

Towards Halting the Loss of Biodiversity by 2010 project summary

	Albania	Bulgaria	Moldova	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia
1. Advancement in national nature conservation and sectoral integration						
1.1. Nature conservation (decision making)	National Environmental Action Plan (1993); NBSAP (1999); Ministry of Environment (2001): strategies and plans; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: management; international treaties	New laws (EU accession); CHM is working; NBSAP; international treaties; capacity building in MoE;	Due to the recent proclamation of independence new policy formulation process; new laws; international treaties; Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources;	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management; legal framework is not adopted to EU requirements; several laws concerning biodiversity and MEAs;	priorities are connected to EU accession; usable legal framework (problems with implementation);	Resolution of Environment Protection Policy (partially, locally implemented); changes in the status of institution responsible for environment (MEP->MPNRE->MSEP); Sustainable Development Council exists
1.2. Sectoral integration	Some other integrated strategies	capacity building in some areas of agriculture; environmentally sound legislation in forestry; legislation for tourism	implementation of CBD depends on several organisations, but no good mechanism	No information	According to laws nature protection is integrated into several sectors, policies, again implementation problems (capacities, different interest)	the responsible Directorate for protection is integrated into Ministry for Science and Environment Protection supports also projects for integration, but only planned protocol towards cooperation with Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Waters
1.3. NGO participation	public awareness raising, monitoring, legislation drafting; capacity building needed	small capacity of NGOs; drafting laws, other policies; PA designation;	implementation of Aarhus has gaps; awareness raising; education; some implementation of nature protection	few green NGOs, but different tasks, topics (from nature protection across education to policy making processes)	several NGOs, mainly working on flagship-projects (Natura 2000, large carnivores, etc)	NGOs are weak and struggling with capacity (knowledge, finance, etc) problems; good initiatives however; taking part in SDC;
2. Achievements resulting from the 2010 target						
2.1. Ownership	Ministry of Environment (on policy level)	Ministry of Environment and Waters	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning	Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection	Ministry for Science and Environment Protection
2.2. Visibility	EIA: bases in 1993;	National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan includes; National Biodiversity Conservation Plan 2005-2010 draft includes; no other visibility of the target	poor, especially among GO; even NGOs are not in focus	No known connection between ongoing activities and the 2010 target	Very low, even a few people has knowledge about it.	the drafted National Environmental Action Plan mentions it
2.3. Change in priorities and attitude due to the 2010 target	National Strategy for Social and Economic Development (NSSED)	no change	no change	Not countable the change	No countable change, EU accession keeps busy (however can indirectly influence)	Not countable changes, indirect results

2.4. Direct results	MDGs in NSSED or in National Energy Strategy	Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of the Black Sea	maybe influence on different laws, amendment of laws, EMERALD pilot-project, etc, quite broad areas	There are different activities, projects connectable to the 2010 target (e.g. Physical Plan of the Republic of Montenegro for 2020, revised since 2003)	No direct results.	start of discussion of NBSAP, NEAP; preparation of EMERALD pilot project; preparation of a kind of CHM
2.5. Monitoring and evaluation of efforts	revision of NSSED	no biodiversity monitoring system (establishment plan: 2005)	no active and comprehensive monitoring	Revision of Physical Plan of the Republic	No monitoring	NGO watchdogs
2.6. NGO participation	No direct participation	no significant projects or efforts of NGOs	directly and generally no NGO activities on this area; indirectly public awareness raising, public participation, agri-biodiversity issues	NGO participation in Kiev Conference	2010 targets are not in between the priorities of NGOs (which are connected to EU accession too).	participation on Eco-Forum in Kiev;

3. Recommendations



3. Recommendations	Strengthening MoE as a coordinator; improving access to environmental information; donors program on NSSED and MDG goals; strengthening local communities and NGOs; programs on energy efficiency and alternative energy; better cooperation with MoAF; implementing existing laws	Development of legal and policy background; establishing, maintaining and managing PAs, and N2 areas; capacity building in scientific and education areas, informational systems and monitoring; implementing existing laws	visibility; monitoring; some new laws, but rather implementation of existing ones; multilateral regional conventions and agreements; integration of the goals into other policies; strengthening NGOs and better NGO cooperation	Integrated environmental management (different Ministries, stakeholders); strengthening legislation and implementation of laws; using EU standards; economic instruments and financing mechanisms (also for NGOs); information and public participation; effective management of natural resources; strengthening PAs; strengthening pollution control; capacity building, especially in ME3P; research and monitoring	National Development Plan, NBSAP revision; strengthening the implementation of laws; capacity building (MWEP, Environmental Protection Agencies); monitoring system; CHM; integrated policy formulating; involvement of NGOs; solve financing problems of Gos and NGOs; management plans and implementation; new, more representative PAs; cooperation of NGOs	finalising drafted documents (laws, plans, policies); coordinated scientific survey, monitoring; joining to international conventions (Bern, Bonn, Cartagena); implementing signed conventions; increase the area of PAs; strengthening EMERALD network; change land use trends; forum for NGOs; capacity building between stakeholders
Other	threats: urbanisation, uncontrolled economical "development", uncontrolled change of land use and agriculture	threats: lacking monitoring and research capacities; not fully representative protected areas	threats: few protected areas, mostly unknown state of biodiversity, changing land use of agriculture, despite of the laws implementation is weak; no proper GMO regulation,	threats: lacking environmental data, monitoring responsibilities, public participation in practice, efficient biodiversity management, knowledge of designated people, enforcement of environmental laws, financing	threats: lack of appropriate financing, implementation of laws	threats: increasing land use, no National Environmental Action Plan and NBSAP yet, missing laws, not powerful law implementation, lack of capacities