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REPORT ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIEV RESOLUTION ON BIODIVERSITY: ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND FUTURE ACTION TO REACH THE 2010 PAN-EUROPEAN BIODIVERSITY TARGET

submitted by

the Countdown 2010 secretariat
in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme,
the Council of Europe, the European Environment Agency,
WWF and the European ECO-Forum

through the Ad Hoc Working Group of Senior Officials

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

UNITED NATIONS

PAN-EUROPEAN PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

The *Environment for Europe* (EfE) process is a unique political framework of cooperation between the member States within the UNECE region. It covers the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) that includes 56[1] countries. The process was initiated in 1991 with the first meeting taking place at Dobris Castle, near Prague.

Biodiversity has always been an important element on the EfE agenda. A large number of agreements, strategies and policies on nature conservation have been developed during the EfE process. Among them is the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS), which was endorsed at the Sofia Conference in 1995.

Responding to the decline of biodiversity, the Environment Ministers of the European Union defined an unambiguous target in Gothenburg in 2001: to halt loss of biodiversity by 2010. The *Environment for Europe* Ministerial Conference in Kyiv (2003) endorsed the 2010 target and thus expanded the EU commitment into a pan-European target. Participating countries defined seven areas where action needed to be taken in order to halt biodiversity loss in the pan-European region.

The Countdown Secretariat, established in 2004, promotes and supports actions that help achieve the 2010 biodiversity target and assesses the steps taken towards halting biodiversity loss. In a joint effort with UNEP and the European Environment Agency, the Countdown Secretariat recently prepared the first 2010 Readiness Assessment. The assessment reviews actions taken to achieve the seven Kyiv targets and further considers newly emerging issues. Finally, it also provides recommendations based on the findings.

Key Messages

- The Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity reinforced the objective to halt the loss of biodiversity at all levels by 2010. The Resolution identified seven key areas for concerted action and made specific joint commitments to meet targets in those areas. The respective areas for action were: forests and biodiversity, agriculture and biodiversity, the Pan-European Ecological Network, invasive alien species, financing biodiversity, biodiversity monitoring and indicators, and public participation and awareness.
- Generally, good progress has been made in adopting national and international strategies and action plans (including the European Commission's 2010 Communication), such as in the areas of invasive alien species and public participation and awareness. Indeed, with continuing effort the 2008 Kyiv targets for invasive alien species and public participation and awareness can probably be achieved.
- Important progress has been made in the fields of conserving forest biodiversity and the designation of sites for the Pan-European Ecological Network, including Natura 2000 sites. Intensified work on developing biodiversity monitoring and indicators is starting to achieve important results, and this is also the case for financing biodiversity conservation (although there is considerable doubt over the robustness of future funding). However, given the progress that still needs to be made on implementation measures, it seems unlikely that the Kyiv targets can be met. Intensified efforts in these areas are therefore necessary.
- However, implementation of some of the Kyiv targets is lacking seriously behind in certain critical areas. In many countries, forest biodiversity remains threatened by fragmentation and illegal logging. Lack of biodiversity-friendly agricultural management and little action on the ground to combat invasive alien species remain major barriers for achieving the 2010 target. In

[1] While the region covers 56 countries (including Canada, Israel and the USA) the scope of this document covers the Pan-European region.

particular, countries outside of the EU frequently suffer from lack of capacity and funding for implementing targets and strategies.

- It is also clear that new challenges for biodiversity conservation are emerging that cut across the seven Kyiv target areas:
  - Climate change is already impacting habitats and species and poses a serious threat to ecosystem health in the medium-to-long term: beyond 2050 climate change is likely to be the major driver for biodiversity loss globally. Adaptation measures such as fully implementing existing biodiversity conservation measures and strengthening the coherence and connectivity of ecosystems are urgently required.
  - Biodiversity conservation in the marine environment lags seriously behind the terrestrial realm. Fish stocks continue to decline and fishing practices that destroy other marine biodiversity have not been sufficiently improved. The coverage of marine protected areas remains very low, while infrastructure development continues to destroy important coastal habitats.
  - Territorial development (linear infrastructure, urban sprawl etc.) is accelerating, particularly in the less developed countries in Europe. This is causing habitat fragmentation and is increasing pressure on a wide range of natural resources.
  - The integration of biodiversity concerns into other sectors such as forestry, fisheries, agriculture, regional development, transport and energy remains limited and is a serious barrier to ensuring that actions in those fields are environmentally sustainable.

Introduction

The Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity reinforced the objective to halt the loss of biodiversity at all levels by 2010. The 53 countries in the pan-European region which adopted the resolution made a commitment to achieve that target by taking nine concerted actions which were prioritized into seven target areas. The Council of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy subsequently adopted action plans for these seven target areas. Annex 1 shows trends in relation to those target areas for which indicators were included in the Second Global Biodiversity Outlook.

This document aims to provide participants at the Sixth *Environment for Europe* Ministerial Conference in Belgrade, 10–12 October 2007, with an overview of progress towards meeting the 2010 biodiversity target in the pan-European region with reference to these target areas. It also identifies the major challenges in achieving the 2010 target.

In the process of preparing this document, the Countdown 2010 carried out two pan-European surveys to determine the extent to which countries had taken certain basic steps towards meeting their 2010 commitment and to assess the opinion of nature conservation actors on how their countries were translating that commitment into action. The first survey – the Countdown 2010 Readiness Assessment – posed four questions:

1. Has a national commitment to achieve the 2010 target been explicitly confirmed in each country?
2. Has an assessment been undertaken of the actions that will be necessary to achieve the 2010 target?
3. Have the necessary 2010 actions been formulated and adopted?
4. Is progress towards meeting the 2010 being measures and are biodiversity monitoring and indicators in place?

Of the 53 countries surveyed, 21 responded to the questionnaire. In these 21 countries, three-quarters of the governments have publicly confirmed their commitment to achieving the 2010 target in their own countries. However, only four countries have prepared an assessment, although in most of the other countries an assessment is planned or in preparation. In only two countries has some form of 2010 action plan been prepared, although again this is planned or in preparation in most of the other countries. With regard to monitoring progress towards achieving the 2010 target,

three countries have a programme in place, while in two-thirds of the other countries this is planned. The results of the survey are appended to this document in Annex 2.

The second survey – the Countdown 2010 Online Survey – targeted persons who are actively involved in nature conservation and natural resource management and have a good understanding of developments in their countries. The survey attracted 94 responses from 28 pan-European countries. An important signal from the survey is that 53% of the respondents believe that their country's commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target is either poor or negligible. It is also worth highlighting the responses to two other questions:

How likely is it that your country will reach the 2010 biodiversity target?

How is your country performing with regard to the following biodiversity issues?

BIODIVERSITY ISSUE	PERCENTAGE RESPONDENTS				
	Poorly	Somewhat Poorly	Medium	Reasonably Well	Very well
Species Protection	8	28	28	32	4
Habitat Conservation	12	27	33	22	6
Forestry	12	24	37	17	10
Agriculture	21	35	33	10	2
Sectoral Integration	32	35	21	11	1
Fisheries	22	48	21	7	2

The detailed results of the survey are appended to this document in Annex 3.

An important step for the 2010 process was the European Commission (EC) Communication *Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and Beyond*, which was adopted in May 2006. The Communication outlined the extent of the challenge and reviewed the adequacy of the EU response to date. On the basis of this analysis, the Commission identified four key policy areas for intensified action (biodiversity in the EU, the EU and global biodiversity, biodiversity and climate change, and the knowledge base) and also 10 priority objectives with four key supporting measures. These policy areas, priority objectives and supporting measures were then elaborated into an action plan with 46 targets and about 150 specific actions, with the responsibilities for carrying out each action specified at the Community level and/or the Member State level.

The Commission should be applauded for preparing this analysis and action plan, which represents an important step forward in defining the actions and responsibilities that are a prerequisite for the

achievement of the 2010 target in the EU. However, it must be emphasized that implementing the action plan is a major challenge. Many of the actions cannot be implemented by the Commission alone, so that securing agreement with the EU Member States will be far from easy. Moreover, in many cases the Commission has limited powers to compel the Member States to implement many of the actions that fall under their responsibility, and ensuring that the necessary funding at both Community and Member State level will be made available will inevitably involve difficult negotiations. It would therefore be overoptimistic to expect that many of the actions will be fully implemented by 2010 – and, of course, the actions only cover 27 of the pan-European states.

The following sections summarize progress on achieving the seven concerted actions as adopted in the Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity.

Forests and Biodiversity

Kyiv commitment
By 2008, contribute to the implementation in the pan-European region of the Forest Biodiversity Expanded Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity through, inter alia:

a) Implementation of the objectives and activities of the Framework for Cooperation between the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe and the Environment for Europe/Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy;
b) National Forest Programmes according to the MCPFE Approach to National Forest Programmes in Europe (adopted at the Vienna Conference in April 2003);
c) Application of the ecosystem approach.

To support implementation of the Kyiv target, the Framework for Cooperation between MCPFE and PEBLDS that was adopted in Kyiv identified the following priority themes for cooperation in the period up to 2007:

- The Ecosystem Approach: Work should contribute to clarification of the relationship between the Ecosystem Approach and sustainable forest management, building on MCPFE's previous work on the latter.
- Protected forest areas: Building on MCPFE's work on protected areas and on ecological networks, the link will be made between concepts of protected forest areas and protected areas in general.
- Forest law enforcement with regard to biodiversity conservation: Work will explore the impacts of illegal harvesting and related trade and institutional capacity building.
- Recommendations for site selection for afforestation: Recommendations will be elaborated in the context of the decisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, taking account of biodiversity interests. This effort will build on recent work by IUCN and UNEP, adapted to the European situation.

A joint position of the MCPFE and the PEBLDS on the linkage between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management at pan-European level was published in 2006. PEBLDS and MCPFE jointly organised a workshop on combating illegal harvesting of forest products and related trade in Europe as preparation for the Europe and North Asia Ministerial Conference hosted by the Russian Federation in November 2005. Unfortunately, the draft MCPFE-PEBLDS joint guidelines on afforestation and reforestation have not been agreed, and these may have played a role in reducing the risks of biofuel production on forest biodiversity.

Most pan-European countries have finalized or are in the process of preparing National Forest Programmes in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). In 2004 the MCPFE Liaison Unit conducted a survey of implementation and found that 20 of the 23 countries that responded to the questionnaire were formulating and/or implementing programmes in accordance with the guidelines. The other three

countries have initiated processes that are equivalent to the guidelines. In order to ensure the application of the ecosystem approach in practice, implementation of the National Forest Programmes will need to be reinforced in the period up to 2010.

There are clear signs of progress in reducing threats to and enhancing the biological diversity of Europe's forests. In most countries, forests are growing older and thus in general more valuable for biodiversity conservation. A significant reduction in air pollution has also been observed. Conserving biodiversity is gaining ground within the objectives of forest management, as well as the certification of products from sustainably managed forests.

However, several persistent issues of concern remain. These include:

- threatened forests species
- the increasing threat of invasive alien species
- increasing forest fragmentation due to changes in land use
- forest fires.

A special threat to forest biodiversity is illegal logging. This is often rooted in poverty, but it is also stimulated by commercial incentives and enhanced by flaws in forest legislation and its enforcement. Illegal logging may also occur in protected forests. In some cases it is a side effect of cross-border conflicts. Illegal logging is most frequent in the Balkan region, the Baltic countries, the Russian Federation, the Caucasus, Central Asia and in some Central and Eastern European countries.

Agriculture and Biodiversity

Kyiv commitments

By 2006, the identification, using agreed common criteria, of all high nature-value areas in agricultural ecosystems in the pan-European region will be complete. By 2008, a substantial proportion of these areas will be under biodiversity-sensitive management by using appropriate mechanisms such as rural development instruments, agri-environmental programmes and organic agriculture, to inter alia support their economic and ecological viability.

By 2008, financial subsidy and incentive schemes for agriculture in the pan-European region will take the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in consideration.

Agricultural policies are to some extent being restructured. For example, through a series of reforms the EU Common Agricultural Policy has shifted away from production-related subsidies to put greater emphasis on supporting farmers and the agricultural environment, such as through agri-environment measures that are linked to biodiversity conservation or broader environmental protection. The payments are also tied to the implementation of other EU policies. Thus, farmers who receive direct payments must respect the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives. However, not all agricultural policies in the pan-European region yet take sufficient account of biodiversity, and further integration of biodiversity considerations into agricultural policy will be necessary in order to achieve the 2010 target. Also, the effectiveness of the cross-compliance system in achieving the stated environmental and biodiversity objectives has yet to be assessed.

Agri-environment schemes are the most prominent policy tool for nature conservation on farmland, although only a relatively small part of total funding is allocated to biodiversity conservation. In the EU, the share of agricultural land under these schemes varies from less than 5% in the Netherlands and Greece to more than 80% in Austria, Sweden, Finland and Luxembourg. In Switzerland, parallel to environmental measures in field management, farmers are required to convert at least 7% of their land to ecological compensation areas, which covered 11% of agricultural land in 2003.

Agri-environment approaches in Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia are very varied and usually geared towards general sustainability objectives.

The EC recently suspended the 10-per-cent set-aside requirement for cereals in response to increasing demand for grain, to a large extent driven by support for biofuel production. This is certain to have a negative impact on certain species populations. For example, 7% of woodlarks in the UK were found on set-aside land in a recent RSPB survey. It is not clear whether environmental measures will be taken to compensate for the reduction in set aside. Indeed, the possibility that the production of biofuels will increase substantially poses a significant risk to agricultural biodiversity.

The EEA, PEBLDS and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission-Ispra have been working on the identification of high nature-value farmland. The EEA has made progress in reaching an agreement on the definition of high nature-value farmland at the EU level and the Joint Research Centre -Ispra has drafted maps of high nature-value farmland in the EU. In addition, PEBLDS, in collaboration with the European ECO-Forum and WWF, organised regional workshops for Southeastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia for capacity building, increasing awareness and improving data availability (see Annex 4).

The share of high nature-value farmland in Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia is probably higher than in Western Europe, but the currently available data do not allow a precise estimate. The Kyiv target of identifying high nature-value farmland has therefore probably only partly been met. As a consequence, the prospects for achieving the second Kyiv agricultural target – that a substantial proportion of these areas will be under biodiversity-sensitive management by 2008 – must also be doubted. Preliminary data for the EU-25 show that agri-environment support is not correlated with the aggregate area of high nature-value farmland per country. Only a small proportion of high nature-value farmland is designated as protected areas or subject to effective biodiversity management measures. Moreover, regions with a high proportion of protected farmland habitats do not appear to have relatively more agri-environment schemes, nor do they have a high share of organic farming. For Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia the lack of data prevents a quantitative assessment.

Progress towards the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss on farmland is unlikely to be reached without additional actions that conserve high nature-value farmland and improve the biodiversity value of intensively farmed land. Indeed, although much work has taken place on mapping these areas in Europe, there is no ongoing programme that ensures that this will be continued.

Despite the resulting knowledge gaps, several key challenges can be identified:

- the continuing expansion of intensively farmed areas at the expense of natural and semi-natural habitats together with the increasing levels of water use and farm specialisation
- the possible substantial increase in the production of biofuels
- continuation of the declining trends in farmland-related species of birds and butterflies
- the increased presence of invasive alien species
- the abandonment of farmland in several parts of Europe.

The Pan-European Ecological Network

Kyiv commitments

By 2006, the Pan-European Ecological Network (core areas, restoration areas, corridors and buffer zones, as appropriate) in all states of the pan-European region will be identified and reflected on coherent indicative European maps, as a European contribution towards a global ecological network.

By 2008, all core areas of the Pan-European Ecological Network will be adequately conserved and the Pan-European Ecological Network will give guidance to all major national, regional and international land-use and planning policies as well as to the operations of relevant economic and financial sectors.

For the implementation of the first target, a high-level cooperation has been established between the Council of Europe, the European Centre for Nature Conservation, the EEA's European Topic Centre/Biological Diversity and the Committee of Experts for the Pan-European Ecological Network, in particular with regard to the preparation of indicative maps. These have been prepared for Central and Eastern Europe and Southeastern Europe, and a map for Western Europe is in preparation.

Ecological network programmes are being developed at a variety of levels and by a range of different organizations, both government and non-government. Currently about 20 countries have national-level ecological network programmes, although some of these are non-governmental initiatives. In implementing the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN), some countries have chosen to include their ecological networks in binding legislation (such as Germany, Hungary and the Ukraine). Others have adopted legislation that infers the development of an ecological network (such as the Netherlands, Switzerland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania). In other countries, lower government authorities have taken the initiative to develop ecological networks (such as the Russian Federation – republics, regional governments and municipalities – the TEN network in the UK, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, and the RENPA network in Andalusia). Other ecological networks are being developed by independent organisations (such as ECONET – Poland and the Sava River Ecological Network). Regional transboundary initiatives also contribute to PEEN (such as the Alpine Network of Protected Areas, the Lower Danube Green Corridor and the European Green Belt involving 23 countries along the former Iron Curtain). Also, as part of the Ecoregional Conservation Plan for the Caucasus that was endorsed during the Caucasian countries' Ministerial Conference in March 2006, a map of priority conservation areas and corridors in the Caucasus ecoregion has been prepared. UNEP/GEF and WWF are implementing the Development of the Econet for long-term conservation of biodiversity in the Central Asia ecoregions project to develop a regional network of protected areas, including ecological corridors and buffer zones.

With regard to the second target on conserving the core areas of PEEN, it is evident that substantial work still has to be completed before 2008. The October 2005 report on the implementation of PEEN showed marked variation in implementation between the member countries. Within the EU, Natura 2000 sites make up most of the core areas of PEEN. In the EU Member States, designated Natura 2000 sites now number nearly 30,000 and their aggregate area covers more than 20% of the territory of the EU-25 (equivalent to the area of Germany). However, the challenge is now to provide a coherent natural structure to Natura 2000 in a more and more urbanised Europe and to prepare linkages that might help natural species and habitats to adapt for climate change. As part of the Natura 2000 implementation process, all parties need to be actively involved and sufficient resources need to be made available.

Crucially, in most EU Member States the conservation measures required to fully protect Natura 2000 sites and to meet their conservation objectives are still in the early stages of development. Further, as is shown by European Court of Justice rulings and also in WWF's recent NGO assessment of the implementation of the Habitats Directive, the legal requirements to protect sites from harmful developments are often poorly enforced. Member States are still in the process of reporting on the conservation status of habitats of European interest. Such reporting will provide valuable information on the effectiveness and implementation of Natura 2000 measures.

The Emerald network, initiated under the Bern Convention, aims to extend to non-EU countries in Europe and northern Africa a common approach to the designation and management of protected areas – equivalent to the EU's Natura 2000. Pilot projects were implemented in 12 candidate

Member States before they joined the EU, and also in Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, the western Balkans, Turkey, Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso and Senegal. The purpose of these pilot projects is to identify Areas of Special Conservation Interest containing the relevant species and habitats designated under the Bern Convention and the EU Birds and Habitats Directives which can then be subject to protection measures. As a continuation of the initial pilot projects, important further work has been carried out in six Southeast European countries under a Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation programme, resulting in more than 80% of the relevant areas being identified in each country.

Invasive Alien Species

Kyiv commitment
By 2008, the Pan-European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species developed under the Bern Convention, fully compatible with the Guiding Principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity, will be implemented by at least half of the countries of the pan-European region through their respective Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

General awareness of invasive alien species remains low in Europe and implementation of the Pan-European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species varies between the member countries. In general, policies and measures that have been adopted are focused on issues related to plant and animal health, with biodiversity conservation aspects pushed to the background. The majority of the countries have, however, paid explicit attention to invasive alien species in their biodiversity strategies as reported to CBD.

Only a few Bern Convention countries have developed a specific strategy or action plan to manage invasive alien species, such as Austria, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom. Even fewer countries, such as the Netherlands, have taken action to control invasive alien species. Many European countries also lack specific legislation to deal with the issue. The absence of centralized competencies and authorities is frequently cited as a problem.

Actions necessary to counter invasive alien species include measures for management and restoration, although these are usually both difficult and costly. Within the EU, the LIFE programme finances management actions to control invasive alien species, and during the period 1992–2002 approximately €28 million was spent through LIFE on these actions. The list of worst invasive species that threaten biodiversity in Europe that was prepared by IUCN's Invasive Species Specialist Group can serve as a useful tool to prioritize management actions, in framing monitoring programmes for invasive alien species and in establishing early warning systems.

In July 2006 the EC completed a gap assessment of the current legal and policy framework for invasive alien species. A further gap assessment of the economic framework is to be launched this year. There are currently several strategic European research projects on invasive alien species to help inform EU policy development. There are also ongoing discussions with the European Environment Agency to develop and host a European early warning system for such species, and the EC is preparing a discussion document on an EU framework for action. If the Kyiv target is to be met, increased attention to this issue will be needed before 2008. Policy responses in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia are lagging somewhat behind and may need to be supported through capacity building. However, the target that half of the countries in the pan European region should meet the obligations of the Bern Convention and the CBD on invasive alien species through national strategies and planning by 2008 seems achievable.

Financing Biodiversity

Kyiv commitment
By 2008, there will be substantially increased public and private financial investments in integrated biodiversity activities in Europe, via partnerships with the finance and business sectors, that have resulted in new investment opportunities and facilities as outlined by the European Biodiversity Resourcing Initiative, taking into account the special needs of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

The European Biodiversity Resource Initiative was initiated in the PEBLDS framework following the request at the Fourth Ministerial Conference *Environment for Europe* for the financial sector to increase their involvement in sustainable-development issues. Phase 2 of the work programme from December 2002 through September 2004 aimed at making information, expertise and project-related experience available to potential entrepreneurs in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia. With a political mandate from the Environment for Europe process and PEBLDS, the European Task Force on Banking, Business and Biodiversity was established to guide this work, and a Biodiversity Financing Action Plan was developed in the framework of the PEBLDS process. Since its first meeting in April 2003, the European Task Force has concentrated on the development of tools to promote sustainable investment related to biodiversity conservation. To this end, the parallel deployment of a Biodiversity Finance Facility and a Biodiversity Technical Assistance Facility has been proposed, and the scoping study for the design of these facilities has been undertaken.

The third phase of the European Biodiversity Resource Initiative is now underway in order to complete the elaboration of the concept of a pan-European initiative for financial resources targeted for biodiversity investment. Beyond the development of instruments for implementation, the work programme included an outreach to entrepreneurial investment strategies and also capacity building for the associated financial intermediaries working at the local level with international funding sources.

In the EU context, some funding opportunities will be made available over the course of the coming years through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the European Regional Development Fund, the European Fisheries Fund and the LIFE+ regulation. It should also be noted that indirect or secondary sources of funding also contribute to biodiversity conservation to some extent, such as climate-change mitigation measures, payments for ecosystem services through tourism, and the compensation measures that project developers are obliged to take at their own cost if developments have a negative impact on a Natura 2000 site.

As from 2007, funding for biodiversity and nature conservation will be mainstreamed into the major EU sectoral funds. Comprehensive opportunities to co-fund Natura 2000 costs have been provided in the funding regulation for 2007–2013 and guidelines and training have been provided to assist Member States in applying for funds. An IT Tool on financing Natura 2000 is being developed to assist potential beneficiaries to check how individual measures for Natura 2000 could possibly be funded by the seven major EU sources. Concerns are, however, expressed about poor uptake of funding opportunities in different Member States but it is too early to assess this. The recently adopted LIFE+ programme (2007–2013) will provide additional possibilities to finance specific innovative or demonstration projects that contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan. While this approach is in principle a positive development, its future effectiveness is uncertain and there are concerns about the extent to which funds will be provided to biodiversity projects when they have to compete with sectoral and economic development needs.

If the 2010 target is to be met, the involvement of both private and public-sector funders will be needed. The EC is also in the process of increasing its efforts to integrate biodiversity into business

activities and to address the current constraints. The main challenge is to increase the interest of sponsors in financing the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into key sectors, such as agriculture and territorial development, and also into the wide range of programmes, projects and research activities. A further challenge is the implementation of various bodies of EU legislation such as the Habitats Directive, the Liability Directive and the Water Framework Directive, which requires developers to fund compensation and mitigation measures to obtain a permit to carry out their developments. The potential for this is especially significant under the Water Framework Directive which requires EU Member States to recover the costs of water management, including the environmental and resource costs, on all the sectors which impact on and benefit from water management.

Biodiversity Monitoring and Indicators

Kyiv commitment
By 2008, a coherent European programme on biodiversity monitoring and reporting, facilitated by the European Biodiversity Monitoring and Indicator Framework, will be operational in the pan-European region, in support of nature and biodiversity policies, including by 2006 an agreed core set of biodiversity indicators developed with the active participation of the relevant stakeholders.

In early 2004, sets of headline biodiversity indicators were agreed at global (CBD), pan-European and EU levels. From mid-2004 activities have been integrated into the joint pan-European/EU initiative Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI 2010). SEBI 2010 integrates the previous activities under the European Biodiversity Monitoring and Indicator Framework as referred to in the Kyiv Resolution. This ongoing process has already highlighted areas with major data gaps (e.g. invasive alien species, genetic diversity, the impact of climate change on biodiversity and adaptation links, sustainable use, governance and communication).

The first phase of work in SEBI 2010 was concluded in mid-2007 with a proposed set of 26 indicators (see Annex 5). SEBI 2010 now enters Phase 2 (2007–2008) where the focus will be on establishing dataflows, linkages between the indicators, climate change, communications and the production of an indicator-based assessment on Europe's progress towards 2010. While the aim of the SEBI 2010 process was to build on existing work and not start new monitoring schemes, SEBI 2010 noted the lack of investment in coherent Europe-wide biodiversity monitoring.

The EC is committed to report annually on progress in implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan and whether these actions are helping to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target. Therefore the SEBI 2010 indicator set, whose main focus is on pressure, state and impact, will need to be complemented with additional indicators on drivers and pressures. Already in some policy areas there is a clear lack of biodiversity indicators, such as soil biodiversity, impact of chemicals, flood, trade in biodiversity, financing for biodiversity and biodiversity partnerships.

In parallel with SEBI 2010, the Countdown 2010 is monitoring national policy actions by pan-European countries to achieve the 2010 target. It is expected that a survey of actions by all pan-European countries will be presented at the CBD's COP 9 in May 2008.

Some of the challenges faced when selecting and using a pan-European indicator set are geographical coverage (different countries have different obligations related to data and reporting); cost of indicator production (and related to this, costs of basic monitoring) and data availability (for biodiversity, important datasets are not only government held, but also depend on NGOs and volunteers).

Public Participation and Awareness

Kyiv commitment
By 2008, at least half of the countries in the pan-European region are implementing national Communication, Education and Public Awareness action plans, in line with the CBD's Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, in order to communicate biodiversity and landscape policies and to increase multi-stakeholder participation, particularly indigenous and local communities, in their implementation.

Many awareness and education activities have been undertaken in Europe which will contribute to meeting the Kyiv commitment. These include the following:

- the UNEP/ECNC/IUCN/REC Biodiversity Service has supported the preparation of a CD-ROM with relevant CBD and PEBLDS documents as well as the translation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into Russian
- CEEWEB is aiming to engage NGOs in Southeastern Europe through training and capacity-building activities
- IUCN and ECNC are actively involved in the development of biodiversity-relevant communication and public awareness tools as well as efforts to increase media participation and promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in Southeastern Europe and other countries
- the Baltic Sea countries have developed expertise in the area of environmental education through the Baltic 21 Education Sector Network and the Agenda 21 for education for sustainable development in the Baltic Sea region and action programme
- the Countdown 2010 is currently supported by nearly 300 partners, which include the CBD, national ministries in 23 countries, 33 regional and local governments (including Paris, Barcelona and Amsterdam), 30 business and private sector organizations and a wide range of agencies, research institutes, museums and NGOs.

The EC is developing a Biodiversity Communication Campaign for the 2010 target and for overall long-term biodiversity conservation. The main messages for key target groups will be identified and a variety of tools will be taken into account. The Communication Campaign will be developed and implemented in 2008–2010. EU support to Countdown 2010 has assisted work with the German Presidency, regions and local authorities, and the European Parliament.

The third national reports to the CBD that were due in 2005 provide insight into progress in implementing national action plans. Of the 52 pan-European countries covered by this analysis, nine have finalized public participation and awareness action plans and nine other countries are preparing such plans (although most of these countries are located in Western and Central Europe). A lack of capacity and sufficient funding was identified as the biggest barrier to more public participation and awareness activity. A further crucial challenge is to improve the awareness of the general public on biodiversity issues. However, despite these problems, the Kyiv target can probably be achieved in at least half of the countries by 2008, although efforts should be increased in countries in Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Additional Challenges

Beyond the seven target areas for which the pan-European countries made specific commitments in the Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity, several challenges have emerged in recent years which will prove crucial to achieving the 2010 target and to biodiversity conservation in the medium-to-long term.

1. Climate Change and Biodiversity

Climate change is already having a significant impact on biodiversity. For example, analyses of data on over 1700 species show that climate change has already altered range boundaries and phenology. The 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment report foresees continuing and increasingly serious impacts on biodiversity. These impacts will diminish the areal extent of some ecosystems and disrupt many ecosystem properties and services globally, with the result that beyond 2050 climate change is very likely to be the major driver for biodiversity loss globally. Particularly vulnerable ecosystems include tundra, boreal forest, salt marshes, and mountain and Mediterranean-type ecosystems. In addition, climate-change mitigation measures pose certain risks to biodiversity, such as through wind turbines, hydro schemes, tidal barrages and biofuel production. The EC is launching an overview of the current information on habitats and species in the EU which are most at risk.

To the extent that climate change cannot be mitigated, the challenge for biodiversity conservation is to take adaptation measures to limit these impacts. The main goal of these measures should be to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems to stress and disturbance. Ecosystem resilience is not only important for biodiversity protection alone: maintaining healthy functioning ecosystems is a precondition for limiting the impacts of climate change on all sectors. Resilience can be improved by ensuring the full implementation of the protective and management measures which have already been agreed under Natura 2000, the Pan-European Ecological Network, the Bern Convention and the Water Framework Directive, and by improving the coherence and connectivity of ecosystems through measures such as flyways, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones.

2. Marine Ecosystems

European seas and coastal zones represent a unique and important part of global biodiversity. However, the loss of biodiversity in all marine areas in Europe is continuing at a high rate. The main causes are: overexploitation (38 fish stocks out of 43 are over-fished); land-based pollution which leads to eutrophication, particularly in the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Seas (the world's largest habitat of a red algae species in the Black Sea has shrunk by 70% as a consequence); industry, including the oil industry, trade and transport, tourism and infrastructure development (area covered by asphalt and concrete in the coastal zones has increased by 10% since 1990); and the spread of invasive alien species. The only positive processes that can be observed are an improvement in the abiotic condition in the Black Sea, a slight increase in the number of marine areas designated as Natura 2000 sites, and the recent launch of new marine environment policies.

Efforts to halt and reverse this general decline must be strengthened, primarily by controlling coastal development, by conserving all remaining coastal areas of high biodiversity value, by reduce land-based pollution, by expanding the number of marine sites in Natura 2000 and including marine and coastal areas in the Pan-European Ecological Network, and by fully implementing the EU's Common Fisheries Policy.

3. Territorial Development

Territorial development is causing increasing impacts on biodiversity across the pan-European region. The most vulnerable areas are coastal zones, mountains and islands, although virtually all ecosystems are affected. Although various measures are having some effect in controlling the impacts of territorial development (such as PEBLDS, the European Landscape Convention, Natura 2000, the EU Water Framework Directive and the Alpine and Carpathian convention) they are in mat cases of limited effectiveness when faced with the enormous public and private investments being made in transport infrastructure and economic development. Moreover, full implementation of these instruments has yet to be secured.

As an evaluation of the new EU structural funds programmes for 2007–2013 is ongoing, it is too early to determine to what extent sufficient funds have been allocated to Natura 2000 and broader biodiversity objectives. The EC is launching a study on the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive in 2007, which will consider biodiversity. The current focus of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Structural Funds for 2007–2013 is on the development of experience in its application. A study on the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is being prepared with a view to report on its application.

4. Sectoral Integration

The integration of biodiversity conservation objectives into other sectoral policies and their full implementation is key to halt biodiversity loss in Europe by 2010. This has been recognised by virtually all European biodiversity commitments in recent years. For example, the Malahide Message called for biodiversity concerns to be fully recognised in the conception and implementation of community legislation and instruments in both environment and other sectors, particularly with a view to achieve the 2010 target.

Signs of progress can be observed in some countries and certain sectors (such as forestry and agriculture). However, it is at present very difficult to demonstrate significant progress in the integration of biodiversity into other sectoral policies, especially in relation to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside and marine environments, and also in reinforcing the compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity. As these are key objectives in the EC's 2010 Communication, it will be essential to further examine ways in which this can be attained.

5. Administrative support and governance

In recent years an alarming trend has become evident in most of the EU Member States in terms of diminishing financial and human resources dedicated to biodiversity conservation, even within the environment sector. This is coupled with the great reduction and sometimes complete disappearance of state funding for environmental NGOs active in the field of biodiversity conservation. These trends, coupled with the lack of progress in sectoral integration, mean that there is inadequate and a constantly declining capacity to conserve biodiversity in the face of mounting challenges. Environment ministers are invited to do everything within their capacity to reverse this trend and to strengthen the resource and capacity base needed for biodiversity conservation in their respective countries.

ANNEX 1

Status and trends of 2010 indicators taken from the Global Biodiversity Outlook with indicators selected in relation to the Kyiv target areas

KYIV TARGET AREA	HEADLINE INDICATOR	TREND IN RELATION TO BIODIVERSITY	REMARKS
Forests and biodiversity **Agriculture and biodiversity** **Pan-European Ecological Network**	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	↘	While progress in relation to environmentally sound forestry and agriculture practices and implementing Natura 2000 in the EU Member States are positive, the overall Pan-European trends are negative
Forests and biodiversity **Agriculture and biodiversity** **Pan-European Ecological Network** **Invasive alien species**	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	↘	Most species with limited population size and distribution are declining further, while some common and invasive species are becoming more common
Forests and biodiversity **Agriculture and biodiversity** **Pan-European Ecological Network**	Change in status of threatened species	↘	The risk of extinction is increasing for many threatened species, although some species-recovery programmes have been very successful
Agriculture and biodiversity	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	↘?	Although the genetic variety of cultivated species is declining, the impacts of the decline are generally not well understood
Pan-European Ecological Network	Coverage of protected areas	↗	There has been a significant increase in the coverage of protected areas over the past decade, although efforts are needed to increase protected area coverage in marine ecosystems and the management effectiveness of protected areas should be improved
Pan-European Ecological Network	Connectivity in relation to fragmentation of ecosystems	↘	Most terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are becoming increasingly fragmented
Invasive alien species	Trends in invasive alien species	↘	The number and rate of spread of alien species is increasing in all ecosystem types

KYIV TARGET AREA	HEADLINE INDICATOR	TREND IN RELATION TO BIODIVERSITY	REMARKS
Forests and biodiversity Agriculture and biodiversity	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	↘?	There are considerable efforts underway to increase the extent of areas of land under sustainable management; regional and national efforts on sustainable forest management are expected to contribute to this; areas maintained through traditional agricultural practices are decreasing although demand for organic farming is increasing, although these are still relatively small niches and major efforts are required to substantially increase the areas under sustainable management

ANNEX 2

C2010 Readiness Assessment Questionnaire

The objective of the Countdown 2010 Readiness Assessment is to make a quick, public judgment of the progress of each country in taking the basic steps that are necessary if the 2010 commitment is to be met. These basic steps are as follows:

1. Has a national commitment to achieve the 2010 target been explicitly confirmed?

Although every country has formally made a commitment to achieve the 2010 target in various international fora, it is important for the 2010 process that this commitment has been confirmed publicly by the respective government to a national audience.

2. Has an assessment been undertaken of the actions that will be necessary to achieve the 2010 target?

If appropriate and effective measures are to be taken, each government needs to undertake a rigorous assessment of the need for action. Ideally this should be a comprehensive, integrated assessment that also extends to the effects on biodiversity outside the country's borders.¶

3. Have the necessary 2010 actions been formulated and adopted?

The importance of specifying the actions that need to be taken in order to meet the 2010 target is not simply that all necessary measures are identified and that it is clearly established how, by whom and by when they should be implemented, but that all relevant stakeholders are actively brought together within the process and mobilised.

4. Does the country measure the status of progress towards 2010? Does it have biodiversity monitoring and indicators in place?

Results

53 countries were invited to respond. 21 responses to the questionnaire were received from: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

ANNEX 3

Online Survey on the 2010 Biodiversity Target

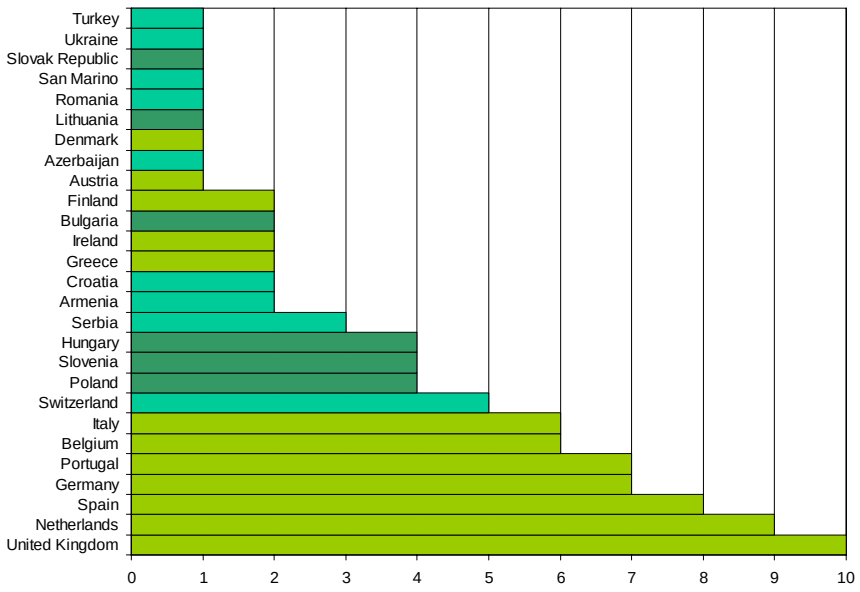
COUNTDOWN 2010
SAVE BIODIVERSITY

Five years ago, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Heads of State promised to significantly reduce biodiversity loss by 2010.

Today, we would like to know from you: How is your country doing?

94 responses from **28** Pan-European countries
11 responses from 9 other countries
Timeframe: 15/08/07 to 15/09/07 (one month)

Save Biodiversity! www.countdown2010.net



Save Biodiversity! www.countdown2010.net

The questions

How likely will your country reach the 2010 biodiversity target?

How is your country's commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target?

How's your country doing with regards to the following issues?

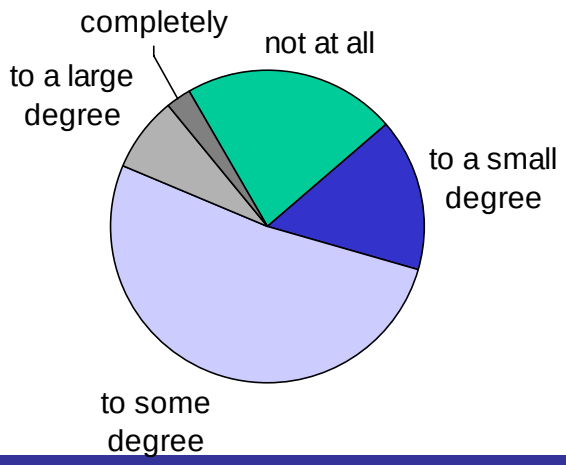
1. Species protection
2. Habitat conservation
3. Agriculture and biodiversity
4. Fisheries
5. Forestry
6. Sectoral integration

How much information is available in your country on biodiversity state and trends?

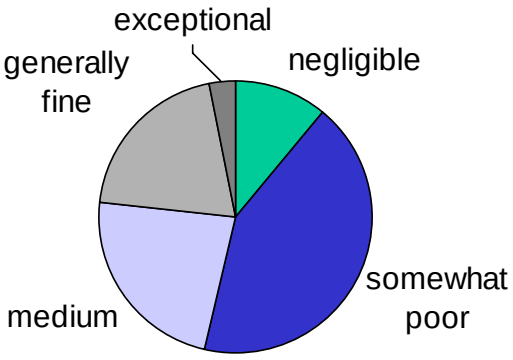
If you could do just one thing towards the 2010 biodiversity target, what would it be?

- Provide reliable knowledge on biodiversity
- Reach out to new constituencies, e.g. the private sector or local governments
- Increase financing for nature conservation
- Integrate biodiversity policy into other sectoral policies
- Make the goal legally binding
- Focus on communication and awareness raising
- Other (please specify)

How likely will your country reach the 2010 biodiversity target?



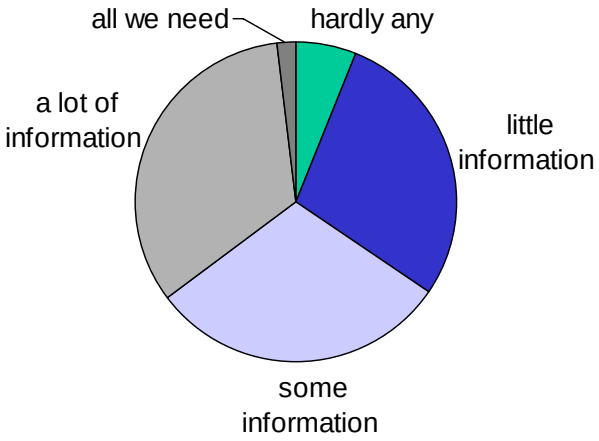
How is your country's commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target?



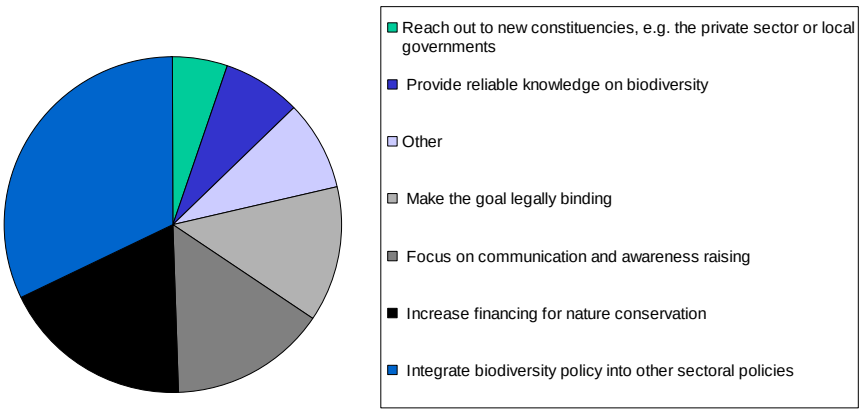
How's your country doing with regards to the following issues?

	poorly	somewhat poorly	medium	reasonably well	very well
Species protection	8%	28%	28%	32%	4%
Habitat conservation	12%	27%	33%	22%	6%
Agriculture and biodiversity	21%	35%	33%	10%	2%
Fisheries	22%	48%	21%	7%	2%
Forestry	12%	24%	37%	17%	10%
Sectoral integration	32%	35%	21%	11%	1%

How much information is available in your country on biodiversity state and trends?



If you could do just one thing towards the 2010 biodiversity target, what would it be?



How's your country doing on the 2010 biodiversity target?

53 % believe that their country's commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target is either poor or negligible

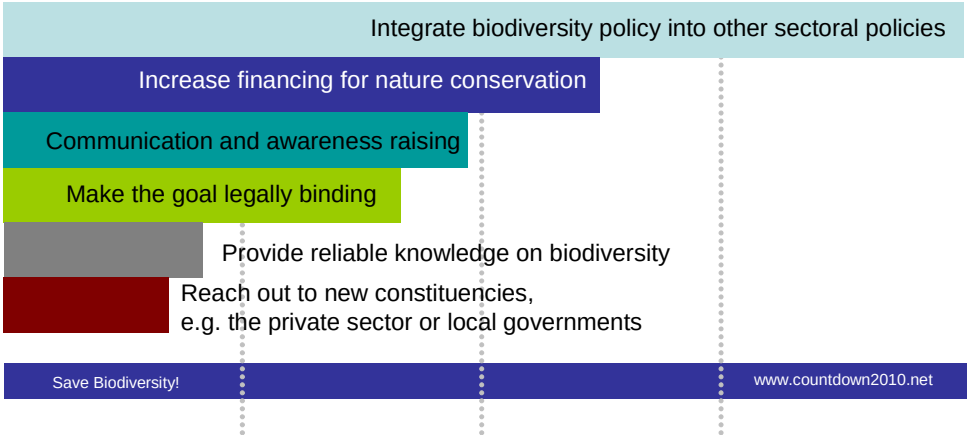
48 % believe that their country will reach the 2010 biodiversity target to some degree, to a large degree or completely

33 % believe that a lot of information is available on biodiversity state and trends

Issues

+	-
Species protection	Agriculture and biodiversity
Habitat conservation	Fisheries
Forestry	Sectoral integration

If you could do just one thing towards the 2010 biodiversity target, what would it be?



ANNEX 4

Recommendations for conservation and sustainable use of high nature value farmland (HNVF) in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) countries

The expert estimates show that there are large areas of HNVF in the EECCA countries. However, the concept of HNV farmlands is known only by a limited number of experts and (mostly) non-governmental and academic organizations in the region. Moreover, almost no data is available on the distribution of HNV farmlands and only a few good examples for conservation of these lands are known. At the same time agriculture is undergoing serious changes due to the transition from centrally-planned, state-owned and -managed status to market-based (predominantly) private and cooperative forms of management. This will put a significant pressure on the natural resources and areas related to agricultural production. Therefore there are a number of urgent issues that need to be solved in order to ensure that firstly, the HNV farmlands in the EECCA region continue to exist and secondly, the Kiev targets are met by the governments of these countries.

ECO-Forum experts from the EECCA region involved in the project on identification of HNVF recommend:

- To recognize politically and stipulate legally the concept of multifunctionality of agricultural lands and to remove from legislation the provisions that provide for the priority of arable land before other lands;
- To develop a registration system of agricultural lands that takes into consideration their multifunctional significance, the development and introduction into practice of record and reporting forms that allow for identification of HNVF amongst them, and the conditions of natural and semi-natural ecosystems;
- To give concrete responsibility to land-users for the quality of use including for HNVF conservation, and to limit the use within HNVF through tax incentives;
- To raise awareness of decision-makers and the public on national and international significance of HNVF and ecological networks in general for biodiversity conservation as well as on the significance of biodiversity for sustainable development.

As priority tasks, the experts recommend:

- To recognize identification, protection and sustainable use of HNVF as a priority, to speed up the creation of relevant protected areas and ecological networks, firstly for ecosystems such as savannas, steppes and (semi-) deserts using management plans as the management basis;
- To introduce the notion of HNVF and their importance in legislation on protected areas, land, forest and water codes of the EECCA countries and to include HNVF in the issues taken into consideration during territorial planning and environment impact assessment;
- To elaborate urgently and launch management plans for HNVF that are already a part of protected areas;
- To establish a management section or authorities responsible for HNVF conservation and management within the environmental or agricultural bodies in the countries of the region;
- To introduce sections on HNVF in the state programmes on agricultural development and national action plans for biodiversity conservation, and campaigns against desertification and land degradation with established financing for concrete projects;
- To elaborate common methodological basis and to fulfill programs on identification of HNVF in each country of the region;
- To study possibilities and methodologies for ***land under agri-environmental schemes*** and ***less favored land*** for HNVF's and also the mechanisms of economic incentives;
- To elaborate requirements for investment policy in agriculture linked to agrobiodiversity conditions as a basis for sustainable development in the agricultural sector, including biodiversity support as one of the main criteria for selection;

- To elaborate and to introduce in current legislation provisions on norms for grazing land and concrete obligations for biodiversity conservation on agricultural lands that are in ownership, use or possession;
- To introduce those provisions, as a rule, through legislative acts taking into consideration the interrelation of different ownership forms (for example, grazing of private livestock on state lands) and also using step by step introduction and tightening of sanctions for breaches;
- To develop the scientific basis for the restoration of biodiversity components in damaged ecosystems and introduce it in financial programmes of environmental and agricultural bodies;
- To define clear tasks and terms for tax and rent policy for biological resource use and conservation;
- To control the procedure or the results of agricultural land privatization –depending on the stage – by the court system for land under nature protection legislation and to take measures for its respect.

It was also proposed by the project's participants:

- To promote the achievement of the targets of the Kyiv resolution on biodiversity by countries and donor organizations, in particular in relation to agrobiodiversity;
- To support the development of a common identification procedure for HNVF in collaboration with UNEP, FAO, EEA, ECO-Forum, WWF, IUCN and others, as well as pilot projects for assessment, management plan elaboration, and measures for protection for the sustainable development and ecological restoration of HNVF;
- To evaluate the activities of participant countries in the implementation of the Kyiv resolution and PEBLDS actions plans during the Belgrade ministerial conference "Environment for Europe";
- To introduce a special section in the EECCA Environment Strategy dedicated to the support of HNVF and development of ecological networks;
- To assess together with the EU the impact of agricultural policy on sustainable development and HNVF conservation in Pan-Europe;
- To promote agricultural development projects that support HNVF carried out by the main international development organizations in recipient countries.
- To provide measures on implementation of practical monitoring of the state of the environment, including biodiversity, in the agricultural sector and on creation of relevant data base systems as it was provided in the Republic of Belarus for the years 2006-2010.

The Biodiversity Group of ECO-Forum calls on non-governmental organizations to take part in:
- lobbying for HNVF legislation development and public control over its implementation;
- organization and elaboration of independent awareness campaigns;
- implementation of HNVF inventory projects as well as monitoring of HNVF especially at the local level;
- carrying out of special projects aimed to protect biodiversity on agricultural landscapes through changes in agricultural practices;
- stimulating more active position of environmental bodies in relation to protection of biodiversity in agricultural landscapes and also for close cooperation with agricultural bodies;
- to apply the IUCN initiative «Countdown-2010» in these directions, in particular by members of IUCN.

Recommendations for conservation and sustainable use of high nature value farmland (HNVF) in South Eastern Europe (SEE)I from the participants of the regional workshop on HNVF in SEE

The region of the Western Balkans is rich in high nature value farmlands. The richness of HNV farmland could be described in terms of the diversity of ecosystems, ranging from steppe and saline meadows, coastal areas and islands, karstic areas, high mountain pastures and slopes, as well as alluvial meadows. On the other hand, a diversity of traditional land uses is still present. Although rural areas with traditional land uses are in the process of abandonment, many farmlands are still under the influence of human and traditional forms of use. Despite all diversity, these areas are not fully recognized as (potential) HNV farmlands.

There are few strategies and policy responses in the Western Balkans that go along with the farming practices that support high biodiversity. Some policies are still in the process of implementation, such as Less Favoured Area payments (Serbia and Montenegro) and agri-environmental measures (Croatia). High Nature Value farmland in the Western Balkans faces many of the same problems experienced across much of Europe, including lack of sufficient state support, depopulation, non-attractive livelihoods in rural areas, undeveloped infrastructure, etc. Also, there are no clear objectives, funds and implementation mechanisms foreseen within the national strategies and policies that support High Nature Value farmlands in the Western Balkans.

It should be kept in mind, though, that datasets on HNV farmland are largely missing, preventing a detailed analysis of recent trends in HNV farmland and effectiveness of policy measures. There is a great need for:

- establishing data sets on distribution of HNV farmland (preferably on the basis of detailed national data sets);
- spatially explicit data on expenditure and corresponding environmental objectives of (agricultural) subsidies;
- pan-European monitoring of habitat and species abundance;
- sound comparative and analytical research into the effectiveness of emerging policy responses measures such as agri-environment schemes;
- innovative plans for the protection of HNV farmland.

In summary, the main message from the Belgrade HNVF Workshop was a plea for recognition of the importance of the Western Balkans and the South-Eastern Europe in general for achieving the objectives related to high nature value farmland that were agreed by European Ministers of Environment at Kyiv. There is an urgency to take this forward, both on paper and on the ground. Political will is needed to move forward.

Participants of the Belgrade workshop pushed for next steps to be undertaken, giving priority to intensive efforts at a limited, regional scale capable of initiating broader, longer-term initiatives. Another meeting should be organized, by which time participants should:

- know what they think the concept means in their countries and regions;
- have some concrete examples of HNV farming systems and HNV farmland areas in each country;
- have enough information to plot the way ahead.

ANNEX 5

26 indicators proposed by SEBI 2010 to monitor and help achieve progress towards 2010

CBD focal area	EU and PEBLDS Headline Indicator	Indicator included in the first European set
Status and trends of the components of biological diversity	Trends in the abundance and distribution of selected species	1. Abundance and distribution of selected species
	Change in status of threatened and/or protected species	2. Red List Index for European species
		3. Species of European interest
	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	4. Ecosystem coverage
		5. Habitats of European interest
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance	6. Livestock genetic diversity
	Coverage of protected areas	7. Nationally designated protected areas
		8. Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives
Threats to biodiversity	Nitrogen deposition	9. Critical load exceedance for nitrogen
	Trends in invasive alien species (Numbers and costs of invasive alien species)	10. Invasive alien species in Europe
	Impact of climate change on biodiversity	11. Occurrence of temperature-sensitive species
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	Marine trophic index	12. Marine Trophic Index of European seas
	Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems	13. Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas
		14. Fragmentation of river systems
	Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	15. Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters
		16. Freshwater quality
Sustainable use	Area of forest, agricultural, fishery and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	17. Forest: Growing stock, increment and fellings
		18. Forest: Deadwood
		19. Agriculture: Nitrogen balance
		20. Agriculture: Area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity
		21. Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks

		22. Aquaculture: Effluent water quality from finfish farms
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	23. Ecological Footprint of European countries
Status of access and benefits sharing	Percentage of European patent applications for inventions based on genetic resources	24. Patent applications based on genetic resources
Status of resource transfers and use	Funding to biodiversity (Note: PEBLDS also added 'PEBLDS public and private sources')	25. Financing biodiversity management
Public opinion (additional EU focal area)	Public awareness and participation	26. Public awareness