

National Biodiversity Strategy and Actions Plans FRANCE

Regional Workshop for Europe on Capacity Building for NBSAPs and Mainstreaming of Biodiversity

Isle of Vilm, Germany – 13-16 jUNE 2009



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National Biodiversity Strategy (adopted in February 2004)

Main purpose:

- Stop biodiversity loss by 2010
- Monitor status and trends of biodiversity over the whole territory

5 objectives:

- Maintain and restore
 - genetic diversity,
 - specific diversity,
 - habitat diversity,
- Improve the ecological network (connectivity, landscape diversity),
- Insure proper functioning of ecosystems.

4 axis for action:

- involve all stakeholders,
- acknowledge nature's value,
- mainstream biodiversity within national policies,
- develop scientific knowledge and monitoring.

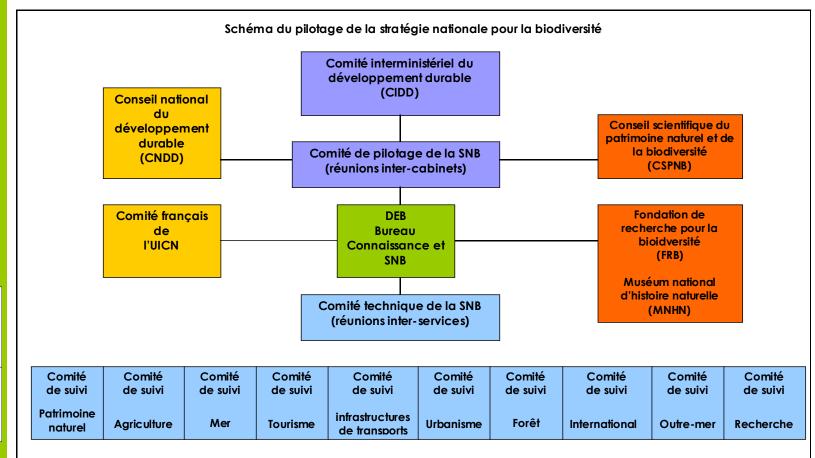








A Governance structure based on sectorial responsibility, participation and monitoring, involving State's representatives, NGOs, the corporate sector, scientists and local authorities at different levels.









Implementation of the Strategy

10 sectorial action plans:

- ➤ 7 adopted in November 2005: Nature conservation, Agriculture, Land Planning, Urban planning, Transport infrastructures, Marine and coastal activities, International cooperation
- ➤ 3 adopted in September 2006 : Research, Forest, Overseas territories (consisting of 1 « national global » AP and 1 local AP for each overseas territory)
- ➤ 1 adopted in April 2009 : Tourism

A sectorial action plan is:

- the mean to implement the objectives of the Strategy in each sectoral activity;
- a list of actions and means validated by the government for 2 years;
- a multi-stakeholder steering committee chaired by the ministerial department in charge of the sectoral activity;
- annual progress reports on implementation (from 2006) and national biodiversity review every two years (2007, 2009)







Update of the action plans

- Process launched mid-2008, update prepared within the steering committees of each action plan;
- Decision to update the action plans after 2 years implementation at the time of the adoption;
- Principles for the update:
 - only when necessary, to allow for maximal focus on implementation
 - integration of relevant Grenelle's commitments
 - reconduction of actions not implemented and amendments when necessary
 - programmation for 2009-2010
- Validation of the updated plans in interministerial meeting in April 2009;
- Communication in Ministers Council in May, followed by the publication of the updated actions plans, at the same time as the 2008 annual progress report







France's Environment Round Table (« Grenelle de l'environnement »)

A very wide consultation process

- involving all stakeholders (State, unions, employers, NGOs and local authorities)
- to define the key points of government policy on ecological and sustainable development issues for the coming five years, with a large focus on biodiversity
- final commitments adopted in October 2008

Links with NBS

- one group dedicated to « Biodiversity and natural resources »
- decisions to:
 - reinforce the NBS and put in place regional strategies,
 - integrate Grenelle's conclusions into the action plans







Revision's main changes

Contribute to the 2010 objective to stop biodiversity

- Restore nature within cities and promote eco-areas for town planning;
- Integration of the ecological network (« Trame verte et bleue ») into transport infrastructures planning;
- National strategy for protected areas and Natura 2000-inspired scheme in overseas territories;
- Integrated management strategy for the marine and coastal environment;
- Re-conciliation of economical and ecological objectives for forests;
- Eco-conditionality in the context of the agricultural policy.

Reinforce research and knowledge dispersal

- Creation of a national biodiversity observatory (inventories, mapping, indicators, knowledge dispersal);
- Creation of the French Research Foundation for biodiversity.

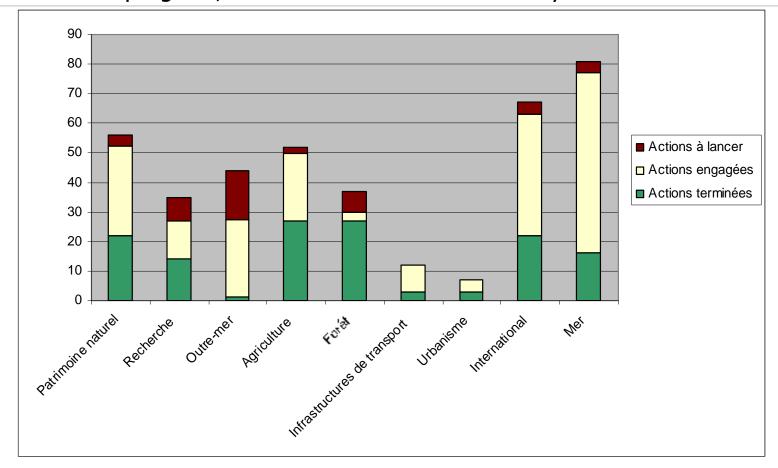






Brief overview on the implementation of the first programmation on the 1st January 2009

Out of a total of 391 actions planned, 32% have been implemented, 54% are in progress, 14% have not been launched yet









Impacts of the National Biodiversity Strategy

- Numerous actions allowing for nature policies reinforcement (protected areas, species restoration action plans, overseas territories, marine environment);
- Raised profile of some areas: overseas biodiversity, general biodiversity, genetic conservation, spatial approach, natural infrastructures;
- Development of cross-cutting studies to structure public action;
- Better visibility of natioanl actions by all stakeholders and France's partners;
- Greater consistency in biodiversity-related policies;
- Reinforcement of monitoring and communication (2 sets of indicators developed, annual progress reports and other publications...).







Impacts of the National Biodiversity Strategy

- Wider involvment of stakeholders and concertation
 - Institutional integration of biodiversity in sectoral activities with the highest impacts, and development of specific sectoral approaches;
 - Appropriation by policy makers and elected representatives;
 - Public debates, commitments from all the stakeholders;
 - Development of partnerships with businesses, civil society organisations, local authorities.





Integration of biodiversity in national policies

- Integration of biodiversity in sectoral activities mainly through the action plans of National Biodiversity Strategy and the Grenelle process;
- NBS already constitutes one of the 9 axis of the National Sustainable Development Strategy;
- Biodiversity addressed in the National Climate Change Strategy; work on progress on the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan where working group on biodiversity;
- Work on progress on a National Strategy for the Sea, as integrated approach for all uses of the marine environment, where biodiversity is addressed;
- Introduction of fiscal measures in the financial law in 2006.







Communication, Education and Public Awareness

Constitutes one of the axis of the strategy and addressed in the different action plans

- To raise general public awareness through
 - publications (around Natura 2000, « Biodiversity presented through examples », website...)
 - events (conferences, exhibitions...)
 - botanical gardens
- To raise professionnals awareness and guide their actions through publication, guidelines...
- To get policy makers and elected representatives involved through training sessions, publications





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



