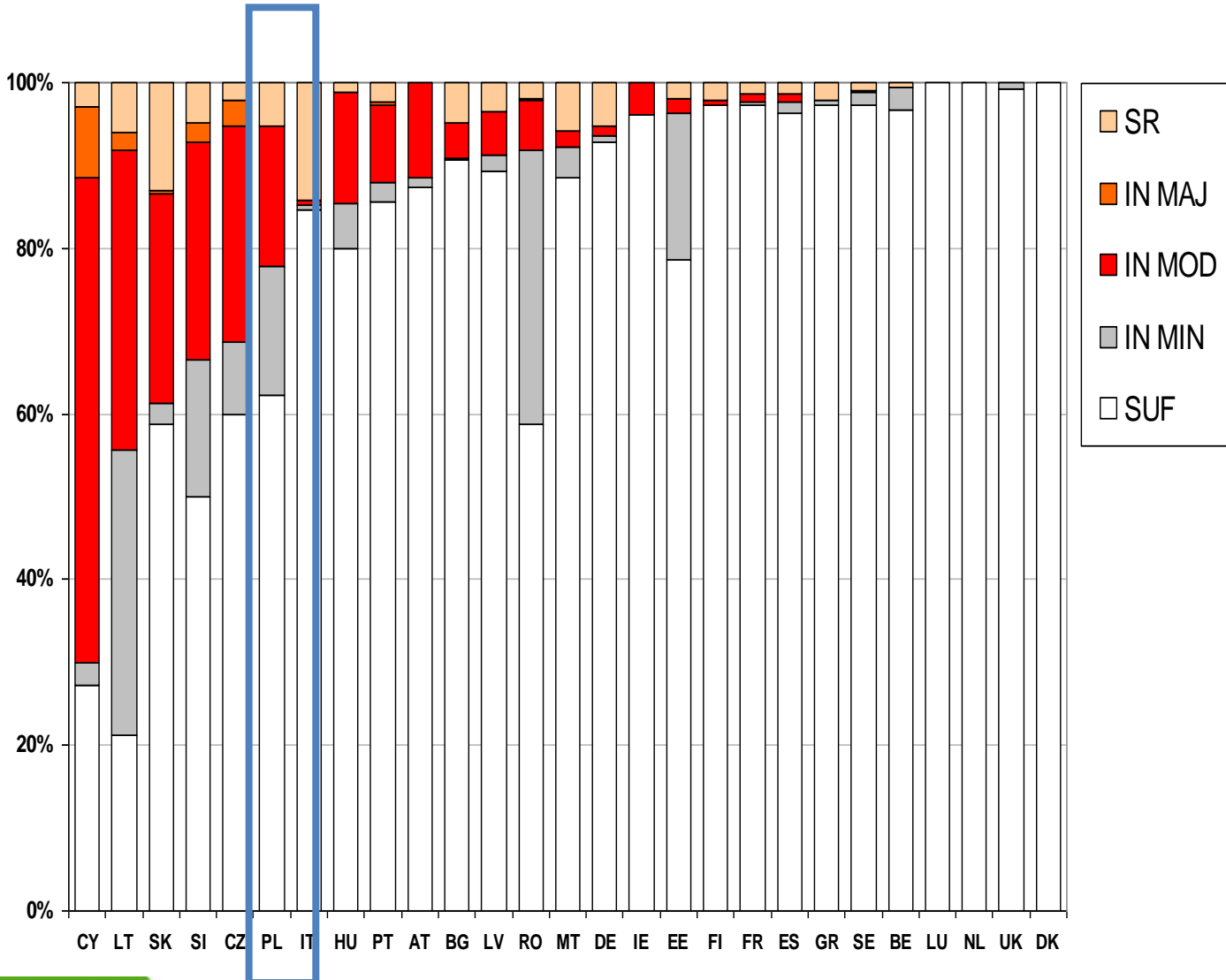
Total number of
Natura 2000 sites
- 958

NATURA 2000: POLAND

- Special Conservation Area (SCA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Other Natura 2000 sites (not included in the Natura 2000 network)
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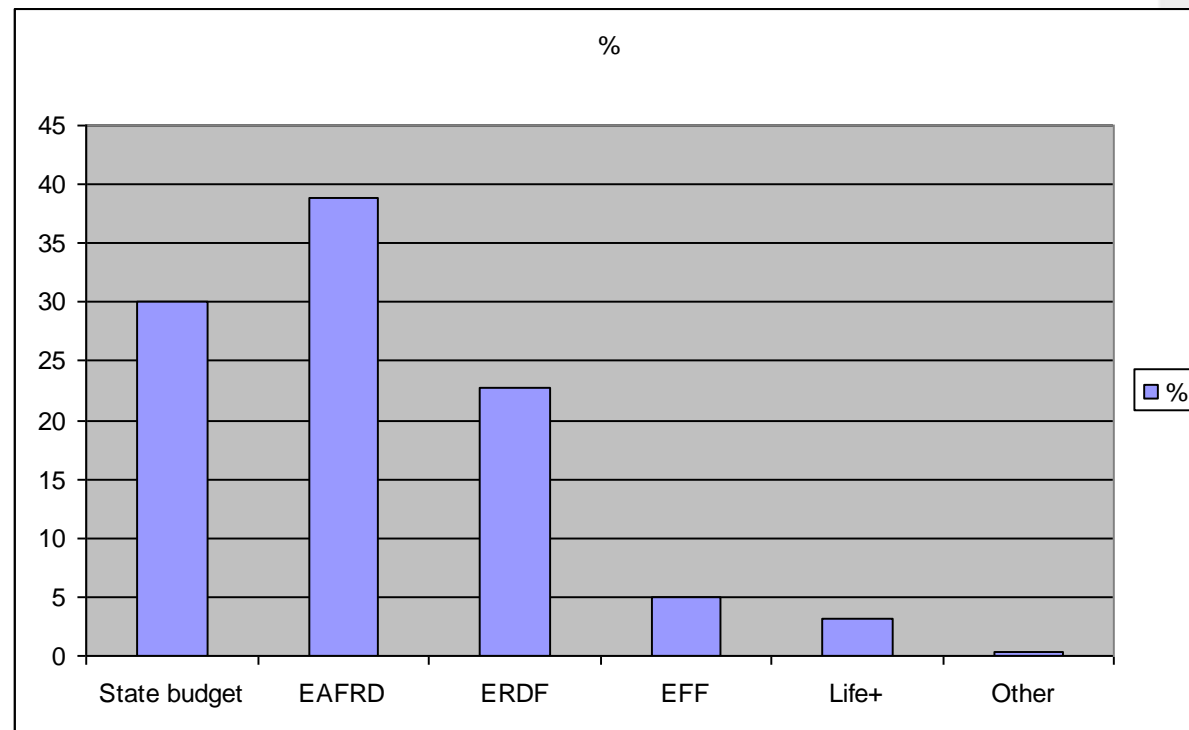
European Environment Agency

Natura 2000 network still requires completion



Costs of Natura 2000 (2004 -06.2012)

- Difficulties in determining costs and needs of Natura 2000
- Lack of management plans for all Natura 2000 sites
- Costs of Natura 200 – 530 million euro, 66 million per year



The integrated approach

- Integrating the Natura 2000 into existing Community Policies and funds
- EAFRD and LIFE+ as well as structural funds are key instruments for financing Natura 2000.
- Uptake of funds is below expectation
- It is estimated that only 20% of the total financing needs for managing Natura 2000 sites are currently being met

EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020

- Target 1: To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU legislation and achieved a significant improvement in their status:
 - 100% improvement in the conservation status of habitats and
 - 50% improvement in the status of species of EU importance by 2020
- Actions (among others):
 - Complete the establishment of the Natura 2000 network and ensure good management;
 - Ensure adequate financing of Natura 2000 sites.



State of conservation of species and habitats

- Data on the state of conservation of species and habitats from the report prepared on the basis of Art. 17 of the Habitats - data to 2007
- State Environmental Monitoring conducted by the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection- update information on the state of the species and habitats
- Management planning

Basis for planning the prioritised action framework for financing Natura 2000

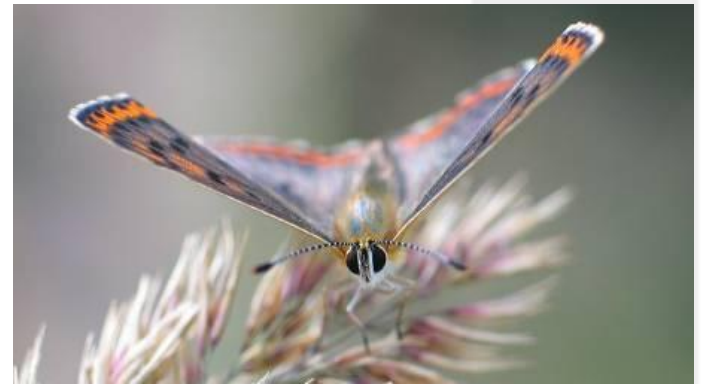
Monitoring the status of species and habitats on biogeographic level

- Implemented since 2006
- It allows to assess the conservation status of habitats and species
- Methodological guides have been developed for habitats and species based on four parameters: the range of occurrence, population, habitat (structure and function), the perspective of protection under the rule adopted for reporting on the state of conservation.



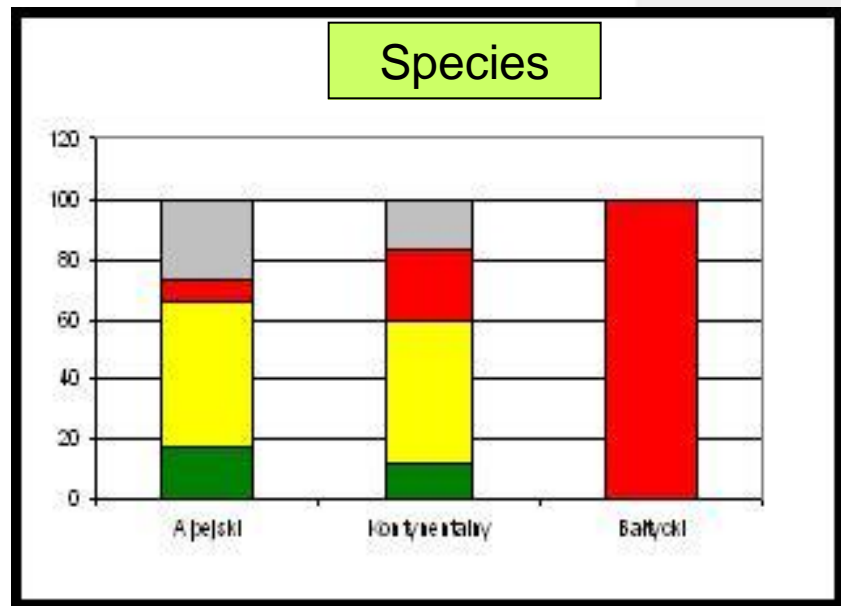
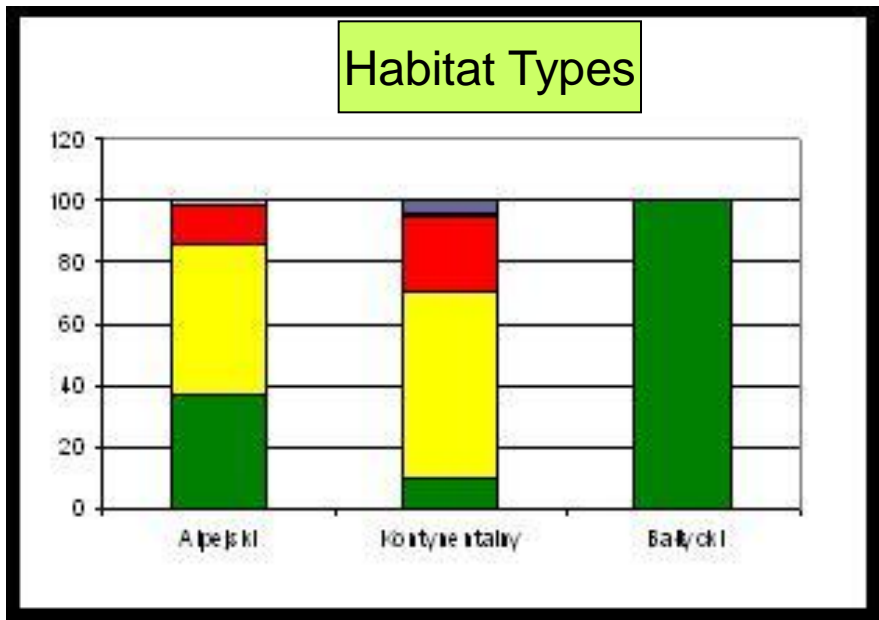
Monitoring the status of species and habitats on biogeographic level

- So far monitoring has been carried out for:
 - 39 habitats types
 - 40 plant species
 - 63 animal species
- 6000 - monitoring points



71% of National Reference List

Overall assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species in the biogeographic regions



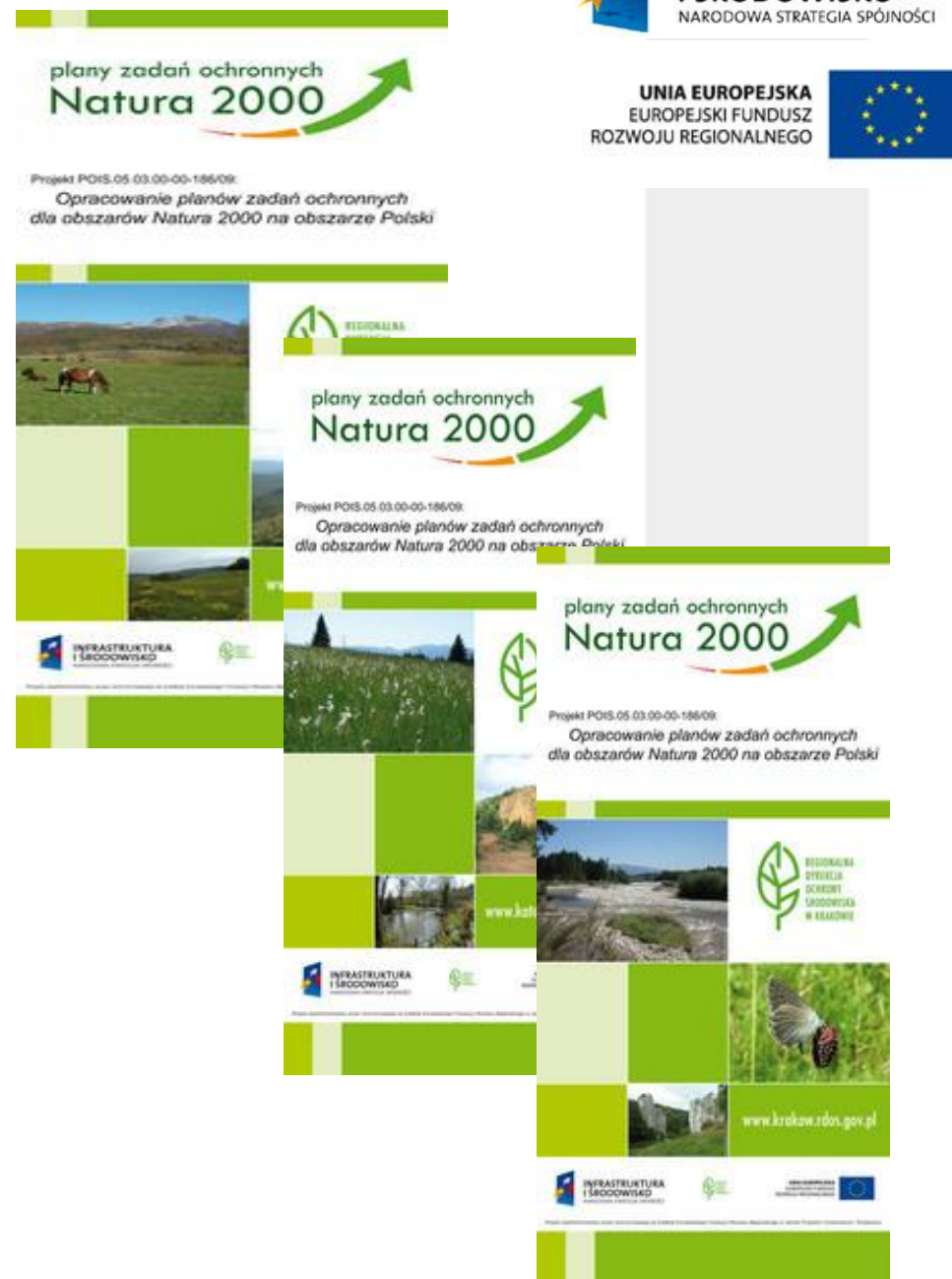
- FV
- U1
- U2
- XX
- Lack of data

Management plan for Natura 2000:

1. Prepared for each of the Natura 2000 within 6 years after his appointment or approval
2. Drawn up for a period of 10 years
3. Established under RDOS ordinance drawn up in a few months -1 year
4. Based on an existing, even incomplete knowledge and field diagnosis of conservation status of habitats and species
5. Is a simple, but not necessarily complete "list of things to be done urgently" needed in terms of subject matter

Management plan for Natura 2000

- Project POIiŚ.05.03.00-00-186/09
The development of management plans for the Natura 20,000 for the Polish territory funded from the Operational Program Infrastructure and Environment 2007 - 2013
- Develop plans for 406 Natura 2000
- Total costs: 25 million PLN
- Project co-financed by the ERDF in the amount of 80% of eligible expenses



The results of monitoring and management plans allow to specify:

- priorities for habitats and species for PAF
- needs and scope of measures to maintain and restore habitats and species in order to achieve the favourable conservation status
- indications for integrated projects



Problems to solve

- Problems of administrative capacity.
- Competition for funds.
- Difficulties in securing national co-financing.
- Financing Natura 2000 is considered less attractive in e.g. socio-economic (cohesion policy) or agricultural terms.
- But the advantages of the integration approach is recognised
- Better strategic planning needs and costs for Natura 2000.



A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)

- Article 8 of the Habitats Directive already foresees the need to develop "*a prioritized action framework (PAF)*"
- It will be a clearer framework to
 - set out objectives and priorities,
 - describe the Natura 2000 measures to be financed,
 - identify the potential contribution of each EU fund to the national Natura 2000 network for the next Financial Perspective as well as the contribution of Member State funding,
 - set out the prioritised actions to be taken, as well as monitoring and evaluation measures