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European Biodiversity Partnership

Biodiversa+ Seminar on the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

3 June 2022 from 13pm to 16.30pm CEST

REC

The plenary sessions of this meeting will be recorded and shared on the Biodiversa+ website and Youtube channel

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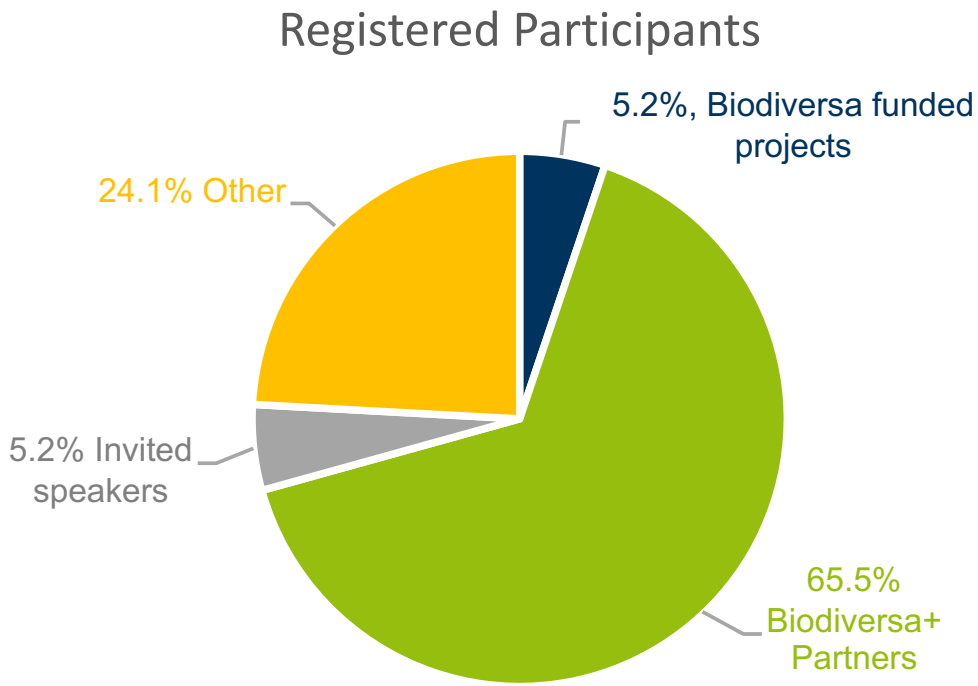
Welcome words

By Osman Tikansak - Formas

Welcome to the Biodiversa+ Seminar on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

+ 50
Registered participants



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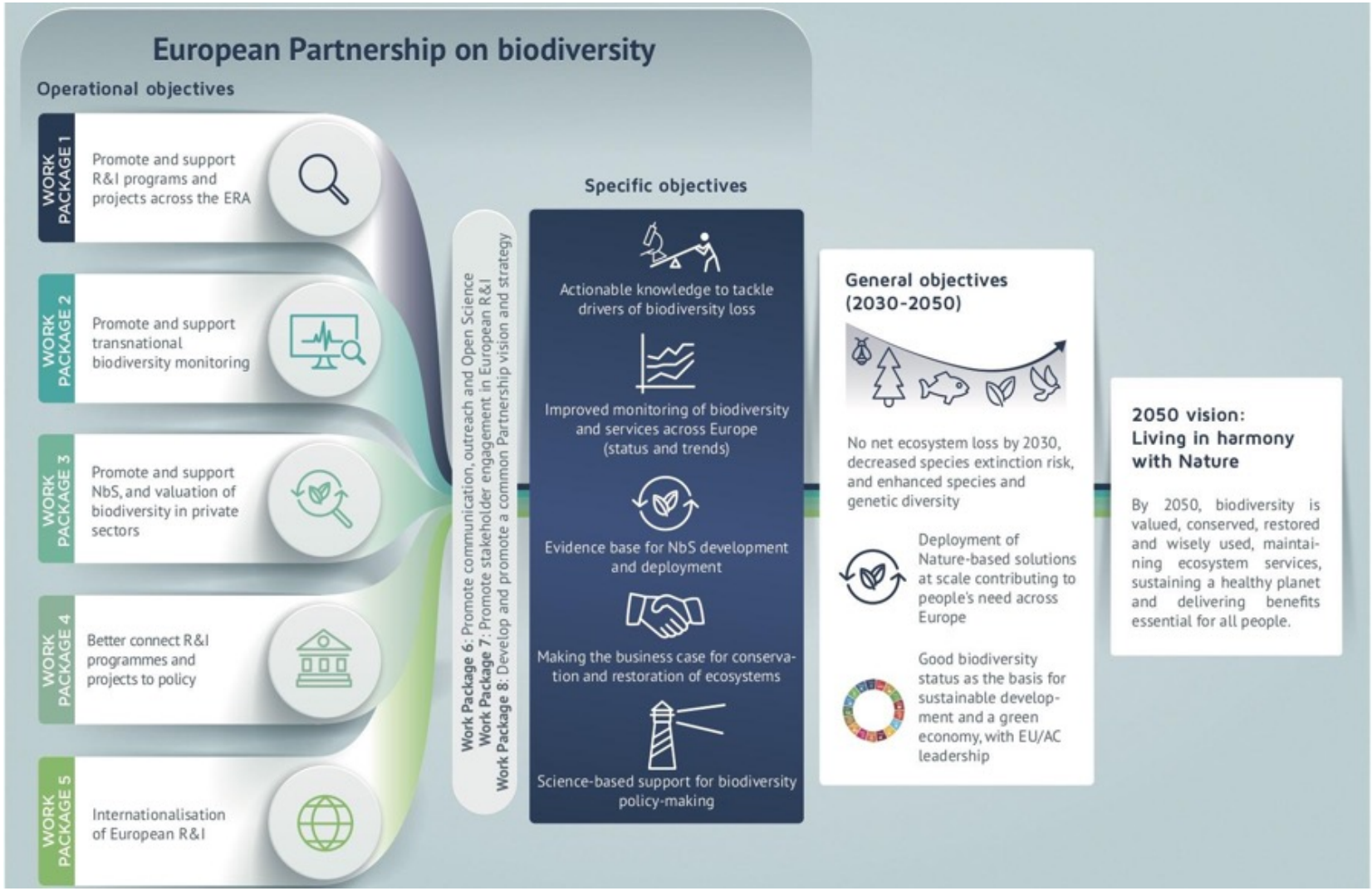
Objectives of the seminar

By Osman Tikansak - Formas

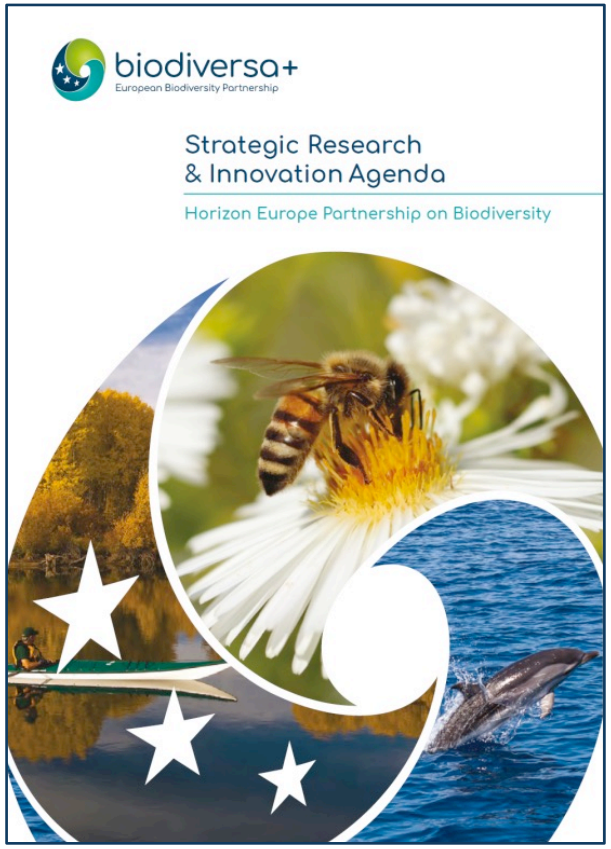
Biodiversa+ aligns with the policy context

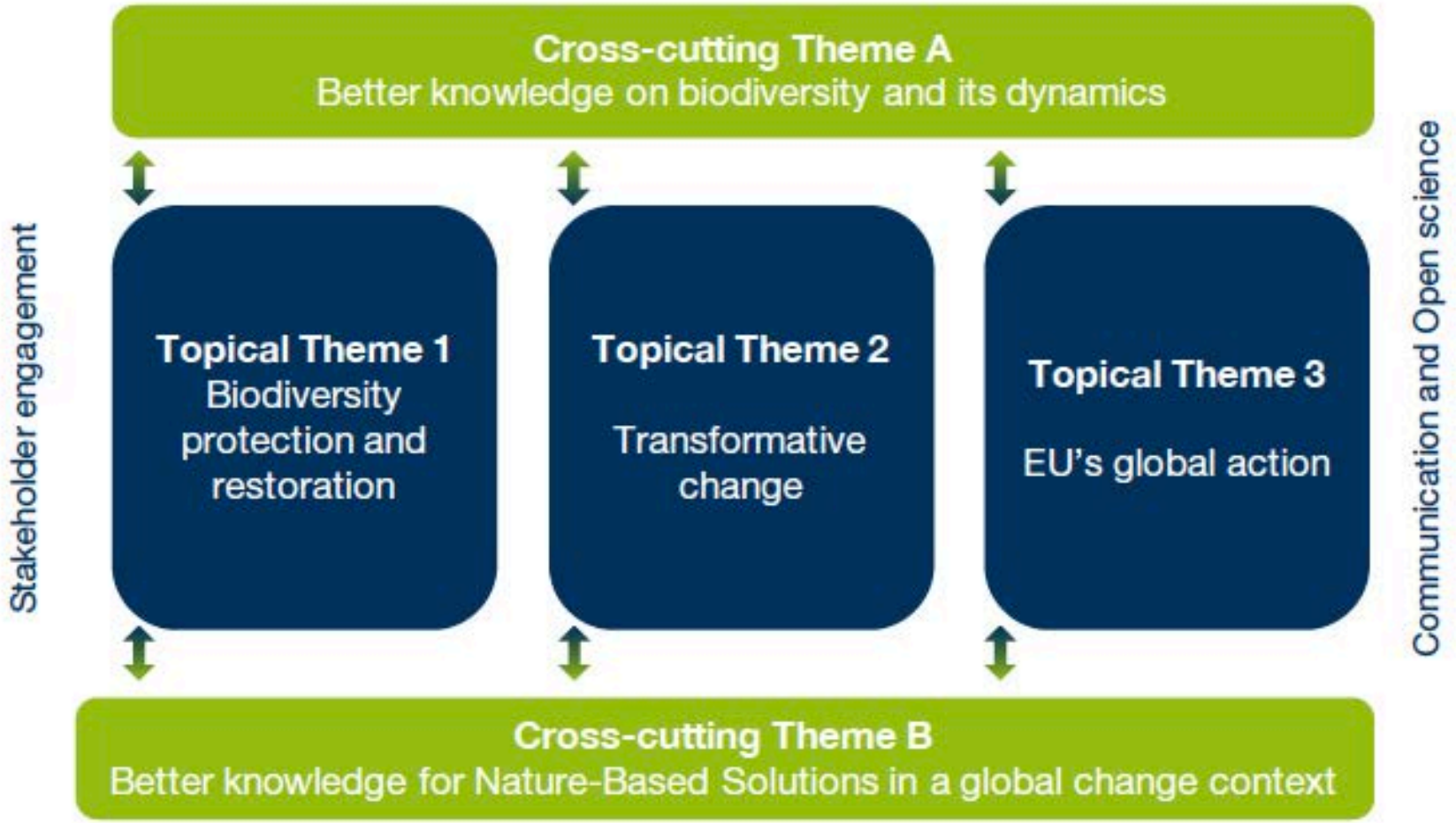
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030:

"… making the bridge between science, policy & practice..."



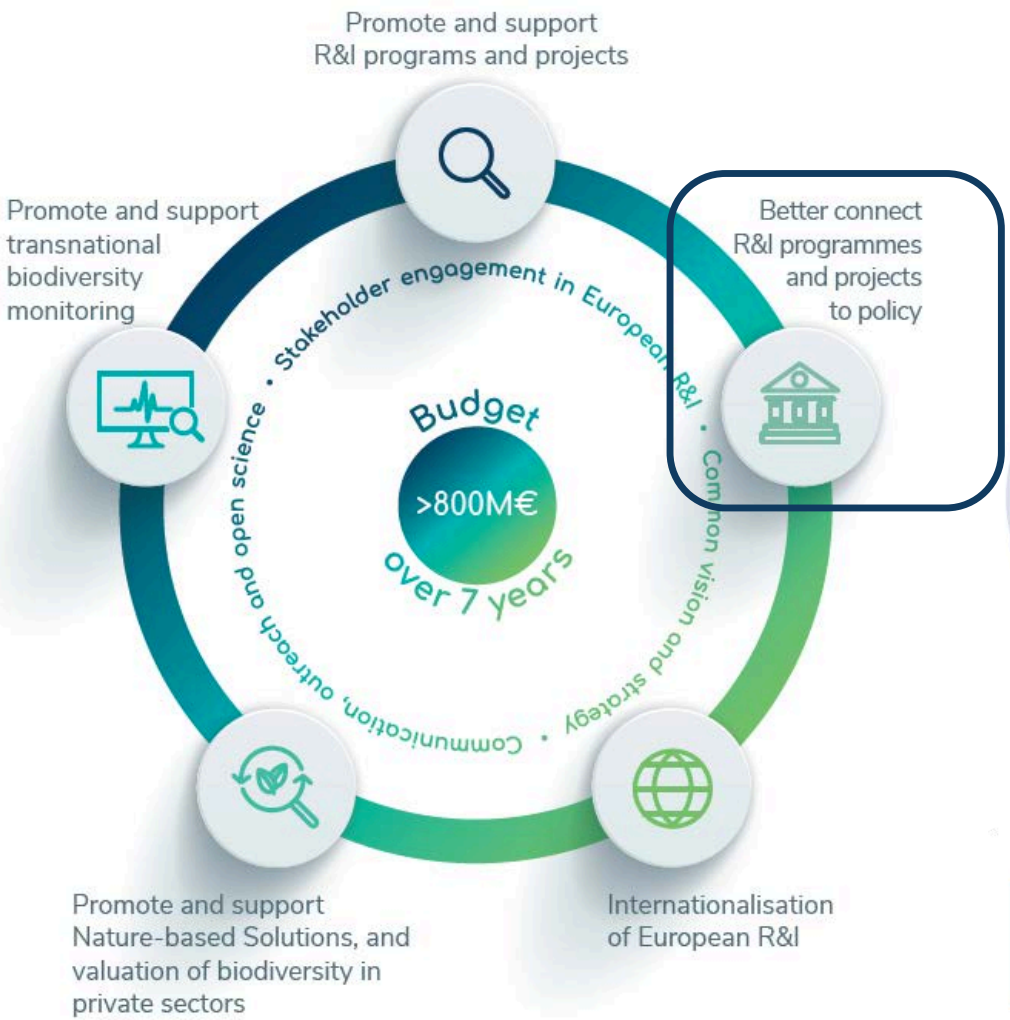
Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda





Eggermont H., Le Roux X., Tannerfeldt M. Enfedaque, J., Zaunberger, K. & Biodiversa+ partners (2021). Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda. Biodiversa+, 108 pp.

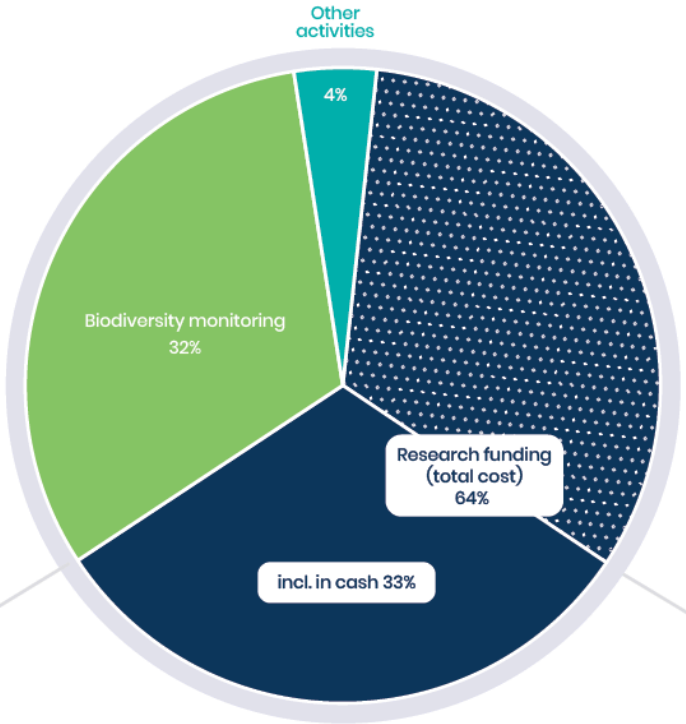
Biodiversa+ portfolio of activities & budget amplitude



6
Calls planned

Typically
>42M€
(in cash) per call

Budget of >800 Mio € over 7 yrs, combining in-cash and in-kind resources from its Partners and including 165 Mio € by the European Commission



Co-funded by
the European Union

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www.biodiversa.org

Main objectives

1. To improve the information exchange between science, policy and other stakeholders, both upstream and downstream.

2. To improve the collaboration between:
    1. levels: national/local and European-level policy makers dealing with biodiversity and related sectors impacting biodiversity
    2. areas: environmental agencies, R&I policy makers and R&I programme funders.

3. To reinforce the (scientific) knowledge base on important policy issues:
    1. propose policy options
    2. guide policy development and implementation

Main activities

Upstream: Horizon scanning and foresight activities (dialogues and desk studies).

- Establishing platforms and framework for exchange with policy makers (environment, R&D, other areas) as well as biodiversity managers and stakeholders a different levels
- Conducting literature studies, identifying knowledge gaps and research priorities

Midstream: Science-policy interfacing, promoting cooperation between researchers, policy makers and practitioners

- European level (JRC/KCBD, Science service, EEA)
- National level (National hubs, other bodies)
- Setting up communities of practice and knowledge hubs

A forum on biodiversity protection is being set-up, trainings to reach to EU targets of the related EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 will be developed

Downstream: Science-based guidance of policy and management

- Policy products
- Success stories (with WP6)

Objectives of our seminar

- ✓ Learn more about the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 in relation to ecological criteria, ecological connectivity and management effectiveness

- ✓ Discuss on the needs for trainings to reach these targets

3 entry points for the workshop pre-identified:

- ✓ **Ecological criteria**: focus on areas that are of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services (such as Important Bird Areas (IBAs); Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs). These criteria include ‘threatened biodiversity’, ‘geographically restricted biodiversity’, ‘ecological integrity’, ‘biological processes’, and ‘irreplaceability’;
- ✓ **Management effectiveness**: focus on areas that have clearly identified conservation objectives and measures, that are effectively and equitably managed, and with necessary monitoring and review mechanisms in place (Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management Tool, RAPPAM; Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool, METT; IUCN Green List of Protected Areas);
- ✓ **Ecological connectivity**: focus on interconnected systems of protected and conserved areas, necessary for the functionality of ecosystems, allowing species to move and therefore ensuring genetic diversity and adaptation to climate change across all biomes and spatial scales (guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors).

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European guidance document on protected areas

By Frank Vassen – European Commission - DG Environment

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Commission guidance on the Strategy targets for protected areas

Biodiversa+ seminar on the implementation of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, 3 June 2022

Frank VASSEN, European Commission, DG ENV.D3, Nature Conservation Unit

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

- Strategy adopted by the European Commission on 20th May 2020
  https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1590574123338&uri=CELEX:52020DC0380

- Overall goal: **to put biodiversity on the path to recovery** by 2030, by protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems in the EU

- **Headline targets:**
  1. *Establish a larger **coherent EU-wide network of protected areas***
  2. *Develop a **EU Nature Restoration Plan***

- the Strategy was **endorsed by Member States** through Council Conclusions in October 2020, and by the **European Parliament** in an own-initiative report adopted in June 2021

***Protected area targets** in the Biodiversity Strategy:*

A larger and coherent EU-wide network of protected areas:

- **Legal protection** for at least
  - 30 % of EU land/freshwater area
  - 30 % of EU sea area

  ↳ **Strict protection** for at least
  - 10 % of EU land/freshwater area
  - 10 % of EU sea area

- By 2030, all **protected areas** should:
  - ➢ have clearly defined conservation objectives and measures
  - ➢ be effectively managed
  - ➢ be appropriately monitored

European Commission

Commission Guidance note (28 January 2022)

- The target for 30% of legally protected areas shall include:
  - Natura 2000 sites (no change of legal obligations)
  - Existing protected areas under national schemes
  - new protected areas still to be designated
- The network shall ensure coherence & integrate ecological corridors
  - Ensure connectivity & prevent genetic isolation, allow species migration, maintain an enhance healthy ecosystems
- OECMs & urban green areas should be considered
- Restored areas should also be included

Geographical scope & burden sharing

- The targets relate to the whole European Union !
- The Guidance note proposes that the 30% / 10% targets should be achieved in each EU biogeographical region and sea basin.
- This also covers marine and terrestrial ecosystems in the EU's Outermost Regions.

➔ *"All Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the targets, to an extent proportionate to the natural values they host and the potential they have for restoration."*

- For Overseas Countries and Territories, the strategy encourages relevant Member States to consider promoting rules which are equal or equivalent to the EU environmental rules.

Strict protection

- strictly protected areas need to be **legally protected** (as such)
- **they should include**
  - all old-growth and primary forests
  - other carbon-rich ecosystems, such as peatlands and grasslands
  - other ecosystems that require strict protection
- **natural processes** are left essentially **undisturbed** → not necessarily incompatible with some human activities
- both ***non-intervention areas*** and ***areas where active management is required*** **to achieve the conservation outcome**
- **functionally meaningful areas** → sufficient size on their own or together with buffer zones

Difference protection vs. strict protection?

***Protection** (30% target)*

Conservation objectives often less ambitious than maximum ecological site potential

Management may reflect a compromise with objectives other than biodiversity-related ones

Other extractive activities may occur

***Strict protection** (10% target)*

Conservation objectives ambitious and based on maximum ecological site potential

Management activities limited to those necessary for the restoration/conservation of habitats and species for which the site is designated.

Extractive activities only if needed to achieve conservation objectives

How to achieve the protected area target ?

- Identify and designate **additional protected areas**:

    1. complete any remaining gaps in the Natura 2000 network (most relevant for marine species and habitats)

    2. identify species and habitats that require additional areas to be protected (first at EU level, then at national or regional level)

        - Species/habitats protected under EU Nature legislation
        - Other species/habitats that require better protection (Red listed, etc.) !

    3. select the most suitable areas to be designated for the protection of those species and habitats (as new areas or site extensions)

The mechanism

1. **Initial pledges** for new areas to be designated should be submitted by MS to the Commission

   - explain { **criteria used** for the identification
     scientific evidence that is being used for the designation

2. **Discussion** of the MS's **pledges within the framework of the biogeographical meetings**

   - focus on both { natural values of individual sites to be designated
     global coherence and completeness of the network

Effective management of protected areas

Establish and implement **appropriate conservation objectives and measures:**

1. ensure non-deterioration
2. define clear and quantified conservation objectives and clear conservation measures to achieve them
3. include monitoring as it is crucial for an effective protection
4. measure management effectiveness

Format for the national pledges

The format for the pledges on the protected areas targets includes the following main sections:

1) Member State-level information
2) Information on existing protected areas and OECMs, to establish a clear baseline
3) Pledges for future designations as protected areas or recognition as OECMs

Subsequent reporting of protected areas through the CDDA (*Common Database of Designated Areas*)

Next steps

Commission and EEA:

1. Development of electronic “reporting formats” for pledges (mid 2022)
2. In line with the format, development of dashboards to publicise the pledges received (late 2022)

National authorities:

1. Development of pledges (in the course of 2022)
2. Submission of pledges (end 2022)

Commission, EEA, national authorities & stakeholders:

1. Review of the pledges in the frame of Biogeographical seminars (early 2023)

Thank you for your attention !

European Commission

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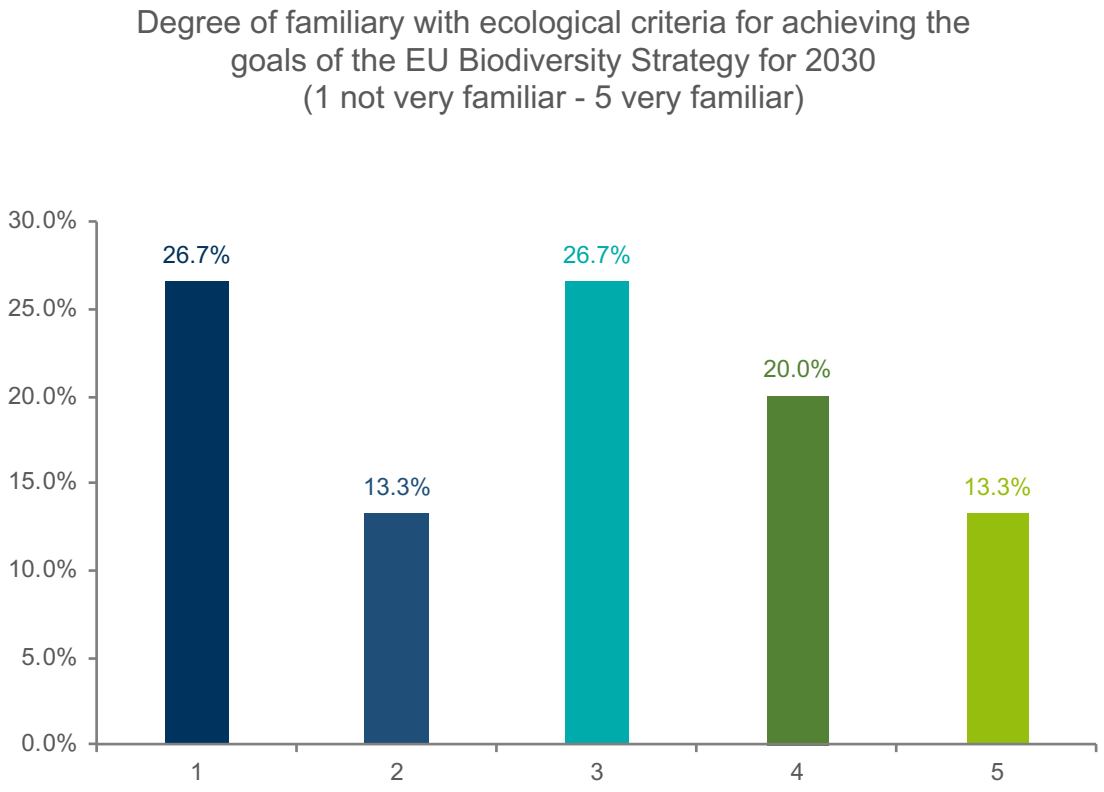
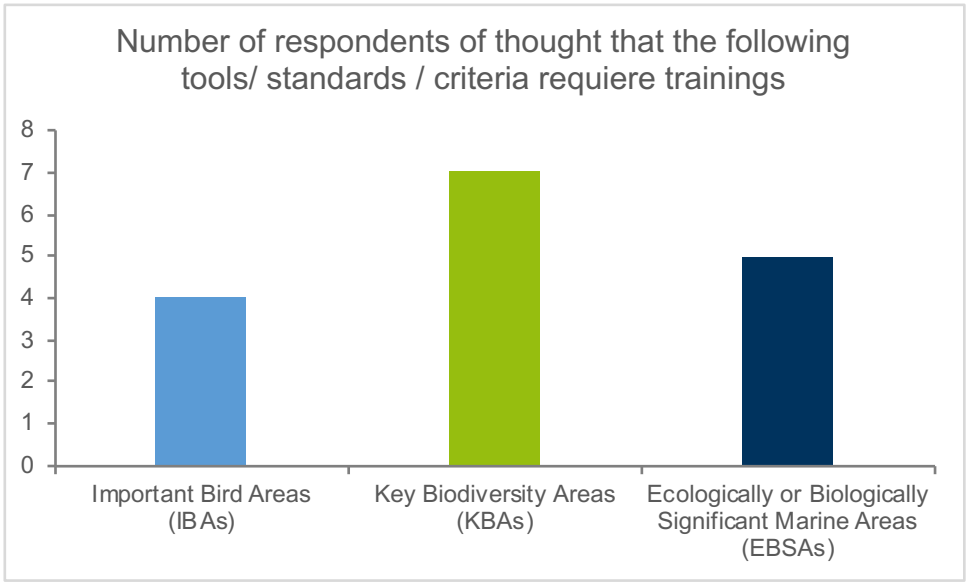
Ecological criteria, ecological connectivity & the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

By Thomas Brooks, Chief Scientist IUCN

Survey inputs on ecological criteria

Focus on areas that are of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services such as Important Bird Areas (IBAs); Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs).Theseareas are characterised bycriteriasuch as ‘threatened biodiversity’, ‘geographically restricted biodiversity’, ‘ecological integrity’, ‘biological processes’, and ‘irreplaceability’.

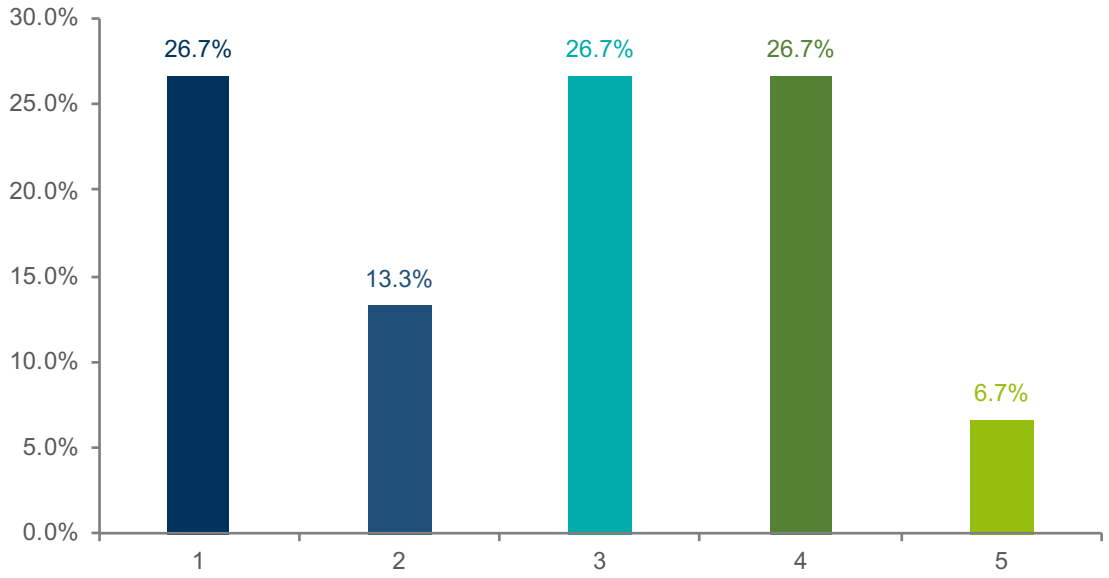




Survey inputs on ecological connectivity

Focus on interconnected systems of protected and conserved areas, necessary for the functionality of ecosystems, allowing species to move and therefore ensuring genetic diversity and adaptation to climate change across all biomes and spatial scales (guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors).

Level of knowledge on ecological connectivity for achieving the goals of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030
(1 not very familiar - 5 very familiar)



In the survey, it was mentioned that there is a need for training on the IUCN Guidelines for conserving connectivity

KBA
KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

Key Biodiversity Areas: A tool to implement the ecological criteria of the EU biodiversity strategy by 2030

Thomas Brooks @IUCNscience
Chief Scientist IUCN

3rd June 2022

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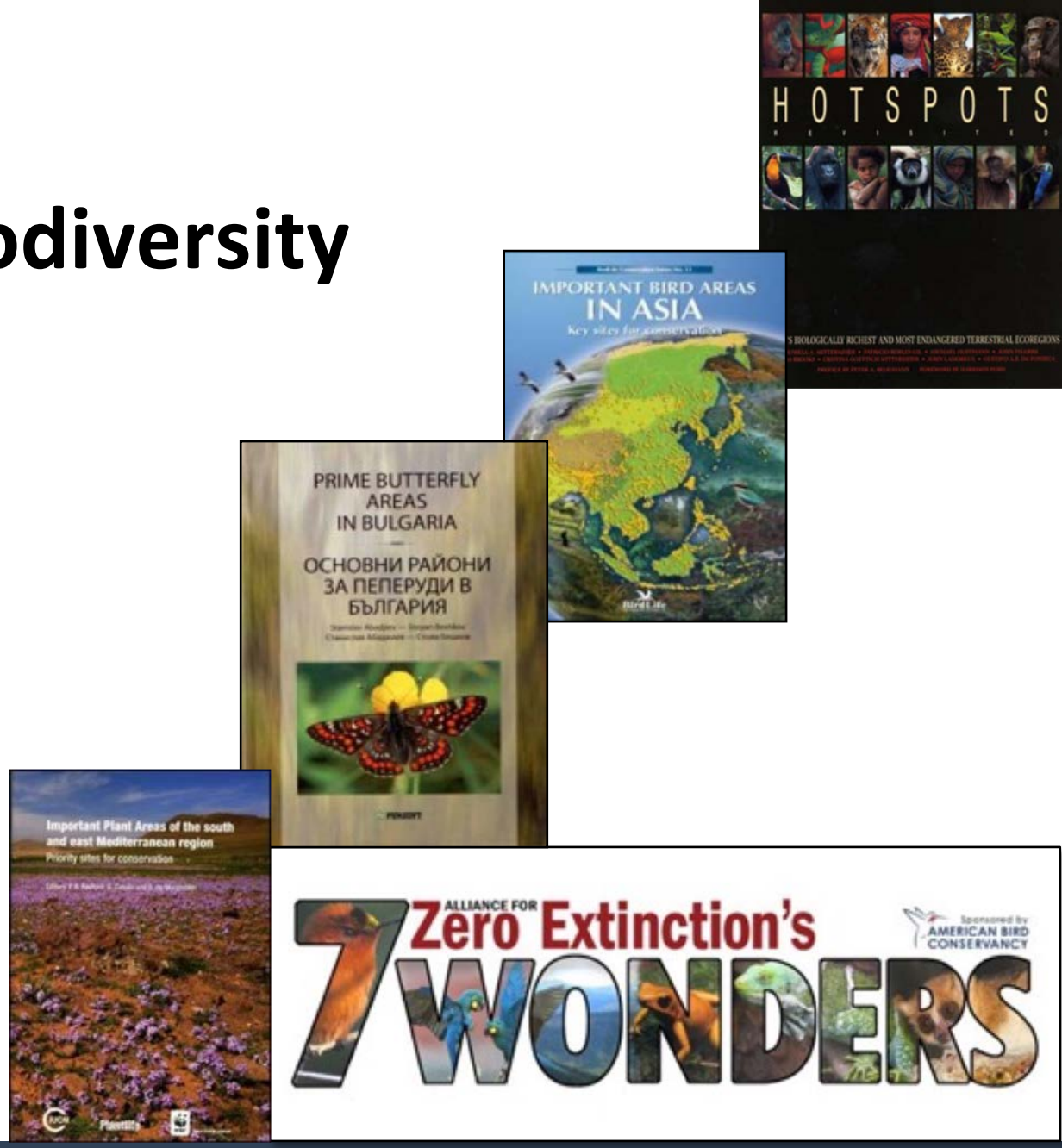
Areas of importance for biodiversity

- Many different approaches at various scales
- Most conservation action occurs at the site scale
- BirdLife International's success has led to similar approaches for other taxa
- But, this can be confusing for decision-makers…



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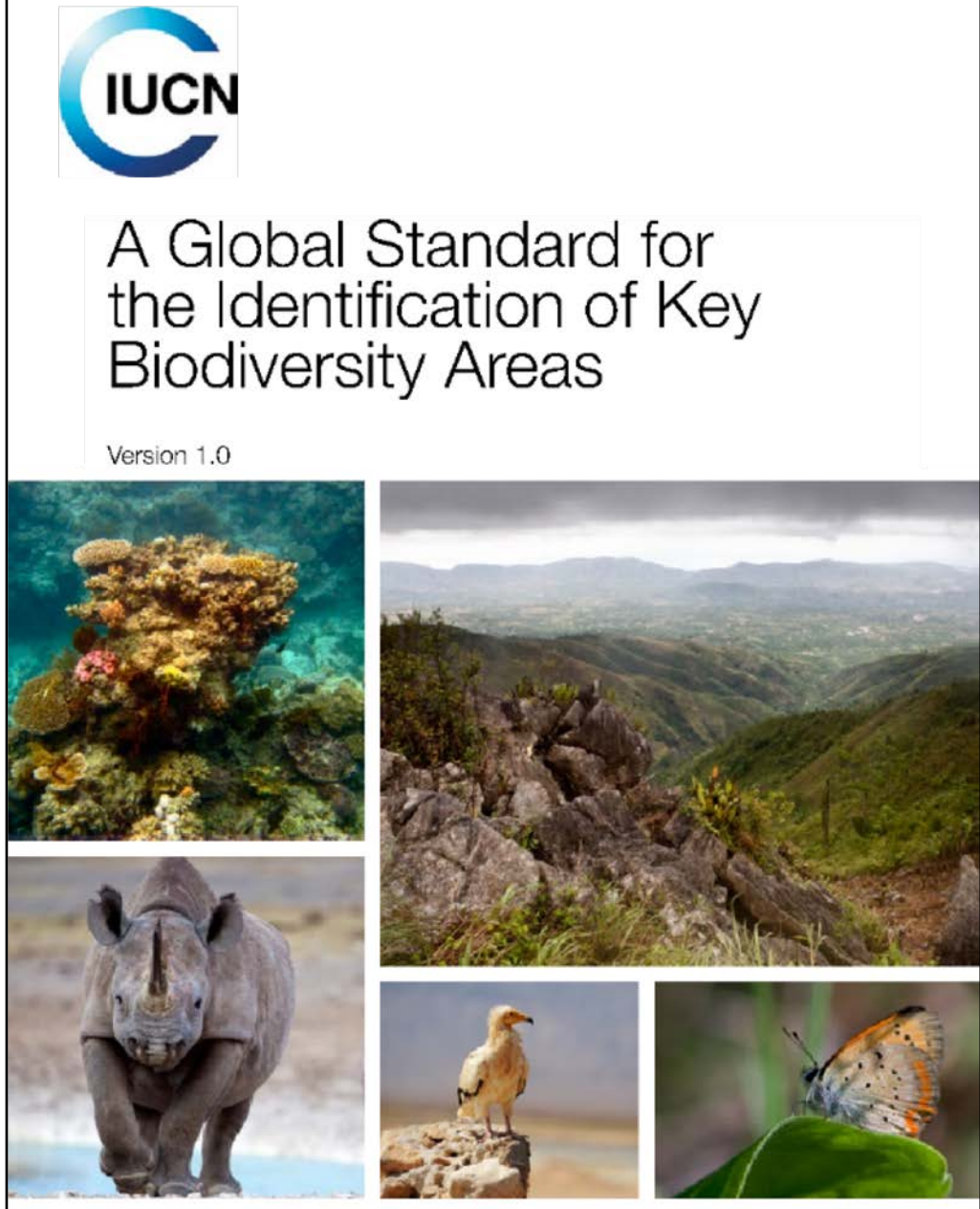
A Global Standard

A globally standardized science-based approach for identifying KBAs

Definitions, criteria and quantitative thresholds designed to ensure that KBA identification is objective, repeatable, and transparent

Provides an umbrella building from and harmonizing existing approaches (birds, butterflies, plants, etc)



https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/46259

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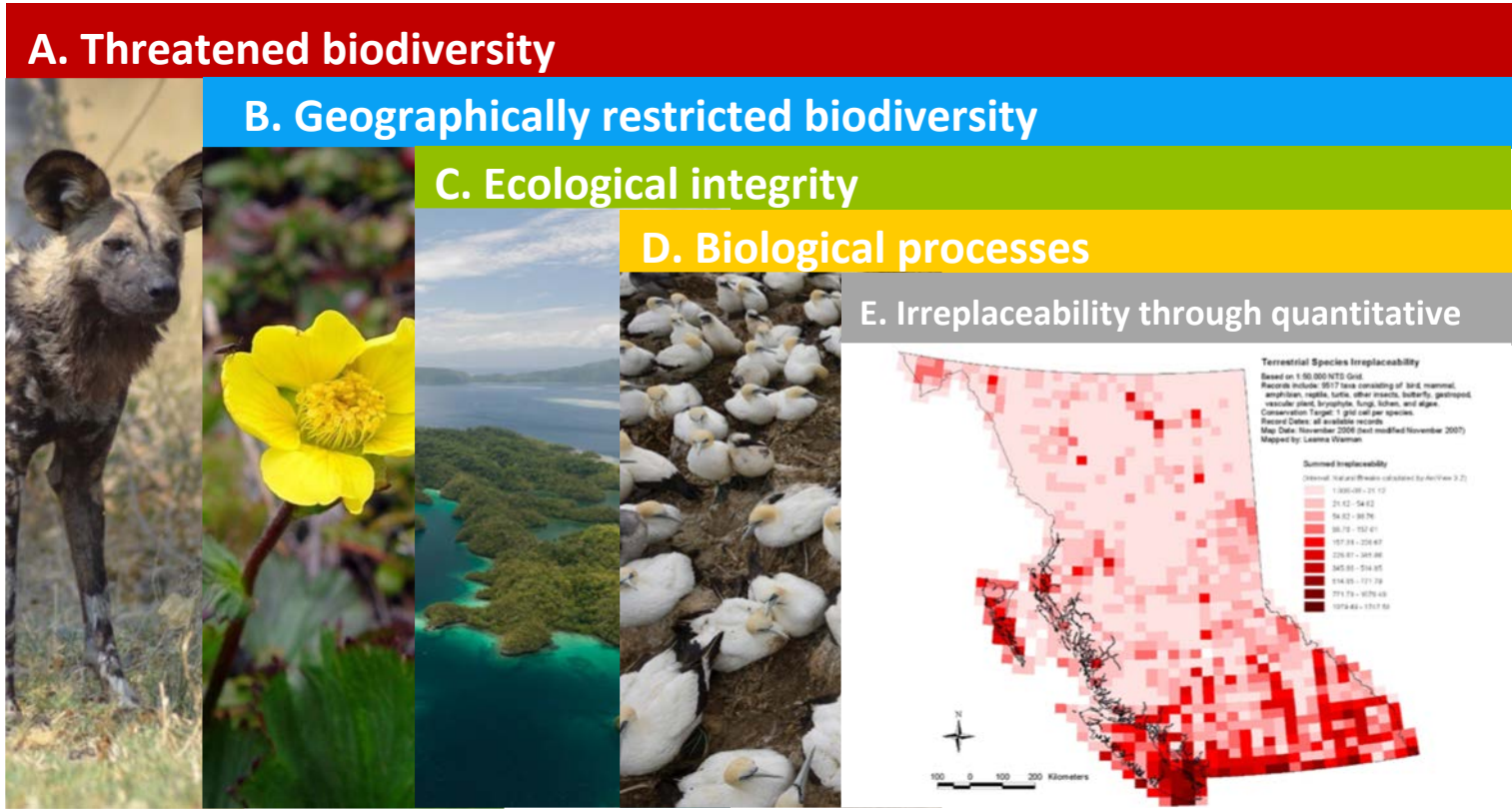
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are defined as:

“sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity”

KBA Criteria

KBA criteria are designed to capture biodiversity at genetic, species and ecosystem levels

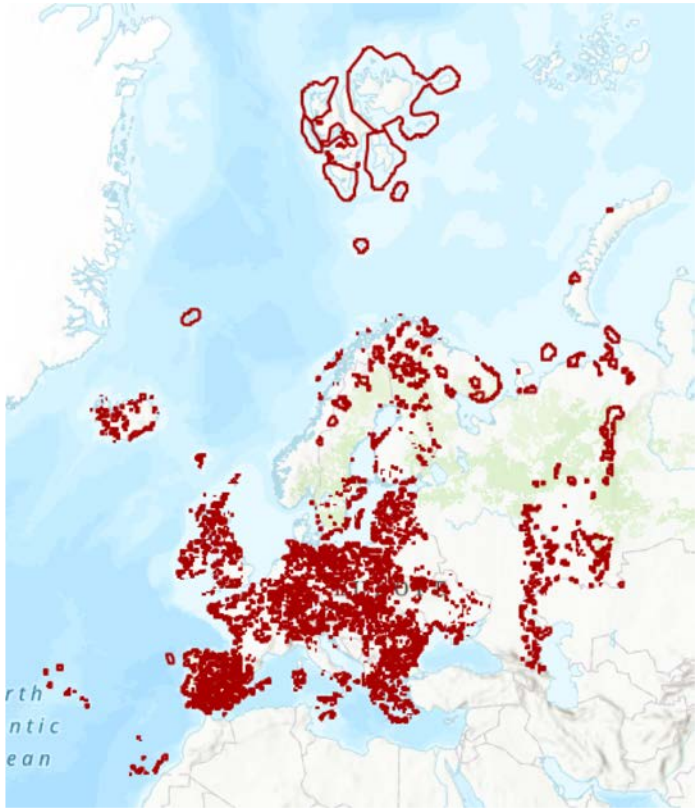
Collectively, the criteria aim to capture the various ways in which a site can be important for the global persistence of biodiversity

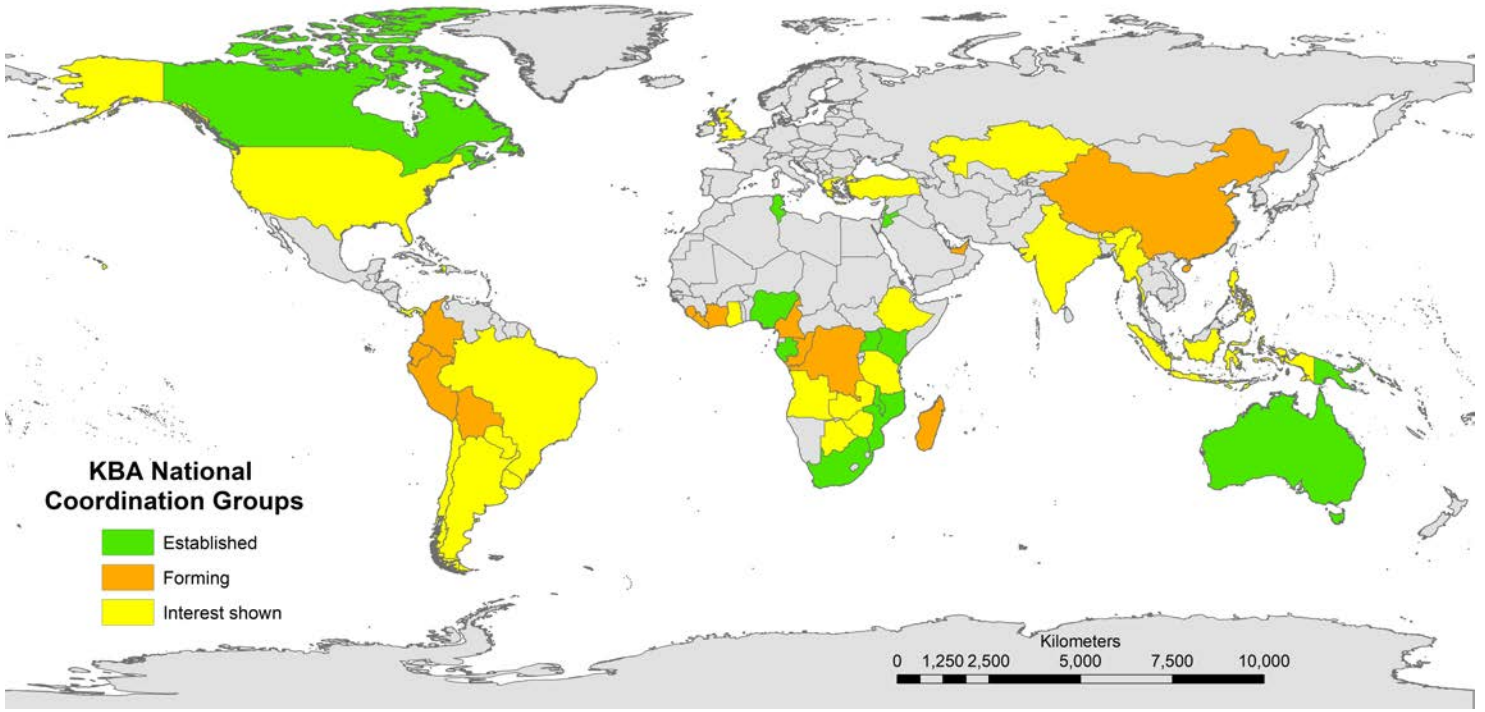


https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/working-with-kbas/proposing-updating/criteria

KBAs identified nationally

- KBAs are identified at a national level
- Encourage the establishment of KBA National Coordination Groups





https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/working-with-kbas/programme/national-coordination-groups

Query information: World Database of KBAs

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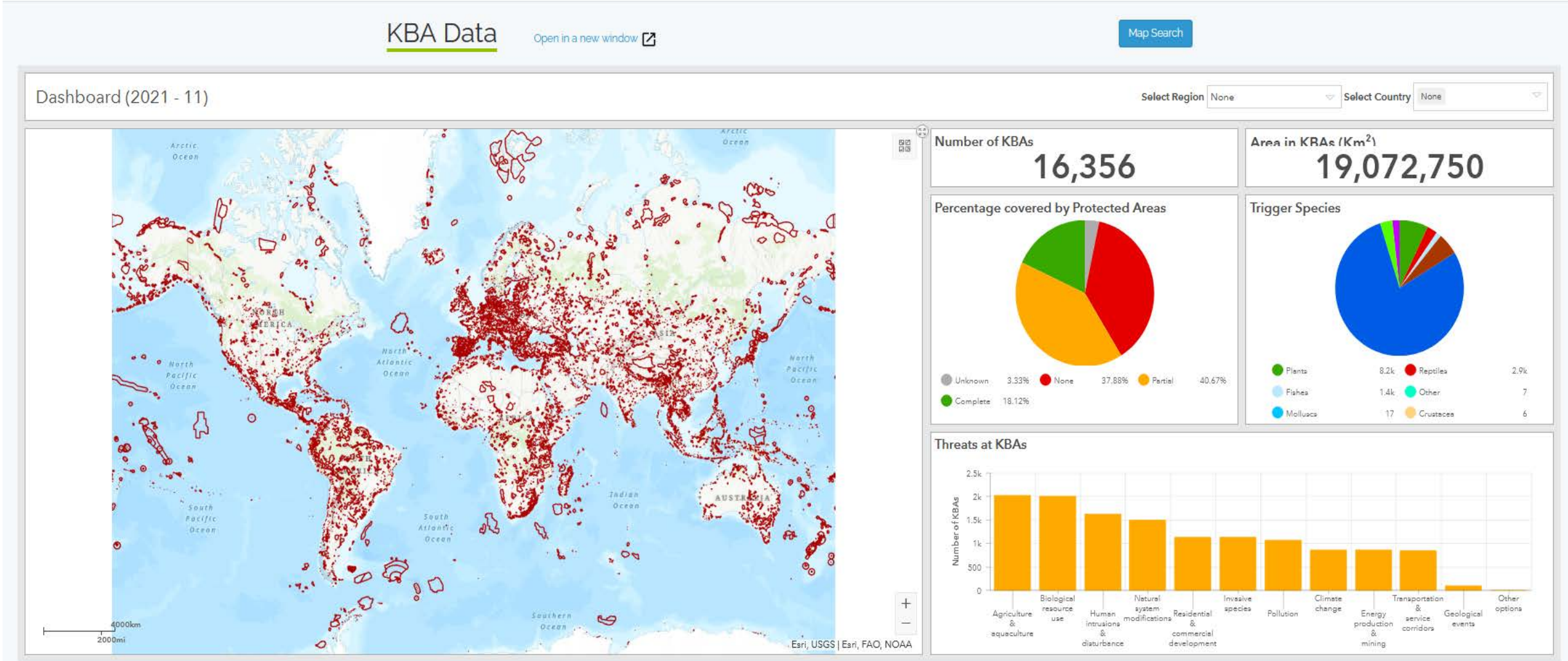
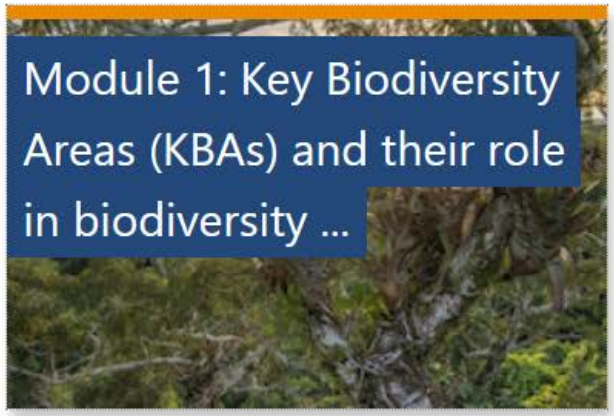
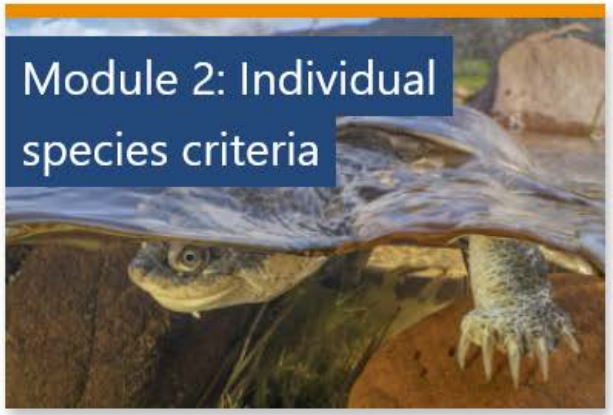
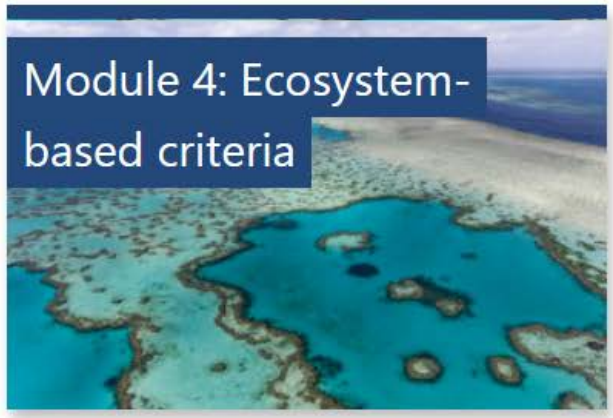


https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org

KBA training





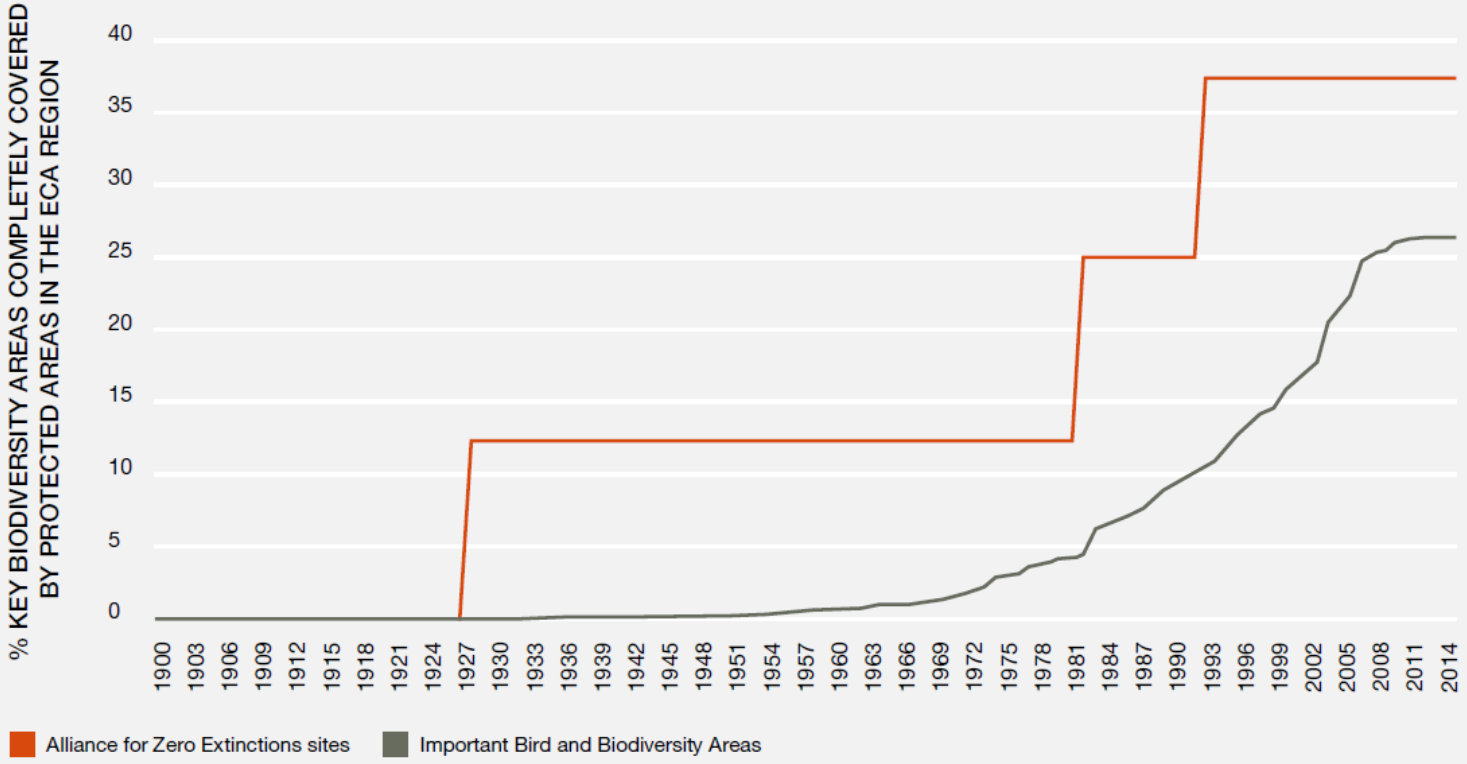


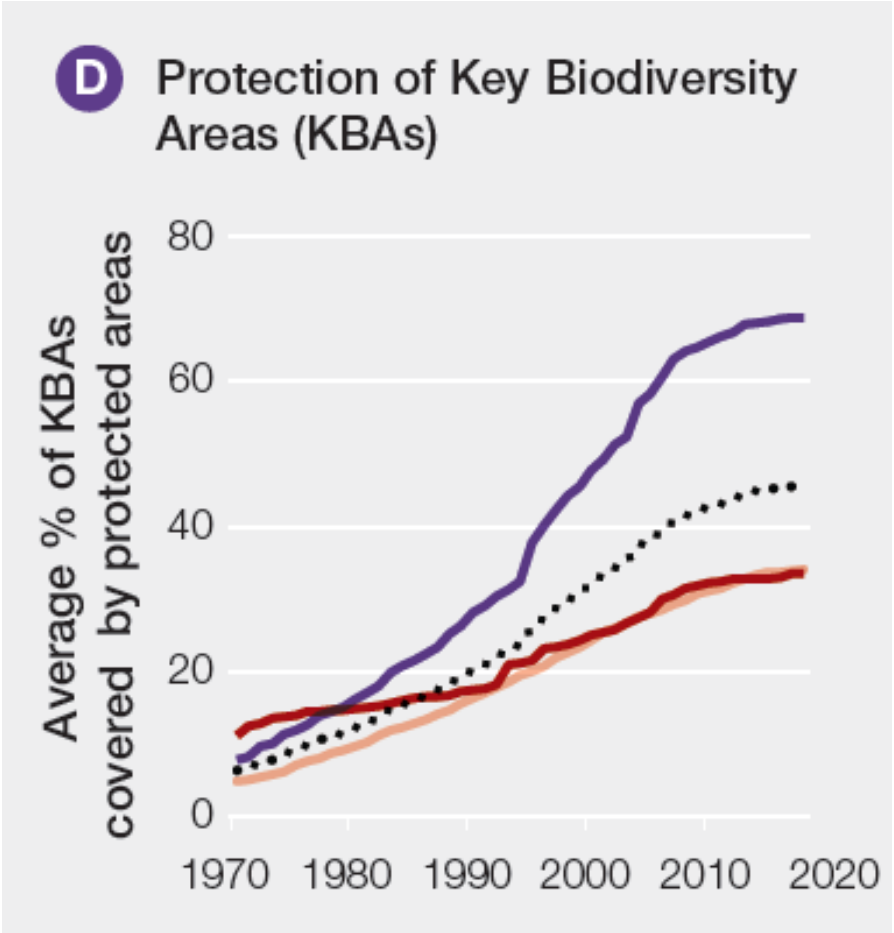
https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/kba-news/key-biodiversity-areas-training-website

KBAs focusing underlying research

Figure SPM 7 **Trends in the proportion of key biodiversity areas completely covered by protected areas in Europe and Central Asia.**

There are two types of key biodiversity areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinctions sites (AZEs).





https://ipbes.net/assessment-reports/eca; https://ipbes.net/global-assessment

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KBAs and ecosystem services

- Research showing KBAs contain disproportionate amount of ecosystem services compared to area
- Ecuador: KBAs hold 50% of carbon
- Myanmar: 87% of KBAs provided important ES to people
- SE Asia Forests: Carbon financing could conserve half of forest KBAs
- Global: >36% of KBAs occur on indigenous peoples and local community lands (WWF)

https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/47778

KBAs focusing biodiversity monitoring

	WHITE-HEADED DUCK	AUDOUIN'S GULL
Reference population	~2000 individuals (1995)	61 breeding pairs (1996)
Current population	1700 individuals (–15%)	52 breeding pairs (–16%)
Proportion of elements at, or above, reference level	0/2 = 0	
Mean distance from reference level	–15.5%	

https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.aav6886

SDG indicators 14.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

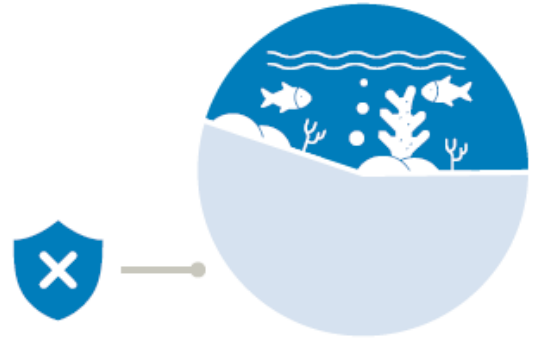
United Nations

PROGRESS TO SAFEGUARD KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS HAS STALLED OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS

GLOBAL MEAN PERCENTAGE OF EACH KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS (2021)

- 43% TERRESTRIAL
- 42% FRESHWATER
- 41% MOUNTAIN

OVER HALF OF MARINE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS ARE NOT PROTECTED



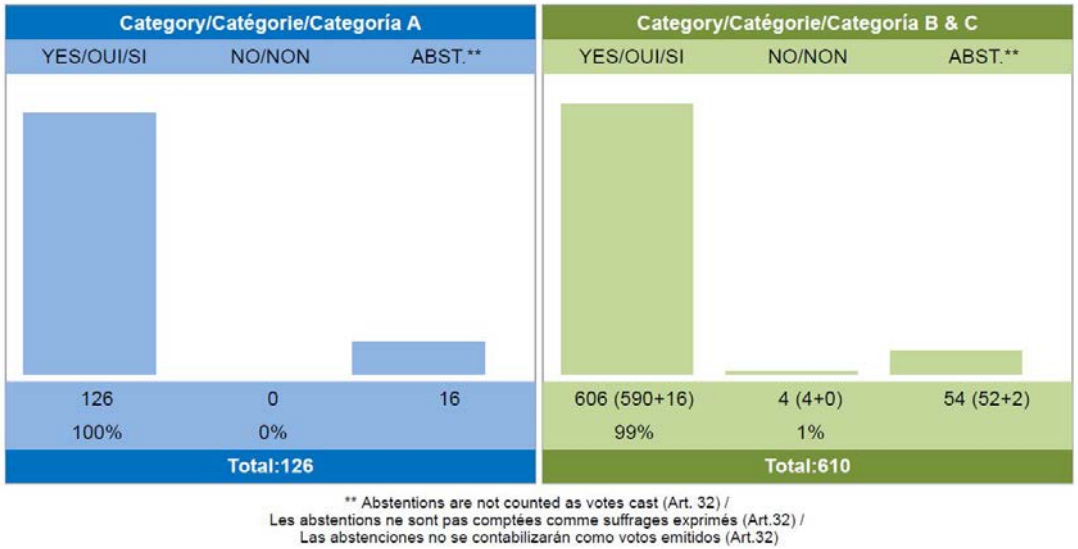
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021

KBAs providing science-based policy support

IUCN WCC 2020 Resolution 081 (https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49220) calls upon governments to:

a) develop or update spatially explicit conservation plans to incorporate sites and areas of importance for the global persistence of biodiversity across multiple taxa and ecosystems (KBAs), along with the connectivity required to ensure biodiversity persistence, and use these to inform plans to expand networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; and

b) incorporate these plans into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and integrate them through cross-sectoral planning across government and non-governmental institutions, using them prior to, and at all stages of, national land- and sea-use planning, to avoid or otherwise minimise negative impacts on biodiversity



https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/about-kbas/applications

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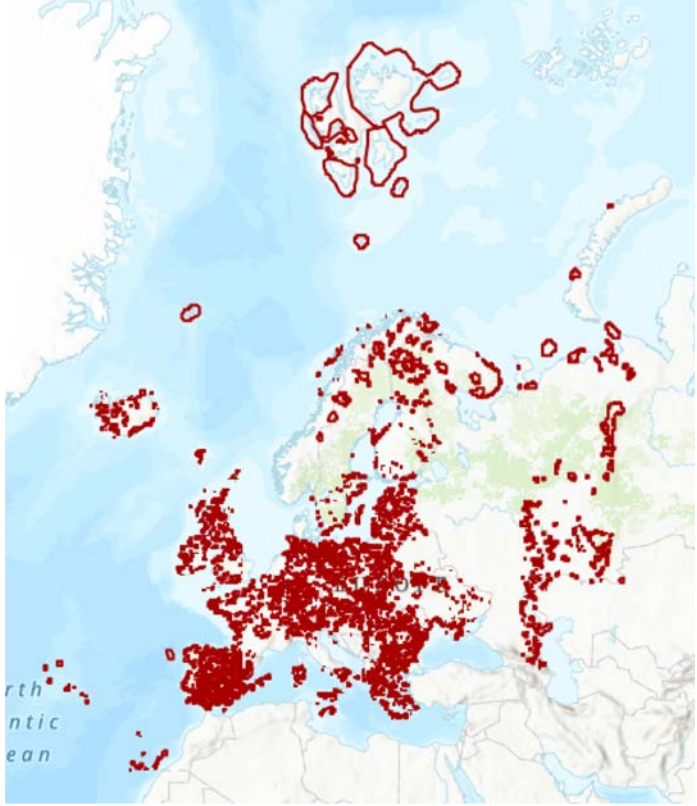
KBAs and the EU Red List

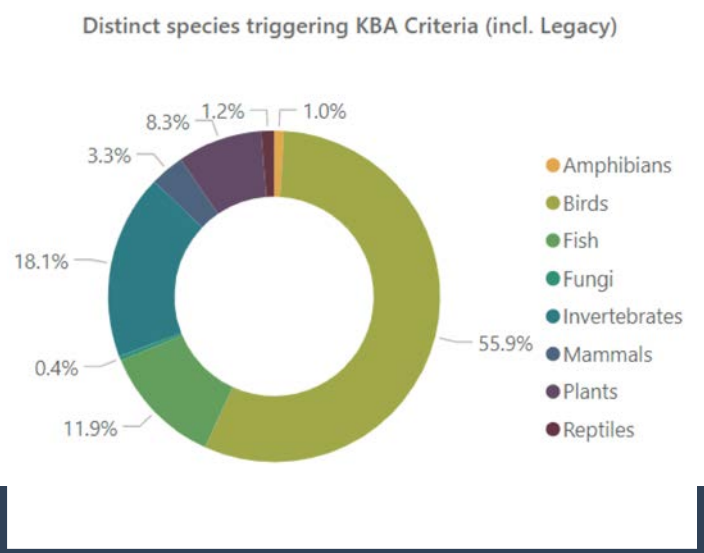
- Recent red listing supported by EU for 18 species groups since 2006
- 2,960 species of 15,000+ assessed to date are globally threatened
- Many species not found on Annex II list
- KBAs as a mechanism to channel safeguard of these gap species

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist

KBAs and EU Biodiversity Strategy

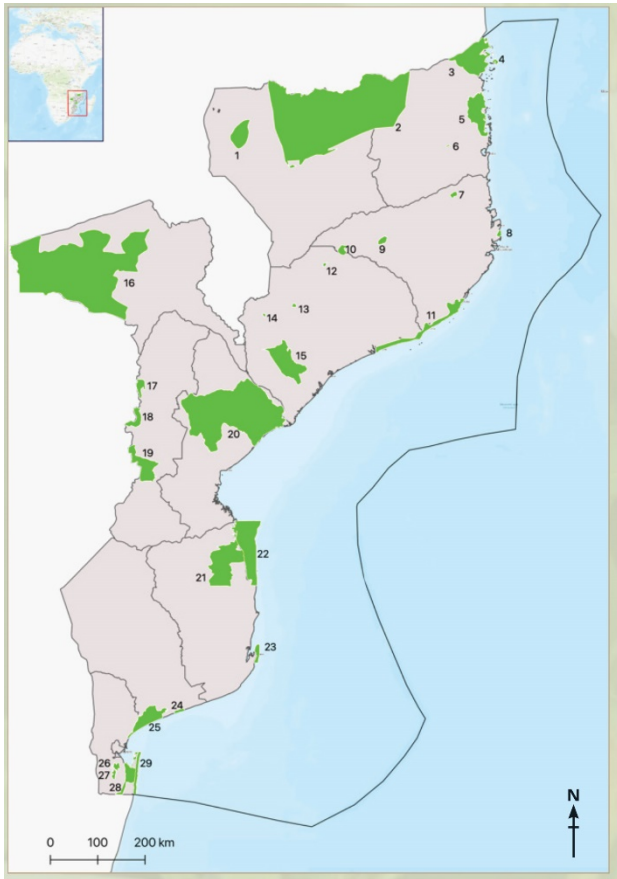
- Currently there are 4,727 KBAs in Europe – 69% coverage by PAs
- 725 trigger species (56% birds)
- 70% of KBAs are Natura 2000 sites
- KBAs therefore provide a neutral mechanism to add sites for species not on Annex II list





KBAs guiding protected area expansion to meet 2030 target

- Countries are undertaking national KBA identification, mapping and conservation
- Using KBAs to expand their protected area networks to meet 2030 target
- *EU Criteria and Guidance for Protected area designations* - recommends using KBA criteria to guide where protection occurs
- Target 3 of Draft Post-2020 GBF



KBA	PROVINCE
1. Njesi Plateau	Niassa
2. Niassa Special Reserve	Niassa
3. Palma	Cabo Delgado
4. Vamizi	Cabo Delgado
5. Quiterajo	Cabo Delgado
6. Taratibu	Cabo Delgado
7. Eráti	Nampula
8. Matibane Forest Reserve	Nampula
9. Ribáuè-Mphalwe	Nampula
10. Mount Inago	Nampula
11. APAIPS	Zambezia
12. Mount Namuli	Zambezia
13. Mount Mabu	Zambezia
14. Mount Chiperone	Zambezia
15. Derre Forest Reserve	Zambezia
16. Tchuma-Tchato-Cahora Bassa Lake	Tete
17. Serra Choa	Manica
18. Machipanda	Manica
19. Chimanimani National Park	Manica
20. Gorongosa and Marromeu Complex	Sofala
21. Inhassoro-Vilankulos	Inhambane
22. Great Bazaruto	Inhambane
23. Tofo	Inhambane
24. Chongoene	Gaza
25. Manhiça-Bilene	Gaza
26. Matutuine	Maputo
27. Licuáti Forest Reserve	Maputo
28. Maputo Special Reserve	Maputo
29. Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve	Maputo

https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/about-kbas/applications/international-conventions

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Donors using KBAs to guide investment

- KfW using KBAs to guide their locations of “Legacy Landscapes”
- USAID funding KBA identification processes
- CEPF (l’Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, European Union, GEF, Japan World Bank)

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

RAINFOREST TRUST

gef
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

LEGACY LANDSCAPES FUND

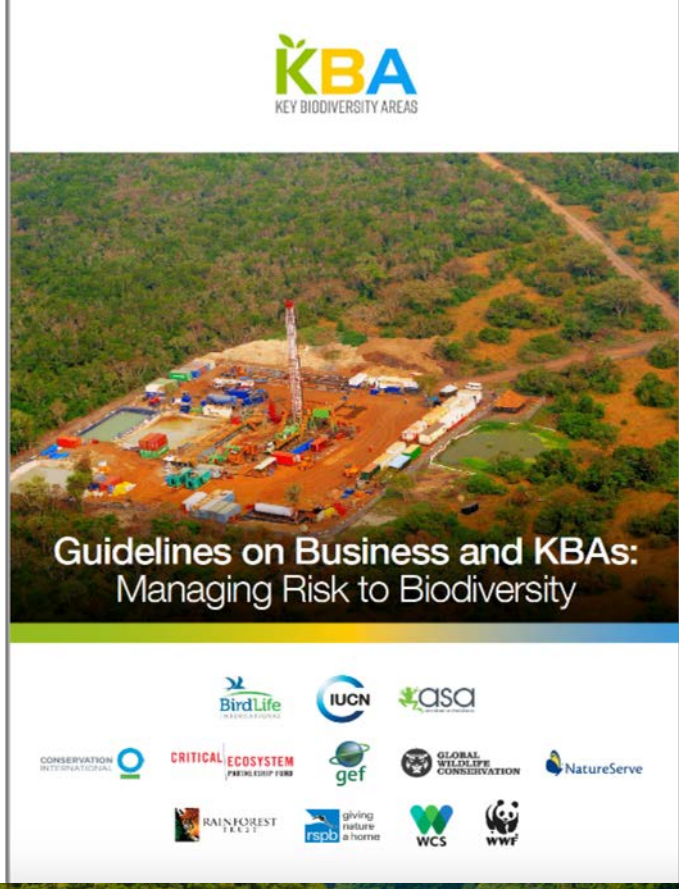
Fondation Franklinia

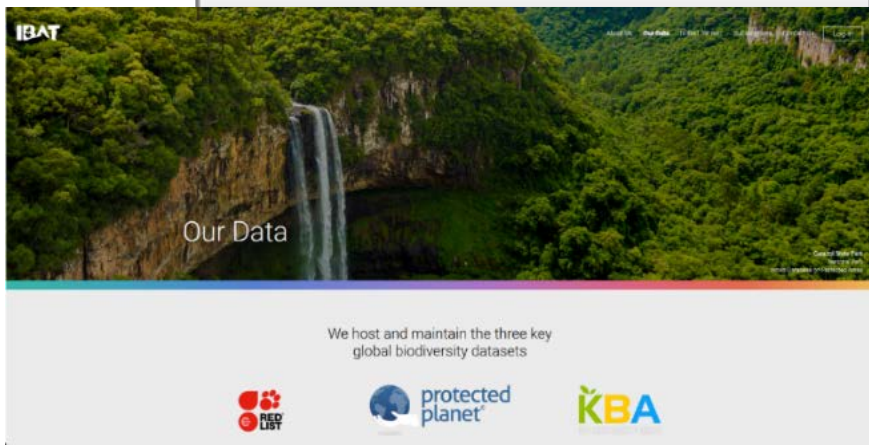
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL · IUCN · AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY · asa · CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL · CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND · gef · NATURESERVE · RAINFOREST TRUST · re:wild · rspb giving nature a home · WCS · WWF

https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/about-kbas/applications/donor-community

Making KBA data available to the private sector

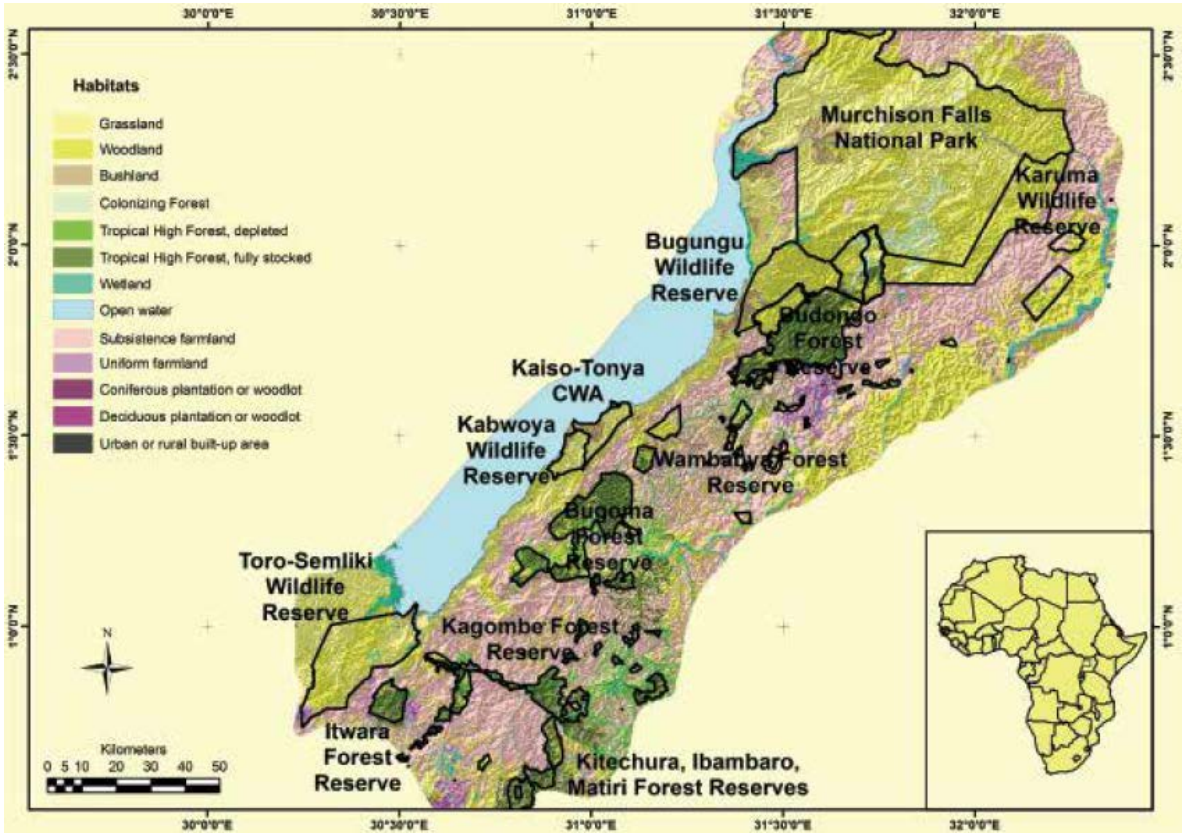
- Guidelines for Businesses and governments developed around KBAs
- KBAs – Critical Habitat (IFC, Equator Principles, Société Générale)
- Banks and biodiversity no-go policy: http://banksandbiodiversity.org
- KBA data provided through the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for commercial use – supports cost of maintaining database

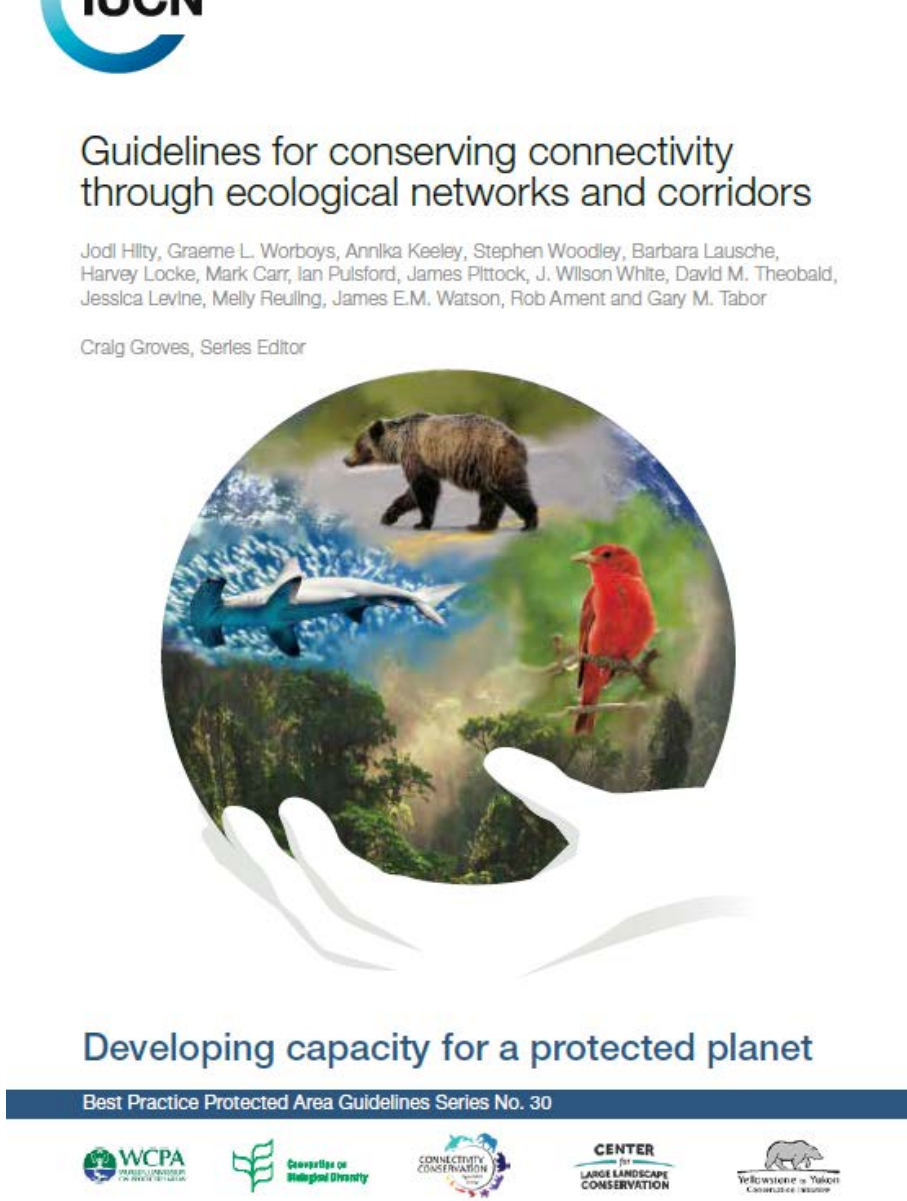




https://www.ibat-alliance.org

KBAs as nodes for ecological connectivity





https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49061

KBA
KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

KBAs and opportunities for Biodiversa+

- Convene KBA training across EU countries
- Catalyse establishment of National Coordination Groups
- Support these in expanding KBA identification from birds to incorporate multiple taxa and ecosystems, following the KBA standard
- Prioritise biodiversity research towards KBAs
- Guide monitoring of KBA protection and state
- Policy support to safeguard KBAs beyond Natura 2000 through complementary approaches (ICCAs, Private PAs, OECMs), towards 2030

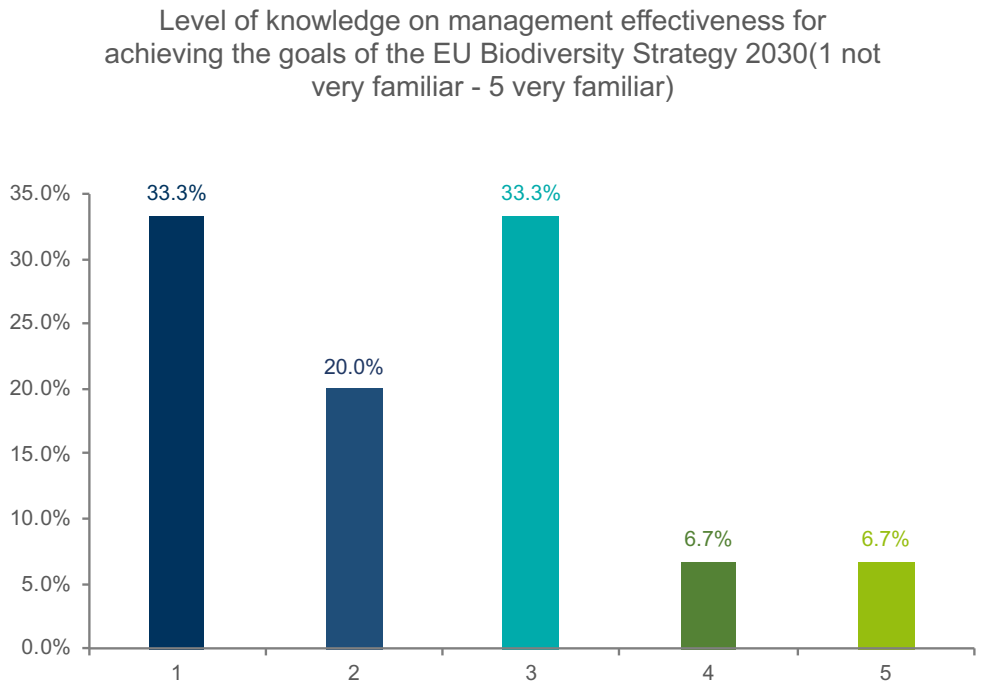
biodiversa+
European Biodiversity Partnership

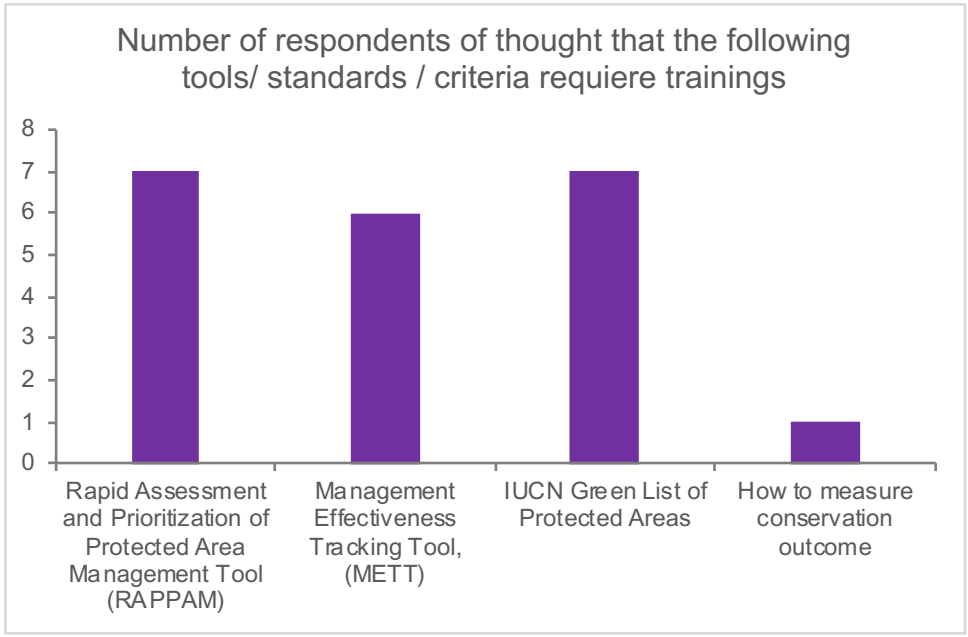
Management effectiveness & the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

By Christian Papp – Wildlife and Landscape National Manager, WWF Romania

Survey inputs on « management effectiveness »

Focus on areas that have clearly identified conservation objectives and measures, that are effectively and equitably managed, and with necessary monitoring and review mechanisms in place: Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management Tool, RAPPAM; Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool, METT; IUCN Green List of Protected Areas.





Management effectiveness & the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030

Cristian Papp
Wildlife and Landscapes National Manager, WWF RO

Seminar on the implementation of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030
03 June 2022

PA Management Effectiveness Evaluation

Content

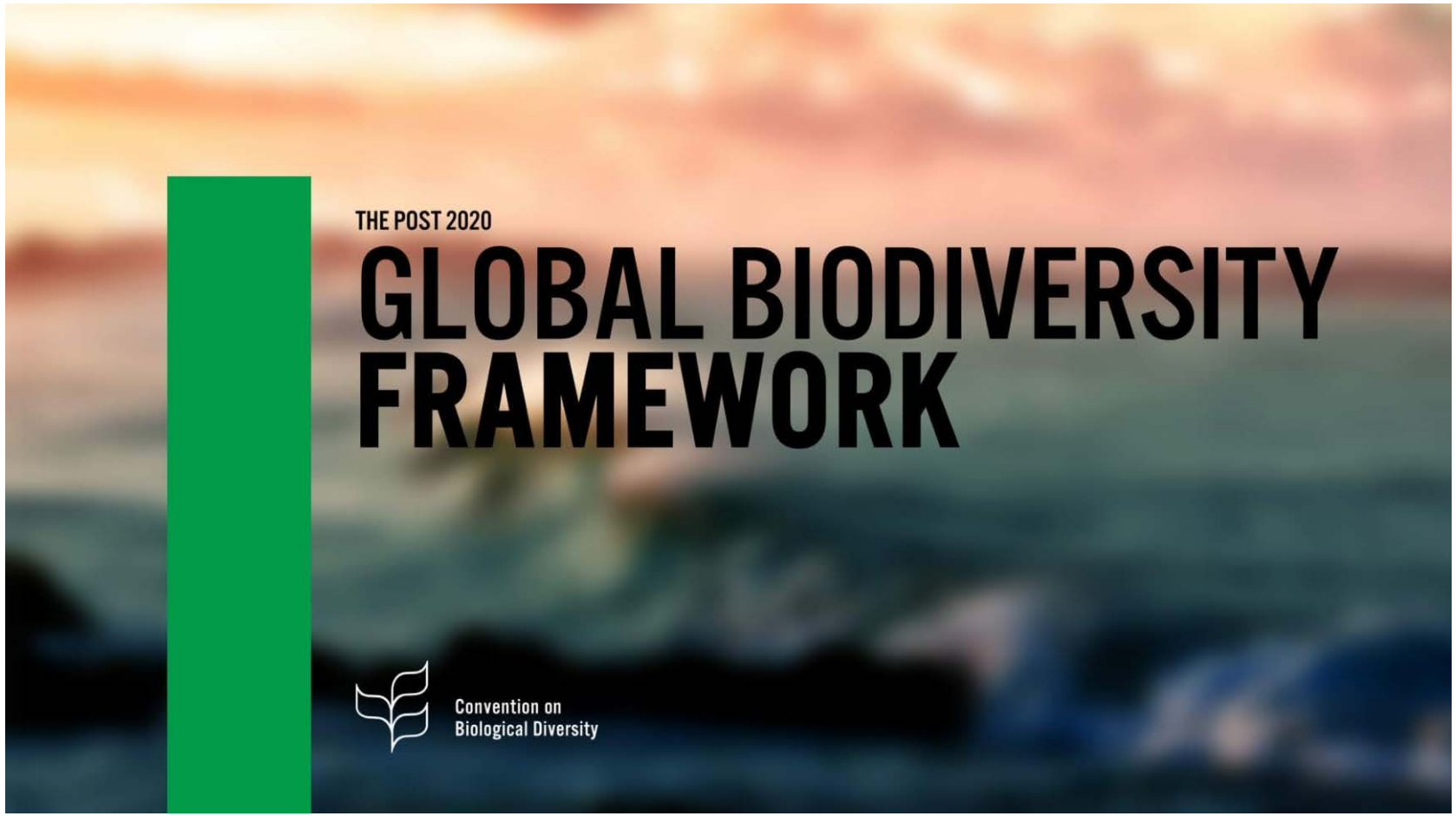
1. Why PAME?
2. PAME global/international context
3. EU perspective – Biodiversity Strategy 2030
4. The Carpathian context – CCPAMETT as a case study
5. METT 4

Why Management Effectiveness?

International context

- CBD Theme 8 says:
- *„Protected Areas only work as conservation tools if they are managed effectively to maintain their values in perpetuity.”*
- Three important steps:
    - identifying an agreed set of standard
    - developing a system of evaluation
    - establish systems to monitor changes and trends

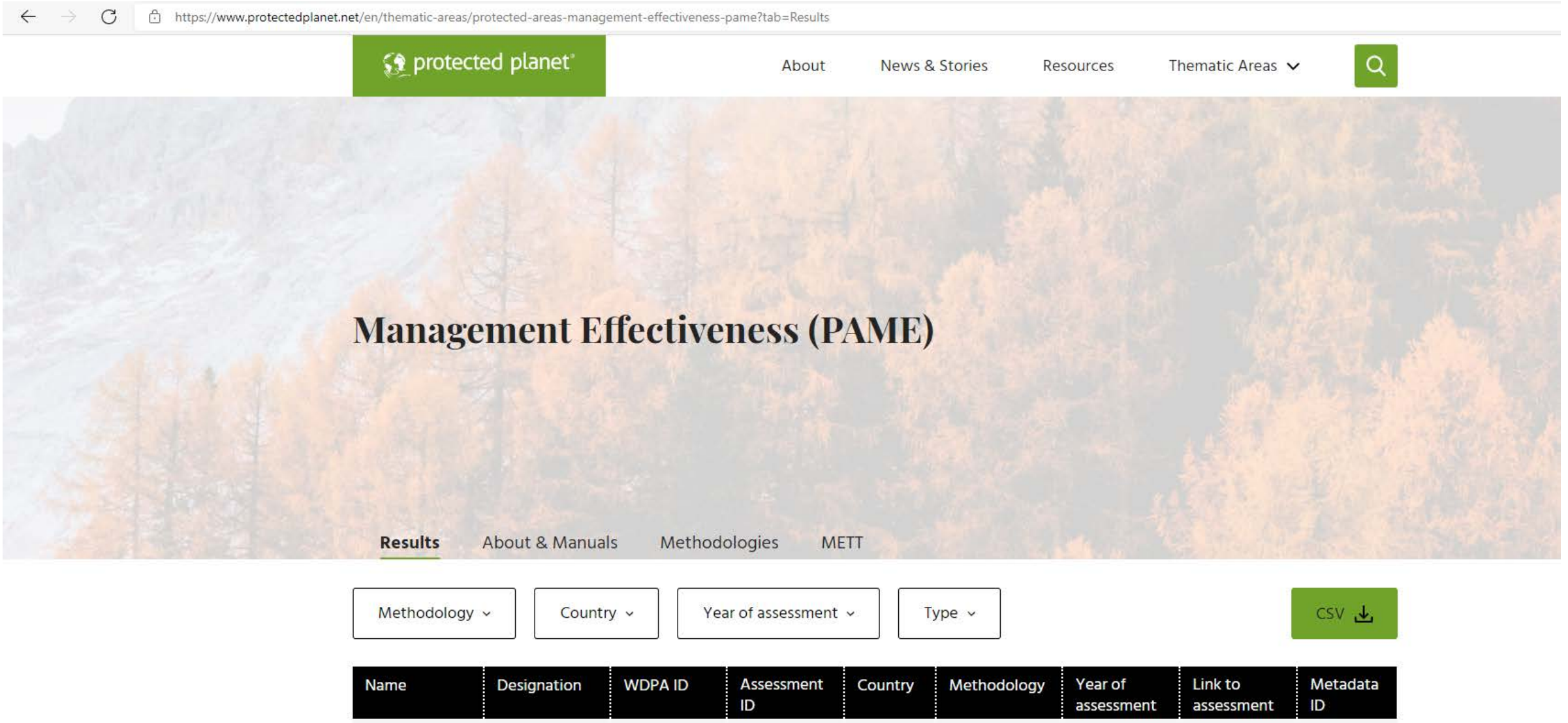
Global assessments status vs. recommendations



Key measure:
*Protect at least 30% of the planet's key coastal and marine areas by 2030, **through effectively** and equitably **managed**, ecologically representative and well-connected **systems** of fully or highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs)*, as well as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) which ensure at least equivalent conservation*
outcomes and promote thriving wildlife and ecosystems, building on Aichi Target 11.

Status quo PAME: Based on the Global database for Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME).
Potentially useful, but a wide range of methodologies used and most self-assessed.
No consistent and comparable data across countries.

PA Management Effectiveness Assessment (PAME) at global level



Explore the World's Protected Areas (protectedplanet.net) – IUCN, UNEP, WCMC

PAME at global level

Earth protected surface
(June 2022)

15.79%
253,368: Protected Areas
Terrestrial protected area coverage

8.09%
17,783: Protected Areas
Marine protected area coverage

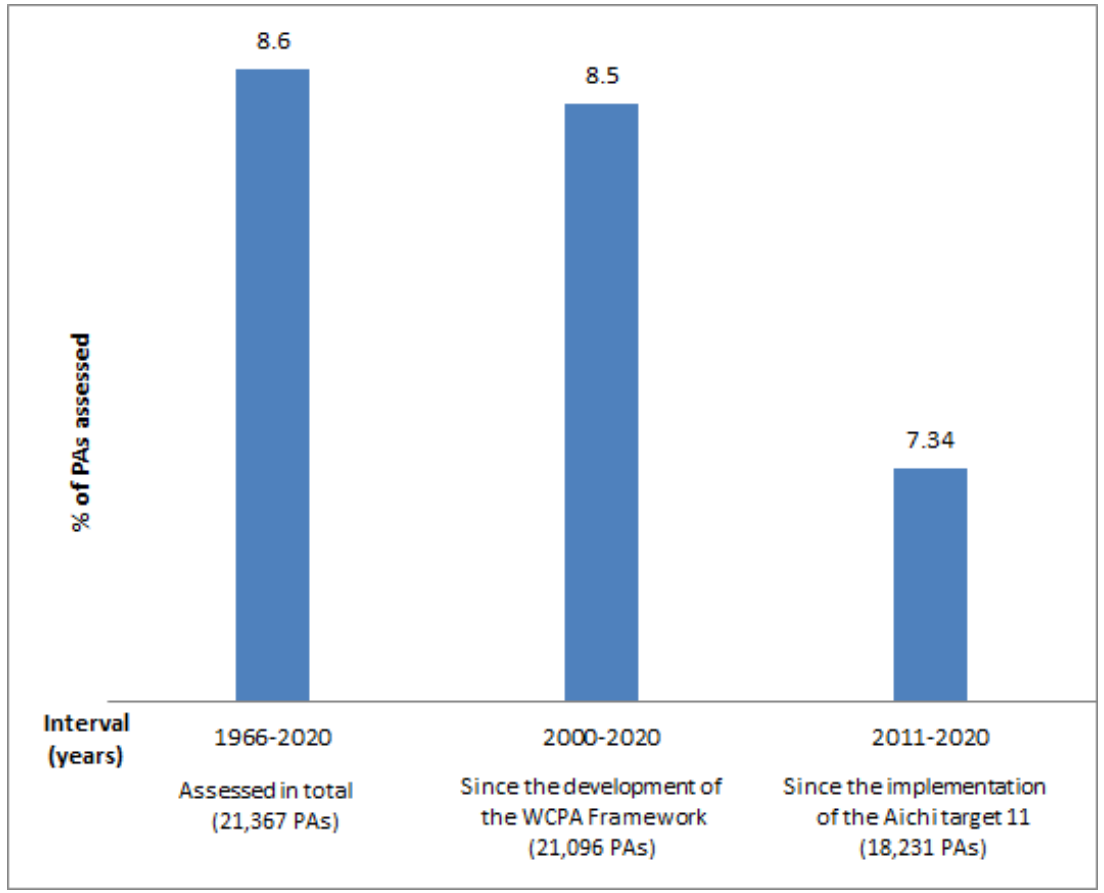
16.87%
253,368: Protected Areas
585: OECMs
Terrestrial protected area & OECM coverage

8.17%
17,783: Protected Areas
190: OECMs
Marine protected area & OECM coverage

269,841 PAs

https://www.protectedplanet.net/en

PAME status at global level



E.g. Romania has a total of 1,574 PAs covering 24,52% of its territory (ANANP, 2020), out of which only 29 sites were assessed for their management effectiveness, accounting for only 4.95% (UNEP-WCMC, 2020).

(RAPPAM in 2006, CPAMETT 2009-2013)

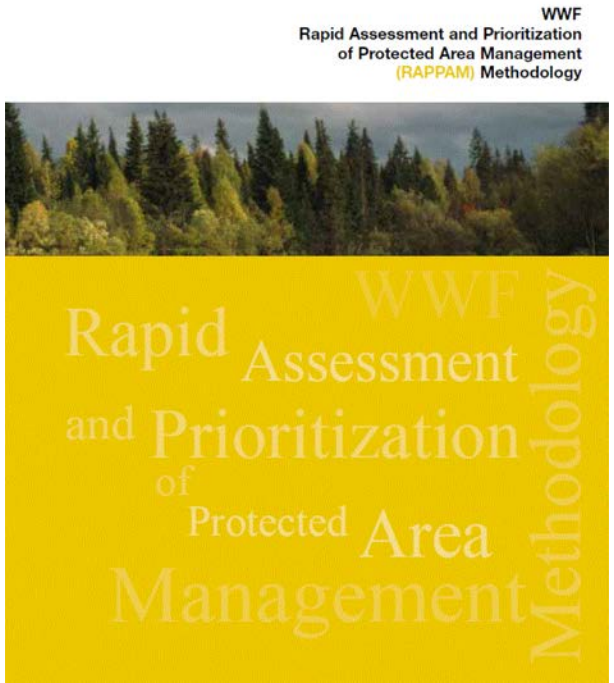
Data from protectedplanet.net

Main assessment approaches/tools

76 tools included by ProtectedPlanet.net

PA system level assessment, e.g.:

• WWF Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation Methodology (RAPPAM)



PA level, e.g.:

• WWF and World Bank Tracking Tool – METT 1-4 (Management Effectiness Tracking Tool)

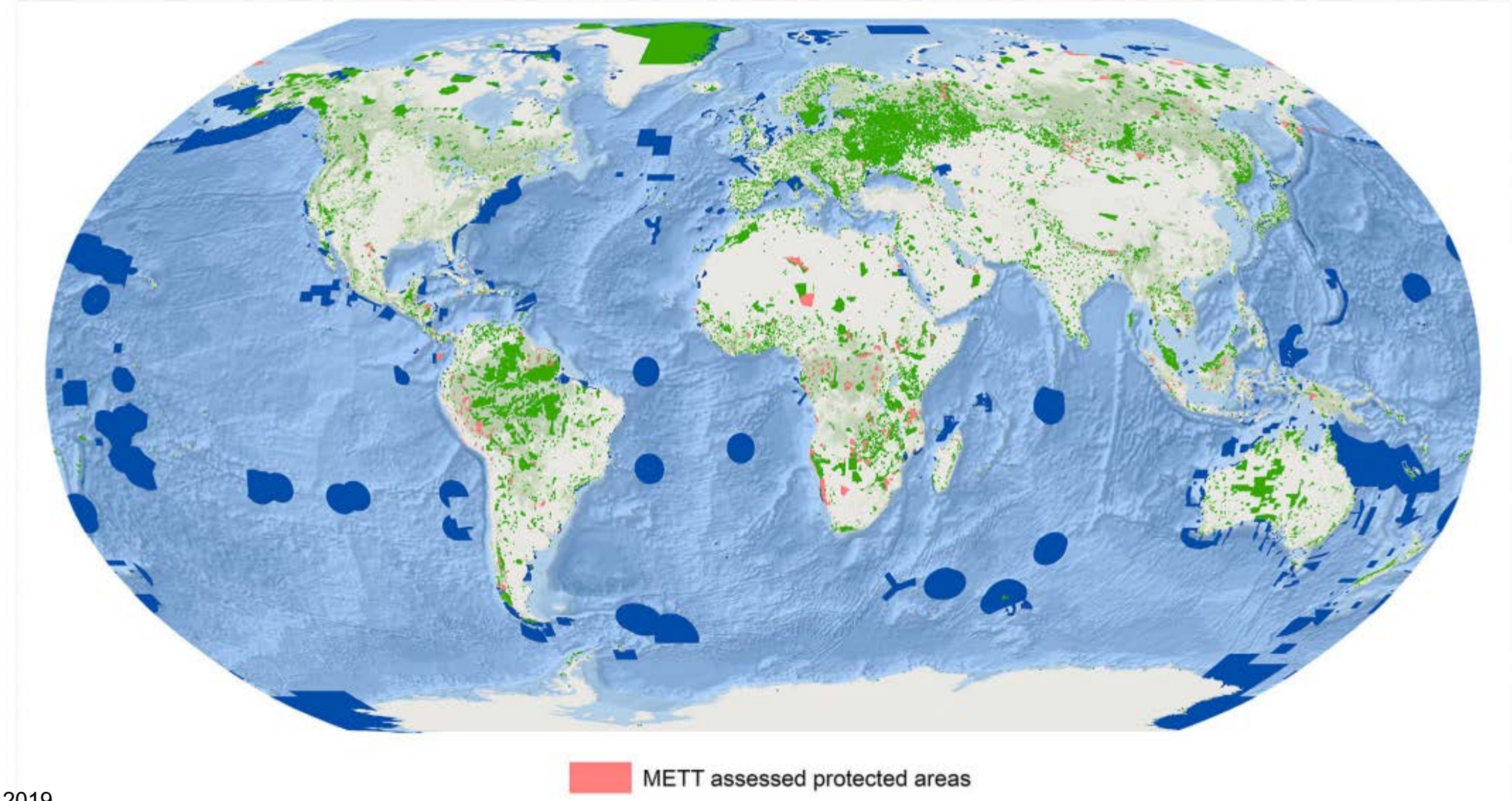
• CPAMETT (Carpathian Protected Area Management Effectiness Tracking Tool

• IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

• EUROPARC Quality Criteria and Standars for National Parks

• PAN Parks, principles and criteria (only for PANParks PAs)

Use of METT at global level



Stolton et al. 2019

European perspective – EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 20.5.2020
COM(2020) 380 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Bringing nature back into our lives

Nature protection: key commitments by 2030

1. Legally protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land area and 30% of the EU's sea area and integrate ecological corridors, as part of a true Trans-European Nature Network.
2. Strictly protect at least a third of the EU's protected areas, including all remaining EU primary and old-growth forests.
3. Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately.

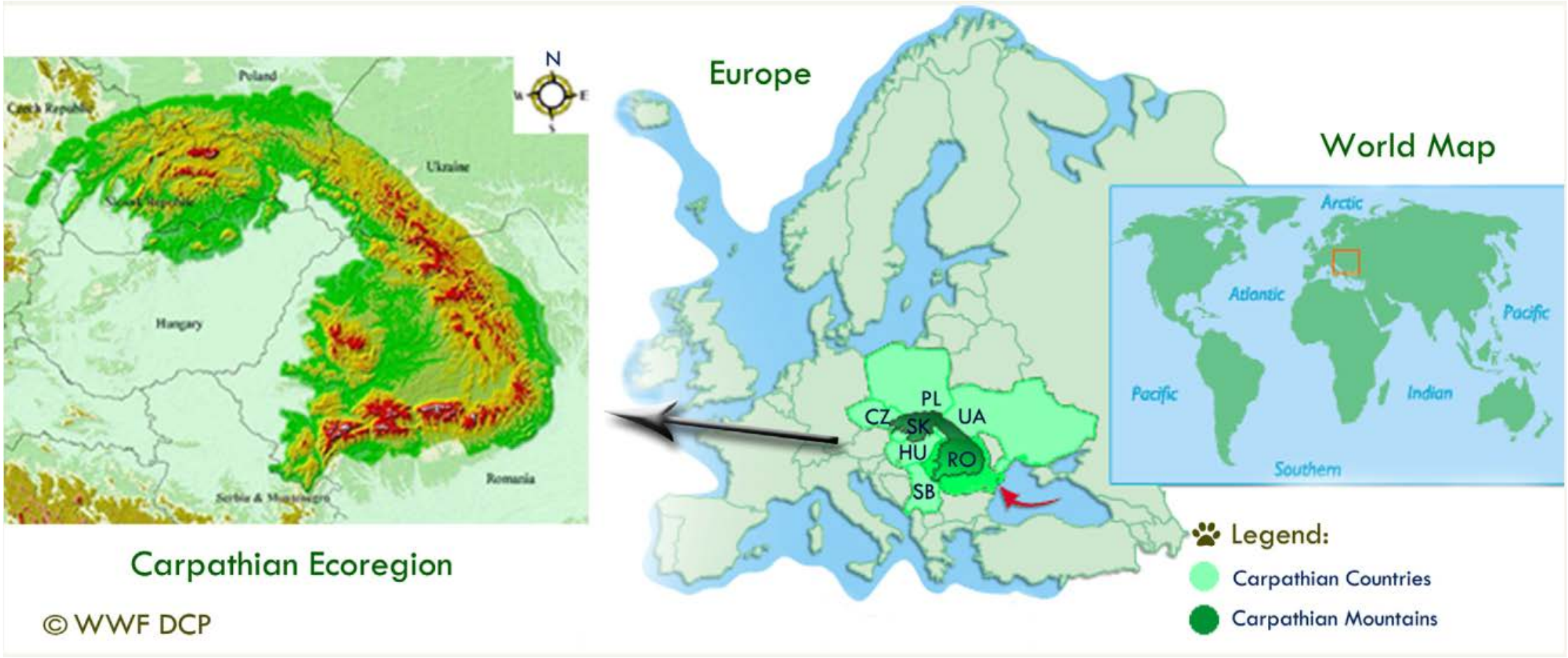
As regards the Birds and Habitats Directives, enforcement will focus on **completing the Natura 2000 network**, the effective management of all sites, species-protection provisions, and species and habitats that show declining trends. The Commission will also ensure that environment-related legislation with an impact on biodiversity[62] is better implemented, enforced and – where necessary – reviewed and revised.

The Carpathians

Surface:
209,000 km2

Population:
17 million

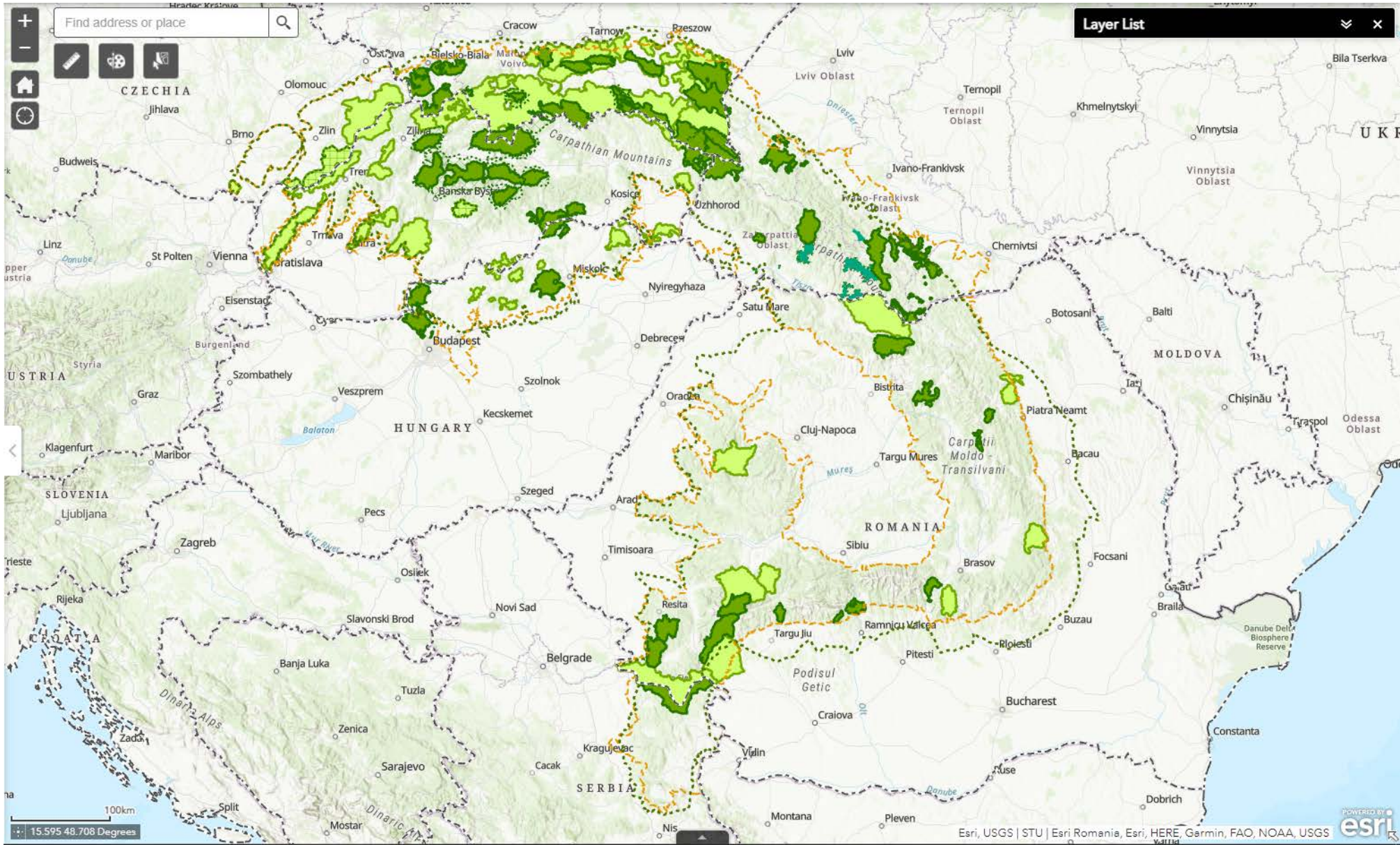
Highest peak:
2,655 m
(Gerlachovský štít)



Countries:
Serbia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukraine

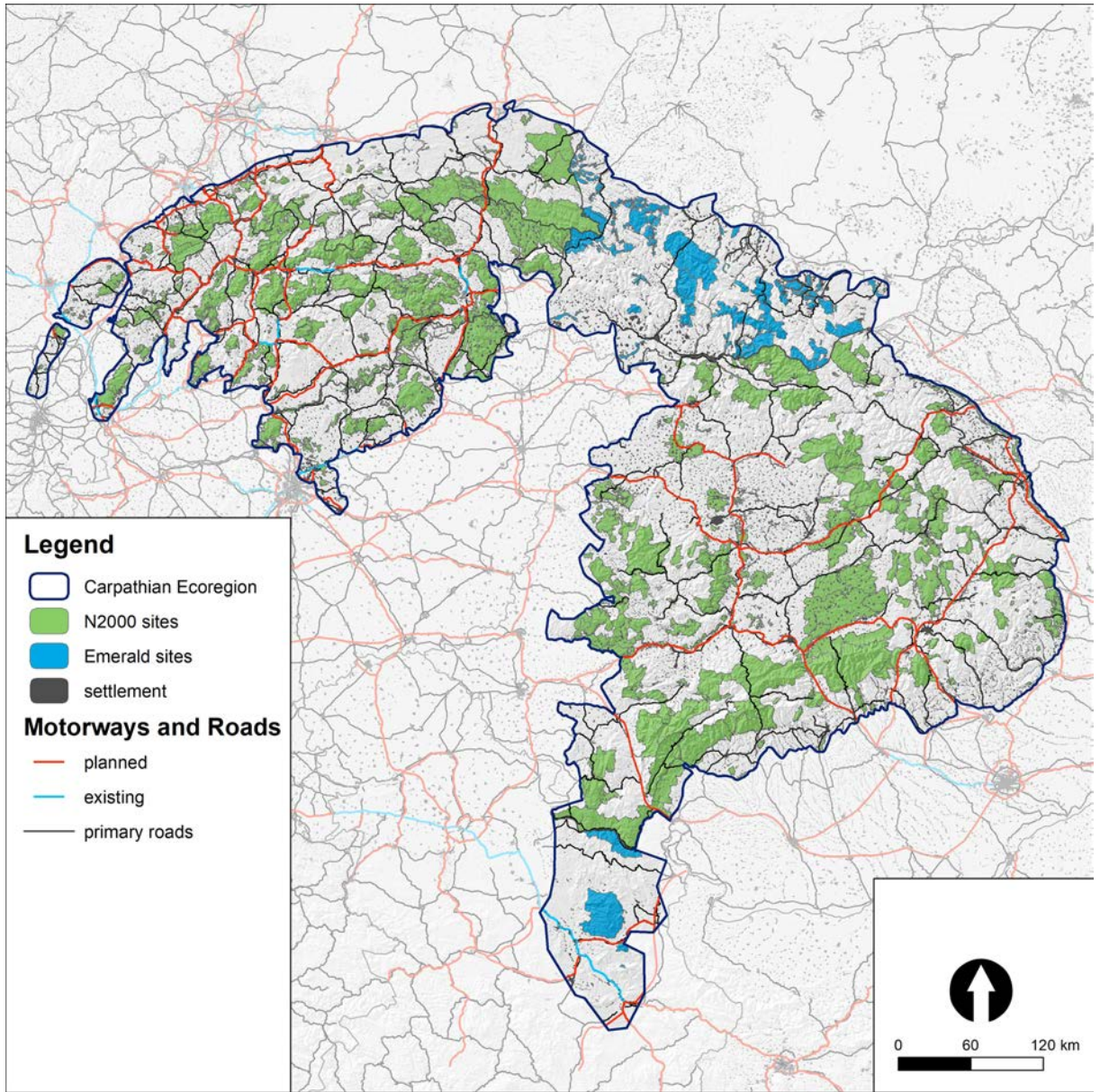
The Carpathians

The Carpathian Network of Protected Areas (CNPA)



The Carpathians

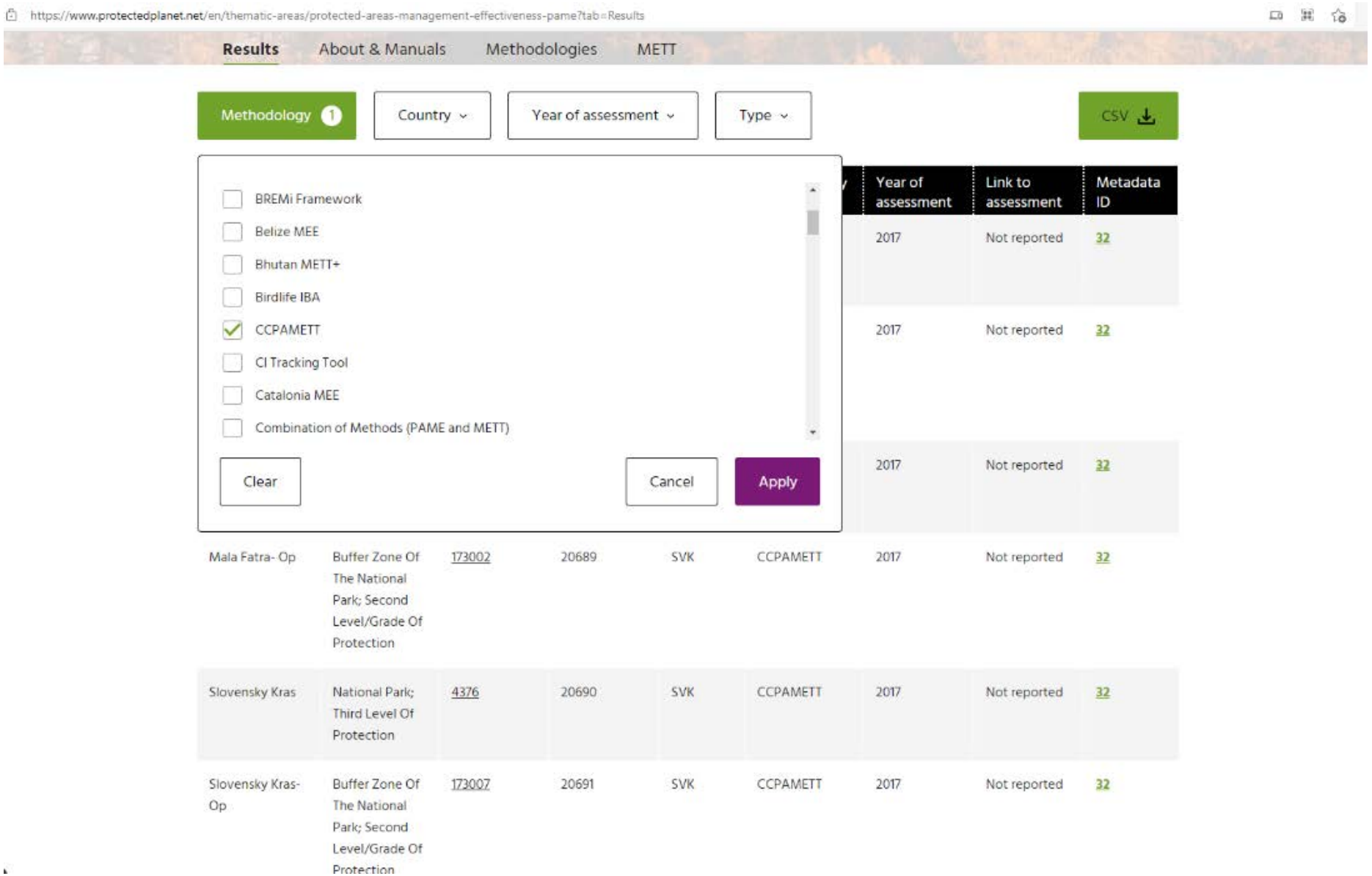
The Natura2000 and Emerald Networks



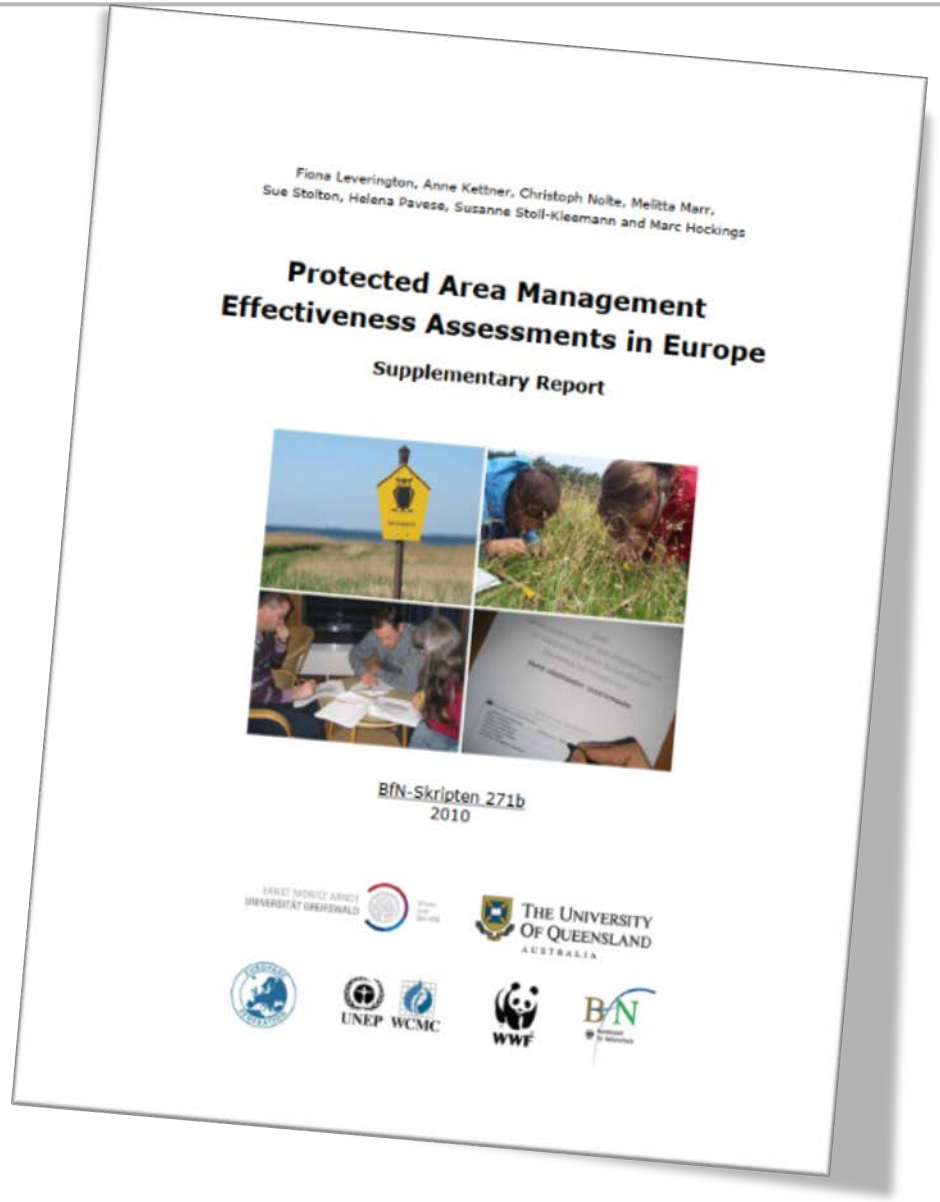
Papp et al. 2022

From global to regional and country level

CCPAMETT as a PAME tool



CCPAMETT as a PAME tool



CCPAMETT


CCPAMETT
logout as admin
CARPATHIAN COUNTRIES PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOL
Register/Login
Information on protected areas
Assessment forms
Reports
Country
-- All --
Location
-- All --
National
Romania
Rezervatie stiintifica / S
Parc national / National
Monument al naturii / N
IUCN category
Strict Nature Reserve
Wilderness Area
National Park
Natural Monument
International
UNESCO World Heritag
RAMSAR site
UNESCO Man and Bios
Natura 2000 - Special P
Size
-- All --
Search results
List of PAs and contacts
Biogeographical distribution
Ownership overview
Landuse overview
Staff overview
Budget overview
Main values for which the protected area was designated
Protected Area Threats
Networking among protected areas
Experience in project implementation
1 2 3 4 5 > >> | Total: 112
Name/Country
PA category
IUCN
National
International
Size
Name and address of administration/ management body
Calimani National Park
Romania
National Park
Parc national / National Park
Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)
-
Administratia Parcului National Calimani Vatra Dornei, Str. 21 Decembrie, nr. 5, cod 725700
Bakonygyepesi Zergebogláros
Protected Landscape/Seascape
Termeszetvedelmi Terulet / Nature Conservation Area
Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)
121 ha.
Igazgatosag
dsfsd
Budai Landscape Protected Area
Hungary
Protected Landscape/Seascape
Tajvedelmi Korzet / Protected Landscape Area
UNESCO World Heritage Site
RAMSAR site
UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve
Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)
PAN Park
123 ha.
Igazgatosag...
dsfdsf
Zalakomári Madárrezervátum
Hungary
Strict Nature Reserve
Habitat/Species Management Area
Termeszetvedelmi Terulet / Nature Conservation Area
Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)
283 ha.
Balaton-felvideki Nemzeti Park Igazgatosag
8229 Csopka Kossuth u. 16.
Matrai Protected Landscape Area
Hungary
Protected Landscape/Seascape
Tajvedelmi Korzet / Protected Landscape Area
Natura 2000 - Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)
Natura 2000 - Special Area of Conservation (Habitat Directive)
11863 ha.
Bukki Nemzeti Park Igazgatosag
3304 Eger, Sanc u.6.
Rodna Mountains National Park
Romania
National Park
Parc national / National Park
UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve
Natura 2000 - Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)
Natura 2000 -
46399 ha.
RNP Romsilva - Administrația Parcului Național Munții Rodnei R.A.
Rodna, Str. Principală, Nr. 1445, Cod 427245, Jud. BN

CCPAMETT – Info on my PA

1. Residential and commercial development within the protected area
(Threats from human settlements or other non-agricultural land uses with a substantial footprint)

1.1 Housing and settlement	34.23%
1.2 Commercial and industrial areas	25.89%
1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure	39.29%

2. Agriculture and aquaculture within the protected area
(Threats from farming and grazing as a result of agricultural expansion and intensification, including silviculture, mariculture and aquaculture)

2.1 Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation	22.92%
2.2 Wood and pulp plantations	25.6%
2.3 Livestock farming and grazing	30.06%
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	12.8%

3. Energy production and mining within a protected area
(Threats from production of non-biological resources)

3.1 Oil and gas drilling	10.71%
3.2 Mining and quarrying	25.89%
3.3 Hydropower dams	21.13%
3.4 Wind farms	13.99%
3.5 Other	11.9%

4. Transportation and service corridors within the protected area
(Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them, including associated wildlife mortality)

4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	38.39%
4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines, etc.)	32.74%
4.3 Shipping lanes and canals	13.39%
4.4 Flight paths	9.82%

5. Biological resource use and harm within the protected area
(Threats from consumptive use of \"wild\" biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting effects; also persecution or control of specific species - this includes hunting and killing of animals)

5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human-wildlife conflict)	39.88%
5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	30.65%
5.3 Logging and wood harvesting	46.43%
5.4 Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources	29.17%

6. Human intrusions and disturbance within the protected area
(Threats from human activities that alter, destroy or disturb habitats and species associated with non-consumptive uses of biological resources)

6.1 Recreational activities (including extreme sports) and tourism	38.39%
6.2 Ski infrastructure, developments	20.24%
6.3 War, civil unrest and military exercises	5.36%
6.4 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas	27.08%

7.5 Other \"edge effects\" on park values	23.81%
7.6 Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	27.68%

8. Invasive and other problematic species and genes
(Threats from terrestrial and aquatic non-native and native plants, animals, pathogens / microbes or genetic materials that have or are predicted to have harmful effects on biodiversity following introduction, spread and / or increase)

8.1 Invasive non-native / alien plants (weeds)	38.69%
8.2 Invasive non-native / alien animals	24.4%
8.3 Pathogens (non-native or native but creating new / increased problems)	17.86%
8.4 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)	10.12%

9. Pollution entering or generated within the protected area
(Threats from introduction of exotic and / or excess materials or energy from point and non-point sources)

9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water	31.25%
9.2 Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities (e.g. toilets, hotels, etc)	25%
9.3 Industrial, mining and military effluents and discharges (e.g. poor water quality discharge from dams, e.g. unnatural temperatures, de-oxygenated, other pollution)	18.75%
9.4 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)	26.79%
9.5 Garbage and solid waste	41.96%
9.6 Air-borne pollutants	26.19%
9.7 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights, etc.)	16.96%

10. Geological events
(Geological events may be part of natural disturbance regimes in many ecosystems. But they can be a threat if a species or habitat is damaged and has lost its resilience and is vulnerable to disturbance. Management capacity to respond to some of these changes may be limited.)

10.1 Volcanoes	3.8%
10.2 Earthquakes	7.74%
10.3 Avalanches / Landslides	17.26%
10.4 Erosion and siltation / deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	35.12%

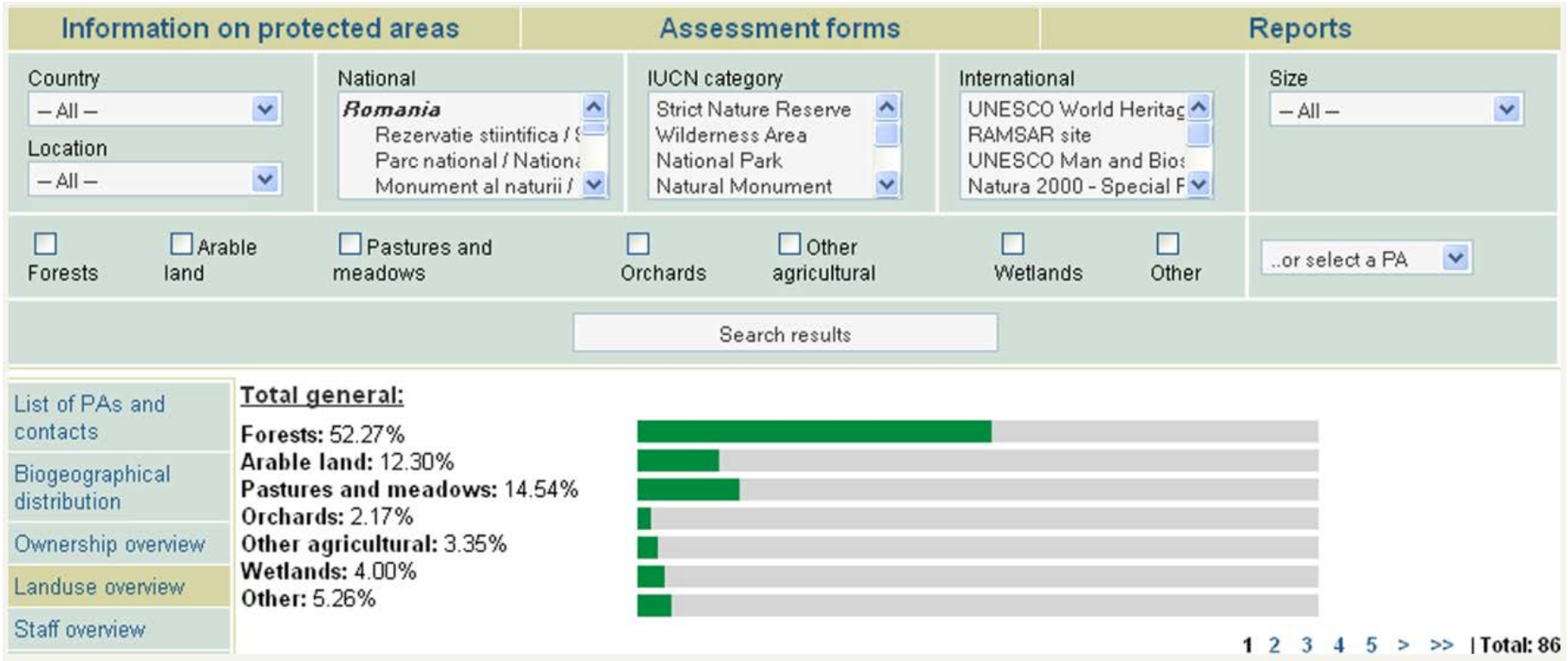
11. Climate change and severe weather
(Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic / weather events outside of the natural range of variation)

11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	24.4%
11.2 Droughts	30.36%
11.3 Temperature extremes	29.76%
11.4 Storms and flooding	30.95%
11.5 Changes in species behaviour (e.g. bears stop hibernating)	19.64%

12. Specific cultural and social threats

12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and / or management practices	43.45%

CCPAMETT – Info on my PA



CCPAMETT – Assessment form

42 questions

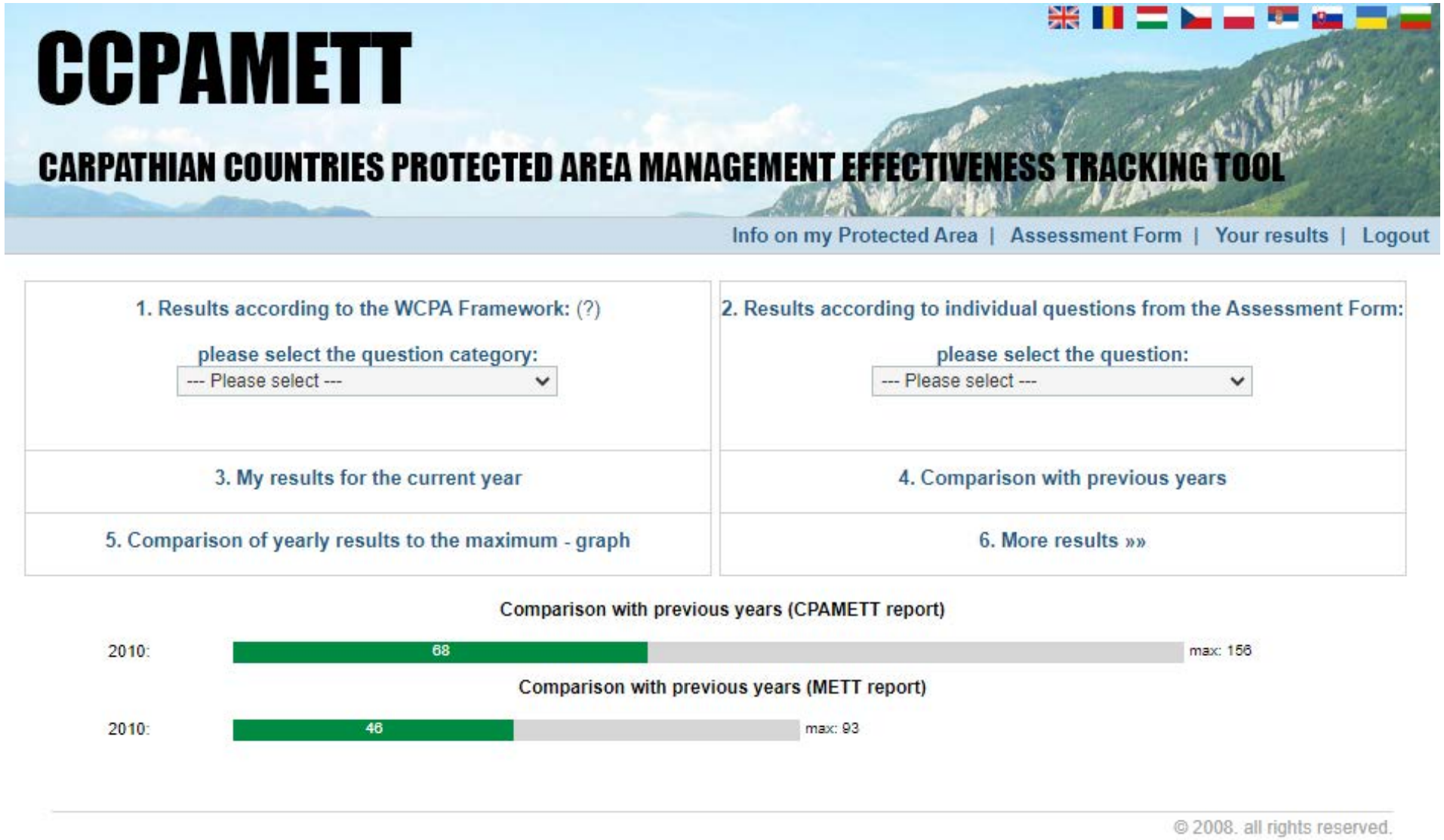
Info on my Protected Area | Assessment Form | Your results | Logout

View the full form as PDF

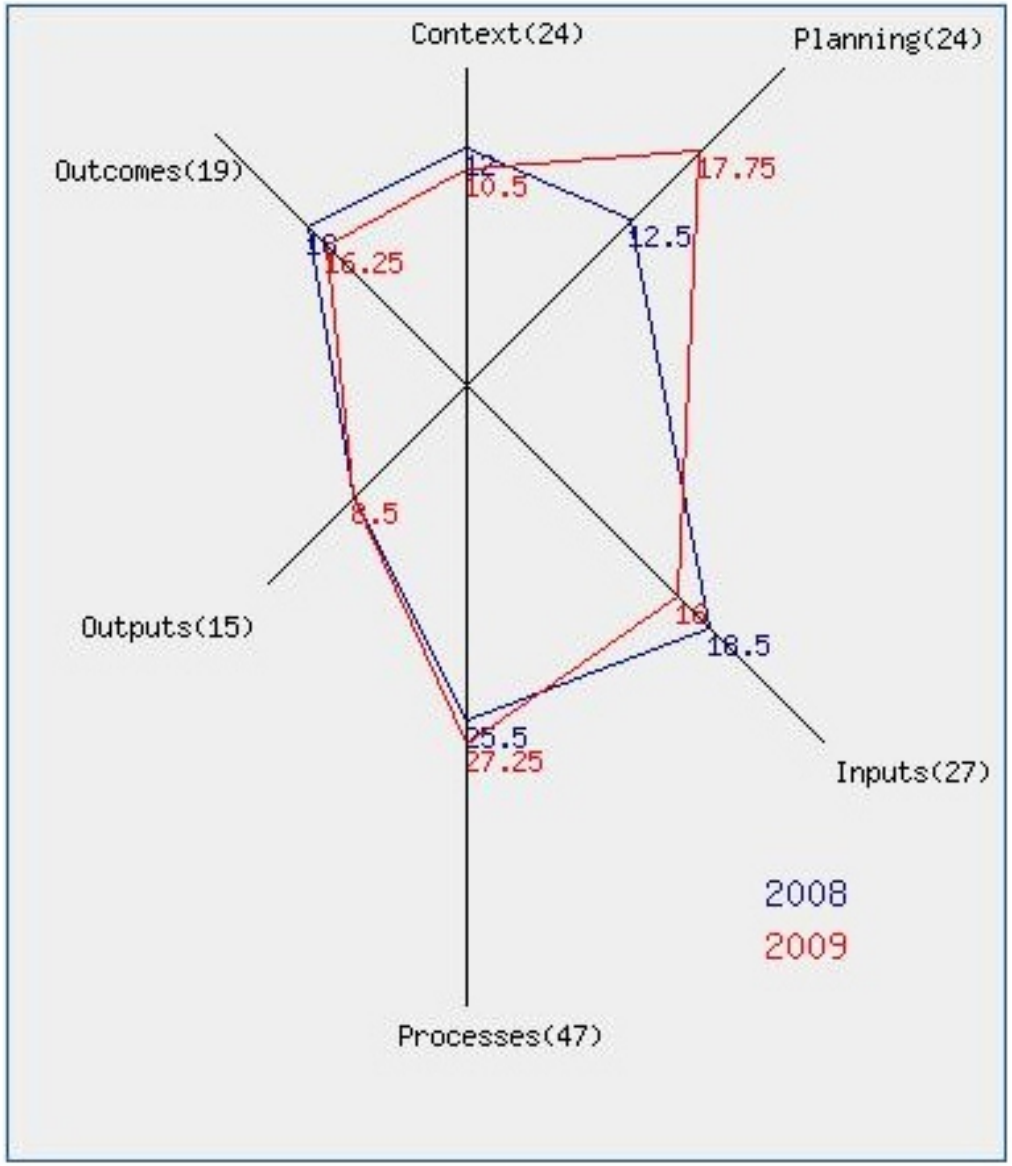
Issue	Criteria	Choice	Comments	Proposed actions to address this problem
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? *Context*	The protected area is not gazetted	○		
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun	○		
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete	○		
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)	○		
2. Efficiency of legal status Does the legal status of the protected area effectively contribute to the objective of designating the PA? *Context*	The present legal status is insufficient	○		
	The present legal status is contributing to a minor degree to the original purpose of designation	○		
	The present legal status is contributing to a moderate degree to the original purpose of designation	○		
	The present legal status is entirely contributing to the original purpose of designation	○		
Contribute to the objectives of designating the PA – the category and associated legislation/ rules allows for efficient conservation of the values.				
3. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging, corridors, reconsideration of zoning etc. to meet its objectives? *Planning*	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	○	Possible issue for comment: does the protected area contain different management zones and are these maintained accordingly?	
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent	○		
	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved	○		
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area	○		
Inadequate design – if the form, size and zoning of the PA is not adequate for maintaining species and habitats or other specific values (for e.g. landscape). Connectivity between protected areas can be vital in ensuring that certain species can persist not only within the PA but across the landscape. A network of conserved and protected lands can help ensure long-term landscape-level integrity.				

CCPAMETT – Results

CCPAMETT – Results



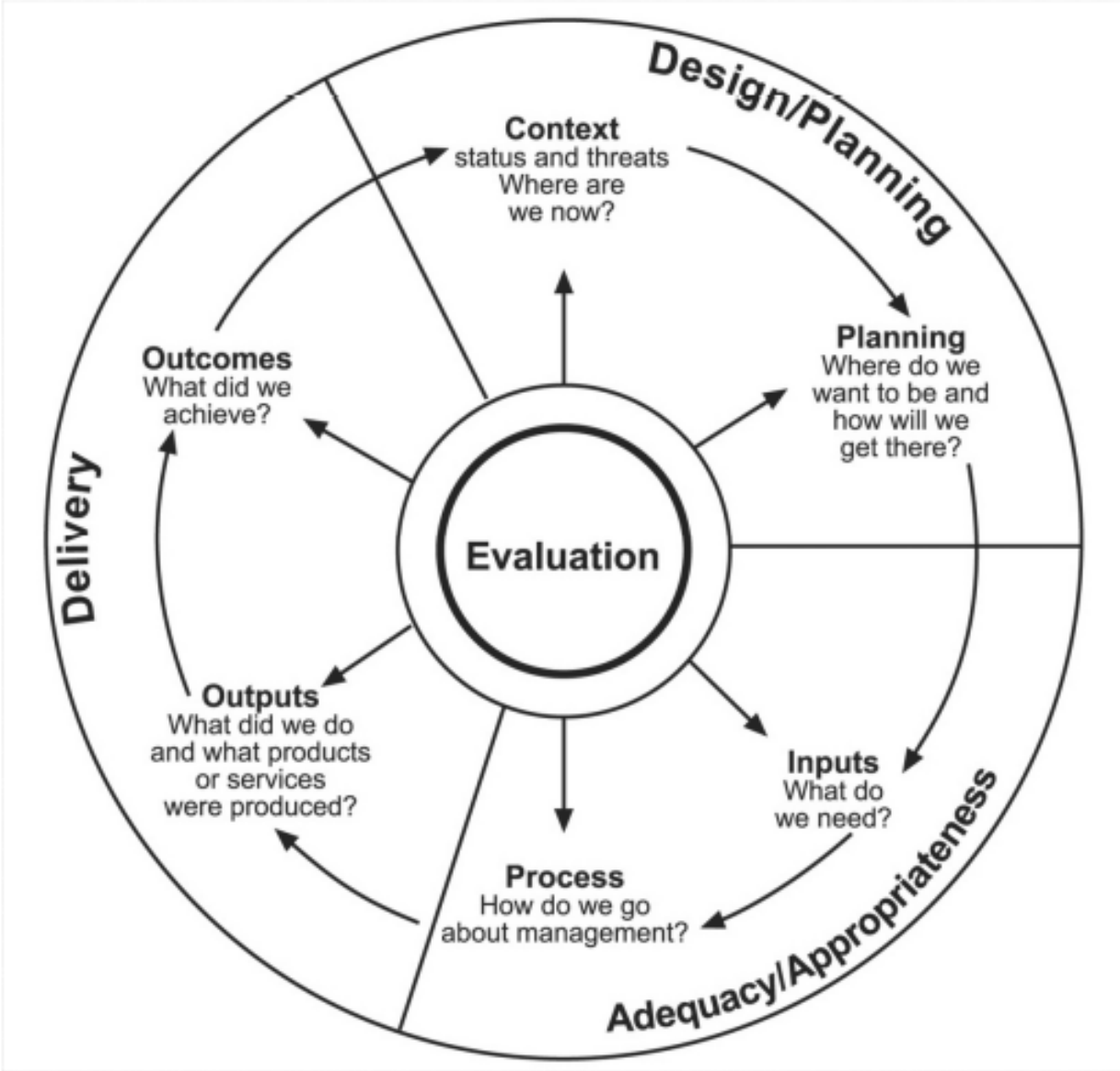
CCPAMETT – Results

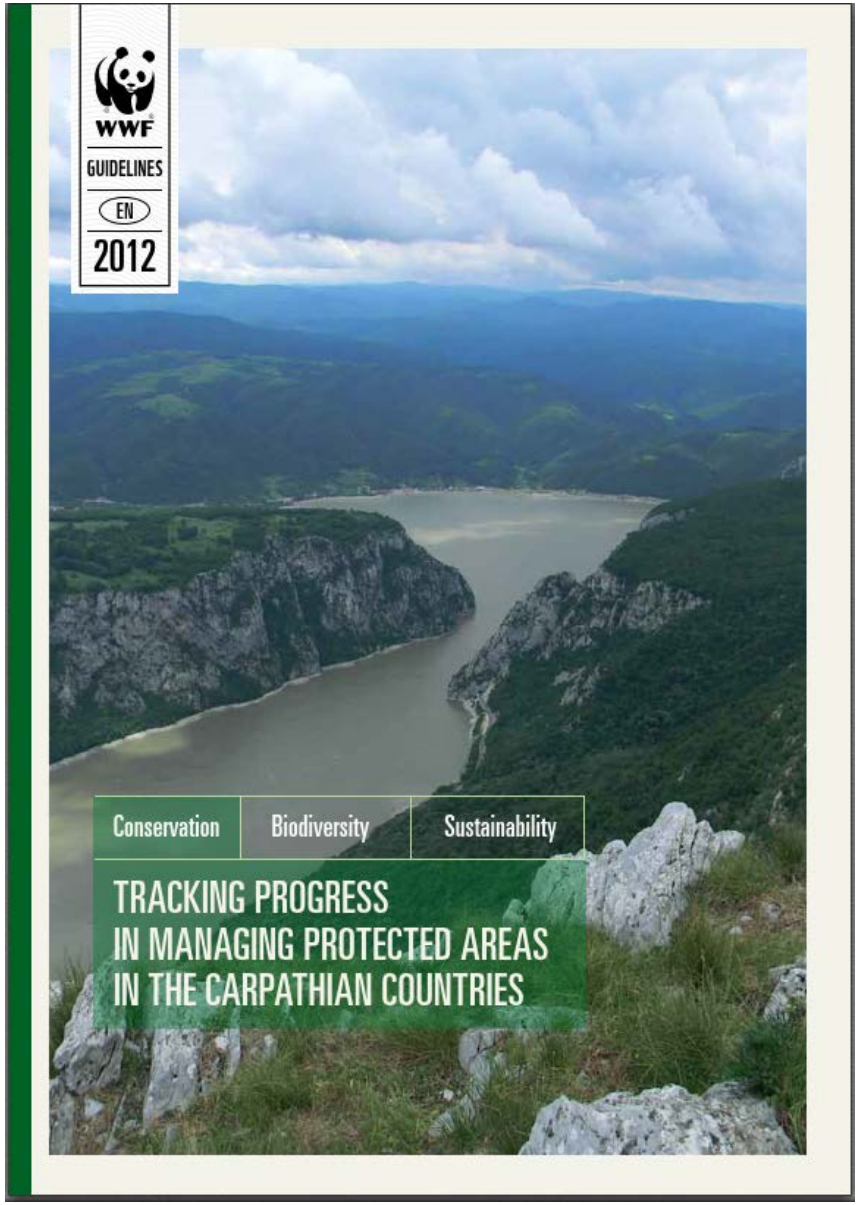


CCPAMETT – who should be involved?

- The assessment process should ideally involve a partnership between many players
- Depending on circumstances they may include local / site managers, senior agency managers, government agencies of different sectors
- Local communities
- NGOs, donors, international convention staff
- Private sector representatives

CCPAMETT – how?





CCPAMETT – strengths

- Comprehensive tool, easy to handle
- Easy to analyse the results and to generate different types of reports
- The collected data is stored in a database, less paper work has to be done
- Gives the opportunity to compare the results of a certain PA to other PAs from a country (at national level) or region (within the Carpathians of a specific country)
- Internationally embedded links to the CBD, WCMC and the WDPA

CCPAMETT – weaknesses

- It might be possible that only one person performs the evaluation (e.g. no internal discussion takes place). Depending on the PA staff, the evaluation can be subjective.
- If the internet connection is not reliable, it is recommended to use printed forms as well
- Not upgraded to METT4

METT 4

METT 4 Introduction

Dashboard

Protected Area Attributes Assessment

SAVE

Country:	
Site name and year:	
User Name:	

Version 4.1 30/03/2021

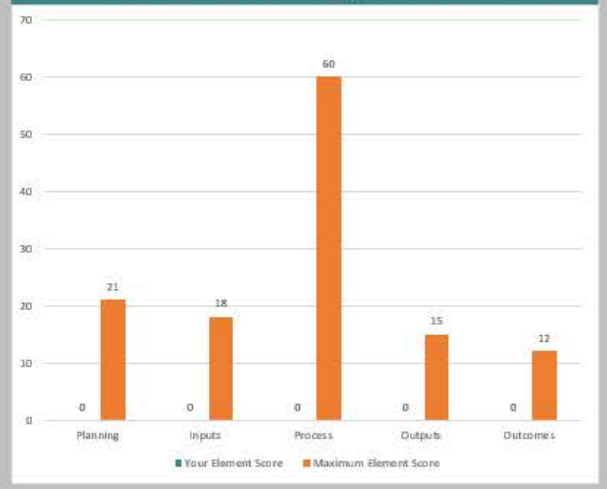
Recommended Citation

Stolton, S., Hockings, M. and Dudley, N. (2020). Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: Fourth Edition. Excel workbook and

METT 4

1. METT scores per management element

2. METT scores per management element



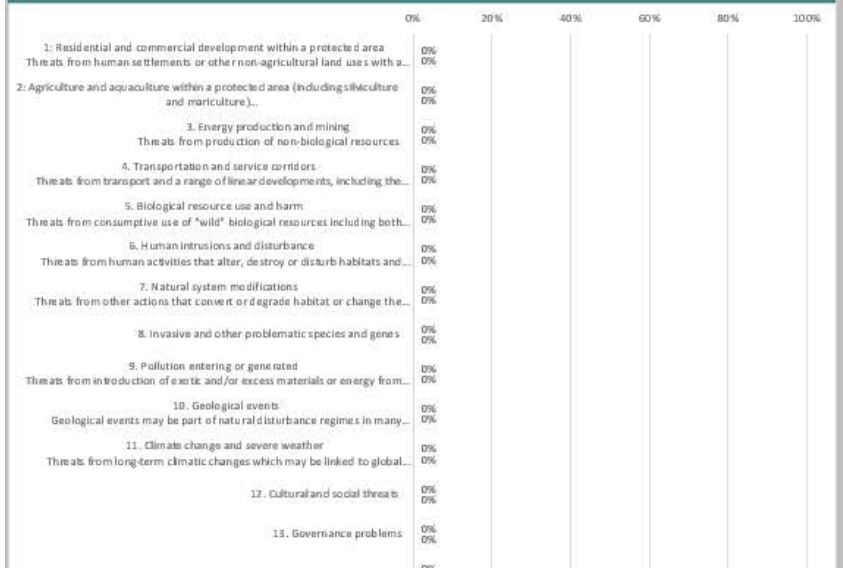
3. METT scores per management element (per cent)

Element	Your Element Score	Maximum Element Score	Your Element %	Max %
Planning	0	21	0.00%	100.00%
Inputs	0	18	0.00%	100.00%
Process	0	60	0.00%	100.00%
Outputs	0	15	0.00%	100.00%
Outcomes	0	12	0.00%	100.00%
Total	0	126	0.00%	100.00%

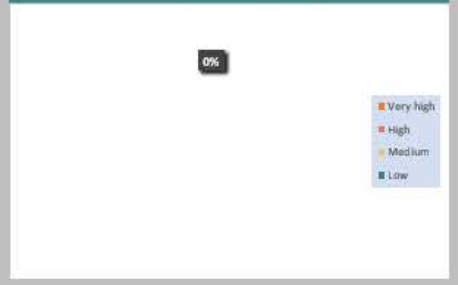
7. Condition of values

Main value	Condition	Trend
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

4. Threats



5. Threat Extent



6. Threat Severity

8. Status and trend in key indicator species

Species	Range	Population size	Pop process	Habitat area	Habitat quality	Extent of threats
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9. Status and trend in habitats

Key habitats	Range	Area of habitat	Structure and function	Extent of threats
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

METT 4

NOTE:
- Once you have completed the METT, the table below will show what you have captured as "Actions to improve management" to increase or maintain your METT scores
- The table can serve as a workplan for you and will make it easier to follow-up on the results of the METT assessment
- You may use the columns F to J to provide details on how the "Actions to improve management" should be implemented

Actions you have identified to improve your management effectiveness

No.	Question	Current score	Previous score (if available)	Actions to improve management	By when?	Who is responsible?	Who else needs to be engaged?	Budget needs	Other comments
1	Does the PA have legal status or is it established through "other effective means"?	0	0	0					
2	Is management undertaken to achieve the objectives of the protected area?	0	0	0					
3	Are appropriate regulations/controls in place to manage use and activities in accordance with the management objectives of the protected area?	0	0	0					
4	Does land and sea use planning outside of the protected area recognise the protected area and contribute to the achievement of management objectives?	0	0	0					
5	Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	0	0	0					
6	Is the boundary known and demarcated?	0	0	0					
7	Is there a management plan or equivalent and is it being implemented?	0	0	0					
7a-c	Additional points: Planning process	0	0	0					
8	Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented?	0	0	0					
9	Do you have enough information to manage the area?	0	0	0					
10	Are there enough people to manage the protected area?	0	0	0					
11	Do the people involved in managing the protected area have the necessary knowledge and skills?	0	0	0					
12	Is the current budget sufficient?	0	0	0					
13	Is the budget secure?	0	0	0					
14	Is the budget managed to ensure effective administration of the protected area?	0	0	0					
15	Are equipment and facilities sufficient for management needs?	0	0	0					
16	Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected area legislation and regulation?	0	0	0					
17	Are systems (e.g. patrols, permits, intelligence gathering etc) in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?	0	0	0					
18	Do protected area staff have safe working conditions and does management prioritise safety?	0	0	0					
19	Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	0	0	0					
20	Are management activities regularly monitored, evaluated and adapted?	0	0	0					
21	Is active resource management being undertaken?	0	0	0					
22	Is the protected area consciously managed to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0					
23	Is the protected area being consciously managed to prevent carbon loss and to encourage further carbon capture?	0	0	0					
24	Does management consider ecosystem service provision?	0	0	0					
25	Is there a planned education programme linked to the management needs?	0	0	0					
26	Is there co-operation with neighbouring land/sea State and commercial users?	0	0	0					
27	Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	0	0	0					
28	If fees (i.e. entry fees or fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	0	0	0					
29	Are visitor facilities and services adequate?	0	0	0					

Thank you!

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cristian-Remus-Papp

https://www.linkedin.com/in/cristian-remus-papp-86255473/

cpapp@wwf.ro

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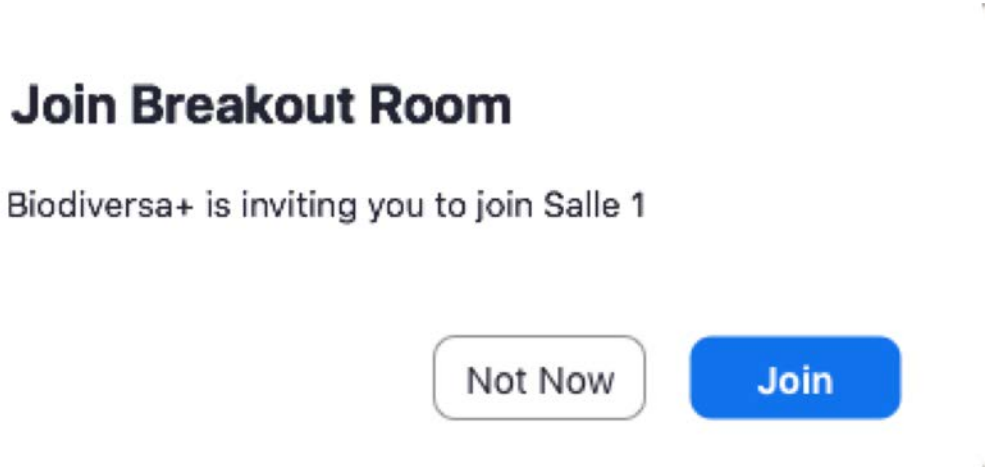
Introduction to break-out group sessions

By Cécile Mandon, Biodiversa+ Officer, FRB

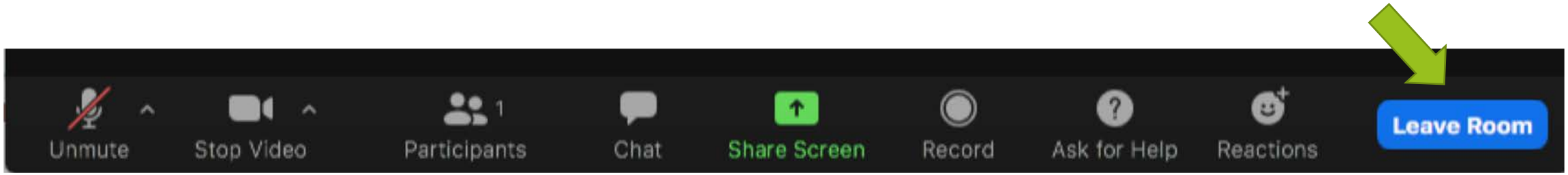
How to join a sub-group?

You will automatically join your sub-group and be invited to click on join



At the end of the sub-group session

You will either be automatically brought back in plenary or you will have the possibility to click on leave room



10 min break

We will be back at 3.55pm CEST

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Summary of the subgroup discussions

By the rapporteurs

REC

The plenary sessions of this meeting will be recorded and shared on the Biodiversa+ website and Youtube channel

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Concluding words

By Osman Tikansak, Formas

Next steps

Activities	Schedule
Set-up of a lively science-based forum for exchange of best practices and roll-out relevant training(s)	March 2022
Seminar on the protection targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy	3rd of June (now)
Concept note for training courses to better link researchers, policy makers and practictioners	July 2022
Consultation on the possible translation of training courses materials	September 2022
Policy forum meeting	April 2023
Training to better link researchers, policy makers and practitioners developed	September 2023
Publication of training materials	September 2023

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Thank you!

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contact@biodiversa.org

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