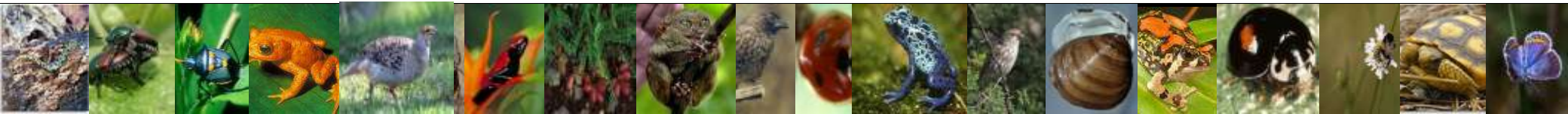


TESS 15 September 2009

# **Environmental information and public involvement**

Prof. Jacqueline McGlade  
Executive Director  
European Environment Agency



# Recent biodiversity developments

- Bonn post 2010 targets
- UNGA Assessment of assessments.  
Regular process for the marine environment
- Siracuse Charter G8 24<sup>th</sup> April
- Athens Message 27<sup>th</sup> April
- Arctic Council 29<sup>th</sup> April
- SEBI
- TEEB
- Common Fisheries Policy

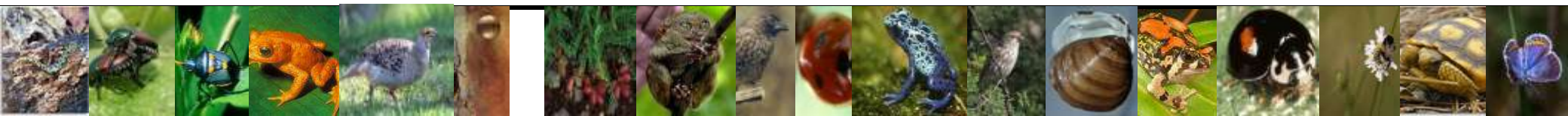
# G8 Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity

## Summary

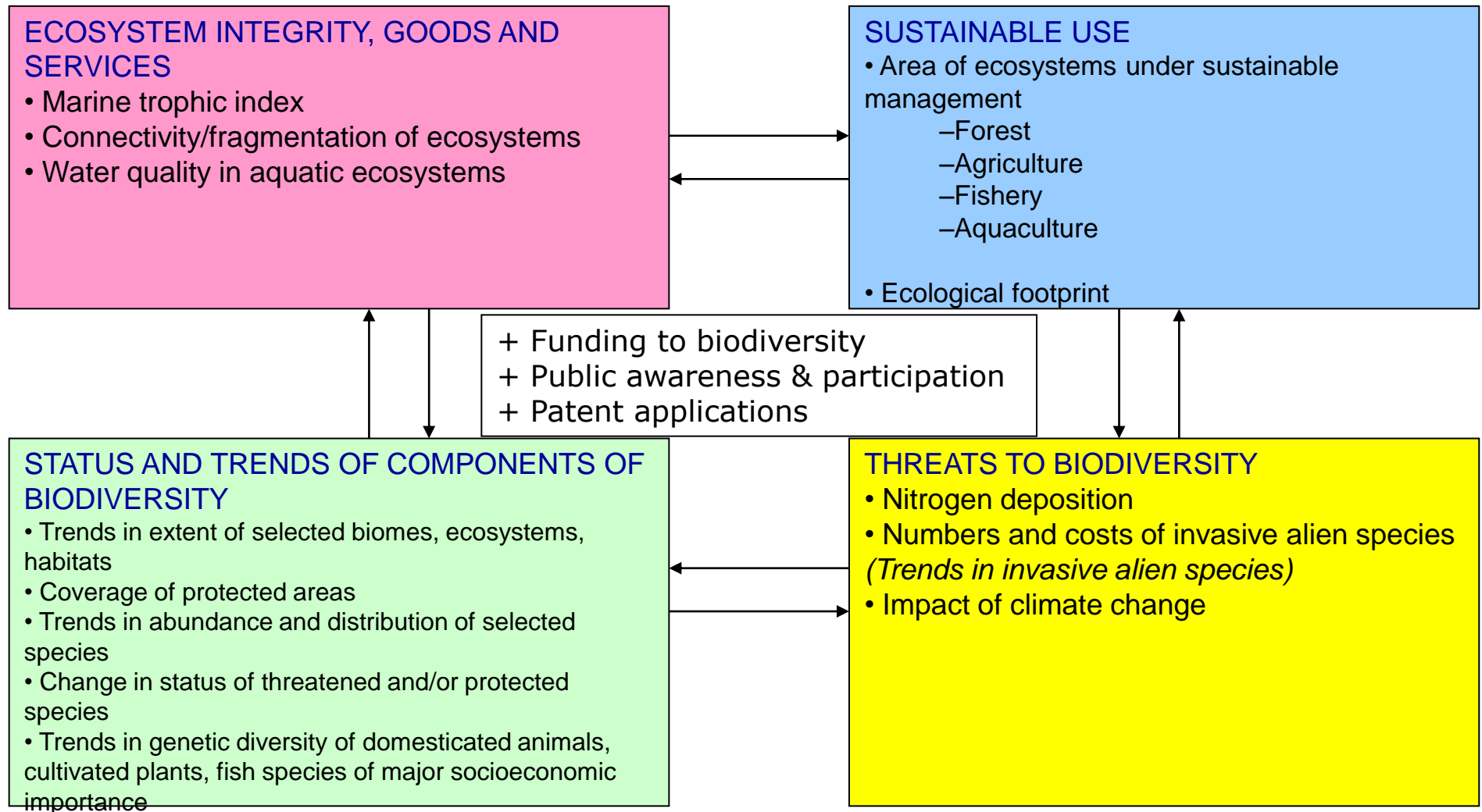
- The 25-point "Syracuse Charter" explicitly links safeguarding biodiversity to the fight against global warming, stating: "Biodiversity and ecosystem services are critical for regulating our climate".
- The charter also urges for raised awareness that "ecosystems provide a steady flow of goods and services" -- by providing clean drinking water, pollinating crops and decomposing waste, for example -- "and the costs of their loss".

## Actions

- Biodiversity and Climate (7) Biodiversity, Economics and Business (9) Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (4) Science, Research and Policy (4) A common path toward the post-2010 framework on biodiversity (1)



# SEBI 2010: 26 indicators within 16 EU Headlines



**The SEBI assessment indicates that European biodiversity remains under serious pressure**

# Legend

ALP  
ATL  
BOR  
CON  
MAC  
MATL  
MBAL  
MED  
MMAC  
MMED  
PAN

## Article 17 reporting 2000-2006

- High number of 'unknowns', mainly due to lack of basic data from MS

- Trend magnitude: very little reported

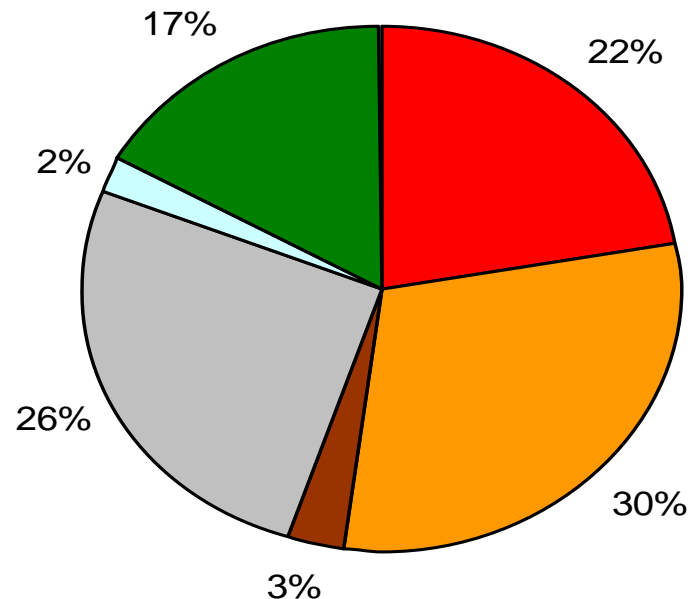
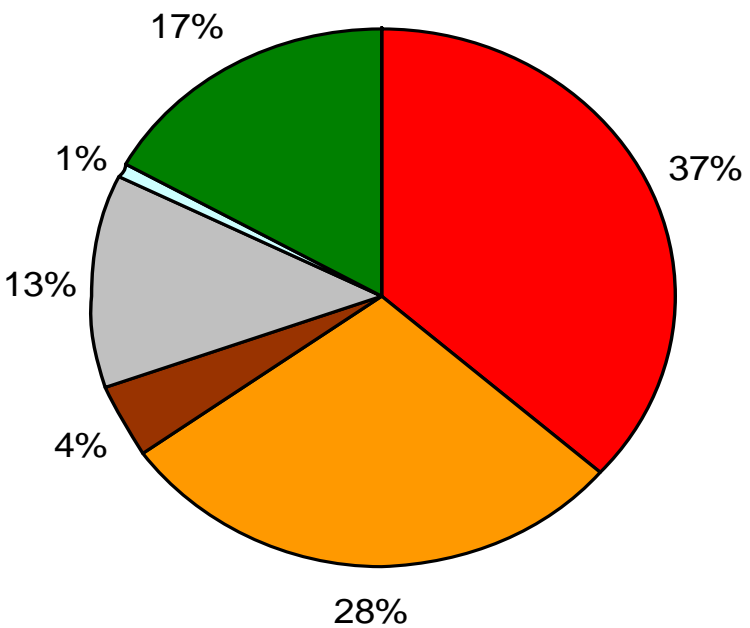
- Marine species & habitats: mostly unknown

7 biogeographical regions and 4 marine regions used for reporting and assessments



# Article 17: Overall Conservation status of species & habitat types

## Habitats



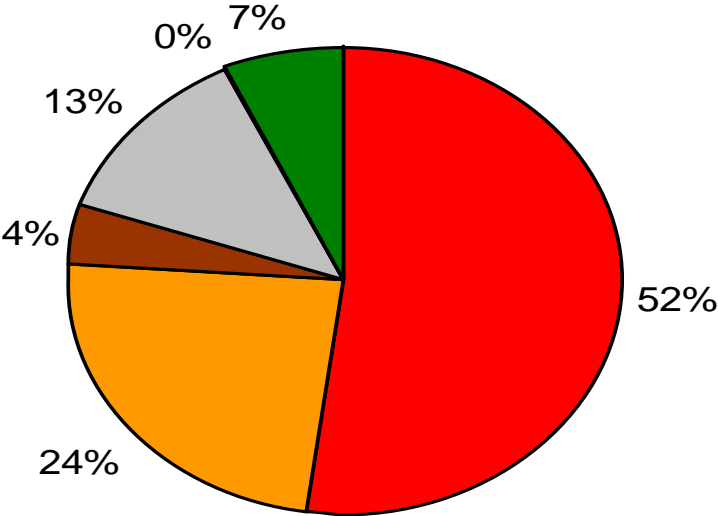
## Species

Favourable -	FV ('green')
Unfavourable – inadequate -	U1 ('amber')
Unfavourable – bad -	U2 ('red')
Unknown -	XX ('grey')

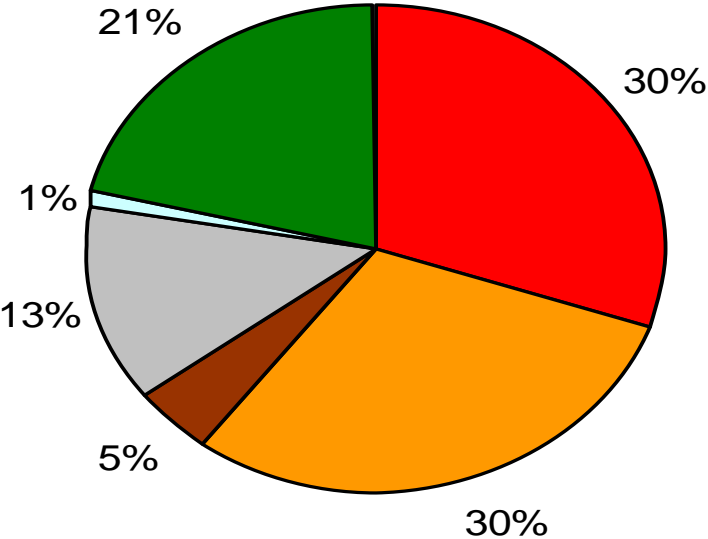


# Article 17: Analysis of agricultural habitat types

**Habitats dependant on agriculture (204 assessments)**



**Habitats not dependant on agriculture (497 assessments)**



Favourable -	FV ('green')
Unfavourable – inadequate -	U1 ('amber')
Unfavourable – bad -	U2 ('red')
Unknown -	XX ('grey')

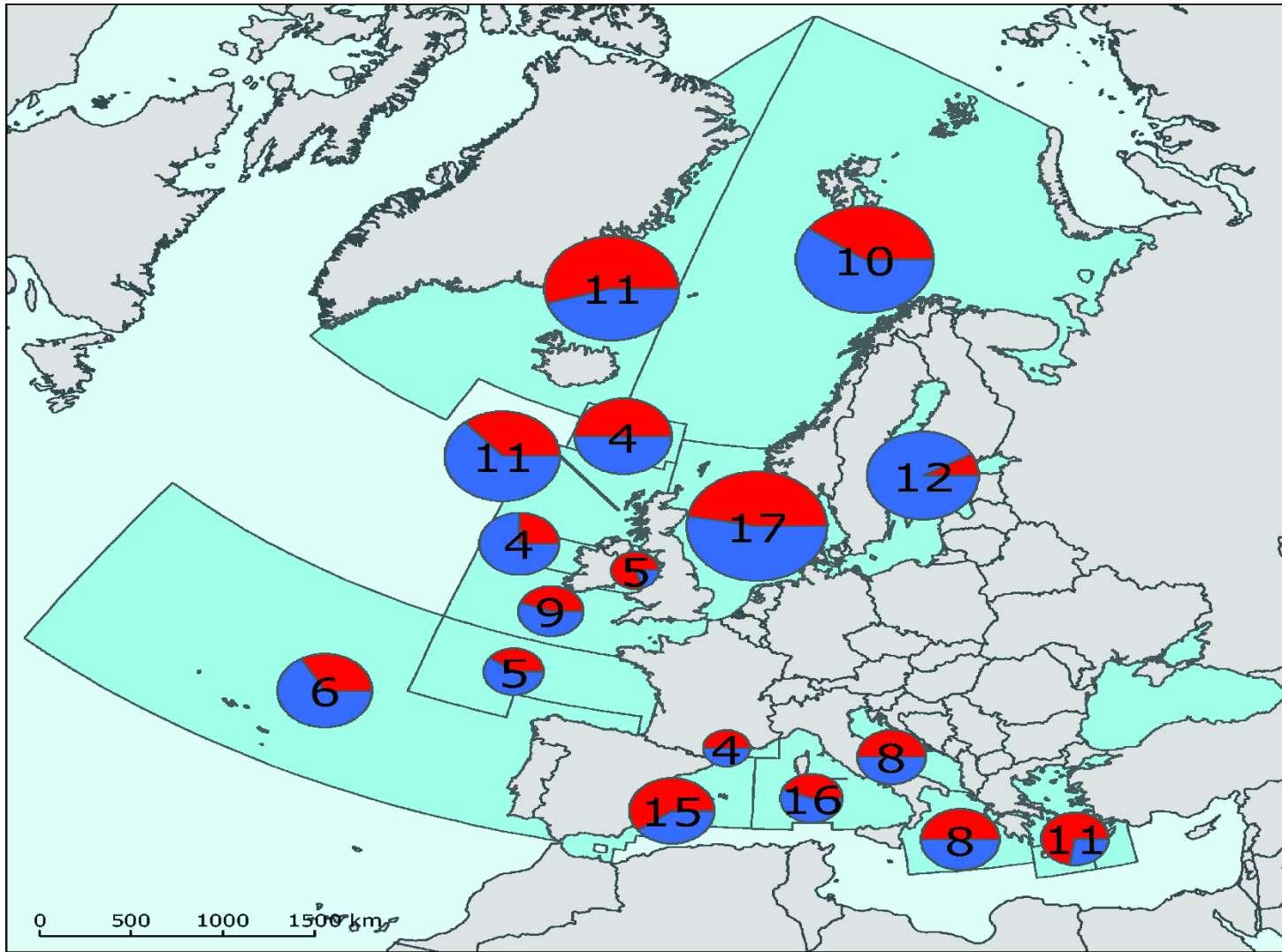


# Article 17: Protected habitat types affected by climate change

Habitat group	N° affected by climate change	N° of habitats in group	% effected
Bogs, mires & fens	6	12	50
Dunes	6	21	29
Forests	16	72	22
Heaths	2	10	20
Sclerophyllous scrub	2	13	15
Coastal	4	28	14
Rocky habitats	2	14	14
Grasslands	3	29	10
Freshwater	1	19	5
All habitats	42	218	19



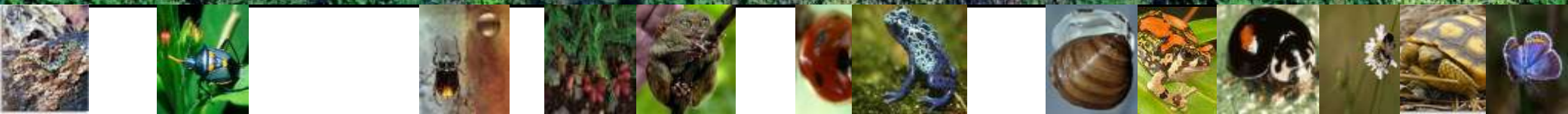
# Status of the fish stocks in ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) and GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean) fishing regions of Europe in 2006



**Wood harvest in European forests is relatively stable**

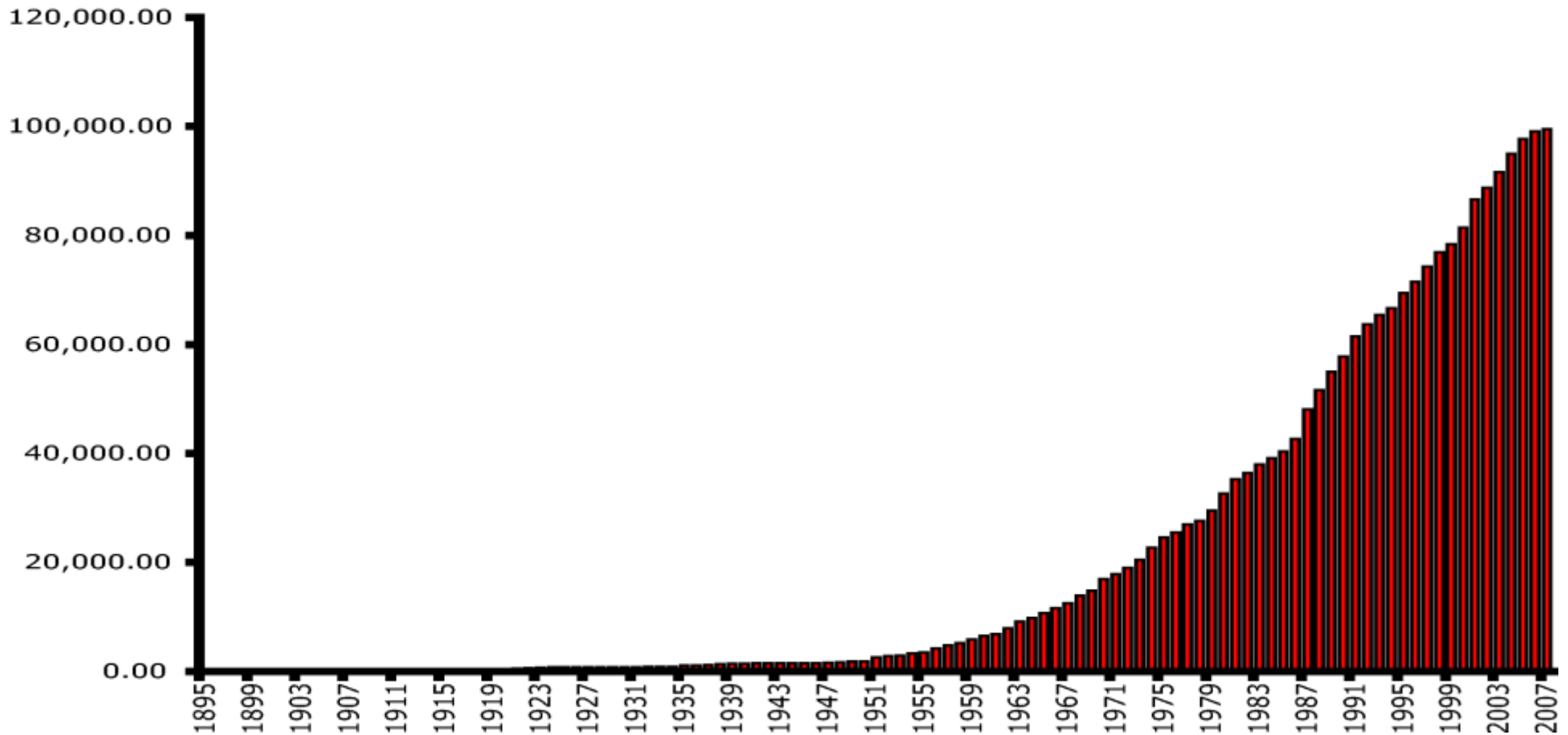
**Ratio of fellings to increment 60%**

**But forecast to rise to 70-80% by 2010**



# Growth of the nationally designated protected areas in 39 EEA countries

Cumulated area (x 1000 ha)



Source -



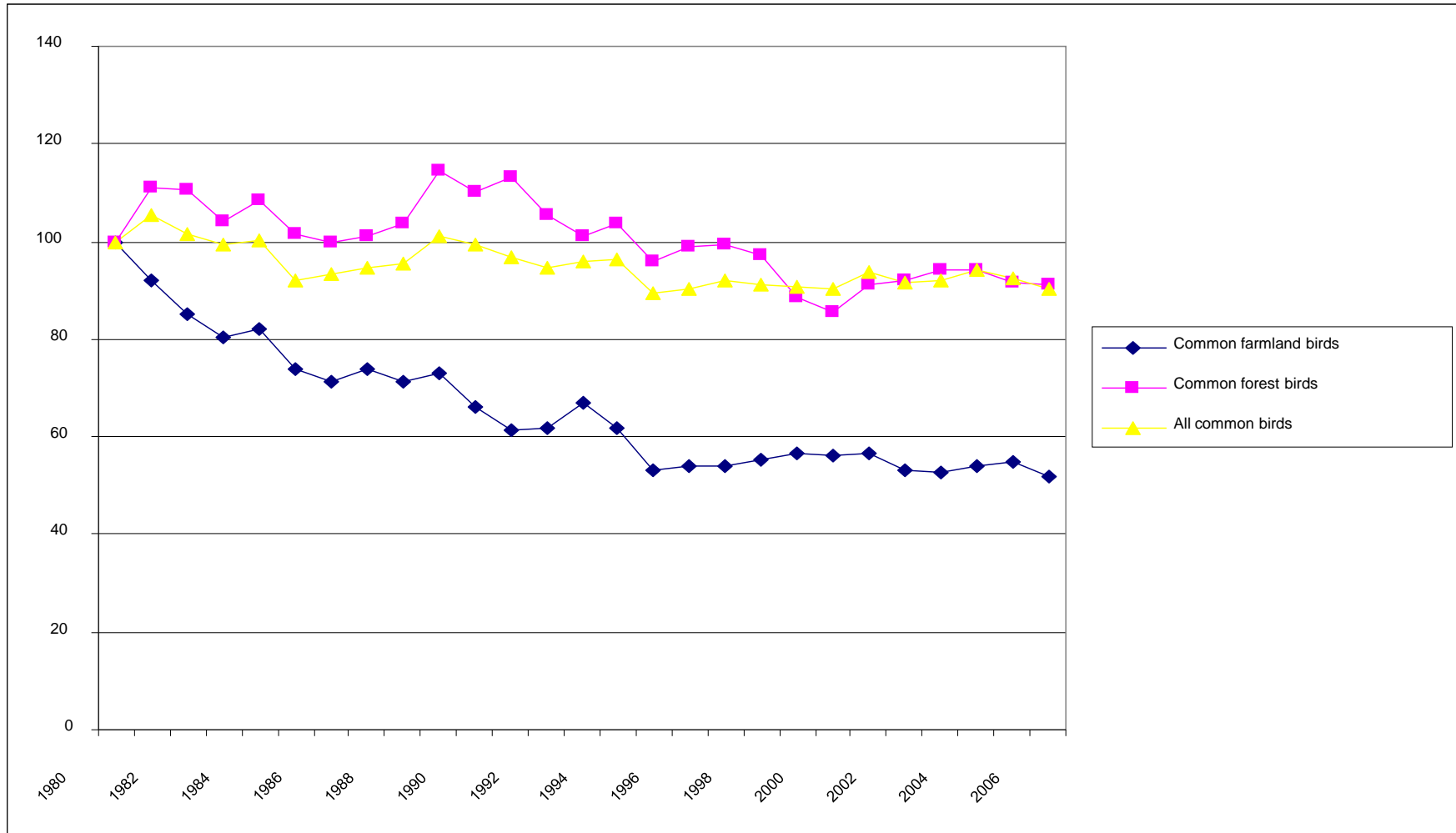
Eu



Ag



# Common birds in Europe: Population Index (1980 = 100)



Source –  
EEA 2009



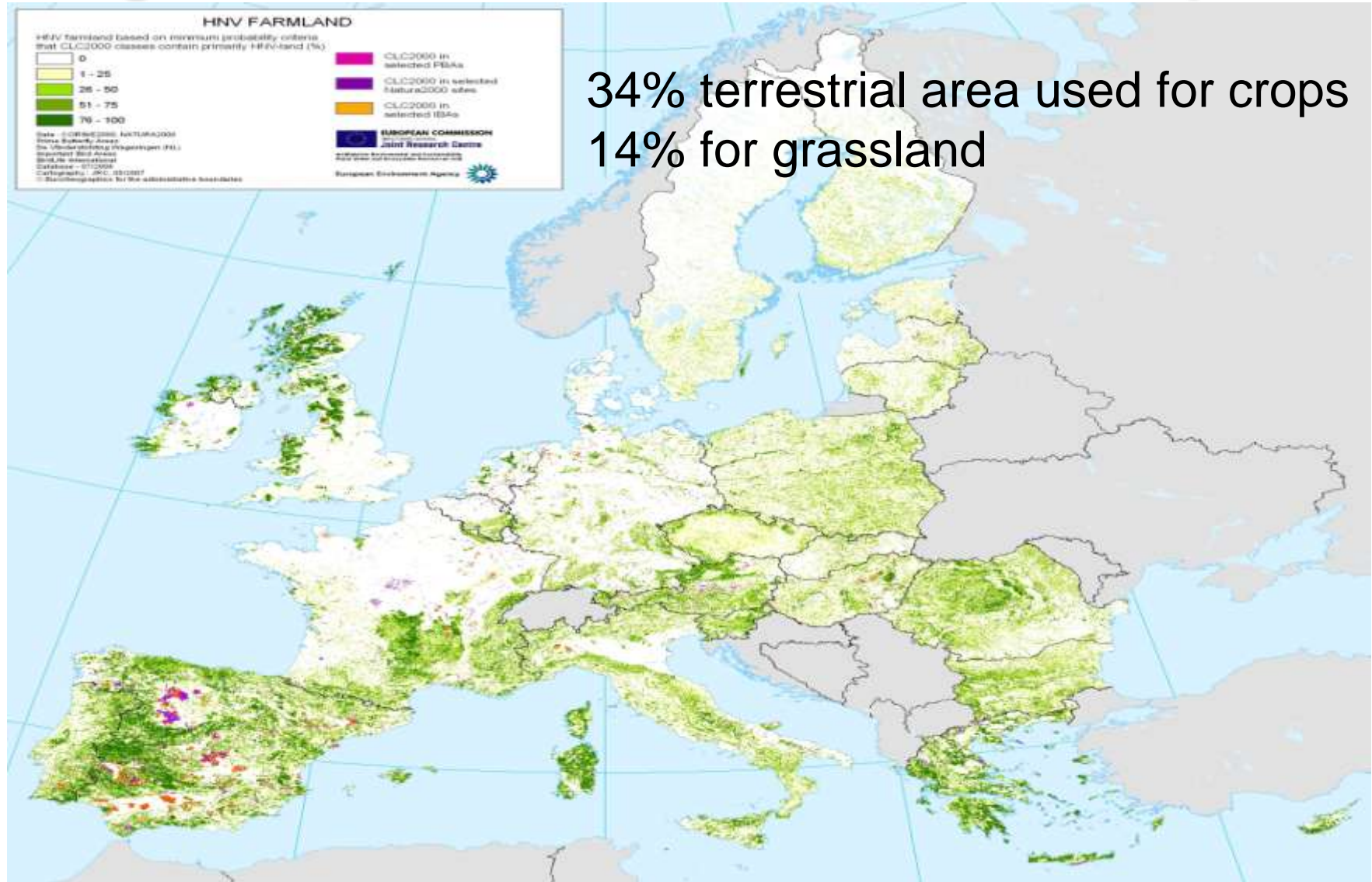
**Article 17 report suggests better management of designated areas is needed - as well as better integration of biodiversity concerns into sectoral policies affecting the wider countryside coasts and seas at large.**



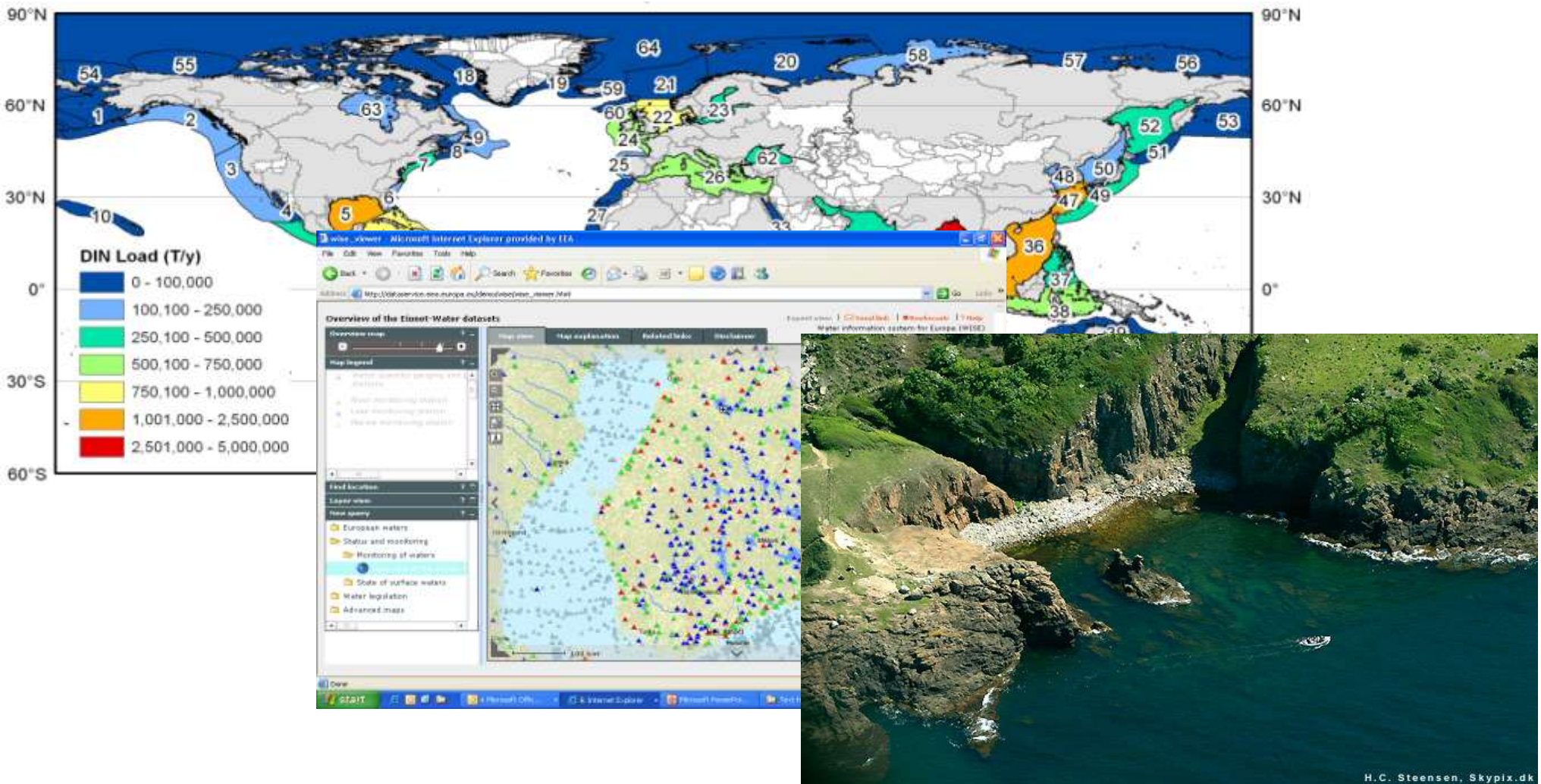
# Community leaders and indigenous peoples across 53 countries and over 870 million people

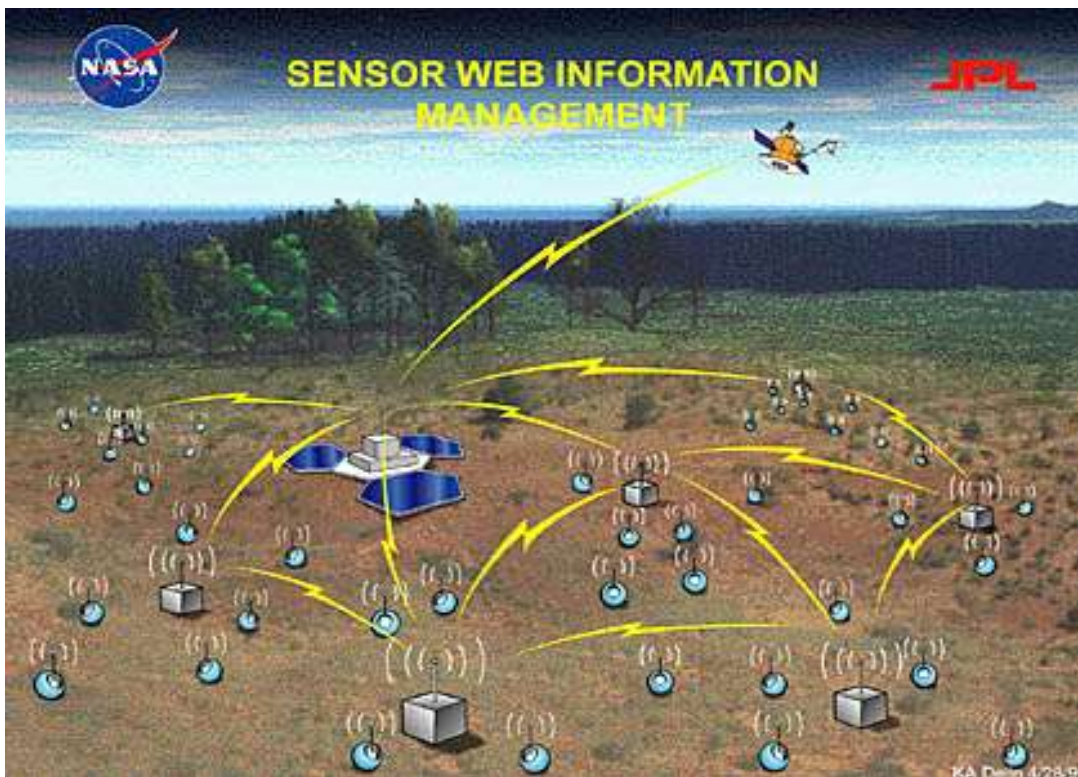


# High Nature Value Farmland in Europe



# Bornholm

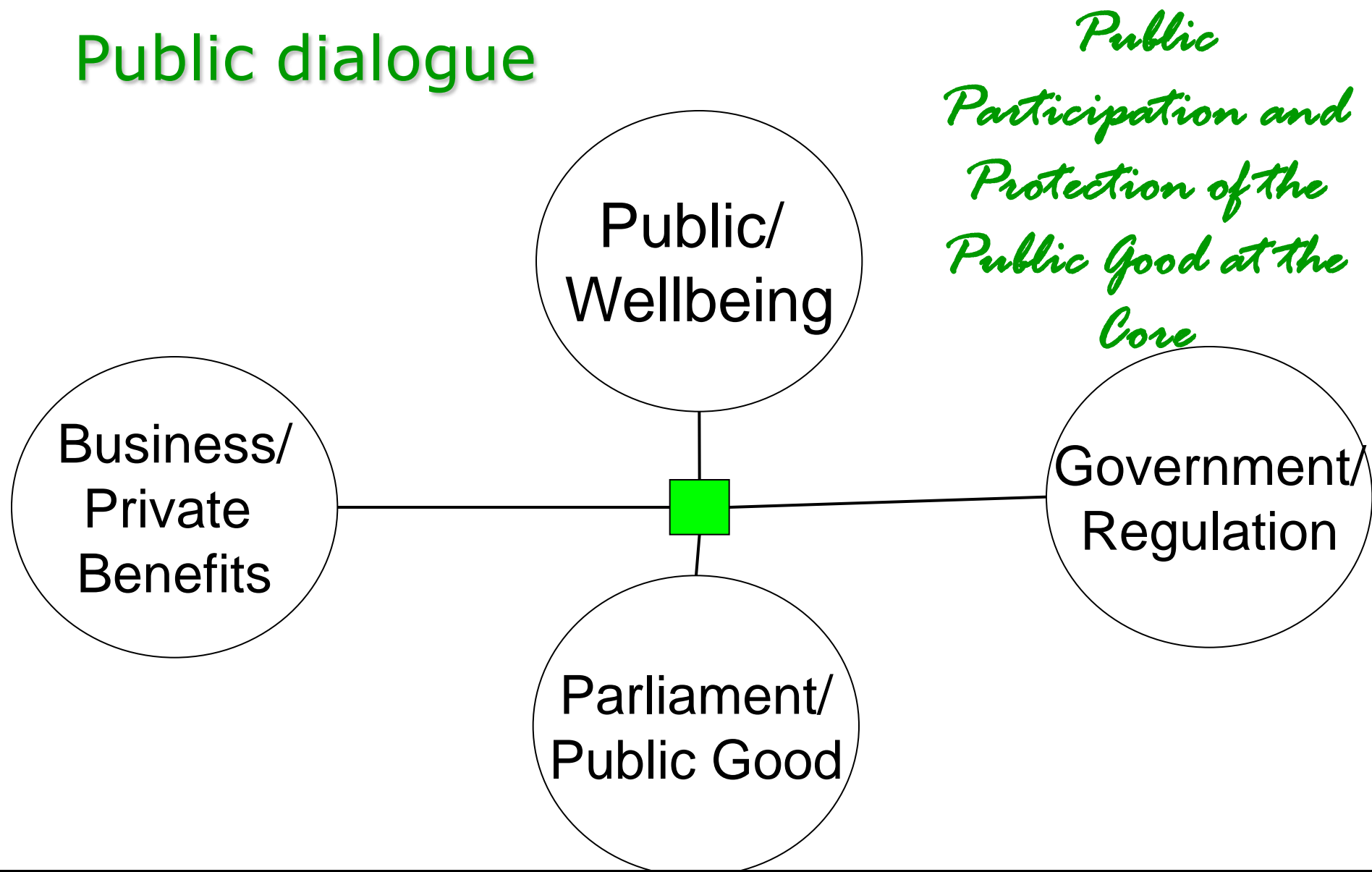




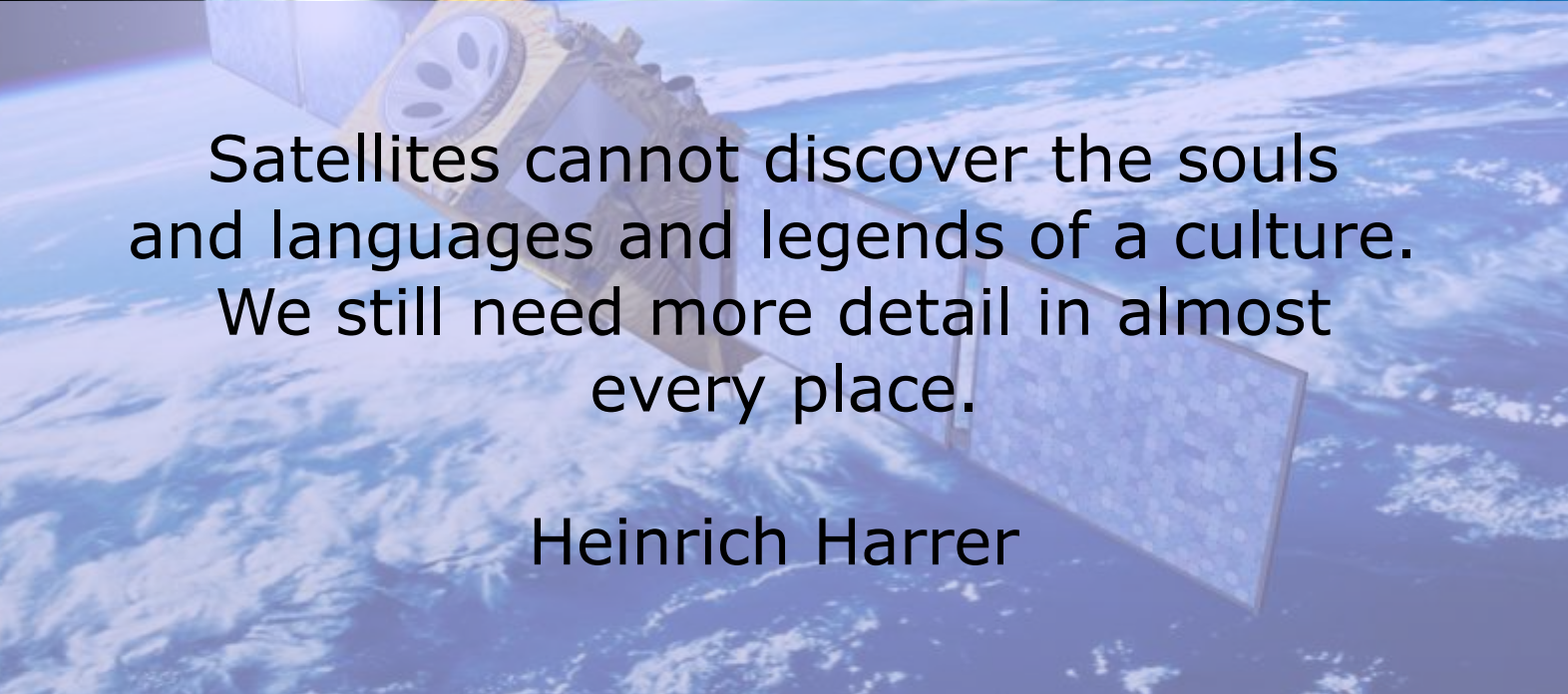
# New technologies in *in situ* and space Data tagging Sensor Webs



# Public dialogue



# Global Citizen Environment Observatory

A satellite with large solar panels is shown in orbit above the Earth's cloud-covered surface. The satellite is positioned in the upper left of the frame, with its solar panels extending outwards. The Earth's horizon is visible in the background, showing a blue sky and white clouds.

Satellites cannot discover the souls  
and languages and legends of a culture.  
We still need more detail in almost  
every place.

Heinrich Harrer

?

Enter Country

Find

REYKJAVIK

OSLO

STOCKHOLM

HELSINKI

TALLINN

MOSCOW

RIGA

KOBENHAVN

VILNIUS

MINSK

DUBLIN

LONDON

AMSTERDAM

BERLIN

WARSAWA

KIEV

BRUSSEL

PARIS

LUXEMBOURG

PRAHA

WIEN

BRATISLAVA

BUDAPEST

CHISINAU

BERN

VAUDUZ

ZAGREB

BUCHAREST

LIJUBLJANA

BELGRADE

SOFIYA

MONACO

SAN MARINO

SARAJEVO

ANDORRA LA VELLA

LISBOA

MADRID

ROMA

TIRANA

ALGIERS

TUNIS

VALLETTA

ATHENS

NICOSIA

BEIRUT

DAMASCUS

AMMAN

JERUSALEM

RABAT

500 km

300 miles

**Pan and Zoom**

**Legend**

- Low
- Slight
- Moderate
- High
- Very high

**Measurement stations**

**Time Selection**

Date: 20-7-2006

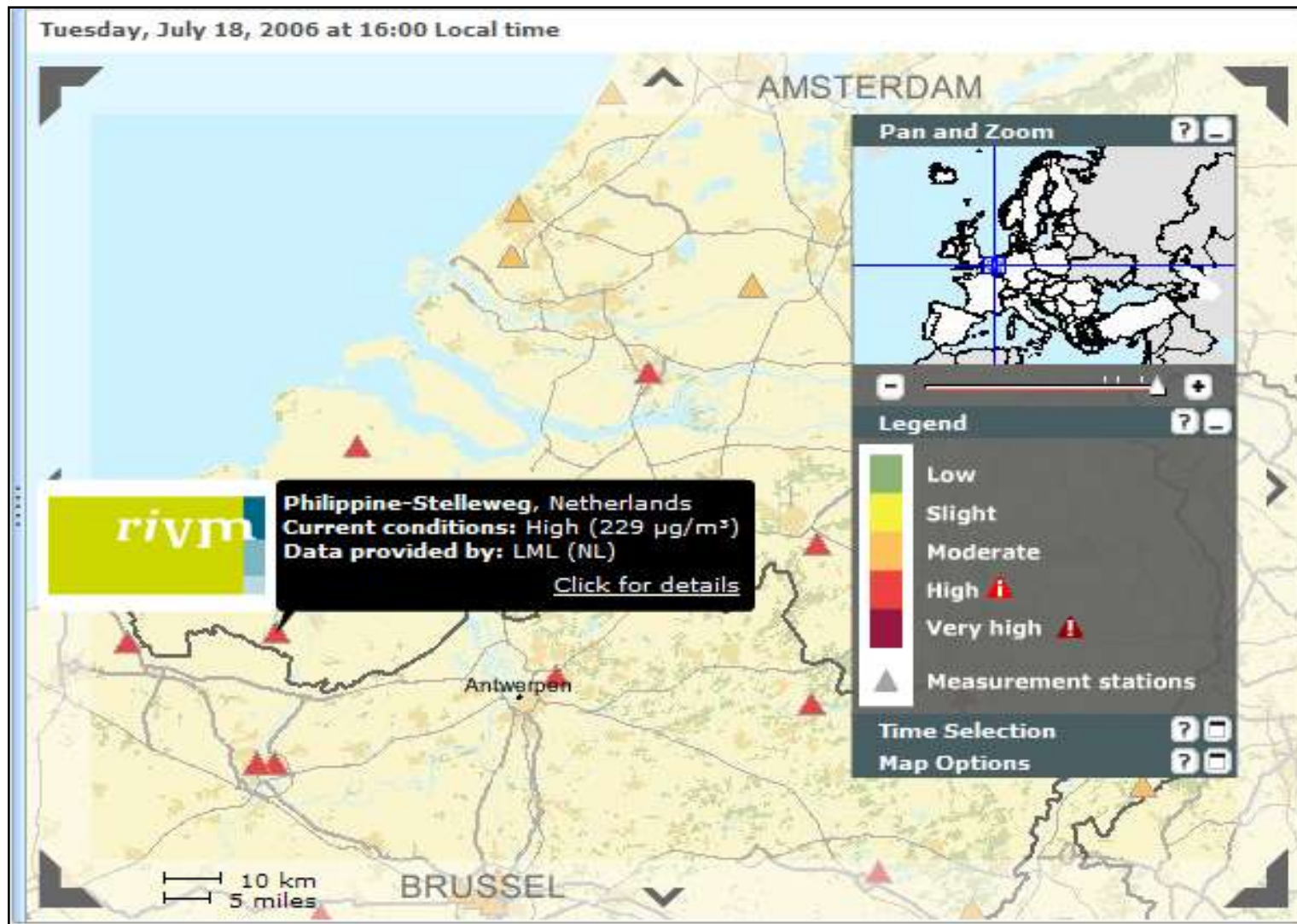
Time: 18:00

☒ Interpolation

**Map Options**

### Preliminary data

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/maps/ozone>



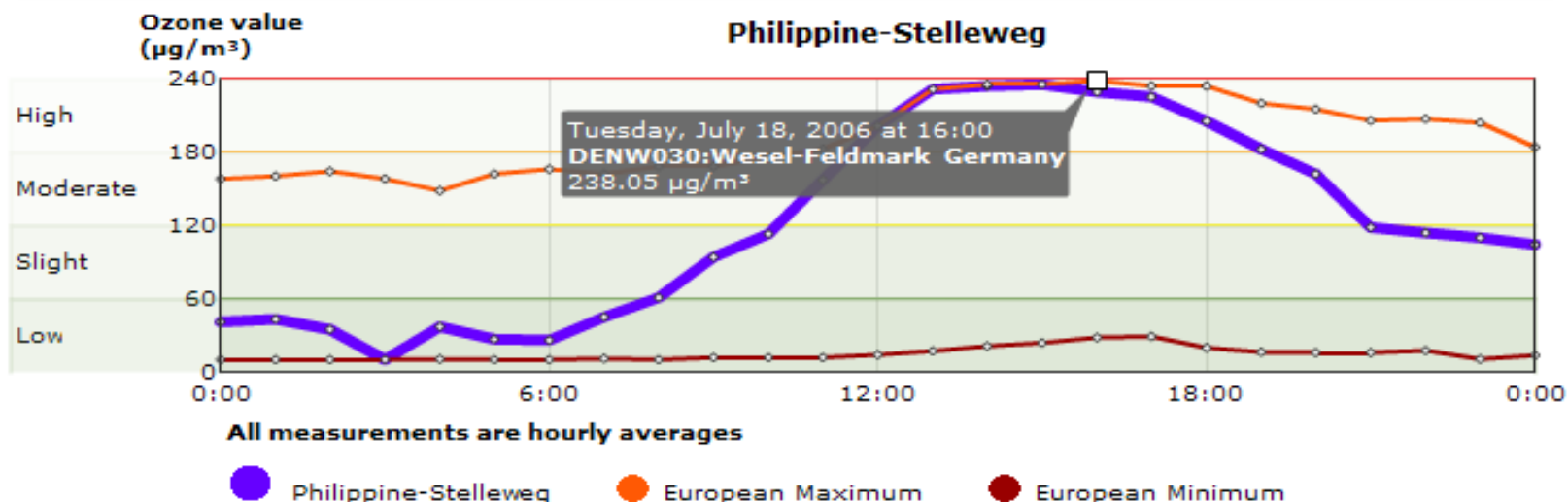
# Ozone Statistics

[Print](#)

Maximum daily ozone values at monitoring stations across Europe

18-7-2006 Time range: ☒ 1 day ☐ 1 week ☐ 1 month

Station name	Country	Date and Time	Value in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
1. DENW030:Wesel-Feldmark	Germany	18-7 16:00	238.05
2. MOERKERKE 44N012 - MOERKERKE	Belgium	18-7 14:00	235.00
3. Philippine-Stelleweg	Netherlands	18-7 15:00	235.00
4. Philippine-Stelleweg	Netherlands	18-7 14:00	234.00
5. YARNER WOOD	United Kingdom	18-7 17:00	234.00
6. YARNER WOOD	United Kingdom	18-7 18:00	234.00
7. Philippine-Stelleweg	Netherlands	18-7 13:00	231.00
8. YARNER WOOD	United Kingdom	18-7 16:00	230.00



# EEA water watch



**In the negotiations for a post-2012 agreement on climate change we must try to include the real value of biodiversity and the effects of using our natural capital on ecosystems and their resilience**



***Thank you***

Prof. Jacqueline McGlade  
Executive Director  
European Environment Agency

