



***PAN-EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE
DIVERSITY STRATEGY***

Geneva and Strasbourg, 2 March 2005

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**COUNCIL FOR THE PAN-EUROPEAN
BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY STRATEGY**

Ninth meeting
16-17 March 2005
Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg
Room 11, 9.30 am

**PROPOSALS ON THE STRUCTURE FOR REPORTING PROGRESS
AND THE MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE ACTION PLANS OF THE
KYIV RESOLUTION ON BIODIVERSITY**

*Document prepared by
the Joint Secretariat for PEBLDS*

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Reporting progress on the implementation of the Kyiv Action Plans

1. Introduction

The PEBLDS Bureau in its last meeting decided to look into the best reporting structure for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Kyiv Action Plans.

The Bureau recalled that, in the past, frequent progress reports were drafted on the state of implementation of the former PEBLDS Action Themes. While appreciating the efforts that went into the drafting of these reports, the Bureau felt that the future reporting on the progress of the Kyiv Action Plans should comply with the following criteria:

- transparency – where possible, the state of affairs should be clear from the progress reports, without any in-depth study;
- to-the-point – the reports should be as brief as possible, and focused on the implementation of priority actions as identified in the Action Plans;
- results-oriented – the reporting should preferably describe the results of activities towards the “2010- biodiversity target” and, to a lesser extent, the process.

2. Proposed structure of reporting

While reflecting on the best structure of reporting, it was felt that the reporting structure should:

- report on the actions identified in the Action Plans;
- indicate progress in an easy and politically appealing way;
- the reporting should be “rolling”, which means that preferably twice a year progress reports should be prepared and that the reports should build on the previous progress reports to allow consistency and transparency.

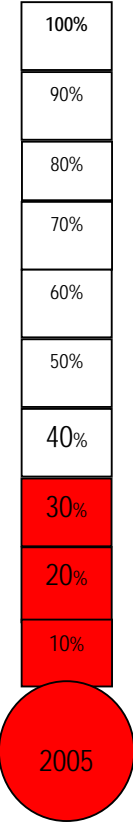
The proposal in the annex of this document aims to combine the various reporting requirements. A barometer is added as a crude but simple way of expressing progress, next to the text in the progress report itself. It is appreciated that the barometer always contains a level of impreciseness, but a scientifically sound alternative is currently not available, and would perhaps add little value over the crude “measurement”. It is also appreciated that for comprehensive reporting, the indicators should be known and set, and the policy target should, where possible, be “quantifiable”. Unfortunately, in policy processes, it is not always possible to fulfil all scientific needs for comprehensive reporting and monitoring. Reality therefore commands us to opt for a practical and best possible structure, while gradually working towards a more comprehensive approach: learning-by-doing.

It is proposed that the PEBLDS Joint Secretariat fills the reporting structure with texts, while consulting the countries and institutions involved in certain actions or action plans, and that the Secretariat also will appraise the progress in quantitative (percentage) terms.

The proposed reporting also allows external, critical review of progress, for instance, via the independent Countdown 2010 initiative, which also considers the development of a “Biodiversity 2010 barometer” of some kind.

If the Council would agree on the proposed structure, the structure could be refined further and a first attempt will be made to fill in the reports for all Kyiv Action Plans.

**PAN EUROPEAN ECOLOGICAL NETWORK ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|---|--|---|--------------|
|  <p>100%</p> <p>90%</p> <p>80%</p> <p>70%</p> <p>60%</p> <p>50%</p> <p>40%</p> <p>30%</p> <p>20%</p> <p>10%</p> <p>2005</p> | <p>Develop and implement a target PEEN communication strategy, which includes the communication and information about ecological networks and their contribution to PEEN and the global ecological network to society as a whole, and towards specific stakeholder groups directly relevant to the implementation of the PEEN Kyiv targets in particular (with a focus on major land use sectors).</p> | % | |
| | <p>Develop concrete demonstration projects with financial institutions and mechanisms to prioritise green investments in relevant parts of the Pan-European Ecological Network and to avoid investments in those areas that will harm biological and landscape diversity; develop transboundary PEEN pilot projects with a clear European spin-off in co-operation with GEF. Highlight via studies and pilot projects the economic, employment and tourist value of core areas in the Pan-European Ecological Network.</p> | % | |
| | <p>Organise international symposia on the integration of the PEEN into sectoral policies in order to produce concrete recommendations and guidelines. Support legislation processed in countries. Organise these symposia together with the sectors in question.</p> | % | |
| | <p>Develop guidelines and pilot projects for ecological networks and spatial and regional planning, and discuss these in an international symposium in 2006 for national authorities on regional and spatial planning of the countries of the PEBLDS process to disseminate PEEN as a decision-making support tool to relevant stakeholders. Develop recommendations to ensure right balance between ecological approach and the wider countryside and landscape approaches, including the role of regional planning.</p> | % | |

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| | Guidelines and pilot projects for the maintenance or development of a sustainable relationship between agriculture, fishery and biological diversity in and around relevant parts of the Pan-European Ecological Network. | % | |
| | Pilot project to enhance the integration of conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral policies and encourage the integration of the objectives of the Vienna Declaration of the 4th Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Vienna, April 2003) into the establishment of the PEEN; to that effect organise in 2004 a Symposium on Ecological Networks and Forest Conservation and Management in order to foster the integration of the objectives set down in the Vienna Declaration "European forests – common benefits, shared responsibilities", in the development of the PEEN. | % | |
| | Develop pilot projects to implement existing guidelines on the PEEN and transport networks, including the EU Trans-European Network. | % | |
| | Further extension of the indicative PEEN maps towards other regions in Europe, with a priority focus on the South East European region, Caucasus and Central Asian regions as well as West European region. Have maps ready for all regions by 2006. | % | |
| | Promote European contributions to the development of a global ecological network with the framework of the CBD by presenting options to CBD meetings, and by discussing this issue at all relevant PEBLDS meetings, including intergovernmental "Biodiversity in Europe" conferences and at the World Conservation Congress 2004. | % | |
| | Provide a platform for the exchange of experience and information between science, policy and practice for involved NGOs and GOs through pan-European conferences in 2004 and 2006 on ecological networks within the <i>Countdown to 2010</i> process. | | |

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| | <p>Develop and implement a number of PEEN pilot projects in the Central and East European countries and the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia to give particular attention to the adequate conservation measures within the framework of the Pan-European Ecological Network, in synergy with the Bern Convention Emerald Network and Natura 2000 and based on national and regional priorities and legislations.</p> | | |
| | <p>Assist in the establishment of a fully functioning national ecological network as a contribution to the Pan-European Ecological Network in those countries that not yet have developed such a network, and while taking into account the wider countryside and landscape approaches.</p> | | |
| | <p>Set up support structure for ensuring practical services and concrete pilot projects to increase the international and national conservation status of areas in the Pan-European Ecological Network, by a full implementation of the Ramsar and World Heritage Conventions, UNESCO Biosphere reserve initiatives, as well as of the Bern Convention Emerald Network, Natura 2000 and national nature conservation laws and policy measures, including national parks.</p> | % | |
| | <p>Develop and implement national and interregional projects for the identification of marine and coastal core areas to be conserved for the setting-up of the European Coastal and Marine Ecological Network, including elaborating specific criteria for the selection of marine and coastal areas to be conserved and organising a Symposium in 2005 to gather concerned parties involved in the conservation and management of coastal and marine environment in order to exchange information and strengthen co-operation in the pan-European region.</p> | % | |

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| | <p>To enhancing the institutional support for PEEN implementation by mobilising the organisations and frameworks as mentioned in the PEEN Statement to commit themselves in a concrete and action-oriented manner to assisting the implementation of the PEEN Kyiv targets, and reporting to the PEBLDS Council in progress. The priority organisations are mentioned in the PEEN statement.</p> | % | |
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**COUNTDOWN 2010 INITIATIVE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| 100% | Preparation of communication, educational and public awareness materials on the CBD and PEBLDS and dissemination of information. | % | |
| 90% | Establishment of partnerships with journalists and broadcasters engaged in communicating biodiversity related issues through the mass media and participate in the development of an effective communication strategy for the pan European region. | % | |
| 80% | Development of case studies on communication, education and public awareness. | % | |
| 70% | Exchange of experiences of successful initiatives at the regional and subregional levels i.e., demonstration project(s). | % | |
| 60% | Building networks at the regional and sub-regional levels to increase the participation of NGOs, civil society, including indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in other sectors in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. | % | |
| 50% | Assist countries in Eastern and South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop national communication, education and public awareness action plans. | % | |
| 40% | Create a group of experts consisting of the lead country and interested PEBLDS Council members and observers and NGO representatives; organize a meeting of experts to start active development of a set of indicators on public participation; to propose to the PEBLDS Council a set of indicators of public participation in biodiversity conservation policy development and implementation on regional, national and local levels, based on national and international experience and best practice; to publish the agreed set of indicators and guidelines for its implementation; to use the agreed set of indicators to evaluate the level of public participation in different PEBLDS actions and programmes and to prepare relevant proposals for the PEBLDS Council; to publish annual public participation barometer results using the indicators. | % | |
| 30% | | | |
| 20% | | | |
| 10% | | | |
| 2005 | | | |

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| | Develop a synergy between PEBLDS and other initiatives of the Environment for Europe process. Thus, regarding public awareness, cooperate with the UNECE strategy for Education for Sustainable Development to ensure inclusion of biodiversity aspects in education for sustainable development at all levels. | % | |
| | Develop annual “scorecard” or 2010 biodiversity barometer-MFM, CBD PoW, KRB. | % | |
| | Produce Biodiversity trends and threats as an annual summary report to the EP. | % | |
| | Develop overview of agreed targets/commitments at pan-European level. | % | |
| | Develop European Red List. | % | |
| | Facilitate production of ecological footprint of European countries. | % | |
| | Co-ordinate annual or bi-annual conferences on Countdown themes. | % | |
| | Facilitate coordination of sectoral activities. | % | |
| | Co-ordinate EU Presidencies Countdown 2010 action. | % | |
| | Bring together stakeholders to develop agenda for Council on specific issues. | % | |
| | Coordinate NGO lobbying efforts. | % | |
| | Convene experts on specific issues. | % | |
| | Foster national and regional Countdown 2010 model regions. | % | |

**BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND INDICATORS ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| 100% | Establish a coordination team consisting of ECNC, EEA and its ETC/NPB, and UNEP-WCMC with clearly distributed responsibilities and closely linked to the lead by the Czech government. | % | |
| 90% | Establish an advisory group consisting of the lead country and interested PEBLDS Council parties (members and observers) and interested international organisations. | % | |
| 80% | The coordination team to develop a work plan with input by the advisory group. The work plan shall identify steps (milestones including demonstration activities) and collaboration towards 2010. | % | |
| 70% | Organise Pan-European coordination meeting in April 2004 to start active cooperation with selected ongoing national (based on EIONET and complementary national activities) and international initiatives (EBMI-F partnership (UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife International, Wetlands International, CONNECT), EEA Bio-MIN group, CBD, IUCN) in a cooperative network. | % | |
| 60% | The coordination team to organise a stakeholder meeting (including EC, PEBLDS Secretariat and national governments) in 2005 to reach agreement on the monitoring programme. | % | |
| 50% | Propose to the PEBLDS Council a coordination approach for European monitoring and reporting and guidelines (including technical design, collation tools, procedures, quality control based on existing reviews and intention for cooperation between national and international stakeholders, while using the agreed indicators and the policy requirements. | % | |
| 40% | Propose to the PEBLDS Council a minimal set of biodiversity indicators based on an analysis of currently adopted indicators at CBD and EU levels and the policy goals and targets that need to be answered. This set should also be based on the requirements as developed in the CBD framework (UNEP/SBSTTA/9/INF/26). | % | |
| 30% | Operationalize the indicators and test on pan-European scale with existing data. | % | |
| 20% | | | |
| 10% | | | |
| 2005 | | | |

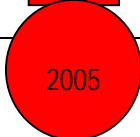
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| | Carry out demonstration activities in 3 countries (from non-EEA region and with focus on EECCA, a procedure for selection of countries will be put in place and will take into account interest expressed so far) to test CBD indicators or other indicator sets to be used to achieve the 2010 target. | % | |
| | The coordination team to publish a report – as a step towards annual biodiversity reporting – to the EU-BEG, the PEBLDS Council and COP8 in 2006 on the results of the tested indicators; including recommendations, and guidelines for implementation. | % | |
| | <u>2007-2010:</u> The coordination team to organise a stakeholder meeting (including EC, PEBLDS Secretariat and national governments) in 2008 to reach agreement on the refinement of the monitoring programme. | % | |

**INVAISIVE ALIEN SPECIES ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| | Identify appropriate prevention and mitigation measures | % | |
| 100% | Prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species into and within Europe and support rapid response to detected incursions | % | |
| 90% | Rapidly increase awareness and information on IAS issues and ways to tackle them | % | |
| 80% | Strengthen national and regional capacity and cooperation to deal with IAS issues, including through the clearing house mechanisms, as well as the establishment of national focal points | % | |
| 70% | Identify and prioritise key actions to be implemented at the national and regional level (e.g. prepare appropriate legislations, awareness campaigns, policies to carry out eradication plans, etc.) | % | |
| 60% | Draft national lists of priority invasive alien species to be eradicated, including list of species newly introduced, species which have the greatest impact on biodiversity and species whose eradication was proven to be feasible | % | |
| 50% | Define suitable methodologies, policies and financial resources for carrying out the eradications | % | |
| 40% | Identify needs for bilateral and multilateral co-operation in carrying out eradications | % | |
| 30% | Set up a monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of the eradication campaigns | % | |
| 20% | Prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species into and within Europe and support rapid response to detected incursions | % | |
| 10% | Rapidly increase awareness and information on IAS issues and ways to tackle them | % | |
| 2005 | | | |

**AGRICULTURE AND BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| 100% | Further development and elaboration of the HNV concept; agreement on the use of a common HNV concept in the pan European region; guidelines for the identification of HNV farmland in the Pan-European region based on sharing of experiences at sub regional and regional level, and national input from EU and non-EU governments. | % | |
| 90% | Preparation of recommendations for the conservation of HNV farmland to the European Union policy-making bodies and non-EU countries. | % | |
| 80% | Establishment of appropriate mechanisms to promote co-operation between the agricultural and biodiversity sectors, national farm organisations and stakeholders in the Pan-European region; preparation of a proposal for a framework for cooperation and initial joint activities. | % | |
| 70% | Organization of a Conference to discuss how best integrates biodiversity considerations into the agricultural sector. | % | |
| 60% | Develop and compile capacity-building materials for targeted groups (farmers, extension services, etc.) on biodiversity-sensitive management of HNV farmland in the Pan-European region. | % | |
| 50% | Develop ways and means to build consumers awareness on the importance of conservation of HNV farmland and opportunities for society contribution to this task. | % | |
| 40% | Raise farmers' awareness on the importance of conserving biodiversity and of HNV farmland and farming practices to maintain them. | % | |
| 30% | Disseminate information on biodiversity-sensitive management of HNV farmland through various means (sub-regional workshops, consultation meetings, etc.). | % | |
| 20% | | | |
| 10% | | | |



**FOREST BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| 100% | MCPFE/PEBLDS ad hoc working group to develop a pan European understanding on the linkage between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management. | % | |
| 90% | Integration of the pan-European understanding of the linkage between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management into relevant processes at global level. | % | |
| 80% | Prepare case studies with experiences on sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach in forest protected areas. | % | |
| 70% | Scientific analysis of information on illegal harvesting of forest products, and related trade at pan European level. | % | |
| 60% | Workshop on combating illegal harvesting of forest products, and related trade in Europe. | % | |
| 50% | Analysis of European networks of protected forest areas concerning the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected forests with regard to the conservation goal. | % | |
| 40% | Elaboration of a proposal for recommendations for site selection for afforestation and reforestation in the context of the UNFCCC. | % | |
| 30% | Workshop on pan European recommendations for afforestation and reforestation in the context of the UNFCCC. | % | |
| 20% | | | |
| 10% | | | |
| 2005 | | | |

**FINANCING BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
ROLLING PROGRESS REPORT ON KYIV BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS**

| 2010 Target | ACTIVITIES | | RESULTS 2005 |
|-------------|---|---|--------------|
| 100% | Coordination of European Task Force on Banking, Business and Biodiversity (ETF-BBB) with EBRD / PPC team mandated to design Biodiversity Finance & Technical Assistance Facilities. | % | |
| 90% | Participate in establishment of Biodiversity Technical Assistance Facility, including location of operational site, manning TA facility, preparing admin arrangements and establish a Financing Biodiversity CHM. | % | |
| 80% | Establish an outreach programme to elements of business community likely to provide significant and emblematic support for biodiversity-related investment in EECCA region. | % | |
| 70% | Provide for structural commitment of banks and businesses to realise the Kiev Resolution on Financing Biodiversity through setting up and gathering adhesion to a European Biodiversity Investment Partnership. | % | |
| 60% | Organise regular Task Force meeting to oversee the implementation of this project. | % | |
| 50% | Review and develop indicators for biodiversity-relevant investment in the EECCA region in cooperation with data repositories and management organisations, notably OECD. | % | |
| 40% | Evaluate the evolution of biodiversity-related investment in the EECCA region, including Dept for Nature Swaps, the findings to be published before next EfE ministerial conference. | % | |
| 30% | Study the impact of biodiversity-related investment upon the establishment/enhancement of the Pan-European Ecological Network, the findings to be communicated to the PEBLDS Council in 2008. | % | |
| 20% | Frequent contacts between Secretariat of Task Force and Secretariat of CBD to ensure full coordination of global and European activities on biodiversity resourcing. | % | |
| 10% | | | |

