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# EU/CoE Joint Programme Emerald Network Phase II

# Results of Emerald bio-geographical evaluation for ENPP countries

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4 October 2016

Council of Europe  
Conseil de l'Europe

Funded  
by the European Union



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Convention de Berne  
Bern Convention



Réseau Émeraude  
Emerald Network



# Presentation plan

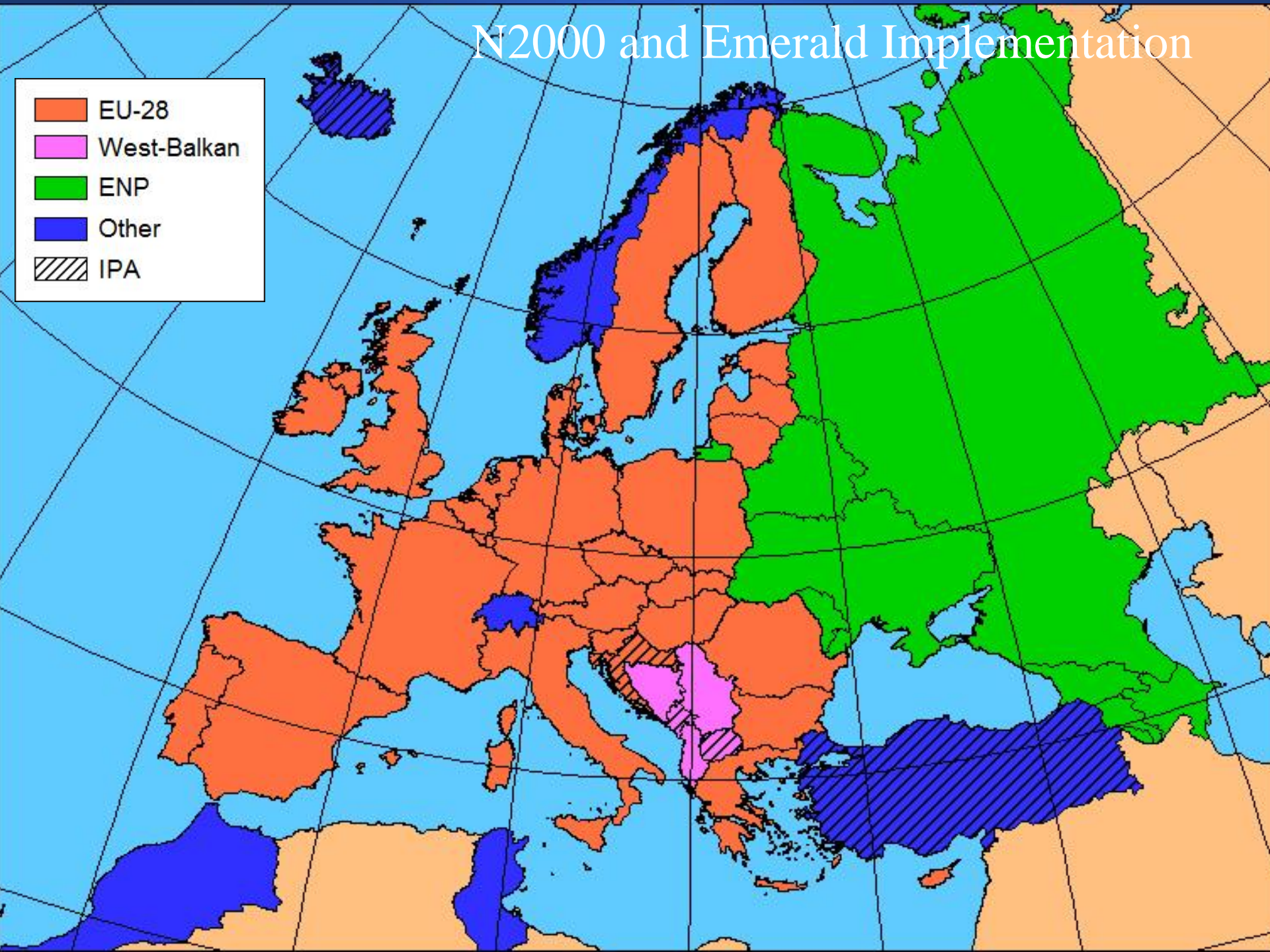
- How did we get to the actual Emerald Phase II for ENPP countries: preparations
- Overview of seminars
- First results and some vision of follow-up



## Aims of Phase II project

- Improve quality of databases to enable quality evaluation
- Establish framework/procedure of sufficiency evaluation
- First round of sufficiency evaluation
- Remaining issues from the Phase I:
  - Continue site designation
  - Improved understanding of Emerald network requirements
  - Continue fieldwork to gather new data

# N2000 and Emerald Implementation





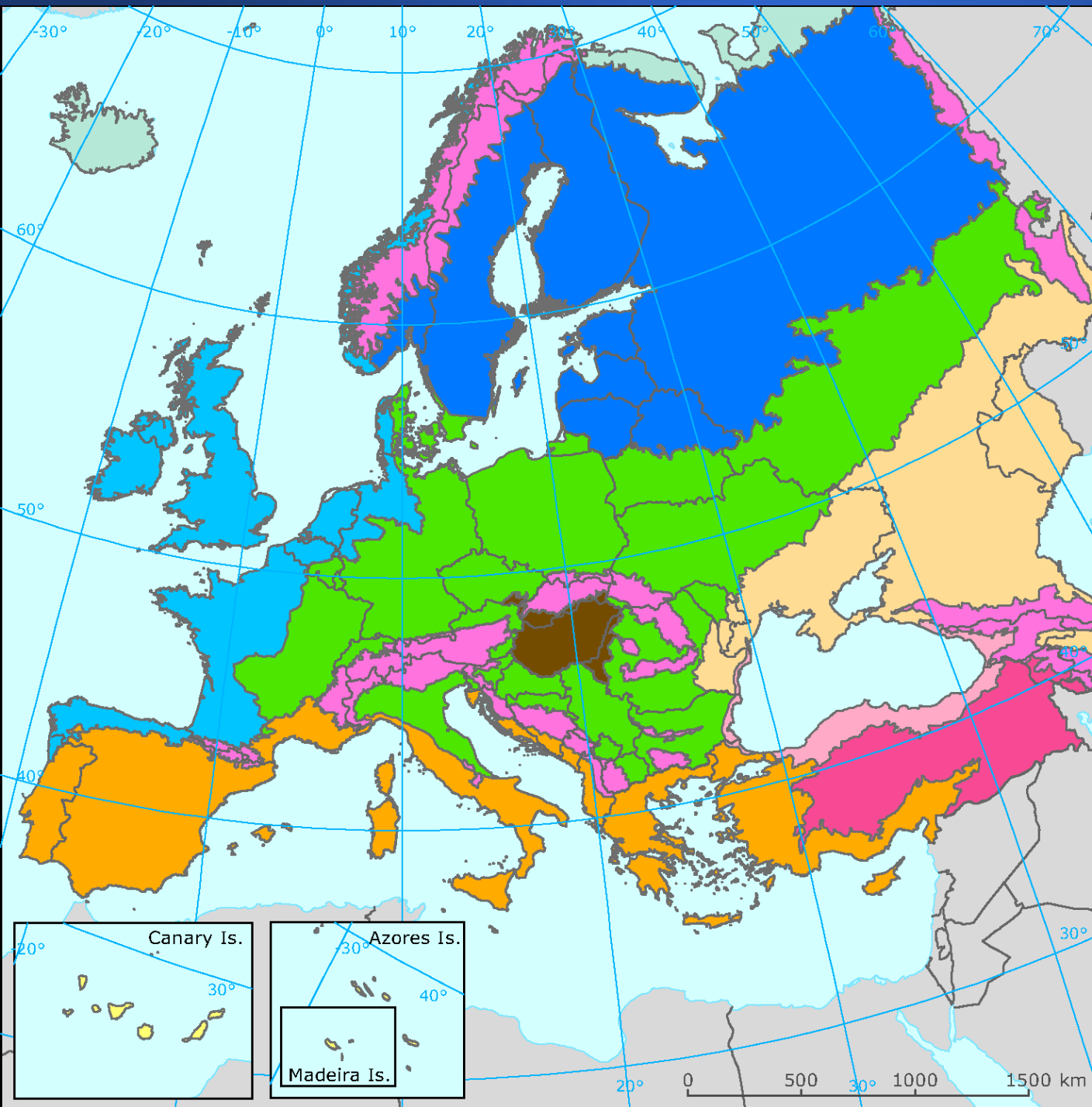


## Preparations (2013-2014)

- Establishing sufficiency evaluation concepts (coherent network for every species or habitat listed in Res. 4 and Res. 6 of Bern Convention) and the process of achieving its goals
- Proper quality assurance exercise of Emerald databases submitted by countries
- 2x7 technical meetings (two in each country)
- 2 preparatory seminars (involving all stakeholders and including seminar simulation sessions)
- Plan for the actual seminars 2015-2016

## Biogeographic regions in Europe, 2011

- Alpine
- Anatolian
- Arctic
- Atlantic
- Black Sea
- Boreal
- Continental
- Macaronesia
- Mediterranean
- Pannonian
- Steppic
- Outside data coverage





# Seminars 2015-2016

Subject	Coverage	Year	Dates and location
All exc. Birds	Caucasus (all bio-regions, AM, AZ, GE )	2015	27-29 May, Tbilisi
All exc. Birds	Arctic and Boreal Region* (BY, RU)	2015	28-30 Sep., Petrozavodsk
Birds	BY, MD, RU, UA	2015	24-25 November, Minsk
All exc. Birds	Continental Region** (BY, MD, RU, UA)	2016	11-13 May, Chisinau
All exc. Birds	Steppic Region*** (MD, RU, UA)	2016	6-8 September, Kyiv
Birds	Caucasus (AM, AZ, GE)	2016	1-2 December, Tbilisi

\* with Alpine Urals

\*\* with Alpine Carpathians and UA Pannonian

\*\*\* with Alpine North Caucasus and RU Black Sea



# Seminars

Seminar	Year	Conclusions (approx.)	Agenda (mins)
Tbilisi	2015	600	1200
Petrozavodsk	2015	650	1100
Minsk	2015	420	700
Chisinau	2016	925	1100
Kiev	2016	650	1100
Tbilisi	2016	330	x

**We have done >3500 conclusions in ~ 1 month work together!**





# Conclusions: by feature/country/region\*

Group	Conclusions	Unique species	% from the Res. 6**
Mammals	359	45	69% (65)
Birds	445+	x	(207)
Reptiles	73	9	29% (31)
Amphibians	46	7	24% (29)
Fish	229	38	45% (84)
Invertebrates	519	76	56% (136)
Plants	647	113	20% (563)
Habitats	1305	154	72% (212)

\* Only feature/country in birds




\*\* But Res. 4 for Habitats



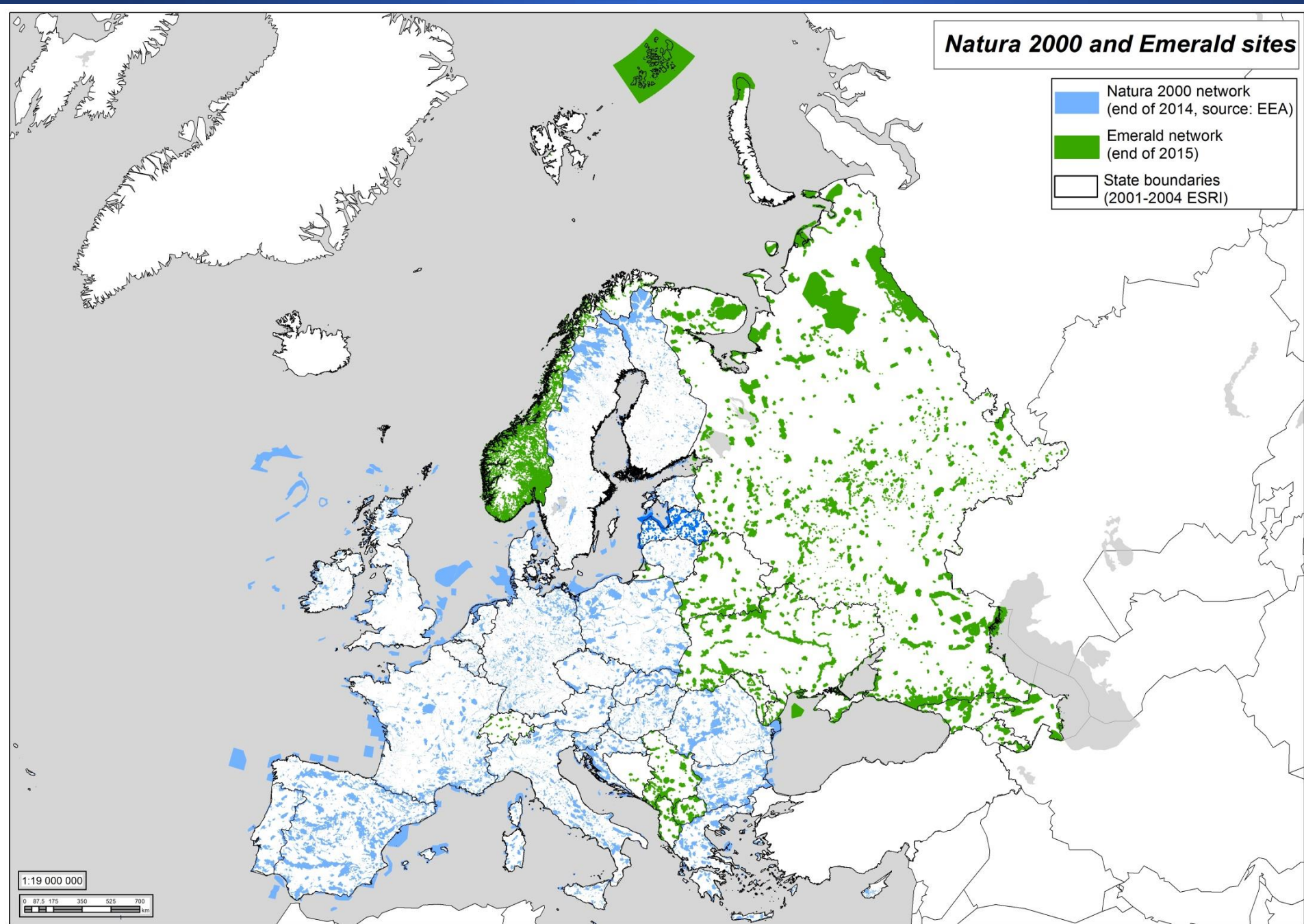
## Seminars: added values

- Better understanding of the process: rules, roles etc.
- Broadened stakeholder involvement (206 participants in the first 5 seminars and 148 'unique' persons)
- Exchange of experience among countries and mutual learning
- New contacts and co-operation schemes (e.g., Ministries and BirdLife partners)
- Better vision – what needs to be done in future?
- Pan-European dimension!

# Natura 2000 and Emerald sites

-  Natura 2000 network (end of 2014, source: EEA)
-  Emerald network (end of 2015)
-  State boundaries (2001-2004 ESRI)

1:19 000 000





# How to evaluate results? Main approaches

- Quantitative

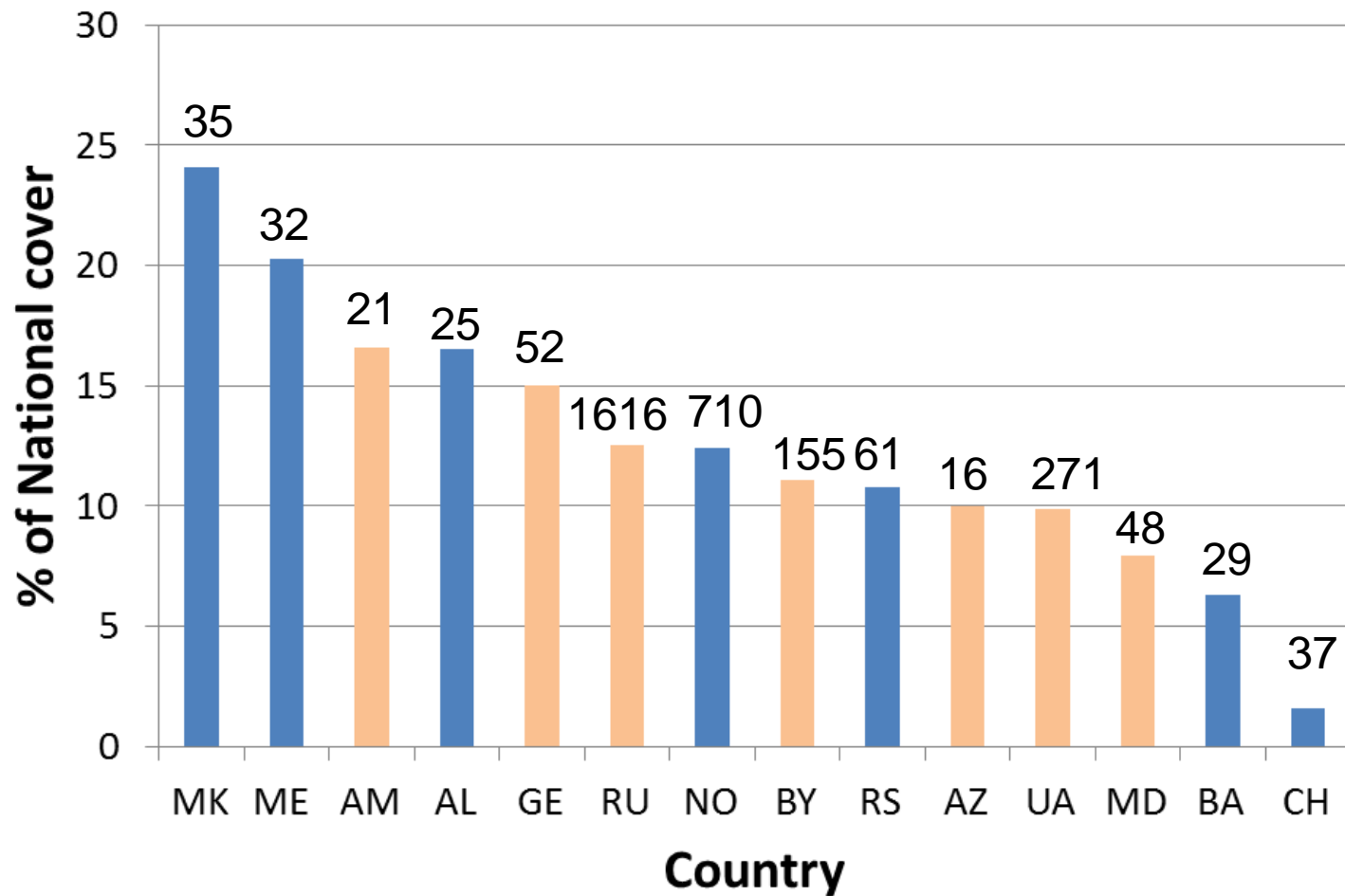
E.g., number of sites proposed, the area they cover, and e.g. what proportion of the whole country's territory covered by the network

- Qualitative

E.g., the proportion of sufficiently evaluated features (species, habitats) versus non-sufficiently evaluated features, or versus all features from the Reference List.



# Quantitative: national cover by Emerald

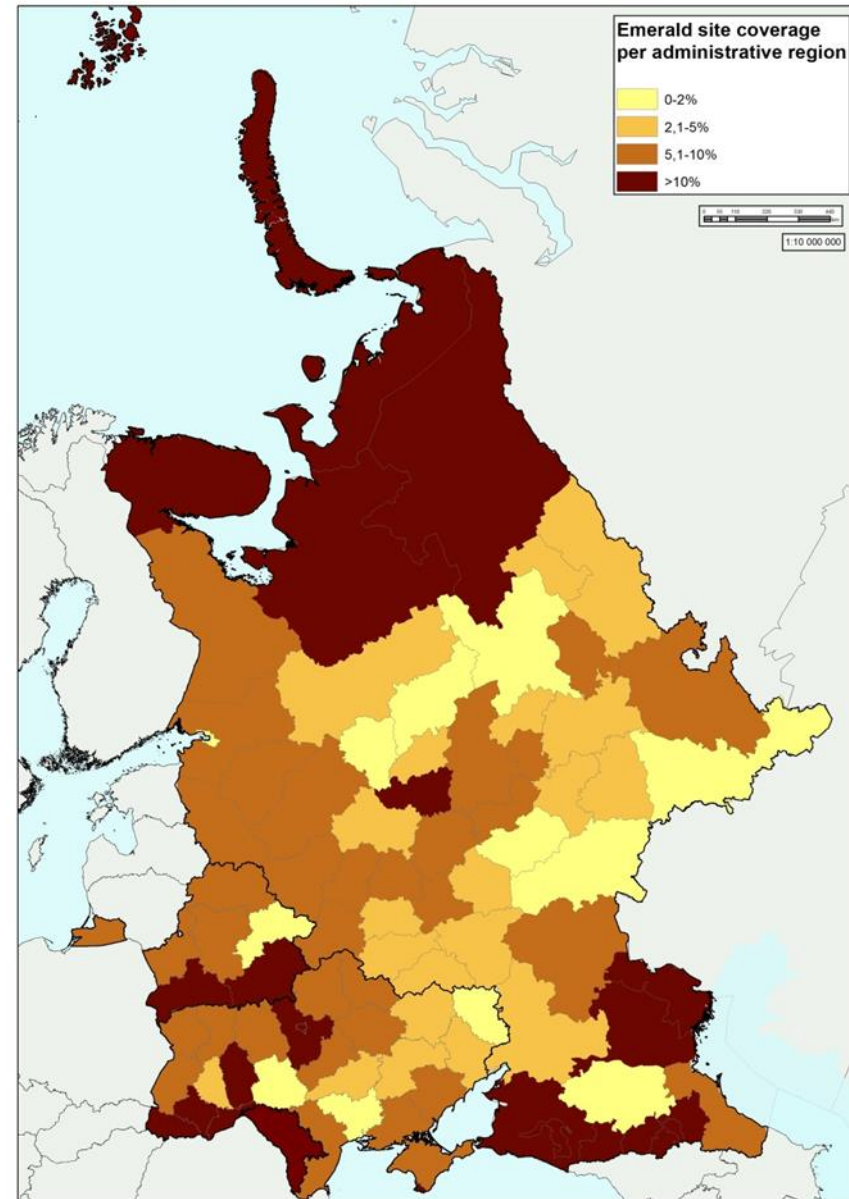


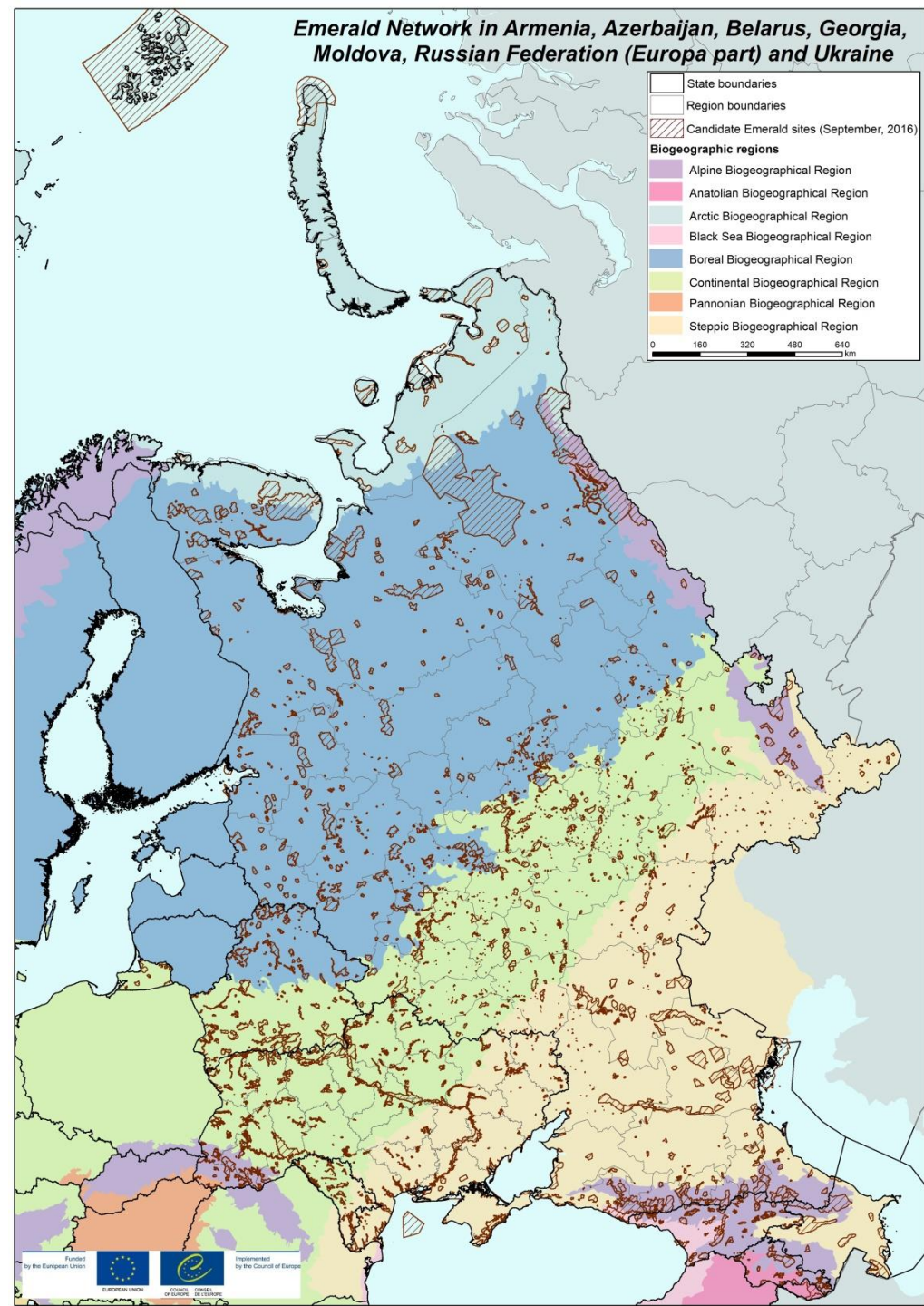
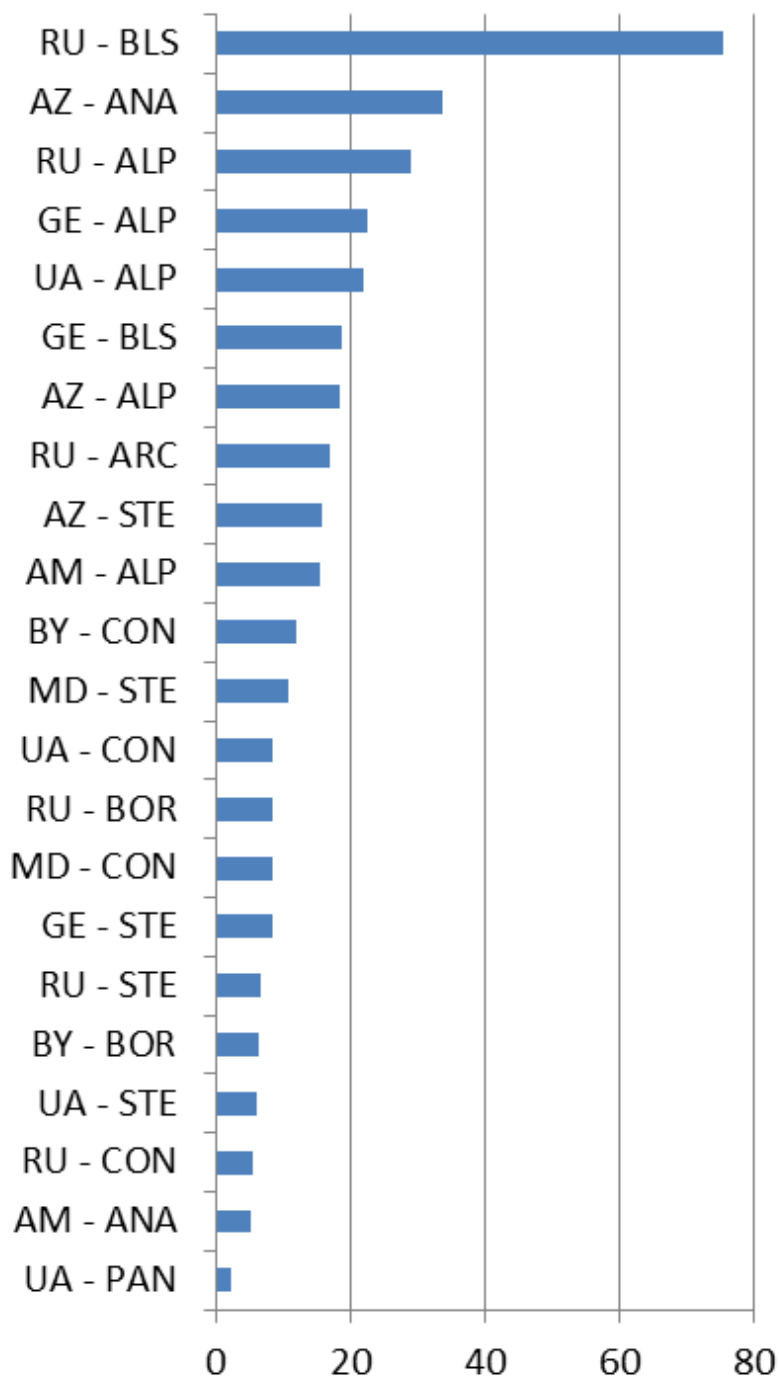




# Quantitative: site distribution and network evolution

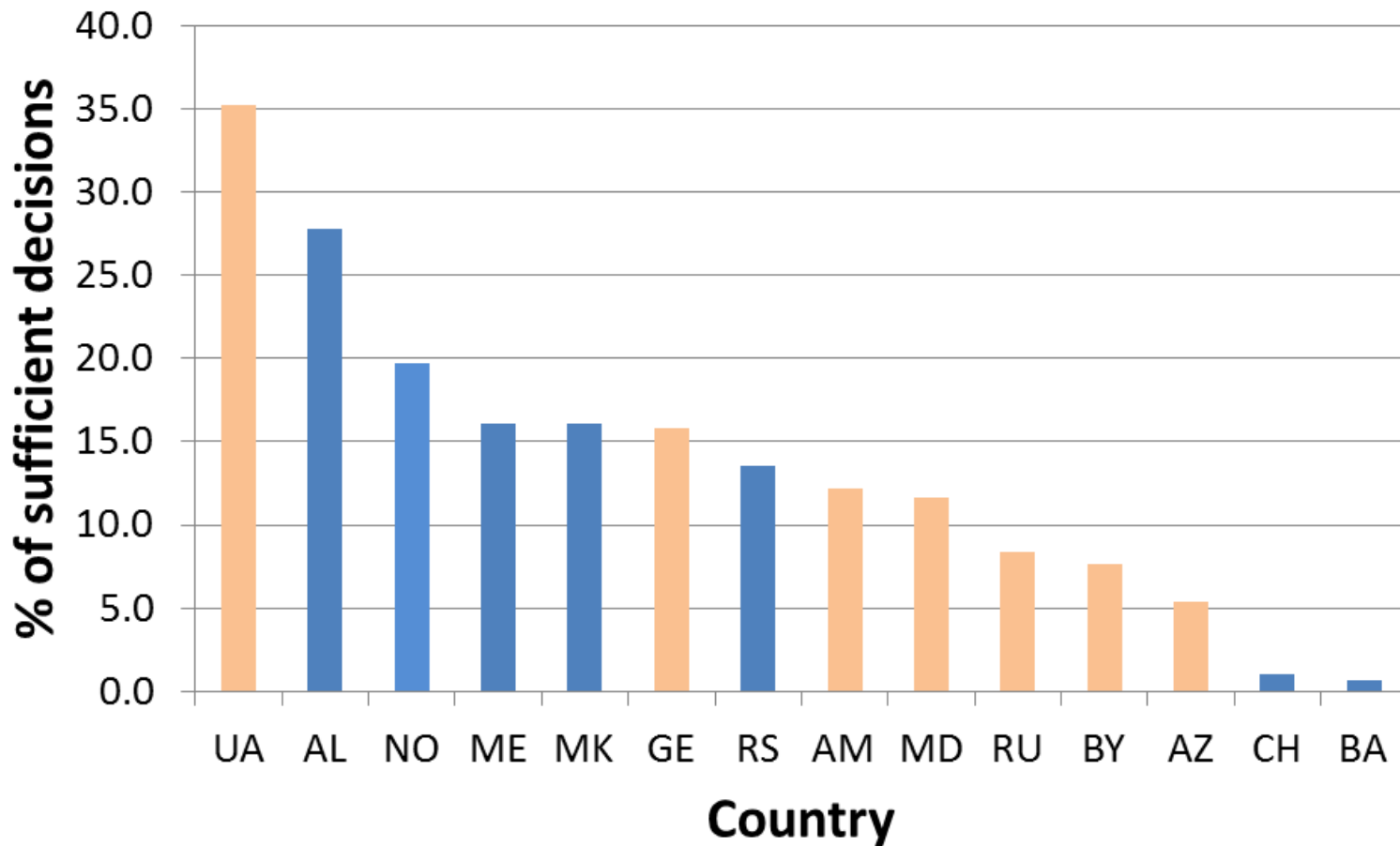
- Differences among administrative regions
- Differences among bio-geographical regions





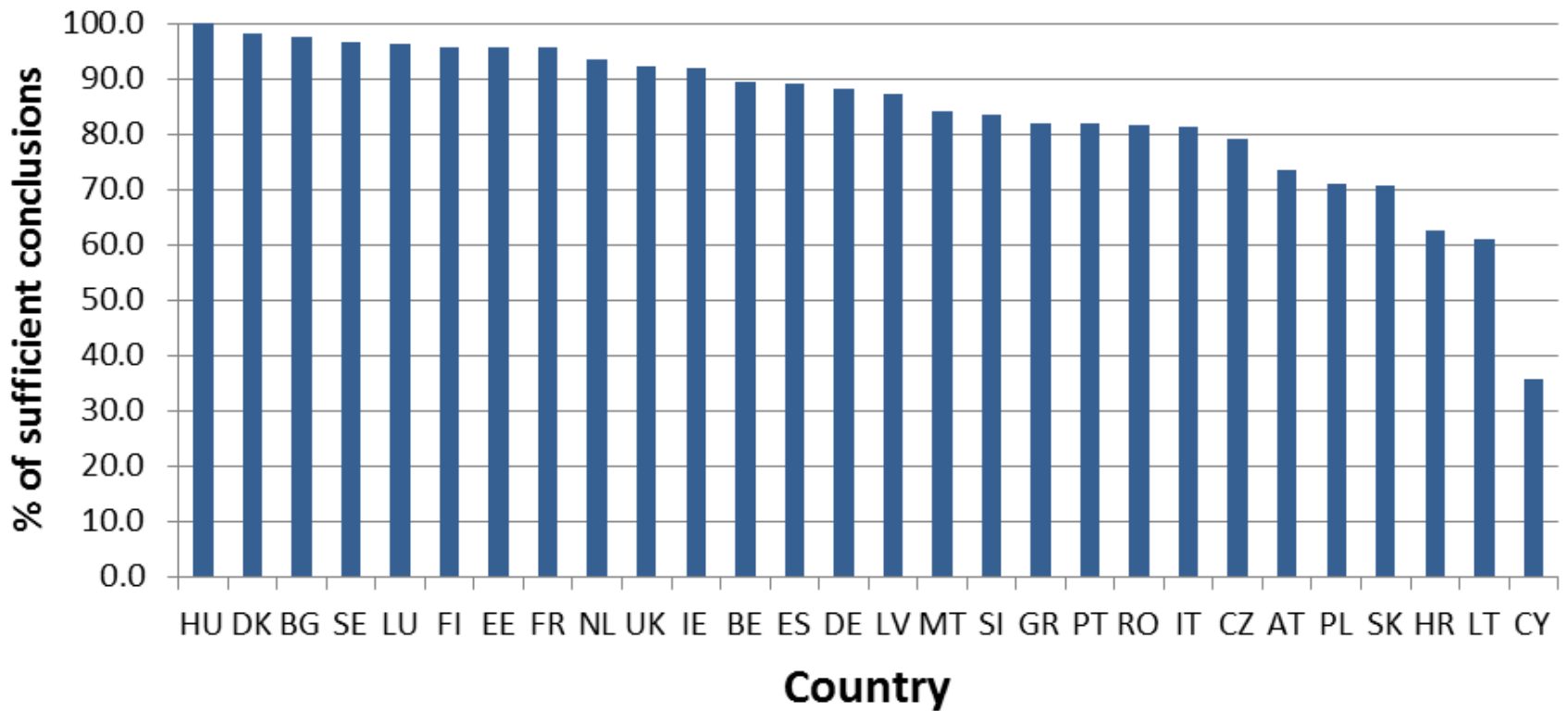


# Qualitative: % of successful conclusions





# Current sufficiency in Natura 2000 process



Natura 2000 and Emerald 2020



## What do these results show?

The quantitative assessment more shows of **what has been done**, but the qualitative assessment – the **distance from the target** , i.e., fully functional network





## But... limitations

- ... even the above qualitative assessment is not very 'precise'
- different 'insufficient conclusions' may require different level of difficulties:

**INSUFFICIENT MINOR** get existing data, work with database

**Scientific Reserve** + fieldwork

**INSUFFICIENT MODERATE/ MAJOR** + new sites (territory)

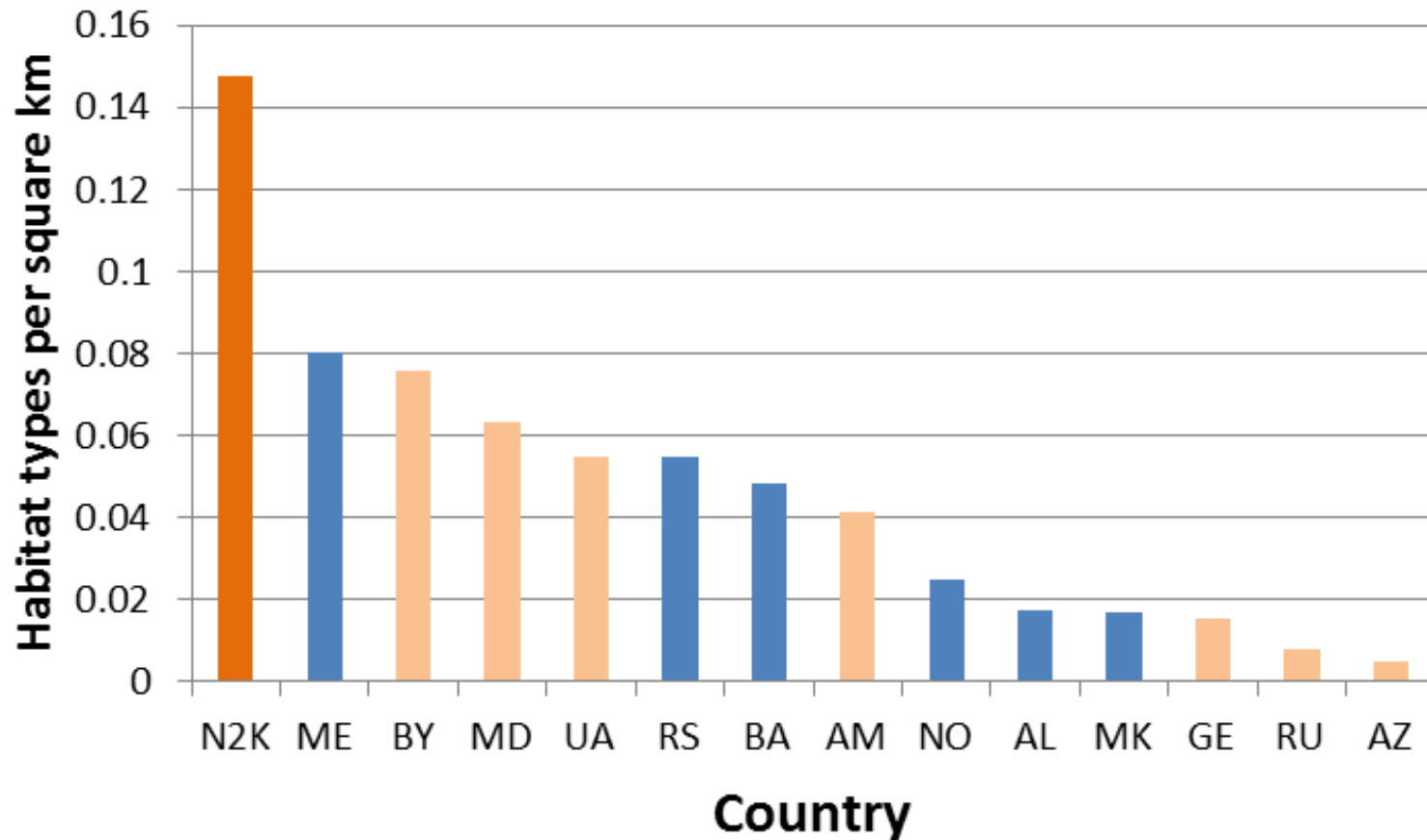


## Limitations (cont.)

- same conclusion in different situations could mean different efforts required
- unless indicated, the same conclusions, for example, IN MOD, could mean from 1 to 100 new sites
- the same new site(s) could be required for multiple features, i.e. by designating 1 site , more that one IN MOD can be solved
- thus also qualitative assessment (SUF %) should be regarded only as approximate



# How well sites are surveyed?

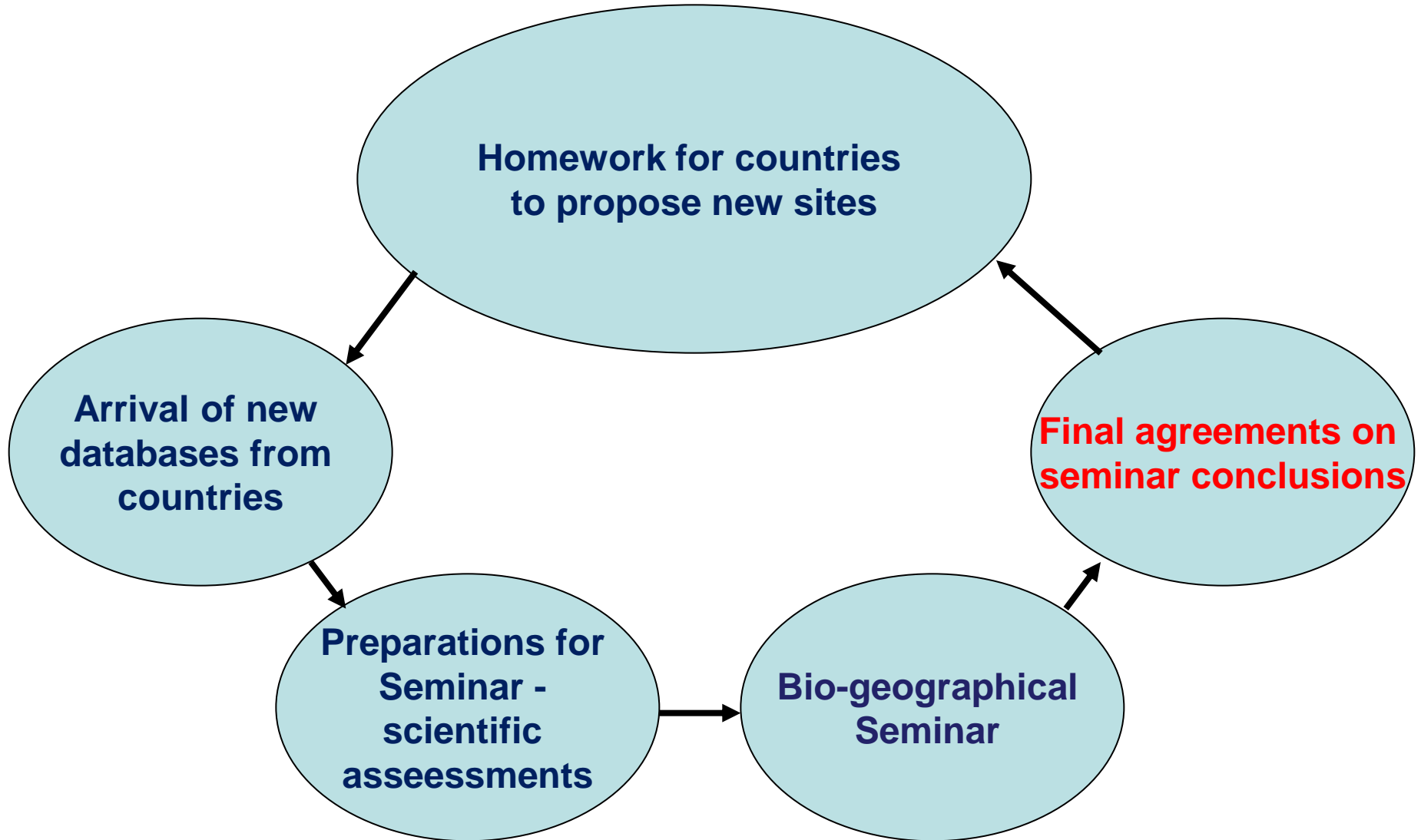




## Vision for future? Work to be done

- Complete site designation using bio-geographical conclusions (seminars or bi-lateral meetings)
- Updating Res. 4 and 6 following Emerald expansion?
- Species and habitat management for already designated sites:
  - Site prioritisation (?)
  - Setting site conservation objectives
  - Site management plans
  - Securing funding
  - Establishing monitoring system (incl. management success)
- Public relations: further explaining Emerald objectives

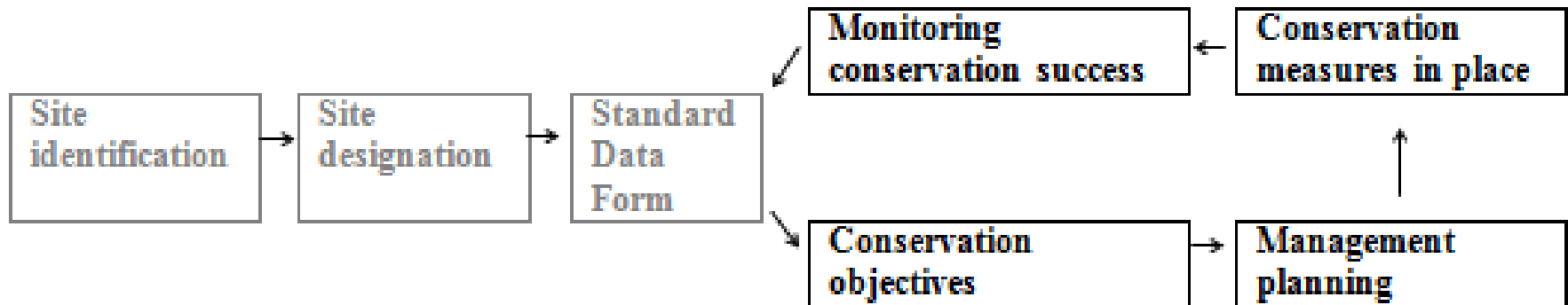
# Sufficiency evaluation cycle







# ASCI management in the context of Emerald set-up phases



**Emerald PHASES I-II**

**Emerald PHASE III**



**Thank you for cooperation!**