

# Open-ended Forum on review of implementation POLAND

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# 6 National Report

- Drafted by the Ministry of the Environment in consultation with other sectors and relevant stakeholders
- Adopted by the Minister of the Environment
- Submitted to the SCBD on 14 February 2019
- Available on the CHM (on-line)

# NBSAP

- Drafted by a group of experts in the MoE, consulted at national level with other sectors and interested actors and stakeholders
- Adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 2015
- Transforms into national level obligations of the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy
- One overarching goal, seven objectives, several dozen of targets with rationale, leading actors and indicators

# NBSAP objectives

- Improvement of knowledge level and increase society activities
- Improvement of nature protection system
- Preservation and restoration of natural habitats and endangered species
- Maintenance and reconstruction of ecosystems providing services for humans
- Integration of economy sectors with biodiversity objectives
- Reducing threats from climate change and IAS
- Increasing PL participation on biodiversity in international fora

# Improvement of knowledge level and increase of society activities

- Development of nature inventory database and methodology of data collection
- Extension and update of the Central Register of Nature Protection Forms
- Development of additional subsystems of nature monitoring
- Trainings for public administration and enforcement authorities on legal regulations
- Development of biodiversity protection volunteering system
- Development of local partnerships
- Implementation of educational programmes and biodiversity campaigns

# Improvement of nature protection system

- Enlargement of national parks and nature reserves network
- Improving nature protection in landscape parks and protected landscape areas
- Development of management plans for protected areas and incorporation of their indications into sectoral documents and local law
- Establishment and implementation of protection activities monitoring system
- Review of methodologies on state of nature habitats and species
- Increase of effectiveness of absorption of biodiversity funds

# Preservation and restoration of natural habitats and endangered species

- Development and implementation of national protection programmes for key protected species
- Determination of distribution of breeding birds species
- Organization of rescue centers for protected, alien and dangerous animal species
- Development and implementation of protection and restoration projects on degraded habitats

# Maintenance and reconstruction of ecosystems providing services for humans

- Identification and assessment of the state of ecosystem functions/services
- Inclusion of green infrastructure into spatial planning at the local level



# Agriculture and forestry

- Promotion of rational management of native breeds of farm animals
- Collection and storage of farm animals biological material in the National Gene Bank
- Protection of forest birds, rare native tree species and increase in volume of dead wood in forests
- Increase water retention in forests
- Formation and maintenance of forest stands of diverse structure and age

# Fishery

- Implementation of regulation on reduction of discards in fishery
- Development and implementation of data recording procedures on by-catch of protected species
- Identification and implementation of fishing techniques and tools fostering biodiversity protection
- Conservation of endangered species habitats by maintenance or recovery of extensive fisheries management of fishponds

# Water management and tourism

- Development and implementation of guidelines on biodiversity protection in hydrotechnical investments
- Implementation of instruments to maintain natural habitats of endangered migrating fish species
- Development and promotion of principles for sustainable tourism development in areas of high biodiversity values
- Enhance of integration of tourist activities for nature protection

# Reducing threats from climate change and alien species

- Development of appropriate organizational and financial arrangements for implementation of the EU regulation on IAS
- Implementation of alien species eradication programmes
- Establishment of supervision and monitoring system of invasive alien species

# Increasing PL participation on biodiversity in international fora

- Cooperation on protection and management of protected species and habitats in transboundary and biogeographical regions
- Implementation of ABS regulations
- Supporting research and biodiversity protection activities outside PL borders
- Implementation of exotic timber trade regulations

# Technical and financial resources

- System of nature conservation bodies:
  - Minister of the Environment
  - General Directorate for Environmental Protection and 16 regional directorates
  - 16 voivods and 16 marshalls
  - 23 directors of national parks
  - 380 district starostes and app. 2500 mayors
- Advisory bodies:
  - The State Council for Nature Protection
  - 16 regional councils for nature protection
  - Scientific councils in national and landscape parks

# Technical and financial resources

- Biodiversity monitoring and checks of users of genetic resources – Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection and 16 regional inspectors
- Financial sources:
  - National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and 16 regional funds
  - EU financial programmes, European Economic Area and Norway Grants and Swiss Fund
- Money spent on biodiversity: 354 mln USD/year

# Need for adjustment of NBSAP

- The current NBSAP developed in 2014-2015
- Need to revise and update NBSAP accordingly to current priorities
- New NBSAP will be based on post 2020-GBF and new EU biodiversity strategy, taking into account national conditions and circumstances



# Unresolved challenges

- Several targets in current NBSAP will probably not be reached by the end of 2020
- Main reasons:
  - insufficient human and financial resources
  - not sufficient promotion of biodiversity issues within the whole society
  - not sufficient cooperation between stakeholders