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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Standing Committee**

30<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Strasbourg, 6-9 December 2010

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**“POST-2010 BIODIVERSITY VISION AND TARGET –  
THE ROLE OF PROTECTED AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN  
EUROPE”**

**26-27 JANUARY 2010  
IFEMA CONVENTION CENTRE – NORTHERN AREA  
FERIA DE MADRID  
SPAIN**

*Document prepared by  
the Directorate of Culture and of Cultural and Natural Heritage*

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Under Spanish Presidency of the European Union and Swiss Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, a Conference was organised by the Government of Spain in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the European Commission entitled: “Post-2010 Biodiversity Vision and Target, the role of Protected Areas and Ecological networks in Europe.”

The Conference was held in Madrid on 26 and 27 January 2010. The aim of the conference was to encourage a positive European debate on the post 2010 biodiversity target and to promote a large participation. A part of the conference focused on the implementation of the CBD programme of work on Protected Areas, as an example of a necessary initiative to achieve the 2010 target. The event served as European launch of the International year of Biodiversity 2010.

The Standing Committee is invited to take note of the results of the conference (in particular the “Cibeles Declaration”, established priorities for biodiversity in Europe and take appropriate action taking into account the results of the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Party of CBD.

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## **“Cibeles” Priorities**

**- Halting the loss of biodiversity in Europe -**

**Spanish Presidency of the European Union Conference**

**“Post-2010 Biodiversity Vision and Target -**

**The role of Protected Areas and Ecological Networks in Europe”**

**26-27 January 2010**

**IFEMA Convention Centre – Northern area**

**Feria de Madrid**

**Spain**

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*Document prepared by*

*the Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs,*



## **The “Cibeles priorities”<sup>1</sup>: Stopping biodiversity loss in Europe**

Biodiversity is essential to keep the conditions that allow human presence on Earth, both directly - through food - and indirectly, through the services it provides, such as the conservation of the water cycle, the maintenance of water and air quality, climate regulation or the production of medicines. All citizens are entitled to enjoy a healthy and sustainable environment, which requires the protection of biodiversity.

Biodiversity is also essential to reach the Millennium Development Goals. The Gross National Product of the poor is based on the primary exploitation of biodiversidad, while that of the rich is mostly based on the added value of industrial processes that use biodiversity, as well as on the goods and services it provides. In an inter-related world where economy and ecology are closely related, Europe also relies on nature’s goods and services.

However, efforts to date to stop biodiversity loss at the global and European level have not been sufficient. The target to “*Stop Biodiversity Loss in Europe by 2010*” has not been reached, as biodiversity keeps being lost at an unacceptable rate and its serious ecological, economic and social consequences are now predictable. The six main reasons why only 17% of species and habitats of conservation interest in Europe are in favourable conservation status are: the incomplete implementation of certain legal instruments; the lack of additional instruments to tackle specific problems; long-standing information gaps and insufficient scientific knowledge; poor integration in sectoral policies; funding needs; and the unbalance between those working for biodiversity conservation and those that benefit from it. That is to say: the means have not matched the targets and therefore rapid and efficient action is needed on all the above mentioned aspects in order to avoid going beyond the limits of nature.

Europe has the obligation to take urgent measures to preserve its own biodiversity, which very often is also of global importance. Europe has also the responsibility to show that high levels of economic development and social welfare are compatible with, and can even contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

We must share a common long-term vision that could be set for 2050, when Europe would have reached sustainable development. This requires that biodiversity and the goods and services it provides – the natural capital of the planet – be preserved, valued and restored for their intrinsic value and so that they can continue to be the basis of economic prosperity and wellbeing, and to avoid catastrophic changes linked to the loss of biodiversity.

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<sup>1</sup> Cibeles, the Earth Mother goddess, is represented in mythology on a chariot drawn by lions, symbolising the superiority of Mother Nature.

**For this vision to be reached within one generation, it is necessary to set the target for Europe to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services, and restore them significantly, by 2020.**

**The species and habitats of special conservation interest should reach a favourable conservation status by 2020. For the same reasons, the European Union, and Europe as a whole, must commit itself to contribute to global efforts to avoid biodiversity loss.**

To reach this goal, the means have to match the objectives. It is necessary to set mid-term targets for each priority area, and ensure the presence of appropriate tools, indicators and evaluation methods.

Protected areas and ecological networks lie at the heart of efforts to preserve biodiversity. However, the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services requires us to go beyond these fundamental minimums. It is essential to promote and communicate the ecological and socio-economic benefits of these networks, as well as to integrate the need of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the development and implementation of a great number of sectoral policies so as to reach a truly equitable, fair and sustainable development.

In order to make all this happen, it is necessary to create the conditions that allow all those who directly participate in land-use management, and in particular the local communities, to take concrete conservation initiatives, so that all interested stakeholders can participate in decision-making in an effective manner. In this way, action for biodiversity will be “bottom-up”, coming from the ground and showing the economic opportunities that arise from conservation. This will mark a new beginning for biodiversity conservation in Europe.

In this framework, the priorities for political action identified at “Cibeles” are:

1. **To incorporate the objectives and targets for biodiversity as part of the European Union Strategy for 2020, which will replace the Gotenburg and Lisbon Strategies** and that must ensure a sustainable development. The preservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of healthy ecosystems that are able to recover from external aggressions must be at the bottom-line of an eco-efficient economy. Therefore it is necessary to integrate biodiversity into the key instruments of economic planning. This integration will make it possible to efficiently tackle the indirect and direct drivers of biodiversity loss at a global, European, national and local level.
2. **To ensure payment for ecosystem services.** The sharing of the benefits that emerge from the use of genetic resources and the payment for biodiversity services must be fully incorporated into the strategies and instruments for financing biodiversity and for its integration into sectoral policies. The economic valuation of biodiversity services must be incorporated in the design and implementation of sectoral policies of the European Union and in the established financing instruments.
3. **To deepen the integration of biodiversity into agriculture, fishing, energy, transport and development policies.** The integration of biodiversity in sectoral policies, particularly those that apply to land and natural resources management, together with the

establishment of protected areas and ecological networks, must support the setting-up of an “Ecological Infrastructure” that allows for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and helps reach a favourable conservation status for the species and habitats that are considered at present to be under threat. This Ecological Infrastructure must allow for the maintenance of the species evolution processes, as well as preventing habitat fragmentation, **improving ecological connectivity and adaptation to climate change**.

4. **To fully apply the Birds and Habitats Directives of the European Union and to complete the establishment of the Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks.** After a long period identifying the sites that must be part of Natura 2000, it is now time to designate them and establish the management plans that will ensure the preservation of their natural values and allow for an economic development that respects such values. The establishment and management of protected areas and ecological networks must respond to the need to adapt to climate change.
5. **To preserve the marine environment.** It is an urgent matter to complete the development of the Natura 2000 Network in the marine environment and to substantially contribute to the establishment of a global network of marine protected areas before 2012, as agreed at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002. Moreover, measures must be undertaken at all appropriate levels to ensure that fishing practices, marine transport and the use of marine natural resources are compatible with the conservation of marine biodiversity, which will also contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
6. **To urgently adopt concrete measures to efficiently tackle the problems related to deforestation, to forest, soil and water resources degradation and to the introduction of invasive alien species.** These factors represent, in Europe as in the rest of the world, severe threats for biodiversity. The economic costs that they cause are also a threat. Their negative effects will be magnified by climate change and will increase exponentially over time. Therefore, there is a need to tackle them urgently.
7. **To support the establishment and management of protected areas and ecological networks in third countries.** The establishment and management of Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks represent the implementation at the European level of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Europe can take further steps and do more; but in any case, it must continue to support the implementation of this Programme of Work in other parts of the world, through the Life Web Initiative and other bilateral and multilateral programmes.
8. **To boost the integration of scientific knowledge into decision making processes.** Science and progress of technical knowledge play a key role in all previously mentioned issues. Political decisions must be based on the best available knowledge and scientific information. The scientific assessment of the effects of international instruments on biodiversity is key to strengthen them. Therefore it is urgent to establish an Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that facilitates and catalyzes the interface between science and policy on relevant biodiversity issues.

9. **Reform the global environmental governance system:** The International Year for Biodiversity offers a unique opportunity for reflecting on the adequacy of the institutions, agreements, international mechanisms and decision making processes related to biodiversity at the international level for effectively addressing the challenge of preserving biodiversity. It should be ensured that the global environmental governance system is appropriate for achieving the targets, necessarily ambitious, to be established for tackling the loss of biodiversity.
10. **Establishment of European Action Plans to achieve the 2020 target:** Following the expected adoption of the vision and mission for biodiversity in the EU for 2020 by the Spring Council, the European Commission should present before the end of 2010 proposals on mechanisms and instruments for achieving those. The Council of Europe should take the initiative of preparing a pan-european action plan. These action plans should establish ambitious, realistic, concrete and measurable sub-targets, identify the necessary instruments to achieve them and establish the adequate monitoring and assessment systems that will include the use of indicators.

The Spanish Presidency of the EU intends to discuss these priorities with its partners in the EU and rest of Europe in the appropriate manner and fora with a view to contribute to the establishment of a genuine European agenda for Biodiversity.

## **Annex 1 Programme of the Conference**

**DAY 1, Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> January 2010**

**7.30 – 9.30                      Registration at the Conference site**

**9.30 – 11.00                      Plenary Session I – Halting the loss of biodiversity : 2010 and beyond**

**Chair:**                      Stig Johansson, IUCN Commission on Protected Areas, Regional Vicechair, Europe

**Rapporteur:**    Pierre Hunkeler, expert

- Gordon Mc Innes, Deputy Director of the European Environment Agency: “The state of biological diversity: knowledge base”
- Jeff Mc Neely: “How ecological networks contribute to avoid biodiversity loss: challenges for the next decades “
- Helen Mountford, Deputy Director of the Environment Directorate of the OECD: “Integrating ecology and economy in times of climatic and economic crisis”
- Zoltan Waliczky, Chairman of the European Habitat Forum: “Vision of civil society of biodiversity loss objective for 2010” Presentation of main results of the EEB Seminar.
- Pavan Sukhdev, Study leader TEEB: ”The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Valuing ecological services”

Discussion

**11.00 - 11.30    Inaugural Session**

**Formal launch in Europe of the International Year on Biological Diversity 2010**

**11.30 - 12.00    Coffee break**

**12.00 – 13.30                      Plenary Session II – Visions and targets for biodiversity in Europe beyond 2010**

**Chair:**                      Elena Espinosa Mangana, Minister of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

**Rapporteur:**    Eladio Fernández-Galiano, Head of the Biological Diversity Unit, Council of Europe

- Karl Falkenberg, Director General of DG Environment, European Commission: “Developing a vision and setting post-2010 biodiversity targets for the European Union: presentation of the EC Communication”
- Bruno Oberle, Director of the Federal Office of Environment, Switzerland (Swiss Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe): “A European perspective of our commitments to Nagoya”
- Elena Espinosa Mangana, Minister of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain: “Europe’s role and leadership in promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity”

**Roundtable discussion**

**Moderator:**    Joke Schauvliege, Flemish Minister of Environment, Nature and Culture, Belgium



Participants, other than those above

- Ivica Radovic, State Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Serbia
- László Haraszthy, State Secretary for Nature and Environment Protection, Hungary
- Humberto Rosa, State Secretary of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Portugal
- Chantal Jouanno, State Secretary of Ecology, France
- Kart Erjavec, Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia
- Norbert Röttgen, Minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany

**13.30 – 14.00 Introduction to workshop sessions**

**Chair:** Marta García Pérez, General Deputy Director on Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

**General Rapporteur:** Carlos Martín Novella, expert

**14:00 – 15:30 Lunch break**

## **Workshop 1: Delivering biodiversity vision and targets beyond 2010**

**Aim:** Exchange of views on the EC Communication and other European and global views on the post-2010 targets, which will help the EU Presidency in preparing post-2010 targets

**Location:** N 105

**Chair:** Peter Bos, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Quality, the Netherlands

**Rapporteur:** Carolina Lásen Diaz, Secretary of the Bern Convention, Council of Europe

**15.30 – 18.30**

- Marta García Pérez, General Deputy Director on Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain: “The definition of the Objective post 2010: Spanish contribution and tools to achieve it”
- Igor Ivanenko, Deputy Chief of the State Agency for Protected Areas of Ukraine: “Using post-2010 targets to promote ecological networks development”
- Balakrishna Pisupati, UNEP: “Commitments by governments, the key for success in the biodiversity agenda”
- Jo Mulongoy, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity: “Preparing for Nagoya with precise objectives”
- Virginia Sáenz, responsible for biodiversity, Ecologistas en Acción: “Setting ambitious targets for the next years”

Discussion and preparation of draft recommendations

In 2001 the target of Halting Biodiversity Loss by 2010 was adopted by EU Heads of State and Government in the Gothenburg Summit. Global targets were adopted also at Head of State and Government level during the Johannesburg Summit and endorsed by UNGA. At Pan-European level Ministers for the Environment adopted the target of Halting Biodiversity Loss by 2010 during the Kiev Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”. Even when targets have not been fully achieved, their adoption has triggered reinforced efforts in favour of biodiversity. Global targets will be discussed at UNGA in September and reviewed at CBD COP-10 in October 2010. The European Commission has just adopted a Communication on the Vision and targets for the EU.

- How can EU Members states and other European Countries best contribute to enhance the status of global biodiversity?
- How can better European Countries coordinate their efforts in support of biodiversity?
- Which of the options presented in the Commission’s Communication can better trigger decisive action for biodiversity within the EU?

**Workshop 2:**                   **Towards a knowledge-based conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: planning and designation of protected areas and ecological networks.**

**Relevant aspects:**       Identifying gaps, assessing success and failures. Ideas for targets for post 2010 and the new CBD work programme on protected areas.

**Aim:**   Presenting the variability of networks in Europe while stressing the need for greater coherence and a more systematic, knowledge-based approach. Completing the networks: how much is still missing ?

**Location:**               N 107

**Chair:**                   Olivier Biber, Swiss General Office for the Environment

**Rapporteur:**           Mart Külvik, Estonian University of Life Sciences

**15.30 – 18.30**

- Antonio J. Lucio Calero, Deputy Director of Biodiversity, Government of Cantabria: “Landscape use and planning for biodiversity conservation” (speaker and title to be confirmed)
- Tobias Salathe, senior adviser for Europe for the Ramsar Convention: “Wetlands and their key role in sustainable use of water and biodiversity”
- Grigori Baboianu, Governor Danube Delta: “A view from the ground: what do managers need form planners and international programmes?”
- Cristina Gutiérrez Cortines, MEP, Environment Commission, European Parliament: Role of protected areas in spatial planning: conserving biodiversity and landscape
- Alejandro Sánchez, Executive Director SEO/BirdLife: “The scientist knowledge as the base for biodiversity conservation”

Discussion and preparation of draft recommendations

Science is vital for designing better biodiversity policies and measures. The lack of full scientific certainty however is not a reason for postponing measures to minimize important threats to biodiversity. Scientific Committees established under EU Directives, and international conventions, the European Platform on Biodiversity Research and Strategy, and the establishment of an Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) already contribute or will enhance efforts towards a knowledge-based conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, also for planning, designation and management of protected areas and ecological networks.

- How can best knowledge holders contribute towards knowledge-based policy actions, in particular on protected areas and ecological networks?
- Which mechanisms could be established at European regional level in order to optimise the contribution of scientists and knowledge holders towards policy making relevant to biodiversity, in particular regarding protected areas and ecological networks?
- Which could be the most efficient structure and governance of IPBES and which could be the more appropriate composition, structure, functions/roles and responsibilities of its different bodies?

**Workshop 3: Valuing ecosystem services and integrating economic concerns**

**Relevant aspects:** Valuing ecosystem services while integrating socio-economic aspects and building alliances with users; bridging cultural gaps; creating partnerships; promoting win-win situations and integrating ecological networks concerns into other policies

**Aim:** To see how better integrate ecological networks with the economic concerns of local population, encouraging business opportunities, avoiding creating gaps and favouring a greater integration of protected areas into other policies

**Location:** N 106

**Chair:** Peter Schei, Chairman of Birdlife International

**Rapporteur:** Lawrence Jones-Walters, ECNC

**15.30 – 18.30**

- Guillermo Crespo Parra, Head of Protected Areas and Conservation, DG Environment of Extremadura, Spain: “Protected Areas, biodiversity and local development”
- Ives Lecocq, Secretary General FACE: “Investing in employment in protected areas by hunting, fishing, rural tourism”
- Annamaria Kopek, Balaton National Park, Hungary: “Integrating other users”
- Carlos Sunyer Lachiondo, Centro TERRA: “Importance of socio-economic impact of protected areas on local communities; reasons for a change”
- Jordi Pietx, Xarxa de Custodia del Territori: “Integrating private interests through land stewardship”

Discussion and preparation of draft recommendations

Too often protected areas have been seen as zones of low economic development where restrictions set up to maintain their rich biological diversity act as a brake to economic activities. Far from being a burden to the taxpayer, protected areas are efficient economic machines engines that create new activities and jobs (often linked to recreation) if properly integrated into the local economy. In a wider economic perspective they provide valuable ecosystem services far beyond their borders, as the Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity study (TEEB) has shown.

- How to better integrate protected areas into the local economy? Who are the key actors?
- What are the challenges in integrating economic stakeholders into Protected Areas management?
- Is it realistic to contemplate payment for the provision of ecosystem services to land owners? How can it be done? What are the difficulties?

**Workshop 4: Improving connectivity, coherence and management of ecological networks**

**Relevant aspects:** Addressing fragmentation; applying the ecosystem approach; protected areas versus ecological networks; integrating existing ecological functional systems into the networks; applying connectivity principles to the ground, experiences and challenges; from designation to management.

**Aim:** How to apply the ecosystem approach and improve biodiversity management, building a coherent green infrastructure for Europe and delivering better tools for management.

**Location:** N 109-110

**Chair:** Jón Gunnar Ottósson, Director Icelandic Institute for Nature Conservation

**Rapporteur:** Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Head of the Biological Diversity Unit, Council of Europe

**15.30 – 18.30**

- Graham Bennett, Director Syzygy: “Improving Connectivity and Coherence: Taking Action”
- Nicolai Sobolev, Director Centre Biodiversity Conservation, Russia: “Experiences in networking in Eastern Europe”
- Ivica Radovic, State Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia: “Improving communication and involving the public in protected areas”
- José Luís García Varas, responsible of the marine programme, WWF Spain: “The challenge of connectivity in marine areas”
- Christophe Lefebvre, delegate for European and international affairs for the French Marine Protected Areas Agency: “Progress in the building of Marine Protected Areas networks in Europe”

Discussion and preparation of draft recommendations

Present protected areas in Europe form a heterogeneous patchwork of zones of high biodiversity value often surrounded by land of medium or low wildlife interest. Connectivity is low, except in a few northern or mountain regions, and fragmentation is a long-time threat. Thus it seems appropriate to integrate the ecosystem approach into the design and management of protected areas and build more structured ecological networks with improved spatial and functional coherence. The challenge is to conceive and implement new green infrastructures for Europe that ensure valuable biodiversity is not lost.

- How to avoid further fragmentation? What role for restoration of degraded areas?
- How to build ecological networks with the present instruments? Are they enough or are new instruments needed?
- How can key policies (spatial planning, forest, agriculture, transport, etc) contribute to green infrastructures?

**Workshop 5: Biodiversity, protected areas and ecological networks in the face of global change**

**Relevant aspects:** Ecological networks facing global changes, such as climate change; what will remain? how hard will ecological networks be hit? what possible adaptation?; the need to providing guidance, protected areas role in mitigation, balancing present threats with long term threats, focusing on choosing sensible, achievable goals and priorities.

**Aim:** To discuss how global change and other drivers may affect protected areas; to propose new approaches for their conservation; and to promote an improved perception of their role in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

**Location:** N 108

**Chair:** José Manuel Moreno, IPCC (Vice-Chair Working Group II)

**Rapporteur:** Ricardo Gómez Calmaestra. General Direction of Nature and Forest Policy, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

**15.30 – 18.30**

- María José Asensio Coto, General Director of Climate Change and Urban Environment, Government of Andalucía: “Global Change Monitoring Network in Natural Protected Areas of Andalucía”
- Yves de Soye, expert: “Protected areas and climate change: an overview of the challenges, opportunities and potential responses”
- Marie Odile Guth, President of the Platform “Ecological Network” of the Alpine Convention: “Mountain protected Areas facing climate change”
- Miguel Ángel Soto, Responsible for forest campaigns, Greenpeace: “Global Change, biodiversity and the welfare of human societies”

Discussion and preparation of draft recommendations

Human-induced climate change will test the strength of the present system of protected areas in Europe. As mean temperatures rise and rainfall pattern change, species will move to new areas, some wetlands will dry up and other valuable ecosystems will undergo drastic change. Much European biodiversity will lose suitable climate space within present protected areas in a few decades. The challenge is to maintain and increase ecosystem resilience, accommodate the impacts of climate change and conceive a new more dynamic system of protected areas and ecological networks that proves climate change safe.

- Do we know enough about species and habitats that will be threatened by climate change?
- Can the present system of protected areas ensure the survival of Europe’s biodiversity in the long term?
- What options exist for the adaptation of protected areas to climate change, so that they can continue fulfilling their functions?

## **DAY 2, Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> January 2010**

### **9.00 – 11.00                      Session III - Diversity of approaches, coherence of goals: The variety of protected areas systems in Europe**

**Chair:**                      Ladislav Miko, Director for Nature, Environment Directorate, European Commission.

**Rapporteur:**    Robert Brunner, Directeur du Parc National de Thayatal

- Sarat Babu Gidda, SCDB Programme Officer for Protected Areas: “Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the CDB: actual situation and perspectives for the future”
- Stefan Leiner, DG Environment, EC: “Next steps for Natura 2000”
- Marc Roekaerts, expert: “Building a coherent system of protected areas for the whole continent”
- David Johnson , Executive Secretary OSPAR Commission: “Setting –up and valuing marine protected areas in the Atlantic”
- Marco Onida, Secretary General Alpine Convention: “Mountain areas networks in Europe: their value and challenges”
- Abderrahmen Gannoun, Director RAC/SPA: “The case of the Mediterranean, 25 years of experience in marine areas”

Discussion

### **11.00 -11.30      coffee break**

### **11.30 – 13.30    Session IV – International initiatives for ecological coherence**

**Chair:**                      José Jimenez, General Director of Nature and Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

**Rapporteur:**    Marie Prchalova, UNESCO

- François Wakenhut, EC: ”Building green infrastructures for Europe”
- Meriem Bouamrane, UNESCO: “Management experiences in Biosphere Reserves”
- Gordon Shepherd, Director of International and Regional Policy at WWF International: “NGO vision. The long way to achieve conservation results in Europe”
- Erika Stanciu, President of the EUROPARC Federation: “Integrating public and voluntary schemes”
- Ian Jardine, President Eurosite: “Protected Areas and Ecological Networks management: news from the field”
- Toby Aykroyd, Wild Europe Initiative : “Integrating wilderness into European protected areas

Discussion

### **13.30 – 15.00    Lunch break**

### **15.00 – 16.30    Conference results reporting session**

**Chair:**                      José Jiménez García Herrera, Director General of Nature and Forest Policy, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

**General Rapporteur:** Carlos Martín Novella

With the participation of the Chairs of workshop sessions

**16.30 - 17.00**

**Closing of the Conference** by Josep Puxeu Rocamora, State Secretary of Rural Affairs and Water, Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain

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