

Forest and NATURA 2000 Network



CONFERENCE ON FORESTS PROTECTION

La Granja, 6-7 April 2010

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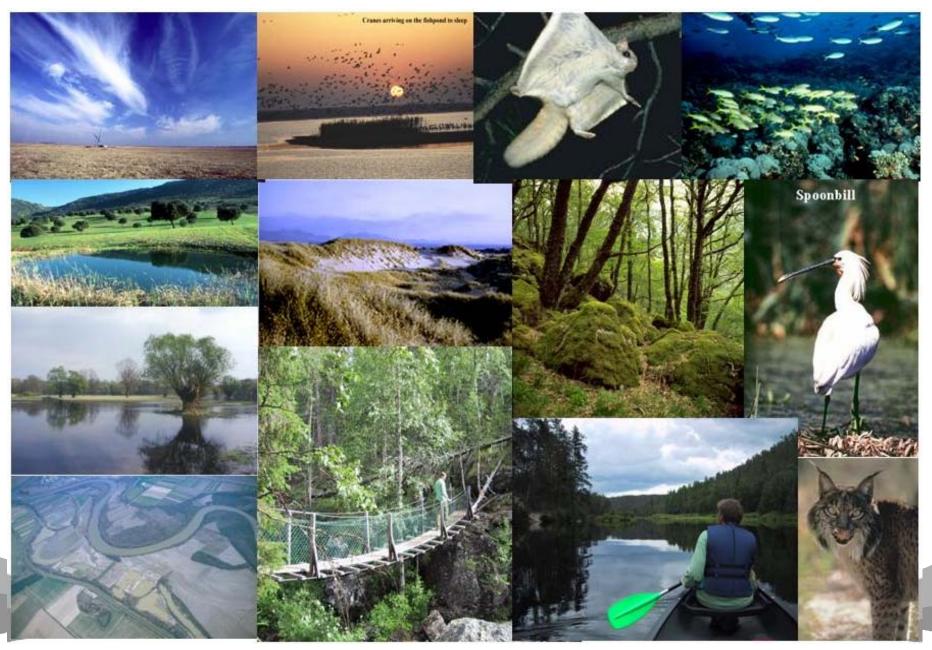


Natura 2000

- The largest network of protected areas in the World
- > Terrestrial: 17% of Europe 75,5 M. ha
- Marine : 16,7 M. ha.
- Based on science
- Objectives defined and scientific selection criteria established
- Lists of European habitats and species of interest
- Evaluation performed at site level / selection made at European level
- 2 phases of development:
 - Designation of sites (almost finished)
 - → Management of sites (starting)
- Enacted by 2 Directives: Birds and Habitats Directives



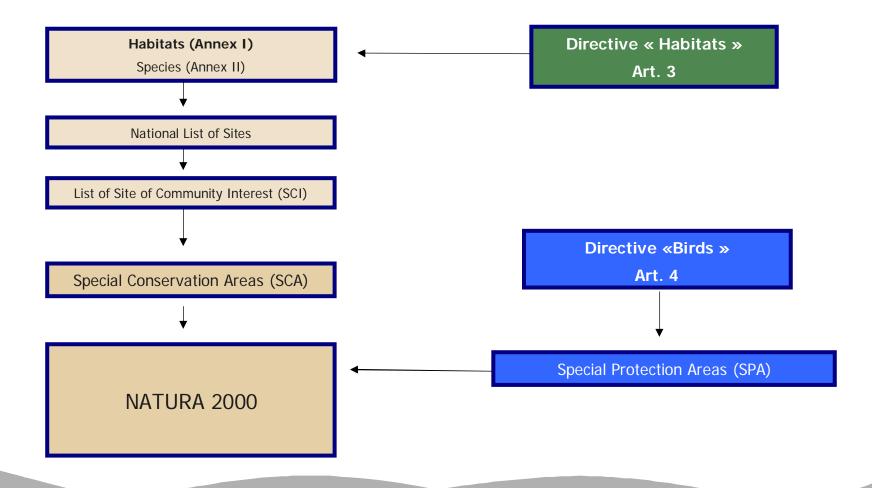






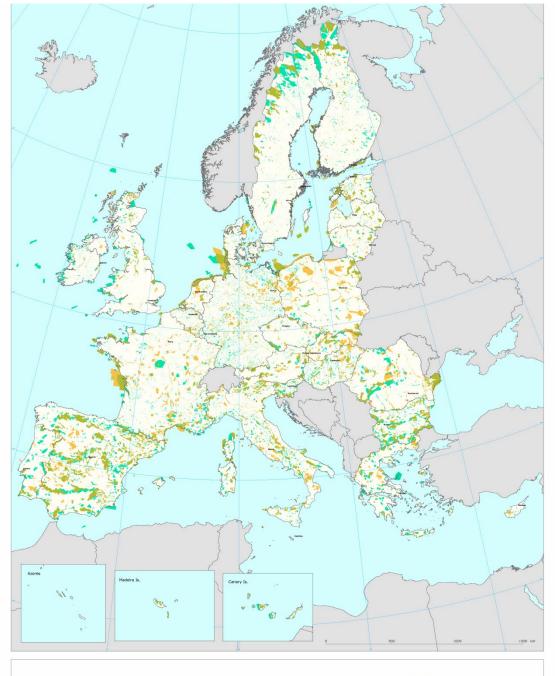


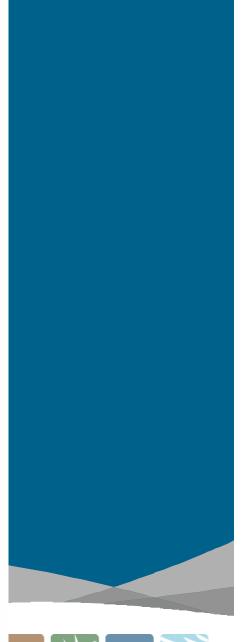
Natura 2000:

















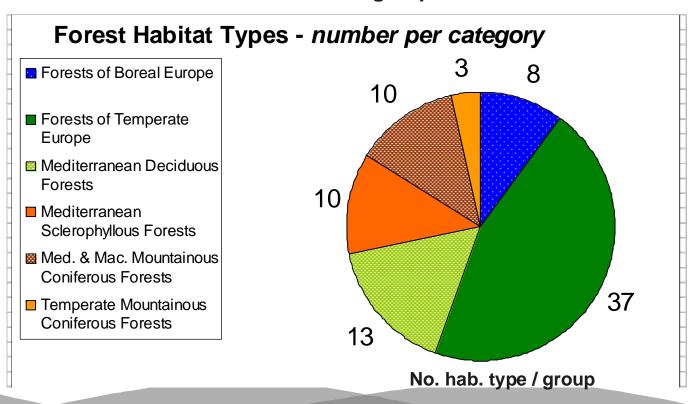






Forests in Natura 2000

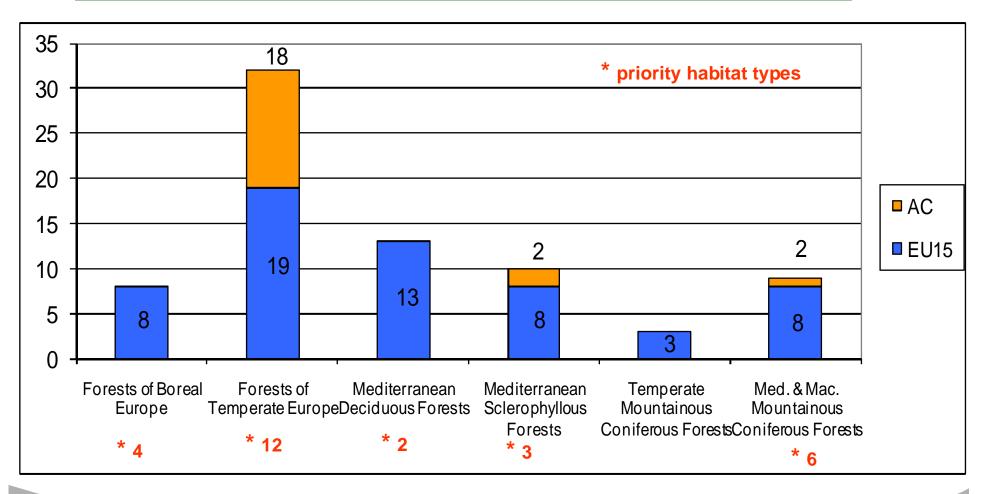
Annex I HD: 220 habitat types81 Forest Habitats in Annex I in 6 groups of Forest Habitats







Distribution forest habitat types in SCI







What is being designated?

14, 25 M ha (SCI for forest habitats)

- N2000 : 50 % forest (CLC)
- (sub)natural woodland vegetation of native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and being:
 - → rare or residual, and/or
 - hosting species of Community interest
- criteria for identification and selection of sites:
 - → occurrence of native species high degree of wilderness
 - presence of old and dead trees forests with a substantial extension
 - forests having benefited from continuous sustainable management over a significant period





Natura 2000: EU Commission role

- Monitoring of the implementation of the directives by the MS
- Drafting of guidance manuals and documents
- > Exchanging of good practices on managing Natura 2000:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/gp/index.html

Working Group on Management of Natura 2000

- Funding
- Protection: developments and Natura 2000. Infringements and complaints





Forest and Natura 2000

EU Forest Action Plan:

Objective 2: Improving and protecting the environment

→ KA 7: Towards achieving Community biodiversity objectives for 2010

FAP 2008 Work plan:

- exchange of experiences on nature conservation
- → update on the reporting on art. 17 of the Habitats Directive
- presentation of forest parameters in the SEBI system
- → implementation of Natura 2000 in forest areas





Implementation of Natura 2000 in forest areas

- 105th SFC: exchange of MS experiences on N2000
- EC proposed an indicative list of issues to address:
 - a. Management approach
 - b. Acceptance problems
 - c. Regulation of economic forestry activities
 - d. Conservation measures
 - e. Financial returns from forest holdings
 - Public perception/ acceptance of conservation measures
 - g. Impacts/ changes of forest structure and species
 - h. Impacts on national regional forest policies
 - Critical challenges



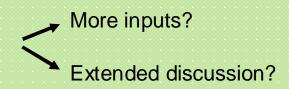


Implementation of Natura 2000 in forest areas

Preliminary conclusions

- * Results with a limited vision due to the reduce number of inputs (11)
- * MP in general accepted and useful tool for forest areas in N2000
- * Administrative competences not always clear: difficulty to interpret the HD
- * High variety applying conservation measures (between and within MS)
- * Frequent use of RD funding for compensation measures
- * General + response from MS which sent inputs. DE stands apart
- *FR and IT examples of well designed administrative and technical systems

* Partial response to this exercise







Implementation of Natura 2000 in forest areas

Most critical challenges

- Need of financial resources, human resources, work load
- Spread of competences in MS administrations
- Conflict between nature protection, conservation and forest use
- Decrease of financial returns
- Lack of information on objectives in N2000 sites
- Differences between nature conservation and FCS
- External influences: CCh and natural disasters





Forest and Natura 2000

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Assessing conservation status Art. 17

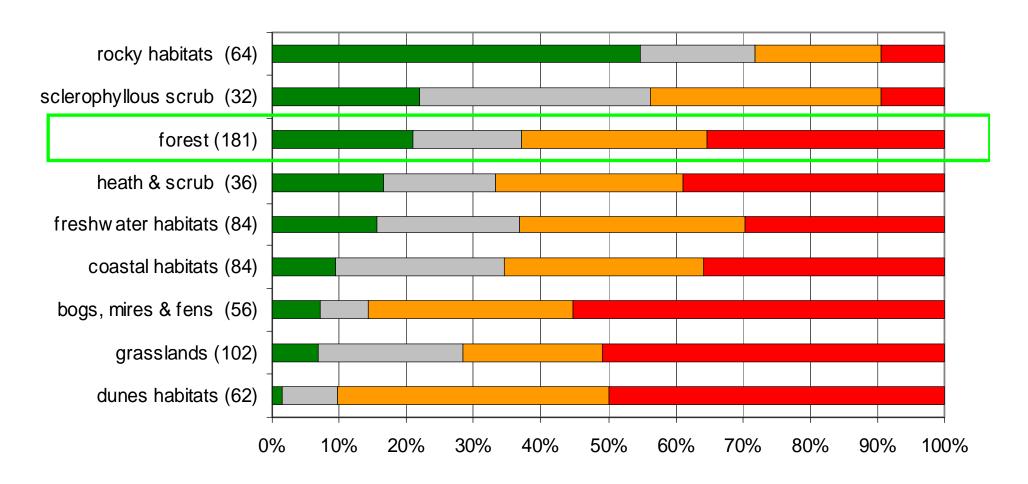
"traffic-light" legend

- favourable
- unfavourable-inadequate
- unfavourable-bad
- unknown





Groups of natural habitat types







Management of Natura 2000

- NO strict reserves required (economic use can be essential) wrong myths!
- Certain limitations on management (species used/biocides/logging practices/deadwood....)
- Subsidiarity applies (no prescriptions / results count)
- Examples from MS show the different approaches
- Consultation with interest groups is important





Funding Instruments for Natura 2000

- LIFE (pilot projects)
 - from 1992 until 2005, many forest related projects were financed
 - → LIFE+ from 2007-2013 (under development)
- Rural Development Plans
 - → 4,700 M € for forests from 2000 to 2006
 - → complete set of forestry measures, including N2000 payment for 2007-2013 (RD Plans of MS)
 - → Financing Natura 2000 Guidance Handbook





To keep in mind

- Implementation in the field is up to MS, not EC
- Economic development is not prohibited: meeting point between economic and conservation interests can be found
- Exchange of experiences: a success, many reactions
- Increased efforts for consultation at the local level are needed. Partnerships
- Formulation of conservation objectives needed. Long term vision







http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.htm

Thanks for your attention!





