



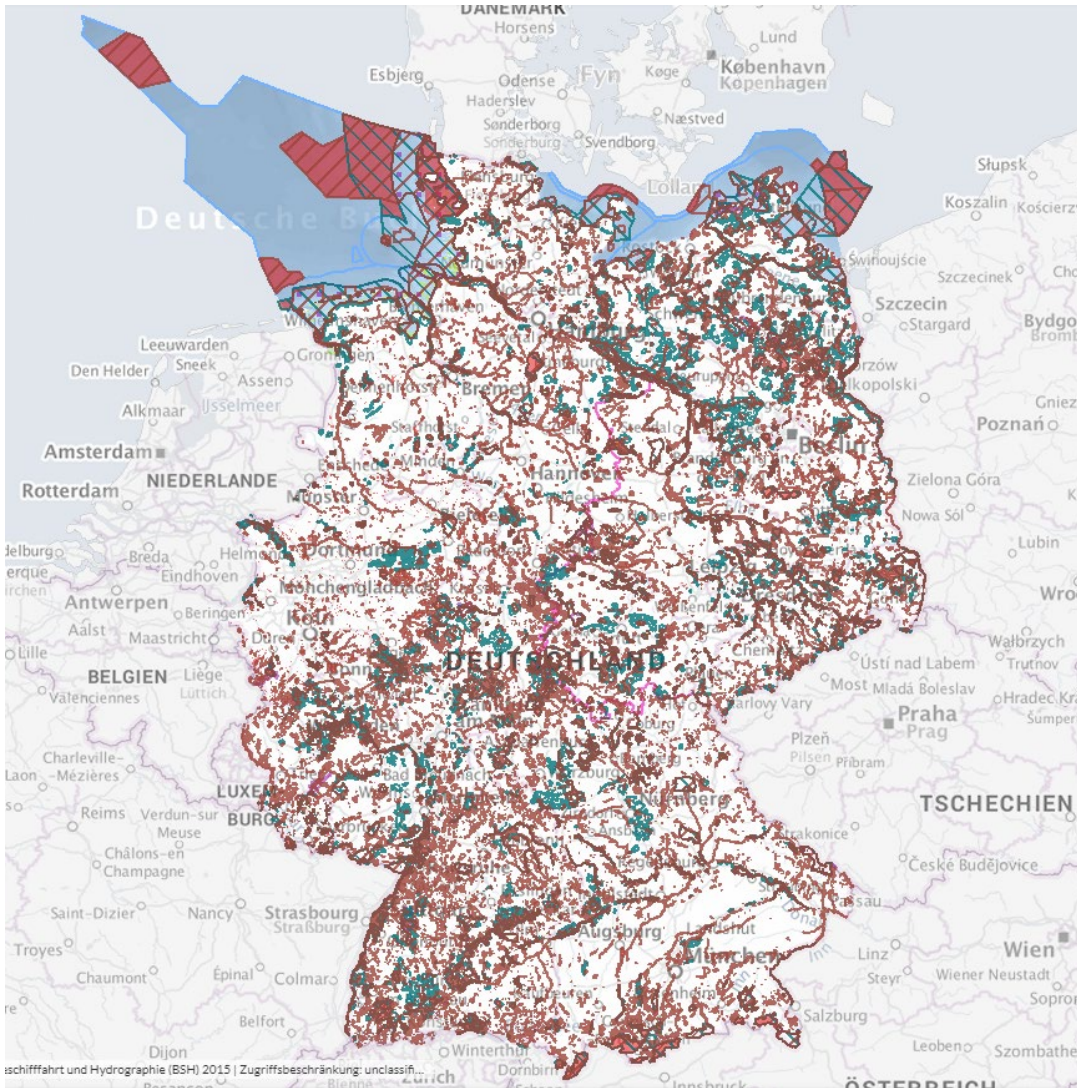
## Protected area targets

# Pledges and approaches - Germany

4<sup>th</sup> Natura 2000 Biogeographical Seminar

04. to 06.09.2023, Christian Michalczyk, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Energy and Agriculture, Hamburg

# Current submission status of Germany for the 30%-Target



First submission by March 2023 includes the categories:

- ▶ Natura 2000-sites
- ▶ Nationalparks (NLP)
- ▶ Nature reserves (NSG)
- ▶ Natural monuments (NNM)
- ▶ 1 area of protected landscape (LSG) as placeholder

# Current submission status of Germany for the 30%-Target

## Protected areas NLP + NSG + NNM + N2000

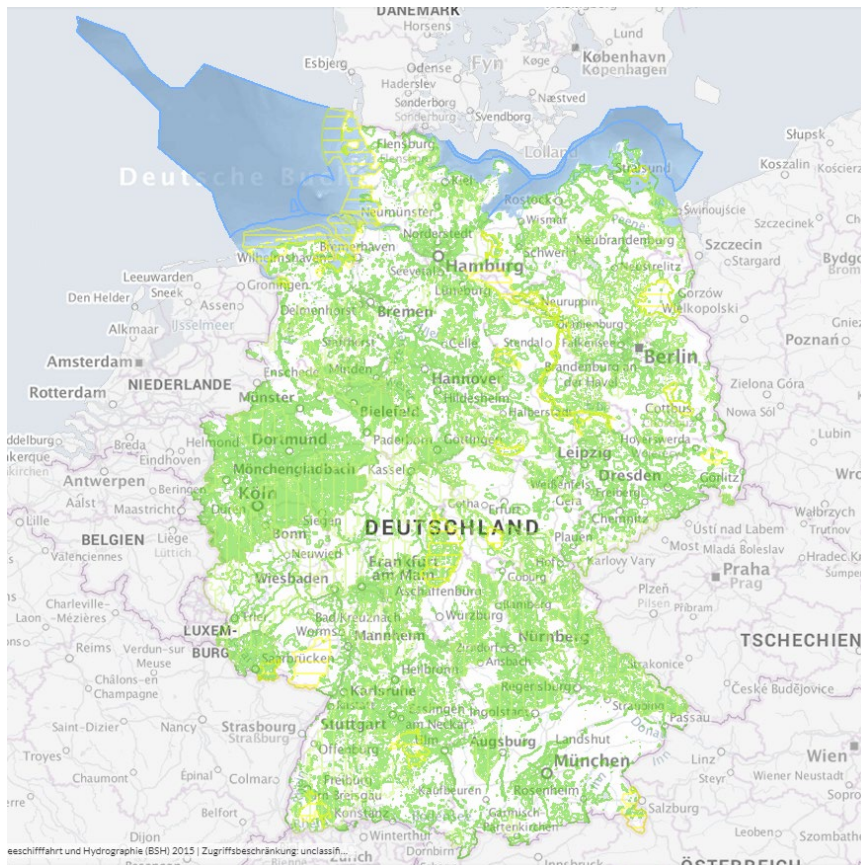
Biogeographical Region (BGR)	Area (ha)	% BGR
atlantic	ca. 750.000	10,8
continental	ca. 4.880.000	17,3
alpine	ca. 170.000	41
marine	ca. 2.540.000	44

Actual percentage of submission (March 2023):

16,3 % of the land area

44 % of the marine area

# Additional submission for the 30%-Target



Submission of further categories is planned:  
 e.g. selected areas of protected landscapes (LSG)  
 e.g. selected nature parks (NRP)  
 e.g. selected MAB-areas (BR)

Approximation to the 30%-target could be theoretically possible, if all sites of these categories are chosen for submission

# Current and planned submission for the 10%-Target

National parks in Germany

Data as of: 01/2022



First submission by March 2023 includes:

- Parts of nationalparks
- 1 Natura 2000-site as Placeholder
- 1 nature reserve as Placeholder
- 1 nature monument as Placeholder

Intended expansion by parts/complete submission of:

- ✓ Additional parts of national parks
- ✓ Selected Natura 2000-sites
- ✓ Selected Nature reserves
- ✓ Selected Forest reserves
- ✓ Selected Wilderness areas

## Revision of the CDDA-Database (Nationally designated areas)



The first submission tranche includes four national area categories of the CDDA

In the code list of the CDDA, further area categories are already existing for Germany. If further area types fit to these categories in the follow-up submissions a classification would be unproblematic

Since further area types are likely to be submitted, the inclusion of additional categories in the code list of the CDDA is needed

# Criteria of the EC for the protected areas for the 30%-Target and their interpretation by Germany:

a) Is the long-term conservation of the area ensured by legal, administrative or contractual arrangements already in place?

- Broad spectrum of legal binding (e.g. protected area designation act, contractual agreement or land registry security)
- Period of validity of the legal binding is not temporarily limited

b) Does the legal/administrative/contractual act(s) for designation of the area clearly identify the natural values for which the area is protected and the relevant conservation objectives?

- Natural values: objects which support biodiversity and their structures and functions
- Natural values and conservation objectives which are relevant for the area are specified in the designation act; further specifications can be described in plans
- The conservation objectives must not describe or quantify a defined target status



# Criteria of the EC for the protected areas for the 30%-Target and their interpretation by Germany:

## c) Do you consider that the area is effectively managed for nature conservation?

- Ideally, area-specific management plans are existing
- If not, other guide plans can be used. These should address the implementation of the conservation objectives and contain information about the area-specific management
- The designation act itself can be sufficient, if appropriate regulations for the area management are fixed in it
- A binding effect of the plan is desirable but not mandatory

# Criteria of the EC for the protected areas for the 30%-Target and their interpretation by Germany:

## d) Does the area have a clearly identified managing body?

- The responsibility for the area is legally regulated (this has already been fulfilled in DE)
- Additionally, there must be an institution which ensures the management of the area (e.g. authorities, biological stations, nature conservation organisations)

## e) Is there adequate monitoring in place for the natural values of the area?

- The monitoring of the area should allow an assessment of the relevant ecological values and the identification of possibly necessary management measures
- Ideally, an independent monitoring exists for the area
- An adequate monitoring can also be a regular survey of the area under other programmes (e.g. national monitoring-samples, remote sensing, mapping of specific species groups, biotope mapping). A full coverage of the area is not mandatory
- Also an inspection of the area by the nature conservation authority can be appropriate, if the results are recorded and lead to possibly necessary management measures

## Further steps on the route to the 30%-Target

- Based on this interpretation of the EC-Criteria, a further submission of specific sites which are already suitable now (all criteria fulfilled) or which can be qualified until 2030 (not all criteria fulfilled now) will follow in a further tranche. To increase substantially the proportion of protected areas, the focus lies on the categories „area of protected landscape“, „nature park“ and „MAB-reserve“ (further categories may follow later)
- The need for qualification of determined areas is based primarily on two reasons:
  - the designation act considers no nature conservation requirements regarding the objects of protection. Particularly in old declarations of landscape protected areas the explanation of the protection purpose is lacking.
  - Management plans oder similar planning works are lacking

## Further steps on the route to the 30%/10%-Target

- In the next step, the German Länder will identify the further, already qualified or to be qualified areas for the 30%-Target. It is intended to submit the next tranche to the EC during the first half of the year 2024
- The extent of this (and possibly) additional tranches is unknown now since the submission of to be qualified areas requires the completion of these qualifications until 2030. The improvement of the designation acts and/or the establishment of management plans need time, staff and funds in the German Länder
- Furthermore, additional areas for the 10%-target should be identified (and the possibility of OECMs should be examined). Having in mind the dense population and intense utilisation in Germany, this will be a difficult process
- Changes/Redemptions of selected areas must be possible after submission to the EC (e.g. due to development of renewable energy)



**Thank you for your**

**ATTENTION**