



The National Biodiversity Strategy

Status of development & implementation in Germany

Vascular Plants:

26.8 % are at under threat or even at risk of extinction (and 1.6 % are extinct or have disappeared)

Animals:

36 % of Germany's native animal species are under threat or even at risk of extinction (and 3 % are extinct, or there have been no further recorded sightings)

Habitats:

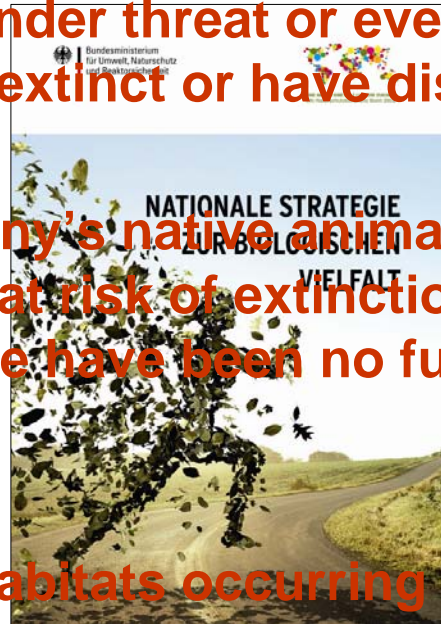
72.5 % of the habitats occurring in Germany are under threat.

Germany has some of the highest threat levels in Europe

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- Das BfN berät
- Das BfN fördert
- Das BfN setzt um
- Das BfN informiert

C - Action areas” translates the action targets into concrete measures and allocates these to the various government and social players.

- C1 Interlinked biotopes and networks of protected areas**
- C2 Species conservation and genetic diversity**
- C3 Biosafety and preventing the adulteration of fauna and flora**
- C4 Water protection and flood prevention**
- C5 Access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits**
- C6 Agriculture and forestry**
- C7 Hunting and fishing**
- C8 Mining of raw materials and energy generation**
- C9 Human settlements and transport**
- C10 Acidification and eutrophication**
- C11 Biodiversity and climate change**
- C12 Rural regions and regional development**
- C13 Tourism and nature-based recreation**
- C14 Education and information**
- C15 Research and technology transfer**
- C16 Combating poverty and development cooperation**

A “The current situation: Biodiversity”

Direct destruction and dissection of habitats (construction transport routes, excavations, farmland consolidation, drainage, backfilling of waterbodies, changes of use in agriculture and forestry)

Undissected, low-traffic areas at least 100 km² in size are now only found in 23 % of our national territory (North-Rhine Westphalia: 3 %, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: 54 %).

Intensive land use in agriculture (including plant protection measures, fertilisation, conversion of grassland into arable land, etc.)

The discontinued agricultural use of ecologically valuable marginal land (such as oligotrophic grassland, mountain meadows, heathland and wetland meadows).

B “Concrete vision” - Some of our aims:

To halt the decline in biodiversity in Germany by 2010, in line with the EU’s Göteborg target. Thereafter, we hope to reverse the downward trend.

By 2020, throughout 2 % of Germany’s territory Nature is once again able to develop undisturbed in accordance with her own laws, and areas of wilderness are able to evolve

By the year 2010, the proportion of severely endangered species and those on the verge of extinction will have been reduced.

By 2020, species for which Germany has a particular conservation responsibility will have achieved viable population sizes. By 2020, the threat situation will have improved by one level for most of the species on the Red List.



C “Action areas” translates the action targets into concrete measures and allocates these to the various government and social players.

C 1 System of interlinked biotopes and networks of protected areas

14 % of its total territory nominated as Natura2000

Permanent protection of Natura 2000 areas (official protection, contract-based nature conservation etc.), including provision of the necessary financing

Designation of connecting areas and connecting elements in an international system of interlinked biotopes

Getting the message accross

„from paper to praxis“

Follow up / Implementation of the strategy by public and private stakeholders

- Development of an implementation programme
- Establishment of a governmental (cross sectoral) working group on a national interministerial level
- 7 regional fora in 2008
- Workshops with non governmental stakeholders until 2009
- 2. National Forum 11/2008
- workshop on implementation strategies on Isle of Vilm 11/2008
- 3. National forum 2009
- First report in approx. 3 years (2010)
- 10 Flagship projects

A decorative blue arc curves from the top center towards the left, crossing over a vertical blue line that extends from the top left. To the left of this vertical line, there is a photograph of a tree branch with green leaves and a small white flower. The background of the slide is white.

The strategy calls upon the public sector to serve as role models . . .

. . . as well as the industrial, trade, and consumer sector to take on responsibility and to respect certain ecological standards concerning the conservation of species and habitats.

B 2.2 The government as role model

Our vision for the future: Public institutions at all levels in Germany (Federal, *Länder*, local authorities) are transparently committed to the concrete conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and act as role models in every facet of their conduct. This also serves to streamline bureaucracy.

By the year 2020, an exemplary procurement and construction system based on high biodiversity-conserving standards with regard to nature and environmental friendliness shall be established. To this end, the existing environmental quality seals will be further developed, while valid procurement principles will be reviewed and, where necessary, further developed.

We aspire to the following:

To tailor taxation and subsidy policies more closely to the conservation of biological diversity

To develop a strategy for the exemplary consideration of biodiversity requirements for all publicly-owned land by 2010

To ensure that the Federal Government makes an exemplary contribution towards achieving the aim of reducing land use to 30 ha per day by 2020 in the form of a continuous reduction in new land use

To ensure natural development on 10 % of publicly-owned forest land by 2020.

...

Measures:

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Chapters

- “A - The current situation”** reasons for conserving biological diversity from an ecological, economic, social, cultural and ethical viewpoint, global and national dimensions of the threat to biological diversity, the efforts so far and further action
- “B - Concrete vision”** formulates and elucidates the Government’s visions, quality targets and action targets for the future on the major national biodiversity-relevant topics
- “C- Action areas”** translates the action targets into concrete measures and allocates these to the various government and social players.
- “D- Innovation and employment”** outlines the potential for economic development, innovation and jobs associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (synergism)
- “E - Eradicating poverty and promoting justice”** explains the correlations between biological diversity and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals
- “F - Implementation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in Germany”**
- “G - Flagship projects”** provides details of concrete projects which exemplify the conservation of biological diversity
- “H- Reporting, indicators and monitoring”** outlines future regular reporting on target achievement.



H Reporting, indicators and monitoring

Special consideration was given to synergy effects and compatibility with existing indicator systems and indicator developments

1. International: Indicator development under the CBD and OSPAR conventions
2. European: Indicator process “Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI 2010)”; indicator development by the EU Commission in collaboration with the International Marine Research Councils
3. National: Indicators of the National Sustainability Strategy (NHS); System of Core Environmental Indicators (KIS) at national level; Länder Initiative for a Core Set of Indicators, (LIKI).

Success?

- Report by the German Government on effectiveness of the strategy (success and problems)
One report each legislative period
- Set of 19 indicators
 - **„State Indicators“**
e.g. indicators for species diversity (birds, flagship species)
 - **“pressure indicators” represent the concrete impairments affecting biological diversity**
e.g. N-deposition, increase in land used for housing, infrastructure
 - **“response indicators”** measure the means by and extent to which politics and society respond to changes in biological diversity in the specified action areas
e.g. Natura 2000, area used by organic farming
 - **“impact indicators”** represent changes in biological diversity that have already occurred, such as threats to species and biotope types

Indicators I

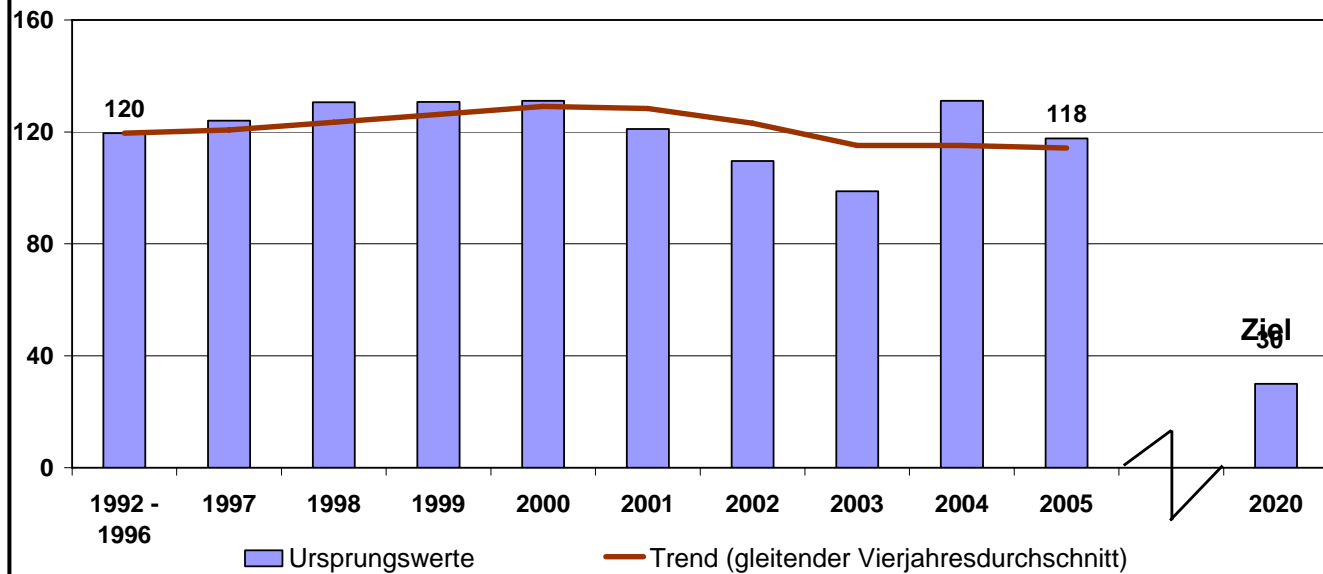
1. Sustainability indicator for species diversity (state, available)
2. Endangered species (impact, 2009)
3. Conservation status of Habitats Directive habitat types and species (state, from 2008)
4. Number of non-native fauna and flora species in Germany (pressure, available)
5. Size of strictly protected areas (response, available)
6. Natura 2000 area designations (response, available)
7. Land use: Increase in the amount of land used for human settlements and the transport infrastructure (pressure, available)
8. Dissection of the landscape (pressure, available)
9. Urban sprawl (pressure, 2008)
10. Agro-environmental subsidy (subsidised area) (response, available)
11. Organic farmland as a proportion of total agricultural land (response, available)

Indicators II

11. Organic farmland as a proportion of total agricultural land (response, available)
12. Proportion of certified forest land in Germany (response, available)
13. Nitrogen surplus (pressure, available)
14. Genetic engineering in agriculture (pressure/response, 2007)
15. Water quality – Proportion of waterbodies with at least water quality grade II
16. Marine Trophic Index (pressure, available)
17. Populations of selected commercial marine species (impact, from 2010)
18. Flowering season of indicator plants (impact, available)
19. Significance of environmental policy goals and tasks (response, from 2008)

7. Land use: Increase in the amount of land used for human settlements and the transport infrastructure (pressure, available)

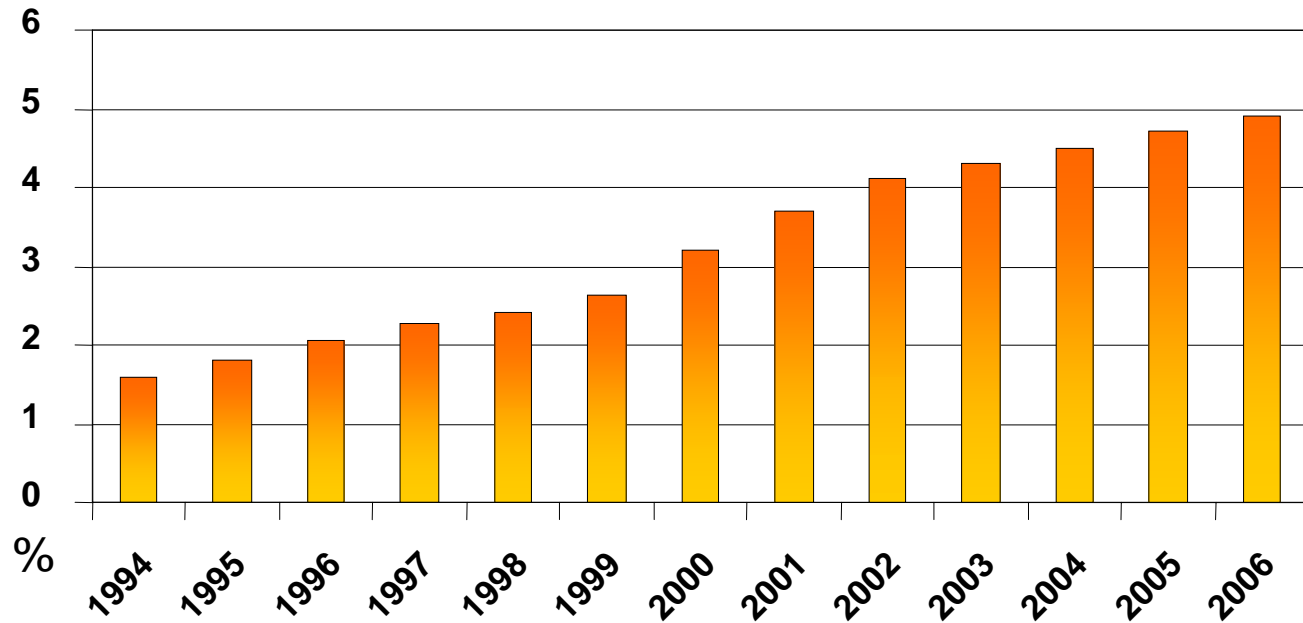
Increase in the amount of land used for human settlements and the transport infrastructure in ha per day*



*) Die Flächenerhebung beruht auf der Auswertung der Liegenschaftskataster der Länder. Aufgrund von Umstellungsarbeiten in den amtlichen Katastern (Umschlüsselung der Nutzungsarten im Zuge der Digitalisierung) ist die Darstellung der Flächenzunahme am aktuellen Rand verzerrt.

11. Organic farmland as a proportion of total agricultural land (response, available)

Target: 20%



Organically farmed land as a proportion of total farmland



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