Ministry of the Environment
of the Czech Republic

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic 2026–2050 + Action Plan 2026–2030



© Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

ISBN: 978-80-7212-690-3

Cover photo: *Pálava landscape with poppies, Jan Miklín, NCA CZ*

Contents

Introduction **7**

Structure and division of the Strategy 11

Strategy evaluation 12

Funding for the Strategy 14

Vision and long-term objectives to 2050 **15**

1. Favourable status of biodiversity, its protection and management 17

Objective 1 The resilience of natural ecosystems is ensured by their favourable status, sufficient representation in the landscape, integrity, connectivity and appropriately tailored management 17

Objective 2 Natural ecosystems are effectively protected through a representative system of protected areas in the CR 22

Objective 3 The favourable conservation status of native species of wild fauna and flora is ensured through the protection of their habitats, populations and genetic variability 26

2. Sustainable use and support of all components of biodiversity 31

Objective 4 Ecosystems are restored in accordance with the objectives of European and national legislation and with regard to the benefit of current and future generations and the ecosystems themselves 31

Objective 5 The long-term stability and restoration of all ecosystems is ensured by their sustainable management and use, taking into account the diverse contributions of nature, including the ecosystem services they provide to people 35

Objective 6 Threats to the sustainable use of biodiversity are systematically eliminated or their impacts minimised through functional tools updated in line with scientific knowledge and practice 41

3. Social responsibility for biodiversity protection 47

Objective 7 Society is fully aware of the importance of biological diversity, its protection, sustainable coexistence and use for long-term prosperity and sustainable development at the national, European and global levels 47

Objective 8 Scientific and research findings in the field of conservation and sustainable coexistence and use of all components of biological diversity are adequately reflected in legislation, decision-making processes and public administration procedures 49

Objective 9 International cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use is set with regard to the commitments and priorities to which the Czech Republic has subscribed 53

Objective 10 Economic instruments for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan are in place 57

Conclusion 61

List of abbreviations used in the Strategy 62

Action Plan of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic 2026–2030 **64**

Introduction 66

Evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan 67

Structure of the Action Plan 67

Action Objectives to 2030 70

List of abbreviations used in the Action Plan 157

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic 2026–2050 + Action Plan 2026–2030



Ministry of the Environment
of the Czech Republic



Common Kingfisher *(lat. Alcedo atthis)*, Václav Bystřický, NCA CZ

Introduction

Biological diversity (also known as “biodiversity”), which encompasses the diversity of ecosystems, species, and genes, is a fundamental pillar of life on Earth. It ensures the stability of ecosystems and provides other essential ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people, including maintaining and improving air and water quality, pollination and seed dispersal, soil formation and protection and maintaining its fertility, environmental decontamination, regulation of organisms harmful to humans, and climate regulation. It also significantly contributes to protecting human health, ensuring well-being and preserving cultural values, and provides space for recreation and regeneration. It also fulfils a number of irreplaceable provisioning ecosystem services. However, in recent decades, it has seen a dramatic decline – at the global, European and national levels.

The Czech Republic (CR) is fully aware of the seriousness of this crisis and the risks of its impacts on human life. The Czech Republic recognises the necessity of a systemic and transformative approach to nature and landscape conservation, biodiversity protection and its sustainable use. The updated Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic for 2026–2050 (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy”) therefore represents a framework for the long-term direction of nature and landscape conservation, which reflects new findings and international commitments, as well as the need for an effective response to climate change and ecosystem degradation, which ultimately negatively affect their ability to provide ecosystem services.

Nature and landscape conservation is closely linked to activities in other sectors, especially land-use planning, transport, agriculture, forestry and water management. However, in practice, there is still a lack of coordination between these sectors, which limits the effectiveness of measures to support biodiversity and sustainable landscape use. To achieve synergistic effects and ensure the long-term stability of ecosystems, it is necessary to strengthen systematic, coordinated and long-term interdepartmental cooperation across the relevant sectors of public administration. The Strategy therefore identifies the need for a deeper integration of nature conservation and landscape management with other policies and supports sustainable development based on respect for natural values.

The updated Strategy defines a general framework for specific measures in the long term, which are developed further in the Action Plan for 2026–2030. It thus represents a key conceptual document at the central state administration level, which defines priority activities, tools and means for the effective protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the Czech Republic. When implementing the individual objectives and measures of the Strategy, emphasis will be placed on mutual synergy with other sectoral policies and strategies; in the part dedicated to sustainable use of biodiversity, the food security of the Czech Republic and the competitiveness of the agricultural sector will be taken into account when implementing the Strategy. The Strategy also respects the specifics of management in special-purpose forests located on sites important for national defence. Territories containing military training areas, military facilities and other sites important for national defence are used primarily for defence of the state. When implementing the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity, the priority of national defence will always be taken into account and respected in such areas. Both existing mechanisms of interdepartmental cooperation and platforms such as the Government Council for Sustainable Development or the National Platform for Ecosystem Services (whose role the Strategy directly envisages in this sense) will be used to coordinate policies and develop synergies.

This general framework is further supplemented by specific thematic documents – individual action plans which are focused on specific areas, such as the protection of wild pollinators in the CR, the protection of the genetic diversity of wild organisms, the fight against the illegal killing and poisoning of wild animals, the fight against illegal trade in endangered species, and others.



Landscape elements in the Kříby NNR, Radomír Staš, NCA CZ



Protected Linden Tree in Krčmov, Petr Kuna, NCA CZ

Summary of the origins of the Strategy

The Strategy represents a key strategic document of the Czech government, which sets national priorities in the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in the territory of the CR. It follows on from the previous Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic for 2016–2025 and the State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme of the Czech Republic for 2020–2025.

The Strategy serves as the main tool for implementing international and European commitments in the area of nature and landscape conservation and defines long-term national priorities in biodiversity protection. Through defined long-term objectives and measures set out in the Action Plan, it implements at the national level the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (the “EU Strategy”), which aims to halt the loss of biodiversity in the EU and restore natural systems by 2030. The EU Strategy sets out specific commitments, such as expanding protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, reducing the use of plant protection products, especially pesticides, and strengthening sustainable landscape management. The Czech Strategy adopts these objectives and adapts them to national conditions, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of a common European vision. In particular, it implements the relevant objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted in 2022 at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 15).

The Strategy also redefines the framework for the implementation of the EU Nature Restoration Regulation, which is intended to help restore damaged ecosystems, adapt European landscapes and settlements to the impacts of climate change, and strengthen food security.

Last but not least, the Strategy is based on the latest scientific knowledge of the status of biodiversity, nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem services, and climate impacts.

Structure and division of the Strategy

Unlike the previous version for 2016–2025, the Strategy is divided into 2 key parts – the Strategy itself, setting out the long-term vision and the related long-term objectives to 2050, and the Strategy's Action Plan, which is more closely linked to the current State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme of the CR to 2025. The Strategy's Action Plan defines the Action Objectives and the individual measures linked to them, which should be implemented, along with the objectives met, by 2030. The Action Plan will subsequently be revised and updated in accordance with the long-term objectives of the Strategy.

The main part of the Strategy contains 10 long-term objectives to 2050, divided into the following 3 priority areas:

1. Favourable status of biodiversity, its protection and management
The objectives in this area focus on strengthening the protection and management of biodiversity and its components. The objectives should be achieved through selected instruments, whether it be instruments for territorial or species protection, or instruments for ensuring sufficient financial and staffing support for the implementation of individual measures.

2. Sustainable use and support of all components of biodiversity
The objectives in this area are aimed at eliminating or significantly reducing the pressures and threats related to unsustainable use of biodiversity, both with a view to ensuring a favourable status of biodiversity in relation to the objectives set in the previous priority area, and to ensuring sustainable and stable use of biodiversity components with the aim of achieving long-term sustainable provision of ecosystem services without any loss of quality or scope. The tools to achieve these objectives are primarily oriented towards sustainable management in the individual types of ecosystems as well as towards land-use planning.

3. Social responsibility for biodiversity protection
The objectives in this area cover cross-cutting themes that need to be taken into account in order to successfully achieve the long-term vision by 2050. This involves educating the general public with the aim of raising awareness of the necessity of biodiversity protection, targeted work with current scientific knowledge and its use, and engaging the private sector and all relevant stakeholders in activities supporting the implementation of the Strategy. This section also includes an objective regarding the fulfilment of the CR's international obligations in the field of biodiversity protection.

Action Plan
The Strategy's Action Plan, which contains specific Action Objectives and a set of measures assigned to them, is drawn up until 2030, with the individual Action Objectives and the related measures being set so as to contribute as much as possible to the overall implementation of the Strategy in the short term (5 years). In 2030, the implementation of the Action Plan will be evaluated, and the Action Plan will be revised and updated so that the specific objectives and measures respond to current needs in the area of biodiversity protection and sustainable use and continue to contribute to the achievement of the long-term objectives of the Strategy and the implementation of the Vision to 2050.

For specific areas of interest that require greater attention in terms of setting appropriate activities and measures, existing sub-strategies or Action Plans will be updated, or new Action Plans will be prepared, which will also be included within the scope of the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity and will contribute to achieving the long-term objectives of the Strategy and Vision to 2050.

Strategy evaluation

The main responsibility for implementing the Strategy and monitoring the achievement of the objectives and Vision to 2050 lies with the Ministry of the Environment. For the purposes of ongoing evaluation, an interdepartmental coordination group will be established, which will meet at regular intervals, at least once a year.

Given the high degree of generality of the long-term objectives, it is not feasible to evaluate them on an ongoing basis using partial indicators. The evaluation will therefore be based on a comparison of regular Reports on the State of Nature and Landscape in the Czech Republic. These reports will be compiled in 2028, 2038 and 2048 with the same content structure and the same parameters monitored. In general, they will serve primarily to monitor the overall trend in the development of biodiversity and its protection in the CR, as well as the trend in achieving the long-term objectives of the Strategy and Vision to 2050.

Interim reports will be prepared on the basis of the measures set out in the Action Plan, the ongoing evaluation of which (always after the end of its validity prior to subsequent updating) will be a key source for updating the partial Action Objectives and measures in the subsequent Action Plan in the context of achieving the long-term objectives of the Strategy.

In relation to the ongoing evaluation of the achievement of the long-term objectives of the Strategy, appropriate leading indicators from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will also be used, which the Strategy largely follows in terms of structure and content.

Each objective lists evaluation options that can be used for ongoing monitoring of the situation. This data will be continuously monitored and evaluated by an interdepartmental coordination group. The data will then be summarised in the above-mentioned Reports on the State of Nature and Landscape in the Czech Republic.



Yellow Wagtail *(lat. Motacilla flava)* snacking in a wildflower strip, Vendula Ludvíková

Funding for the Strategy

The protection and sustainable use of biodiversity is a multidisciplinary issue that is addressed across different sectors with different expectations. As defined by the Vision to 2050 below, the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity represents a clear public interest that must be perceived both from the perspective of ensuring environmental stability as a prerequisite for sustainable development of society, and from the perspective of ensuring food security, maintaining economic efficiency while ensuring the provision of essential ecosystem services, and other important criteria. In this regard, sufficient attention and financial resources should be given to all activities aimed at the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, including the implementation of the Strategy and its Action Plan. With respect to the overall context of the geopolitical situation at the time of the Strategy's creation, it is necessary to emphasise precisely those aspects that are connected with the economic and security benefits associated with the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The general assumption is that the implementation of the Strategy will be financed from the approved budgets of the individual sections of the state budget, while also using other sources of funding as much as possible, both public (municipal and regional budgets, EU funds and others) and private (private sector participation).

The implementation of the Strategy will continue to be ensured through multi-source financing from the state budget, namely through individual sections of the budget, and from European funds. Due to the diverse nature of individual measures, it is not possible to determine the exact amount of funds required for their implementation. The proposed measures of the Strategy will be implemented according to the realistic possibilities of the state budget in future years. For the Strategy's Action Plan, based on experience with the implementation of the current State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme, it is possible to estimate that the total costs of implementing the measures will amount to hundreds of millions of CZK for the specified period until 2030. The costs will be covered by the relevant sections of the state budget within their approved budgets for the relevant years, without any addwitional claims on the state budget and without increasing the amount of funds for salaries and the number of employees in the individual sections of the state budget.

In relation to the private sector, it will be necessary to simultaneously stabilise compensation mechanisms and develop instruments that will make it possible to assess the benefits of sustainable management in terms of supporting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services. Financing the implementation of the Strategy must also be cost-effective, maximise the gain from the public funds spent, and be based on the "polluter pays" principle and high standards of environmental integrity. In view of the ongoing discussion on the form of the upcoming European multiannual financial framework, it is not possible to fully anticipate the structure and form of funds, programmes and other resources for the next period. However, when preparing and planning them, as well as when negotiating the state budget, it is necessary to consider all the aspects described above and, in this regard, to ensure sufficient financial resources required for the implementation of the Strategy and its Action Plans, which will also enable the involvement of individual stakeholders, such as economic operators, and the aforementioned adequate appreciation of their role.

Vision and long-term objectives to 2050

Vision to 2050

Biological diversity at all its levels, i.e. at the level of ecosystems and habitats, species of living organisms and the internal diversity of their gene pool, represents not only a value in itself, but also a set of basic prerequisites for the quality of human life and the economic prosperity of society. With this in mind, while reflecting the commitments and goals adopted at both the global and European levels, it is necessary to define a long-term strategic vision for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity at the national level. In line with the current knowledge and general awareness of biodiversity and its importance for ensuring the long-term prosperity and development of society, such a strategic vision can be defined in a time horizon that exceeds the usual length of strategic goals being adopted. In this regard, the Strategy contains the overall vision and the main objectives aimed at achieving the vision by 2050, i.e. for a period of 25 years.

The vision that defines the overall goal of the Strategy encompasses the status of biodiversity that should be achieved by 2050 and that will also guarantee that such status will enable the individual components of biodiversity be used without any negative impact on it. The overall vision, i.e. the main, overarching goal of the Strategy, is defined as follows:

"The status of biodiversity in the Czech Republic is favourable on a long-term basis, allowing the existence of all its components. Biodiversity is also sustainably used to meet human needs. All the most valuable areas and phenomena representative in terms of biodiversity conservation are protected. Sufficient resilience of ecosystems to adverse pressures and threats is supported through sustainable management, targeted restoration or letting nature take its course."

The main part of the Strategy contains long-term objectives to 2050 in 3 priority areas:

1. Favourable status of biodiversity, its protection and management
2. Sustainable use and support of all components of biodiversity
3. Social responsibility for biodiversity protection



The Heart of the Oder River, Zbyněk Sovík, NCA CZ

1. Favourable status of biodiversity, its protection and management

Objective 1 – The resilience of natural ecosystems is ensured by their favourable status, sufficient representation in the landscape, integrity, connectivity and appropriately tailored management

Description of the objective
Biodiversity at the landscape scale is the result of multiple variables: a sufficiently large area and variability of natural ecosystems, appropriate geographical coherence (distribution in the area) and the ability of communication between ecosystems (ecosystem connectivity). In combination with the above, a specific objective in each area also enters into this equation, which can consist in active management from the point of view of nature conservation or a method of (economic) use, as well as letting nature take its course.

This objective is complementary to objective 2, i.e. the system of protected areas. Although specially protected areas (SPAs) are perceived as a powerful legislative instrument with a practical impact on biodiversity protection, the SPA system alone is not capable of ensuring the restoration and conservation of biodiversity without other tools. Even though there are long-standing legislatively anchored instruments for general nature and landscape conservation, such as Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability (TSES) and significant landscape elements (SLE), their application, however, has been insufficient so far. This is due, among other things, to the fact that the coverage of natural habitats and habitats of species is only partial, often does not correspond to the home range of the individual species, and there is a lack of sufficient connectivity between populations, which is key to their long-term viability. As a result, it is not possible to ensure a healthy landscape that allows for the preservation and restoration of biodiversity at a sufficient quality. However, several other key aspects are also inadequately addressed, such as the protection of natural habitats of specially protected species through Spatial Analytical Documents (SAD), ensuring the migratory permeability of the landscape for terrestrial and aquatic species, the development of green infrastructure or the identification and protection of significant landscape elements and ecologically significant elements and ensuring the necessary management of these elements, as well as the management of the components of the TSES. These measures are often implemented in isolation, without the necessary coordination and follow-up, which significantly reduces their effectiveness.

The aim is therefore to create synergy between biodiversity protection instruments at the landscape scale and to harmonise general nature and landscape conservation with the conservation of specially protected areas. Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in the landscape cannot be possible without the use of a wide range of tools and without the active involvement of all stakeholders that manage and use the landscape, especially for economic purposes.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Assessment
Long-term intensive use of ecosystems – especially farming	Intensive farming represents one of the most significant limitations. Traditional farming practices, to which ecosystems had been adapted for a long time, have either been changed or abandoned altogether. Some areas in the landscape are now being used more intensively than for millennia before, while others are abandoned, thereby also losing their value for biodiversity. Some landscape elements are expanding (urbanised areas, cultivated land with monocultures of crops) and the landscape is becoming more homogenised.
Landscape eutrophication	At the landscape scale, there has long been a predominant intake of mainly nitrogen and phosphorus (agricultural production, fish farming , wastewater, fossil fuel combustion). Other substances are gaining importance, which, together with the above, are beginning to negatively affect surface water and ground water used, among other things, as a source of drinking water. Eutrophication and other pollutants negatively affect biodiversity. Many species sensitive to higher nutrient concentrations are disappearing and common species (often becoming expansive) or invasive alien species are beginning to dominate.
Permeability of the landscape and loss of connectivity	Transport infrastructure, especially the road and rail network, represents a specific and very significant fragmentation element. Although compensatory measures such as ecoducts are applied in some cases, their scope and effectiveness are often insufficient. Similarly, large areas of monocultures and uniformly managed landscapes contribute to the disruption of ecological connectivity. Another fundamental problem is the persistent severe disruption to the continuity of most watercourses, not only due to transverse obstacles, but also due to the minimum residual flows set inadequately or due to the failure to comply with them. Fragmentation leads to the restriction of the movement and spread of organisms, disruption to gene pool exchange and reduction in population viability. These changes consequently have a negative impact on the resistance and resilience of entire ecosystems. Fragmentation also reduces the permeability of the landscape for humans, limits its recreational potential and generally worsens the quality of life.
Climate change	A long-term, widespread impact, accelerating as opposed to predictions and difficult to predict in terms of further development and impacts, affecting not only biodiversity, but also the manner in which the landscape is used.
Invasive alien species (IAS)	Together with climate change, this is a factor rapidly growing in importance that threatens the optimal state of ecosystems and reduces the performance of their functions, including provisioning ecosystem services.

Threats	Assessment
Inadequate prioritisation of sustainable farming practices through state subsidy policies	In connection with the negative economic and security developments in Europe as well as on a global scale, a shift away from sustainable development goals towards ensuring security and economic development can be expected. Although healthy ecosystems are essential for the above and represent a necessary prerequisite for the functioning of society, the situation is often misrepresented as an “either-or” dilemma at the political level.
Insufficient systematic support for general nature and landscape conservation instruments	While the legal instruments are strong enough, the enforcement of their requirements in practice is insufficient or ineffective. This is due to limited staffing and financial capacities and resources of the relevant organisations, combined with insufficient methodological guidance. If this situation were to continue, it would be a significant obstacle to achieving the objective.
Inappropriate state subsidy policy	If public-budget subsidies are targeted primarily at achieving production and economic outcomes, they may perpetuate an inappropriate ownership structure of farmed land and the continued loss and degradation of natural habitats, thereby weakening their integrity, connectivity and ability to maintain a favourable conservation status and ecological functionality. Support targeted without appropriate assessment of the impact on biodiversity.

Tools for implementation

Current
Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended
Land-use planning – a basic tool for effective nature and landscape conservation work in practice
Comprehensive land consolidation – a tool for the systematic harmonisation of the economic use of the landscape with its ecological function
Comprehensive land consolidation – a tool for the systematic harmonisation of the economic use of the landscape with its ecological function
Economic tools – subsidy policies – primarily the Common Agricultural Policy as well as European cohesion funds and national budgetary and extra-budgetary programmews (NEP, regional budgets)
Monitoring biodiversity status – information on the current status of selected species in the CR, including invasive species, the distribution, and the status of natural habitats as well as the status of objects of protection in PAs as a prerequisite for optimising the management of protected areas

New
Landscape planning

- Ensure the integration of PAs, which is currently inadequate, into the landscape through land-use planning in larger territorial units without unnecessary separation of PAs and the open landscape
- Ensure integration into land-use planning with regard to providing for the permeability of the landscape, protection of biologically valuable areas, protection of SPS as well as species of wild fauna and flora
State land management – methodological unification and consideration of biodiversity protection in line with the purposes of the land use (on land where such harmonisation is possible)

Common Agricultural Policy – sufficient consideration of the needs for the protection of natural resources, ecosystems and species linked to the agricultural landscape

Involvement of private entities and citizens' initiatives
– improve the conditions for the involvement of other entities in biodiversity protection

Evaluation options
Status of natural habitat types and species according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive (outside PAs), status of wild birds according to Article 12 of the Birds Directive
– standard reporting already in place, territorial distribution within biogeographical regions is also relevant

Quality and extent of Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability (TSES) – proportion of functional components of the TSES. A newly introduced indicator monitored in the nature conservation information system (NCIS) Landscape Register, suitable for monitoring the development and status of the TSES in the CR

Definition of SLE by law and SLE core zones – proportion of SLE defined by law with specified core zones with a high representation of natural habitats

Uniform and public register of elements of general nature and landscape conservation in the Landscape Register – creation of a new ISOP module integrating information on the definition of the territorial system of ecological stability, significant landscape elements (including core zones with high ecological value for VKP by law), nature parks and temporarily protected areas and other elements in the landscape

Implementation of measures aimed at maintaining and improving biodiversity – the number of areas restored and areas with measures implemented and management ensured in PAs and outside them. A newly introduced indicator monitored in the NCIS implemented management module.

Length of free-flowing rivers – a new indicator following the NRR monitored within the NCIS

Index of common bird species – f – for 42 species whose populations represent 95% of all birds nesting in the Czech Republic

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Bog Beacon *(lat. Mitrula paludosa)*, an unmistakable indicator of water purity, Jiří Neudert, NCA CZ

Objective 2 – Natural ecosystems are effectively protected through a representative system of protected areas in the CR

Description of the objective

Protected areas (PAs) have long been one of the most effective tools for protecting and promoting biodiversity. They can serve to ensure effective land management, enabling the sustainable use of landscape units of various sizes and the adoption of measures in favour of protected natural values. However, the current network of specially protected areas is still not large enough to ensure the protection and restoration of biodiversity. Therefore, the goal is to ensure that protected areas cover 30% of the territory by 2030, both at the global level (under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) and at the European Union level (under the EU Biodiversity Strategy). In this context, protected areas are understood not only as areas specifically designated by the state, such as Natura 2000 sites and specially protected areas in the CR, but also as Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) according to the definition of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which can significantly contribute to achieving the specified objective (e.g. approved forest management plans with a positive opinion from a nature conservation authority).

A specific goal in the EU is to provide "strict" protection for 1/3 of PAs (i.e. 10% of the EU territory – based on the entire EU territory). In practice, this means that a regime is in place in target territories or parts thereof which protects natural processes, natural dynamics and spontaneous development of ecosystems. Only limited and well-regulated activities that do not undermine support for these processes are allowed in such areas. In the case of natural values dependent on active management, areas where care is provided exclusively for the benefit of preserving these objects of protection also meet the strict protection criteria.

The given objectives need to be adequately reflected at the national level and measures need to be taken to expand the system of protected areas (including the OECMs covered under Objective 1) and provide strict protection.

Although the system of PAs in the Czech Republic has been developed over a long period and in a comprehensive manner, its further development and sufficient impact on the status of biodiversity still require additional significant inputs to ensure effective management of protected areas, both in terms of optimising the protection and management of protected areas and in terms of harmonising the exercise of state administration. An integral prerequisite for effective management is to set up and implement regular and systematic monitoring of the status of protected areas.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Assessment
Intensive farming – agriculture in a PA or in its vicinity	Intensive farming which cannot be regulated by the exercise of state administration nor by the financial instruments set has long been the most significant pressure on the status of biodiversity, including objects of protection in PAs. The opposite problem is the retreat from farming and the disappearance of valuable natural habitats. Abandonment of the farming practice that led to the creation of the object of protection can have a fundamental impact on its extinction.
Economic development – urbanisation and fragmentation	The obvious negative impact of urbanisation and suburbanisation shows a steady, albeit slight, growth, which significantly increases the pressure on the development of new infrastructure (both transport and energy infrastructure), including the construction of renewable energy sources, which also affects PAs and the phenomena protected by them (occupation or direct impact on valuable areas, fragmentation, negative impact on flow rates in watercourses, etc.).
Mining, industrial production and logistics	Mining activities (especially opencast mining), industrial production and the logistics associated with it can have a negative long-term impact on the wider area, including PAs or adjacent areas, which can consequently reduce the effectiveness of activities aimed at protecting natural ecosystems.
Climate change	A long-term, widespread impact, accelerating as opposed to predictions and difficult to predict in terms of further development and impacts (possible impact on the effectiveness of the PA system for the protection of selected natural values, etc.).
Invasive alien species	Cumulatively, especially with climate change, this is a strong threatening factor for the future health of ecosystems due to the disruption of their structure and function (displacement of native species, disruption of food chains, soil composition, etc.), including in PAs.

Threats	Assessment
Legislative weakening of PAs as a legal instrument	While the strategic objectives to 2030 require the provision or addition of legislative instruments in some areas to protect them, political pressures are emerging to fundamentally weaken the purpose of PAs.
Insufficient regulation of unsustainable recreational use of PAs	Insufficiently regulated growth of unsustainable recreation is a rapidly increasing pressure, as well as a threat given the assumed scenarios in which the use of PAs for recreation and sports continues to grow significantly.
Insufficient capacity to manage PAs and monitor their status	The prerequisite for the legally required scope of necessary and targeted management of PAs and individual objects of protection, including adequate management and related monitoring of the status of the area, is sufficient staffing, professional and financial capacities that may not be guaranteed on a permanent basis.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current
he SPA system and the Natura 2000 network, set out in Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection – the basic legislative framework defining the PA system, including the regime of its protection in the CR
Planning documentation for PAs – management programmes, management policies, summaries of recommended measures, or other documentation necessary for effective planning and management in practice
Economic tools – management tools – primarily national programmes, cohesion funds, organisations' budgets and other existing resources
State property management – a basic tool of the Ministry of the Environment to regulate management, which in the case of intensive management or changes in the character of land (restoration, etc.) is possible primarily or only on state-owned land

Monitoring the status of objects of protection in protected areas – information on the current status of objects of protection as a prerequisite for optimising the management of protected areas
System of site managers and use of the adaptive management cycle in parts of protected areas (National Natural Monuments and National Nature Reserves)

New Landscape planning (as specified in the Landscape Policy) – will ensure the integration of PAs, which is currently inadequate, into the landscape through land-use planning in larger territorial units without unnecessary separation of PAs and the open landscape
Innovative financial mechanisms – e.g. in the area of public and private sector participation, which will be aimed at strengthening the management of PAs.

Introduction of a system of site managers and the adaptive management cycle in other SPAs

Evaluation options
Share of protected areas – a composite indicator measuring not only the total percentage of national coverage of protected areas, but also individual categories, including the provision of strict protection
Effectiveness of PA management – qualitative determination of the degree of effectiveness of management at the level of individual PAs.
Monitoring and assessment of the status of objects of protection, repeated in regular cycles thanks to digitalisation and the introduction of the adaptive management cycle in other types of (S)PAs

Extent and status of natural habitat types and species populations – evaluation of the contribution of the PA system to their status in regular cycles, linked to reporting according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Tadpole Shrimp *(lat. Triops cancriformis)*, Martin Vlček, NCA CZ

Objective 3 – The favourable conservation status of native species of wild fauna and flora is ensured through the protection of their habitats, populations and genetic variability

Description of the objective

To achieve a favourable conservation status of species and their effective and efficient protection, it is essential that the related legislation is set appropriately. In particular, species protection needs to be able to respond flexibly to changes in the status of species, the degree and causes of their endangerment, and dynamic pressures and threats. The key is therefore the completion of the legislative provisions of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, proposed between 2024 and 2025, i.e. a change in the protection regimes for individual categories of SPS with an emphasis on the protection of species habitats, updates to the list of specially protected species, and development of active instruments for species protection.

To ensure the long-term favourable conservation status of species of wild fauna and flora, it is crucial to unify the approach and increase the efficiency of state administration in implementing special and general species protection, as well as the availability of current knowledge of the status and distribution of species, the causes of their endangerment, and the possibilities for their effective protection.

It is essential to ensure systematic support for the work of Nature Conservation Authorities in implementing new approaches and methodologies, as well as to provide methodological guidance of the relevant authorities and cooperation between authorities at all levels. Processes and permits in species protection should be digitalised to the maximum extent possible to make decision-making by various OOPs uniform, transparent and of professional high quality, so that cumulative impacts on individual species, local populations and habitats can be assessed.

Another prerequisite for ensuring the fulfillment of this objective is the introduction of regular and systematic monitoring of the status of species and habitats. The existing system based on monitoring species of EU importance will be expanded to include indicators focused on other groups of organisms, e.g. pollinators. The assessment of a species endangerment will be carried out through regularly updated Red Lists. All data on the occurrence of species available to state authorities and research institutions across departments will be systematically stored in the Species Occurrence Database (NDOP), ensuring their long-term availability and usability, both for experts, Nature Conservation Authorities and farmers. The NDOP will continue to be expanded to meet the needs of species conservation. The public, government organisations and other entities must be supported in collecting data through citizen science.

Species protection must then reflect current knowledge of the status and occurrence of species, both for legal protection and for active management of the most endangered species, and there must be options available to initiate the necessary applied research. To ensure active management of the most endangered species and habitats, it will be essential to prepare and implement active species protection tools (recovery programmes, management programmes, and regional action plans). The broadest spectrum of entities, including civil society, rescue stations, private sector initiatives and many others, should be supported in meaningful active care for communities, species and individuals.

At the same time, the legislative framework for the protection of wild species outside their natural habitat (ex situ) will be strengthened. Emphasis will be placed on amending the legal regulations concerning zoological gardens and other breeding facilities exhibiting wild animal species to the public, as well as amending the area regulating trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), strengthening law enforcement and supplementing methodological procedures. Cooperation with botanical gardens and arboretums will be promoted, especially in the area of protecting endangered plant species. The National Network of Rescue Stations, which provides care for injured wild animals, raises awareness and fosters education, will contribute to strengthening work with the public.

The protection of the genetic variability of wild organisms will also be ensured, including support for the conservation of crop wild relatives or species with potential for food production and agriculture. A system will be set up to monitor changes in the genetic diversity of specific species and selected groups (e.g. insects or fungi). New information clearly shows the great importance of genetic diversity for the survival of natural populations of many organisms, and these data demonstrate the need to implement the concept of genetic diversity protection into the overall concept of nature conservation. The development of cooperation and research within gene banks should be promoted.

Last but not least, it is necessary to positively influence the attitude of the public, farmers, land owners and managers, so that the occurrence of rare and endangered species is not perceived as a problem or burden, but rather as an advantage, a priority, and not only in the economic sense. Municipalities, public entities, landscape managers and the public must receive recommendations and instructions on how to manage their land or entrusted areas more sustainably and how to support biodiversity, including recommendations suitable for specific species. To support wild species, the management of non-production areas in the landscape, such as land under power lines, highway embankments, or the surroundings of solar power plants, can be tailored so that such sites are able to fulfill their functions necessary for society as well as to support biodiversity.

In the long term, compensation mechanisms (compensation for damage and loss) must be available in cases where restrictions have major impacts on farmers, and grant support must be in place for the implementation of preventive measures through designated compensation measures.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Intensification and homogenisation of landscape management	Due to the continued preference for intensive use of the landscape, there are not enough suitable habitats left, such as e.g. diverse forests adapted to climatic conditions, landscape elements in the agricultural landscape, species-rich meadows and pastures and semi-natural watercourses, as well as areas left to spontaneous succession. This causes low species abundance and disconnected populations.
Fragmentation of species habitats and migration barriers	Landscape fragmentation caused not only by the development of transport infrastructure, but also by the isolation of biologically valuable areas in intensively farmed landscapes leads to the separation of parts of populations. There is still a high level of fragmentation of watercourses due to transverse structures and inappropriate longitudinal modifications, with a negative impact on species tied to free-flowing watercourses. The high mortality rate of animals on roads and other infrastructure, as well as the disturbance of animals by noise and light pollution, are an issue.
Technical landscape modifications	In the area of construction, reclamation after extraction of mineral resources and other activities that affect the overall condition of the landscape and plant and animal habitats, close-to-nature management that allows to minimise adverse impacts is not used sufficiently. Watercourses technically modified in the past are revitalised and let to renature only to a very limited extent. Transverse obstacles are not removed, even though they have lost their original function. Minimum residual flow rates are often not respected. Technical infrastructure, various types of buildings constructed inappropriately, etc. also lead to injury and mortality of animals, and procedures to limit such effects are only slowly being implemented in practice during the design and construction of buildings.
Climate change	The increasing incidence of climate extremes, rising average temperatures and changing precipitation distribution are facilitating the spread of some invasive alien species, thus increasing the risk of endangering individual populations as well as entire species. The species most at risk from climate change are those found in mountainous areas or warm lowlands.
Insufficient capacity for management and status monitoring	Adequate staffing, professional and financial capacities are a prerequisite for ensuring the favourable conservation status of native species, including the implementation of targeted management and monitoring of their condition. However, the availability of these capacities may not be guaranteed on a long-term basis.
Low awareness of the importance of species protection among the stakeholders affected as well as among the lay public	Achieving successful protection of species and their habitats in cooperation with owners and public groups affected is only possible if the public understands and comprehends the essence. Systematic education and awareness-raising should be part of planned education, awareness-raising and outreach.

Threats	Assessment
Inappropriate state subsidy policy	If public-budget subsidies are only partly directed at the production and economic effects, they may perpetuate an inappropriate ownership structure of farmed land and the continued loss and degradation of natural habitats, as well as to the continuation of existing unfavourable trends in the development of populations of endangered species and species common so far.
Spread of invasive alien species	The spread of invasive alien species may lead to the displacement and disappearance of some native species.
Lack of data	Lack of data on the presence of species, delayed detection of changes in their populations, and ignorance of the causes of threat can lead to a late response, which increases the risk of endangerment or even extinction of some species.

Tools for implementation

Current

General and specific species protection and its tools set out in Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended – the basic legislative framework defining species protection in the CR

Planning documentation for the management of species and PAs – recovery programmes, management programmes, regional action plans and all types of planning documentation for PAs in relation to species

Land-use planning and building permits – a basic tool for effective nature and landscape conservation in practice, e.g. within the framework of Spatial Analytical Documents; some of the impacts can also be addressed by the construction requirements set out in the Building Act (provided that their sufficient application and methodological support are ensured)

Comprehensive land consolidation – a tool for the systematic harmonisation of the economic use of the landscape with its ecological function

Economic tools – management tools – primarily national programmes, cohesion funds, organisations' budgets and other existing resources – enabling restoration, renaturation, sustainable and close-to-nature management

Monitoring the status of species – information on the current status of species as a prerequisite for their protection and management

Using the adaptive management cycle in active species protection tools

New

Landscape planning (according to the Landscape Policy) – integration of biodiversity conservation needs into land-use planning tools

State land management – an exemplary approach to managing state-owned land

National Restoration Plan – a tool for implementing the Nature Restoration Regulation, setting out measures for ecosystem restoration

Methodological and educational activities – especially for state administration, local governments, the public and local stakeholders

Evaluation options

Status of species according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, status of wild birds according to Article 12 of the Birds Directive – standard reporting already in place, territorial distribution within biogeographical regions is also relevant

Red lists, or the number of native endangered species on red lists Biodiversity status indicators – established indicators with a long data series (in particular, the farmland bird index), newly proposed in the Strategy and indices introduced together with the Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR) as part of the National Restoration Plan

Index of common bird species – for 42 species whose populations represent 95% of all birds nesting in the Czech Republic

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Dead wood in Litovelské Pomoraví, Libor Sedláček, NCA CZ

2. Sustainable use and support of all components of biodiversity

Objective 4 – Ecosystems are restored in accordance with the objectives of European and national legislation and with regard to the benefit of current and future generations and the ecosystems themselves

Description of the objective

Despite being developed and improved for decades, biodiversity protection instruments are still not effective enough. There is a continuous loss of the quality of the natural environment, natural ecosystems (both in terms of quantity and quality) and, as a result, biodiversity too. One of the reasons is the long-term persistence of traditional, often ineffective approaches to nature conservation, which are not sufficiently adapted to current ecological challenges and changes in the landscape. This approach, although fundamental, proves to be inadequate in practice – with the gradual degradation of natural elements, the space not only for their protection but also for improving their condition is diminishing, and the target condition of the landscape and its ecosystems is deteriorating. For this reason, a change in the strategic approach has been proposed at the EU level: from protection to active restoration of ecosystems. This approach is enshrined in Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration. The Regulation is legally binding and directly applicable in the Czech Republic too – it is therefore not necessary to transpose it into national legislation. However, for effective implementation of the Regulation, the necessary legislative changes should be prepared and implemented, particularly within the framework of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, and linked to other key areas, such as land-use planning, water planning, support for agricultural and forestry management, etc.

The Regulation sets out specific objectives to be achieved through the implementation of nature restoration measures. Their are aimed at ensuring the restoration of the natural environment throughout the landscape, not just in selected areas or just for individual types of ecosystems. The objectives will be achieved gradually until 2050, with specific milestones in 2030 and 2040. The proposed measures encompass, among other things, agriculture and forestry, i.e. sectors that have a fundamental impact on the status of the landscape and biodiversity. They also focus on specific thematic areas, such as restoring natural habitats and species, improving the continuity of the river network, revitalising urban greenery or supporting pollinator populations.

The basic tool for implementing the Regulation is the National Restoration Plan, which is prepared by each EU member state. The plan contains specific measures through which it intends to meet the objectives set out in the Regulation. This document is drawn up through a participatory process that ensures the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders and provides countries with flexibility in their individual approach to achieving the objectives of the Regulation based on local needs and context.

In the coming decades, the National Restoration Plan will become one of the key strategic documents in the field of nature protection and restoration. It is therefore necessary to pay sufficient attention to its preparation and subsequent implementation and to ensure the broadest possible cooperation across sectors and the entire society.
In the coming decades, the National Restoration Plan will become one of the key strategic documents in the field of nature protection and restoration. It is therefore necessary to pay sufficient attention to its preparation and subsequent implementation and to ensure the broadest possible cooperation across sectors and the entire society.

In the coming decades, the National Nature Restoration Plan will become one of the key strategic documents in the field of nature conservation and restoration. It is therefore essential to devote sufficient attention to its preparation and subsequent implementation and to ensure the widest possible cooperation across sectors and throughout society.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Assessment
Insufficient capacity of professional institutions	The current expertise and staffing capacities of organisations are full and often beyond their limits. If the Regulation is to be implemented in full, the organisations concerned need to be prepared for it in a timely manner – this concerns both organisations that will ensure the implementation itself as well as institutions and partners that will actively participate in the process, including other departments.
Division of competences	Due to the broad scope and horizontal nature of the Regulation, nature restoration concerns several ministries (MoE, MoA, MRD, MoT, MIT, MoF). However, the individual ministries often have conflicting goals in many agendas. This pressure is also an opportunity to improve interdepartmental coordination. It can also be stated that the recognition of the degree of responsibility for fulfilling the objectives of the Regulation differs among some departments, which may ultimately be an obstacle to its effective implementation.

Threats	Assessment
Risk of simplified interpretation and weakening of support	The Nature Restoration Regulation can become a sensitive topic. There is a risk of its misinterpretation or simplified media presentation, which may put emphasis on the burden and threat to economic interests rather than on the opportunities and potential for joint solutions. Certain measures (e.g. in landscapes under intensive use) may be perceived as an intervention in established practices. For these reasons, timely, open and constructive communication with stakeholders and efforts to achieve broad understanding and consensus are key. Another challenge may be the uncertainty regarding the availability of funds for the implementation of measures, including possible shifts in priorities during the negotiations on the new EU multiannual financial framework after 2027.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current

Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended – is relevant as a whole, or more precisely it is the basic legislative instrument at the national level

Economic instruments – existing, mainly national programmes, cohesion funds, organisations' budgets and other existing resources. These need to be modified to also enable support of measures within the framework of the National Restoration Plan, especially support for active management and protection of restored ecosystems, including support of the connectivity of green and blue infrastructure elements

State property management – a basic tool of the Ministry of the Environment to regulate land use, which in the case of intensive management or changes in the character of land (restoration, etc.) is possible primarily or only on state-owned land

Monitoring the status of habitats and species, provided by the NCA CZ – continuous monitoring of the status of biodiversity as a basic monitoring and planning tool

National Inventory of Forests (NIF) – continuous monitoring of the status and development of forest ecosystems

Forest health monitoring – ICP Forests

Water planning – active cooperation on the review and subsequent update and implementation of river basin management plans

Land-use planning – a basic tool for effective nature and landscape conservation work in practice

New

Landscape planning (according to the specifications of the Landscape Policy) – will ensure the integration of PAs, which is currently inadequate, into the landscape through land-use planning in larger territorial units without unnecessary separation of PAs and the open landscape

National Restoration Plan – the main implementation tool of the Nature Restoration Regulation

New economic tools – innovative financial mechanisms – their purpose will primarily be to create incentives for key stakeholders to actively participate in achieving the objectives of the NRR

Systematic training of state administration experts, including a communication strategy – this is a new paradigm in nature conservation, which needs to be adequately and uniformly presented primarily within the MoE, but also generally within the state administration and self-government. To this end, it is necessary to create methodological support for the implementation and restoration of ecosystems and a comprehensive educational programme, as well as a separate communication strategy to regulate its implementation

National database of nature restoration areas linked to the NCIS nature and landscape planning and management register, recording and monitoring nature restoration through this module

Evaluation options

Indicators set out in the National Restoration Plan – The Regulation contains a list of indicators that will be specified at the EU level and will be developed directly to measure the level of implementation of the Regulation, in particular the evaluation of restoration using the NCIS nature restoration area database

Reporting pursuant to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and Article 12 of the Birds Directive – a standardised assessment tool covering the entire territory of the country

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Restoration after a fire in the Bohemian Switzerland NP, Jana Fuglíková

Objective 5 – The long-term stability and restoration of all ecosystems is ensured by their sustainable management and use, taking into account the diverse contributions of nature, including the ecosystem services they provide to people.

Description of the objective

From the point of view of protecting biodiversity in the CR, it is necessary to focus on improving the state of nature and strengthening biodiversity in all types of ecosystems, including in areas primarily used for economic or other purposes providing economic benefits of various kinds. The aim is to ensure the long-term stability and resilience of all types of ecosystems through sustainable management and use that takes into account the various benefits of nature to society and the economy. This approach is implemented in line with the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration, which represents the key legal framework for the restoration of degraded ecosystems across the EU.

The stability of ecosystems is threatened not only by intensive interventions and inappropriate use of the landscape, but also by the absence of management where it is indispensable to maintain ecological functions. A typical example is the overgrowth of non-forest habitats, such as species-rich meadows and pastures, which, without regular, sensitive management, undergo succession and gradually turn into forest stands. This leads to the loss of valuable habitats and with them to the decline in species diversity and ecosystem services that these open areas provide. In some forest ecosystems, the absence of management can lead to a change in the species composition of stands, e.g. the replacement of photophilous species and the disappearance of species dependent on them. Sustainable management should therefore include both limiting excessive pressure and providing active care where it is necessary to maintain the favourable status of ecosystems.

In this regard, it is essential to promote biodiversity in all types of ecosystems. In agricultural landscapes, this means strengthening sustainable farming practices, protecting and improving habitats and species populations, preventing and reducing land degradation, improving water management and protecting genetic resources, with the aim of ensuring that agricultural landscapes can be used for food production while remaining sufficiently resilient and healthy. In forest ecosystems, it is necessary to support their biological functions, increase their genetic, species, age and spatial structure, ensure a balance between the status of forest ecosystems and wildlife populations, leave a sufficient amount of harvesting residues, dead wood and habitat trees, prevent the formation of concentrated water runoff and support the expansion of alternative management practices (continuous cover forestry, medium and low forests, etc.) and ensure a balance between the status of forest ecosystems and wildlife populations and prevent the formation of concentrated water runoff.

For freshwater ecosystems, the priority is integrated watercourse management, restoration and protection of the natural functions of watercourses and floodplains and their connectivity, the MRF properly set and maintained, and removal of transverse obstacles creating migration barriers where the purpose of their construction has ceased to exist. The restoration of wetlands, springs and peatlands is also important. Special attention should be paid to the improvement of the ecological status of standing waters, which are negatively affected by eutrophication, the spread of invasive alien species and other factors.

Emphasis will also be placed on achieving good groundwater status and reducing pollution. The need to protect and restore the biodiversity of aquatic and water-related ecosystems and their components must be adequately reflected in strategic planning in the field of water protection, which is the main tool for systematically adopting measures to ensure the protection and restoration of the quality and quantity of water resources.

Biodiversity must also be promoted in urbanised areas, not only with regard to supporting species and their habitats in an environment adapted to human needs, but also to generally improve the quality of the environment in settlements. In this regard, it is important to support the creation and development of green areas and locations with high biodiversity, development of green and blue infrastructure and appropriate water management and reduction of light pollution. This objective will also include the formulation of recommendations for close-to-nature approaches to planning and managing the urban environment.

By implementing these measures in practice, the long-term stability, restoration and resilience of ecosystems in the Czech Republic can be achieved, which will contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of natural biodiversity values for future generations.

To achieve the objective, it is crucial to support economic operators and other stakeholders in implementing and developing sustainable practices, measures to preserve and restore biodiversity and the benefits that healthy and resilient ecosystems provide to society. In addition, it is also necessary to develop mechanisms that will contribute to the appreciation of the benefits of sustainable management and further use of the landscape in terms of supporting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Long-term intensive use of managed ecosystems, especially agricultural and forest ecosystems	Predominant intensive economic use has long been the most significant limitation to enhancing biodiversity in ecosystems that are primarily used for production purposes.
Eutrophication and excessive loading of standing waters	Most standing waters have undergone significant changes in their chemical composition; the high phosphorus content from wastewater, which increases the trophic status of the waters, is alarming. In the summer months, when there is a shortage of water, the oxygen content decreases and biodiversity associated with eutrophic waters is declining due to a lack of light and food sources.
The status of forest stands and their adaptation to climate change	The health of stands is unfavourable in a number of parameters, mainly due to risk elements, unbalanced species composition and climatic extremes. Climate change is accompanied by extreme phenomena to which forest stands are unable to adapt. Although the species composition has been adapted to the natural composition in recent years, extensive disastrous mining has resulted in an unbalanced age composition. It will take at least several more decades to achieve the desired spatial structure of forest stands. Natural forest regeneration is limited in some areas of the country by long-term excess wildlife populations, but its share in the first regeneration is increasing year by year.
Uncoordinated development of urban areas that does not take into account the importance of biodiversity in settlements	Land-use planning in settlements, especially in urban environments, does not sufficiently emphasise the importance of strengthening biodiversity (e.g. in the form of targeted conceptual development of urban greenery that would support its connectivity) with regard to the positive impact on the quality of life in settlements and their resilience to the impacts of climate change; the conflict with the development of utility networks is not addressed sufficiently.

Threats	Evaluation
Inadequate prioritisation of sustainable farming practices through state subsidy policies	In connection with the negative economic and security developments in Europe as well as on a global scale, a shift away from sustainable development goals towards ensuring security and economic development can be expected. Although healthy ecosystems are essential for the above and represent a necessary prerequisite for the functioning of society, the situation is often misrepresented as an “either-or” dilemma at the political level.
Changes in forest communities and populations	It can be assumed that the increase in abiotic pressures on habitat conditions and their increasing intensity will cause unpredictable changes in species composition, population density and the structure of forest communities. Significant species changes in communities can be expected especially in naturally extreme habitats and places with altered species composition.
Impact of invasive alien species	Increasing changes in natural habitat conditions lead to the spread of invasive alien species, which are better suited to the changing conditions and vacated habitats. This will cause significant changes in the representation of native species.
Impact of climate change	Increasing occurrence of extreme climatic phenomena (prolonged droughts and increasing heat, extreme torrential rainfall, flash floods, wind storms, etc.) is accompanied by damage to forest stands and the impact on other ecosystems.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current

Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended – with special regard to general nature and landscape conservation

Act No. 334/1992 Coll., on the Protection of Agricultural Land, as amended – esp. protection of highest-quality soils (according to ESEU)

Act No. 289/1995 Coll., on Forests and on Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts (the Forest Act), as amended (effective from 1 January 2026) – ensuring the balanced fulfilment of all forest functions and ecosystem services

Act No. 149/2003 Coll., on the Introduction of Reproductive Material of Forest Tree Species of Forestry Importance and Artificial Hybrids Intended for Forest Regeneration and Afforestation, and on Amendments to Certain Related Acts (Act on Trade in Reproductive Material of Forest Tree Species), as amended – protection of the gene pool of forest trees

Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Waters and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended

Act No. 449/2001 Coll., on Hunting – regulation of game management and control

Economic tools – subsidy policies – support for sustainable and close-to-nature management, the key is the Common Agricultural Policy, complementary tools of the MoE (OPE, NEP, LMP)

Activities of municipal authorities – in relation to the use of municipal property with regard to biodiversity protection

Voluntary nature conservation – e.g. land associations, foundations

Water planning – in relation to the Water Framework Directive, the Water Act and practical implementation of river basin management, methodological and digital tools for record keeping

New Landscape planning – in relation to the Landscape Policy, integration of ecosystem protection needs into land-use planning tools

State land management – an exemplary approach to managing state-owned land

National Restoration Plan – a tool for implementing the Nature Restoration Regulation, setting out measures for ecosystem restoration

Methodological and educational activities – especially for state administration, local governments, the public and local stakeholders

Evaluation options

Conservation status of natural habitat types and species according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive – standard reporting, already in place

Extent of valuable habitats – using the habitat mapping layer with a focus on habitats under cultivation, including assessment of quality parameters

Quality and extent of Territorial Systems of Ecological Stability (TSES) – proportion of functional components of the TSES. A newly introduced indicator monitored in the NCIS Landscape Register, suitable for monitoring the development and status of the TSES in the CR

Definition of SLE by law and SLE core zones – proportion of SLE defined by law with specified core zones with a high representation of natural habitats

Uniform and public register of elements of general nature and landscape conservation in the Landscape Register – creation of a new NCIS module integrating information on the definition of the Territorial System of Ecological Stability, significant landscape elements (including core zones with high ecological value for SLE by law), nature parks and temporarily protected areas and other elements in the landscape

Implementation of measures aimed at maintaining and improving biodiversity – the number of areas restored and areas with measures implemented and management ensured in PAs and outside them. A newly introduced indicator monitored in the NCIS implemented management module, which will not increase the administrative burden on economic operators and will ensure full interoperability with the LPIS and the Farmer's Portal when applying the "only-once" principle

National Inventory of Forests (NIF) – continuous monitoring of the status and development of forest ecosystems

Area of ecologically significant elements – or the share of landscape elements in farmed land
Index of common bird species – for 42 species whose populations represent 95% of all birds nesting in the Czech Republic
Biodiversity indices – established indicators with a long data series (in particular, the farmland bird index), newly proposed in the Strategy and indices introduced together with the Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR) as part of the National Restoration Plan
Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Landscape mosaic in the Číčov Nature Reserve, Central Bohemian Uplands, Jan Watzek, NCA CZ

Objective 6 – Threats to the sustainable use of biodiversity are systematically eliminated or their impacts minimised through functional tools updated in line with scientific knowledge and practice

Description of the objective

From the perspective of biodiversity protection and its sustainable use, it is also necessary to address any other pressures and threats caused by natural or human activities that cannot be dealt with through activities common to the targeted protection of natural habitats or managed ecosystems. These pressures and threats should be continuously monitored and evaluated, also with regard to their possible variability in space and time. The task of the state administration in particular is to systematically identify these pressures and threats, eliminate them, and strive to minimise their impacts using appropriately designed and functional tools. Given the ongoing and future impacts of climate change, it is necessary to implement appropriate adaptation measures to support the resilience of ecosystems. Measures and activities aimed at adapting to climate change (and mitigating climate change) are the subject of a number of sectoral strategic documents and action plans, and in this regard, it is necessary to ensure that the activities defined therein do not conflict with the interests of biodiversity protection, and on the contrary, to make maximum use of mutual synergies, e.g. by close-to-nature management.

In addition to climate change, long-term pressures and threats to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity also include the consequences of a wide range of human activities, such as changes in land use (e.g. afforestation, intensive monocultures, urbanisation), sometimes inappropriate management of populations of protected and invasive species, as well as game and fish, pollution, the spread of pollutants, the negative effects of various substances, and others. Particular attention should also be paid to the decline in pollinators, which is the result of a combination of factors including habitat loss, pesticide use and lack of food in the landscape. A specific area is represented by invasive alien species, the spread of which causes huge economic losses, in addition to negative impacts on biodiversity. In this regard, it is necessary to regulate and eradicate invasive alien species (IAS) using methods based on current scientific knowledge, taking into account priorities for the CR, as well as to obtain and make available up-to-date data on the occurrence of IAS throughout the territory of the CR, streamline and supplement possible methods of IAS regulation and eradication, and limit the unintentional spread of invasive alien species.

Light pollution is also a growing problem in terms of biodiversity conservation, negatively affecting the behavior and life cycles of many species, including insects, birds and bats, and disrupting natural ecological processes.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Climate change	Climate change threatens crop production and ecosystem stability, and calls for the adaptation of agricultural practices, such as the use of more resilient crops, more efficient water management, and improving soil fertility for production sustainability. The State Forestry Policy Concept to 2035 also features forest adaptation as one of the most important goals. It is necessary to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and species to the impacts of climate change in the long term through the protection and restoration of semi-natural habitats, ensuring ecological connectivity of the landscape and further integration of adaptation measures into sectoral policies, including agriculture, forestry, and land-use planning.
Effects of Plant Protection Products (PPP)	Plant Protection Products target specific pests, but often have toxic effects on non-target organisms such as insects (including pollinators), birds, mammals, amphibians, fish and soil organisms. PPP can disrupt food webs by eliminating key species that serve as food for other organisms. When released into soil and water, they may pose a long-term toxic risk to soil organisms and aquatic animals. In addition, some PPP accumulate in the environment and in organisms and progress through the food web, leading to higher concentrations of toxic substances in predators at the top levels of the food web.
Insufficient supply of food sources and suitable habitats for pollinators	Insufficient or uneven food availability in certain locations and times of the year can weaken pollinator populations, reduce their reproduction ability, and even cause local disappearance of individual species. The supply of suitable nesting habitats, providing sufficient shelter and meeting other needs of pollinators, is also becoming increasingly limited.

Threats	Evaluation
Presence of micropollutants in waters	Some micropollutants, especially pharmaceutical residues, act as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDC). These substances disrupt the hormonal system of organisms, which can affect reproduction, development, growth and behavior. Even in low concentrations, some substances can have toxic effects on aquatic organisms.
Light pollution	Light pollution (excessive or inappropriate artificial lighting) disrupts the natural light regimes that organisms use for orientation, reproduction, foraging, and other key life functions.
Impact of invasive alien species	It can be expected that increasing changes in natural habitat conditions will lead to the spread of invasive alien species, which are better suited to the changing conditions and vacated habitats. This will cause significant behavioral changes in native species.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current

Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended – with special regard to general nature and landscape conservation

Wastewater treatment plants – very limited effectiveness in relation to micropollutants and pharmaceuticals

Economic tools – subsidy policies – support for sustainable and close-to-nature management (the setting of the Common Agricultural Policy is key in this regard)

Measures from the Action Plans of strategic documents – National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, National Action Plan for the Safe Use of Pesticides, Action Plan of the CR for the Development of Organic Farming, Action Plan for Addressing the Priority Pathways for the Spread of Invasive Alien Species in the CR

New

Landscape planning (according to the Landscape Policy) – integration of threat elimination into land-use planning tools

State land management – an exemplary approach to managing state-owned land

Implementation of Directive (EU) 2024/3019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 concerning urban wastewater treatment – Articles 8, 9 and 10 regulating the issue of quaternary treatment of wastewater and extended producer responsibility

Measures from new strategic documents – Strategy for the Protection of Pollinators in the CR, National Restoration Plan

Evaluation options

Red lists – need to be reassessed regularly

Information on the spread of IAS, eradication and regulatory measures applied pursuant to Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species – standard reporting, already in place

Identification and assessment of the status of surface and groundwater pursuant to the Water Framework Directive and Section 21 of the Water Act – indicators important from the point of view of biodiversity of species bound to the aquatic environment, including surface and groundwater (including pesticide content)

Pesticide content in non-target species (monitoring designed e.g. for arachnids, addressed in hares, etc.) and in non-aquatic environment

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Swamp NNR wetlands, Jestřebsko Dokesko, Šárka Mazánková, NCA CZ

3. Social responsibility for biodiversity protection

Objective 7 – Society is fully aware of the importance of biological diversity, its protection, sustainable coexistence and use for long-term prosperity and sustainable development at the national, European and global levels

Description of the objective

Nature conservation, and specifically biodiversity conservation, is tied to the "social order". Ideally, this order means sufficient public support for activities in the field of nature and landscape conservation, based on a deeper awareness of the importance of a quality environment and its individual components, including biodiversity.

In reality, however, public engagement has been gradually declining over the past three decades, despite opinion polls that often declare the opposite. While respondents in surveys declare a high level of support, their actual behavior does not reflect this. This discrepancy has several key causes.

One reason is the historical context – poor quality of the environment was one of the main drivers for political changes in 1989. The problems of the time were immediately perceptible, especially in the form of polluted air and water. Since then, there has been a significant improvement in these parameters, leading to the mistaken impression that the status of the environment is already satisfactory. However, less visible problems, such as biodiversity loss or eutrophication, remain outside the mainstream public attention.

Another factor is the long-term unfavourable development of the geopolitical and economic situation in Europe, which began with the economic crisis in 2008. As a result, economic growth and environmental protection are often pitted against each other in political discourse – despite the fact that a quality environment is a fundamental prerequisite for long-term economic prosperity and national security. These areas are not actually in conflict, but they are being separated on purpose.

It is also important to note that responses provided in public opinion polls often do not reflect the actual attitudes and behavior of respondents. People have a natural tendency to present themselves in a better light than their actual behavior would warrant. In this regard, it is necessary to use verified and properly evaluated sociological data, which are key to the correct interpretation of public opinion results and other related aspects.

Working with the public through targeted, professional and long-term communication and education remains a weak and underestimated element of nature conservation. It is essential that the Ministry of the Environment is able to explain to the public in a clear manner the specific benefits of biodiversity protection for the quality of life. Without this ability, there is a risk of losing social support, and thus weakening the political and institutional support for nature conservation. In this regard, active communication with the private sector, which represents a key partner in achieving nature conservation goals, is also of growing importance. An important task of the Ministry of the Environment to raise public interest in the issue of biodiversity in the natural environment is to demonstrate the preservation of all pillars of the living space, i.e. the ecological, social and economic pillars.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Digitisation and fragmentation of the information space	The information environment and communication tools are developing at an extremely fast pace. At the same time, the perception of information by its users is changing.
Insufficient communication and education capacities	The Ministry of the Environment does not adequately emphasise the need for a professional approach, probably due to the financial burden. However, without communication and PR experts, it is not possible to create and apply a high-quality communication strategy. Therefore, with some exceptions, communication has so far been reactive rather than strategic, while modern forms of education (also for a younger and broader audience) are lacking.
Growing conflict with public interests and stakeholders	The expertise of institutions and the very need for their activities are increasingly being questioned, including in a more confrontational manner, especially in areas where nature conservation is associated with restrictions. Some narratives are effectively abused even in political rhetoric and media space without an adequate response. Obvious contradictions and conflicts can also occur as a result of inappropriate communication or a non-participatory approach on the part of the relevant state administration bodies.

Threats	Evaluation
Growing polarisation of society and politicisation	As a result of the effects of the current geopolitical development on the society-wide perception of threats and problems, artificial conflicts may be created between individual public interests. As a consequence, activities related to the protection of nature and biodiversity and other environmental topics may be interpreted in negative connotations.
Loss of relevance for future generations	Due to the lack of appropriate communication so far, there is a risk of new generations losing interest in biodiversity, while climate change will be seen as a topic that is still important but unrelated.
Overload of responsible institutions and their withdrawal from communication	Already today, the communication agenda of nature conservation institutions is being pushed back as they strive to meet the legal deadlines and other priorities. If the lack of sufficient capacity persists, this situation may worsen further.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current

Environmental Act No. 17/1992 Coll., as amended – implementation of education, awareness-raising and training
Act No. 123/1998 Coll., on the Right to Information on the Environment, as amended – defines the rules and obligations mainly for public authorities within the framework of environmental education
Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended – contains a framework for environmental awareness and education as well as for cooperation with the public, municipalities and other entities in nature protection
Communication and educational activities of the MoE and its departmental organisations and regions
Targeted awareness-raising and education in the field of biodiversity protection in specialised networks – nature centres and other visitor centres in PA, in the National Network of Rescue Stations in botanical and zoological gardens participating in biodiversity protection programmes
Grant programme of the MoE for NGOs

New

A unified communication strategy for nature and biodiversity conservation – including target groups, key messages, media channels and crisis communication, with an emphasis on direct communication of the benefits of biodiversity for society and the related nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services
Innovation in educational formats – introduction of modern tools (e.g. e-learning, podcasts, interactive maps, social networks) with the aim of reaching a wider and younger audience, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the topic
Providing training for professionals, including agricultural advisors, civil servants and local government officials – ensuring high-quality staff to promote better public understanding of the issue through direct contact with local government officials and other experts
Involving the general public and the private sector in nature and landscape management, including the development of citizen science – biodiversity as a common theme
Systemic support for the integration of biodiversity-related topics into formal education – the creation of programmes and materials that can be used by educators

Evaluation options
Public awareness, attitudes and understanding – through targeted public surveys
Public participation and education – monitoring of activities and their volume and quality
Institutional capacity and strategic management – monitoring the implementation of the communication strategy, including adequate capacity provision
Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Vegetation monitoring on the Děvín Hill, Pálava PLA, Petr Slavík, NCA CZ

Objective 8 – Scientific and research findings in the field of conservation and sustainable coexistence and use of all components of biological diversity are adequately reflected in legislation, decision-making processes and public administration procedures

Description of the objective

To ensure information that is sufficient, accessible and relevant from the point of view of decision-making processes on the part of state administration and other stakeholders, it is necessary to strengthen support for cooperation between researchers, workplaces and users of research results in nature conservation. A key step is to simplify access to current scientific knowledge, for example through a publicly available database of research projects. Furthermore, it is necessary to systematically supplement the knowledge of applied research in the field of biodiversity, as specified in the updated Concept of Research, Development and Innovation of the Ministry of the Environment, and ensure its application through programmes and calls of the Technology Agency of the CR (TACR). These steps are essential for the effective implementation of the measures and activities defined in the Action Plan. Biodiversity is also one of the key research objectives of the Concept of Research and Development of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2023–2032 (chapter 3.2.3.).

In addition, it is also important to adequately promote the results of scientific and research activities and the data obtained among authorised persons, biological assessors and Nature Conservation Authorities. Continuous assessment of the needs in the area of regular monitoring of the status and development of biodiversity is essential for its effective protection. Comprehensive monitoring is also a key prerequisite for fulfilling the requirements arising from the Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR), especially in the area of preparing the National Restoration Plan (NRP) and monitoring its implementation, as well as for implementing other objectives of the Strategy.

A specific area of interest is research into the various values of nature (intrinsic, instrumental, relational) and the development of approaches to assessing nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services as a complementary tool for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. This includes application of the ecosystem services assessment and valuation in agriculture, forestry and water management planning. The long-term goal in this area should be to continuously support the development and use of the ecosystem accounting tool within the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA-EA).

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Insufficient material and financial support for appropriate research into biodiversity and the causes of its decline	Biodiversity research is often underestimated compared to other fields. Financial support for biodiversity research and monitoring is often reduced to a level at which the funds available no longer allow sufficiently high-quality outputs to be obtained. In addition, the available resources allow only selected topics to be covered, which does not correspond to the overall need or the breadth of the area that should be covered by research.
Underfunded monitoring of the status of habitats and species and other related activities	Monitoring of the status of habitats and species is a key activity through which the state obtains most relevant data.

Threats	Evaluation
Unfinished unification of data and information collection and evaluation	The collection and use of information on biodiversity have still not been completely unified in the Czech Republic, even though the NCA CZ operates a national nature conservation information system (NCIS), including unified monitoring methodologies, and makes all the data publicly available. The problem is the project-based financing of most monitoring. The basic sources of information are NCIS, specifically the Species Occurrence Database (NDOP) and the habitat mapping layer, managed by the NCA CZ.
Failure to respect the results of biodiversity assessment	The results obtained so far are not adequately utilised or duly taken into account in the assessment of the current status and systematic planning of future activities. This is done regardless of whether an assessment is feasible based on existing data. Individual decision-making is preferred over a systematic and data-based approach.
Insufficient information sharing with the public	A significant weakness is the inability to adequately communicate objective findings to the general public. This results in a lack of public interest in supporting nature conservation. The problem is that professional information is often not translated into understandable language, and there is also a generally low willingness to perceive the public as a key partner.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current
Economic tools – state budget – a low share of costs is mandatorily spent from the state budget
Economic tools – subsidy policies
– support for research and data collection (especially TACR)
Cooperation with the academic sector

New
Evaluation of ecosystem services
– involvement in decision-making processes
National Platform for Ecosystem Services – ensuring a functional interface between science and policy (and practice) and involving key stakeholders across ministries and sectors

Evaluation options
Database records – monitoring trends, including the involvement of Nature Conservation Authorities in the use and completion of NCIS databases
Outputs of scientific and research projects
– evaluation of projects implemented from the perspective of their practical benefits
Monitoring the implementation of measures
– according to responsibility and deadlines



Mouflon herds find home in the ČSA quarry, Jiří Bělohlávek, NCA CZ

Objective 9 – International cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use is set with regard to the commitments and priorities to which the Czech Republic has subscribed

Description of the objective

Biodiversity protection has historically developed as a set of national, often isolated activities. However, its true effectiveness, or more precisely success, is conditioned by coordination at the international level. The popular saying "Nature knows no bounds" applies not only in general, but in the case of the Czech Republic also at a very specific level – in view of its geographical and geopolitical location. The historical development of the territory has resulted in the borders of the Czech Republic also being areas of high natural value. This is evidenced by the fact that all four national parks are located along state borders, with counterparts in neighbouring countries.

The Czech Republic is also part of Europe – a continent with an immense diversity of countries, as well as their borders, where international cooperation is essential. Most protected species and habitats transcend national borders and their protection is only effective if it is coordinated across their entire distribution range. This approach is also enshrined in EU legislation, which creates a framework for joint efforts by Member States.

However, cooperation between neighbouring countries or within the European region is insufficient if it is not supplemented by coordination of activities at the thematic and global levels. The Czech Republic is proactive in this regard, particularly as a contracting party to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Czech Republic is a signatory to most key international conventions in the field of nature conservation. However, internal capacities for their fulfillment often do not correspond to the scope of commitments, which leads to inadequate compliance with some obligations.

The Czech Republic also plays a specific role as a country that has undergone rapid political and economic development. After decades as a satellite of the Soviet Union, it has transformed since 1990 into an economically stable country with a relatively high standard of living. In the early days of this transformation, foreign aid played a significant role, particularly through specific development projects. Today, the Czech Republic itself provides development assistance through Foreign Development Cooperation, which is implemented by the Czech Development Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This aid does not merely represent a symbolic "debt repayment", but is an integral part of the CR's foreign policy and a tool for promoting its political and economic interests. The protection of biodiversity in target countries is and should continue to be an integral part thereof.

Pressures and evaluation

Pressures	Evaluation
Insufficient capacity of professional institutions for international agenda	The professional and institutional capacity for active and meaningful participation in international structures is limited. In practice, only the mandatory minimum is often addressed (e.g. reporting, participation in selected meetings), but there is no active agenda-setting.
Underestimating the strategic importance of development cooperation	Biodiversity is not viewed as a strong topic of the CR's foreign policy, although there is potential to link nature conservation with the interests of economic diplomacy, public health, resilience building and security.
Insufficient support from Czech entities	The CR lacks systematic support for institutions (state and private, research and non-governmental organisations) that could be active in international nature conservation. Project opportunities do exist, but their promotion or administrative support is insufficient.

Threats	Evaluation
Politicisation of foreign environmental cooperation	The risk that the biodiversity protection agenda will be seen as part of „useless" or „ideological" foreign aid, which is easily questionable in times of crisis (e.g. compared to humanitarian or security assistance). This already is a source of pressure at the moment.
Isolationist tendencies in foreign policy and the related weakening of global and regional agreements	Should the support for international cooperation decrease, the Czech participation in multilateral platforms may be limited, which would weaken not only its influence but also its access to shared tools and knowledge.
Loss of professional continuity and staffing capacity	Long-term involvement in international structures requires stable teams and a network of contacts. Staff overload, turnover and low prestige of international roles within the state administration threaten the sustainability of engagement. This already is a source of pressure at the moment.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current

International commitments – international conventions
EU legislation and strategies – legislative instruments (notably the Habitats Directive, the Birds Directive and the Nature Restoration Regulation) and other instruments related to the European Green Deal agenda; EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030
Foreign development cooperation of the CR / Czech Development Agency – a tool for coordinating and developing voluntary foreign cooperation of the CR
Monitoring the status of habitats and species, provided by the NCA CZ – continuous monitoring of the status of biodiversity as a basic monitoring and planning tool
International financial mechanisms – currently mainly EU cohesion funds, but also other resources that the CR can use thanks to its international cooperation

New

Systematic support for Czech entities – Creation of a contact point/portal for coordinating participation in international partnerships in the field of biodiversity, including thematic calls and national technical assistance (co-financing) and mentoring
Financial innovations with international reach – Establishment of a biodiversity and development fund, international public-private partnerships for financing, and possibly also a diplomatic instrument such as “Green Embassies” (active promotion of biodiversity protection by representative offices with the support of experts)
Systematic training of state administration experts, including a communication strategy – this is a new paradigm in nature conservation, which needs to be adequately and uniformly presented primarily within the MoE, but also generally within the state administration. To this end, it is necessary to create a comprehensive training programme and a separate communication strategy for its regulation and implementation.

Evaluation options

In the case of international agendas, these are mostly ensured by specific systems of indicators in the area of foreign development cooperation and the fulfilment of reporting obligations arising from the CR’s membership in multilateral environmental agreements.
Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan’s objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Invasive Common Milkweed *(lat. Asclepias syriaca)*, Jan Pergl, Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the CR

Objective 10 – Economic instruments for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan are in place

Description of the objective

The objective focuses on ensuring adequate financial resources and active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, a key prerequisite for successful biodiversity protection and its sustainable use. To meet this requirement, it is necessary to ensure continuous financial support for tools for active biodiversity protection and tools for strengthening and sustainable use of biodiversity in managed ecosystems, particularly through sufficient financial resources from public (national and European) and private sources.

In addition to the financial and staffing resources necessary for the implementation of measures to improve and strengthen the status of biodiversity, it will also be crucial to ensure sufficient professional capacities for regular monitoring and assessment of its status. This includes both monitoring species and natural habitats, as well as monitoring and assessing the status of protected areas. Effective protection and sustainable use of ecosystems requires accessible and stable tools that will be linked to financial resources and will strengthen the protection of biodiversity in managed ecosystems. The Common Agricultural Policy plays a key role in this regard. Its biodiversity support instruments need not only be maintained but also further enhanced in the upcoming programming period. The Operational Programme Environment and the LIFE programme are also essential economic instruments for biodiversity protection.

Ensuring sufficient funding for the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation will also be essential to achieving the Strategy's objectives. Improved and streamlined interdepartmental cooperation will be required, and not only for this purpose. The involvement of the private sector will be increasingly important, including the development of innovative economic tools in the field of biodiversity, such as the Public Private Partnership, tax reliefs for landowners contractually obligated to protect nature ("conservation easements"); nature credits, and others. In the long term, it is important to optimise economic instruments for the regulation of invasive alien species and support measures within the Natura 2000 network, especially on agricultural land, and to develop support and restoration of biodiversity in open, unprotected landscapes.
To achieve the goals of biodiversity protection, support for science, research, education and awareness-raising is also essential. This requires active mobilisation of private resources, effective coordination of economic instruments across departments, and ensuring quality education in the field of biodiversity.

One of the starting points for ensuring the fulfillment of other long-term objectives of the Strategy and Vision to 2050 is the ongoing fulfillment of this particular objective, consisting in the continuous provision of adequate financial and staffing resources. This should be achieved through the effective use of all the economic instruments available, including new and innovative ones. In relation to the state budget, it is necessary to take into account the objectives of the Strategy and its Action Plans in long-term budget planning, with an emphasis on the optimisation and relocation of existing resources within the approved budgets of the individual budget sections, i.e. without a priori general requirements for increasing the state budget, which may, however, be necessary in several areas (e.g. the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation). It

will therefore be key to focus on other economic instruments too. In terms of public sources, this will involve especially EU funds, which should be set up in a more participatory manner and actively engage the private sector. All this should be done with due regard to the fact that the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, as the basis for its sustainable use, is primarily the responsibility of the state.

The adequacy of funding and staffing capacities to meet the objectives of this Strategy and Action Plan must be understood in the context of the 3E principle (economy, efficiency and effectiveness) and the principles of data-based and evidence-based policy.

Pressures and threats

Pressures	Evaluation
Reducing the amount of funds from national programmes	National programmes enable targeted management of specific sites, thereby supporting diverse management practices and, as a result, biodiversity too. Specific management of target species is also possible. The lack of financial resources adversely affects, inter alia, the management practices set out in the planning documentation for PAs and state property administration in SPAs, thereby endangering the objects of protection.
Inadequate staffing	The number of public servants engaged in state nature conservation is inadequate to the number of tasks performed, while insufficient remuneration of experts persists to a certain extent. It is also necessary to develop new knowledge, capacities and competencies, for example in the areas of biodiversity finance, negotiation, participation and others. However, expertise and staffing capacities are also insufficient outside of state nature conservation, especially in the area of monitoring, data collection and professional support.
Insufficient interdepartmental communication	Communication between departments is improving very slowly, which affects the ability to ensure effective spending of funds for nature and landscape management. Finding consensus on a unified approach to biodiversity protection that would be respected and applied across sectors also remains a problem.
Insufficient communication between the private and public spheres	Insufficient communication between public administration and private sector entities leads to misunderstandings and often to the interruption or complete failure of negotiations. This situation has shown no long-term improvement.

Threats	Evaluation
Uncertainty of financing from EU funds	After the end of the current OPE programming period, there is no certain replacement for the area of nature and landscape management. Likewise, the amount of support for sustainable farming practices within the Common Agricultural Policy is uncertain too.
Excessive administration in grant programmes	The administrative preparation and implementation of projects financed through grant programmes is demanding. It is necessary to seek out and implement or further expand effective administration procedures, such as simplified reporting methods already tested by the NCA CZ.
Insufficient evaluation of measures	There is no overview of the effectiveness of the funds spent on measures already implemented and the long-term sustainability of these measures.
Reducing the allocation of financial resources to nature and landscape conservation	While delivering on other priorities, the allocation of financial resources to nature and landscape conservation may see a further reduction.

TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Current
Economic tools – National funds – state budget, SEF CR revenue, revenue from the sale of emission allowances
Economic tools – European programmes and funds – especially operational programmes, the Common Agricultural Policy and the LIFE programme
Economic tools – Local government budgets – regions and municipalities
Foundations and land associations – economic and staffing capacities
Digital tools and technical infrastructure in the field of nature and landscape conservation – currently existing tools (NCIS, Species Occurrence Database, Envirometer and others) and their necessary development

New
Private sources – systemically reported contributions – e.g. from companies (nature credits), private foundations, etc.
Digitalisation of the subsidy process – simplified administration through effective digitalisation of the process

Evaluation options
Amount of financial resources – regular evaluation requires identification of financial resources and, within them, identification of funds invested in biodiversity
Private sector contribution record
Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plan's objectives and measures – according to responsibility and deadlines



Oak Jewel Beetle *(lat. Eurythyrea quercus)* – unpretentious, yet endangered, Jiří Neudert, NCA CZ

Conclusion

Through the ten objectives specified above, the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic in the long-term horizon to 2050 defines at a general level the priority focus areas for activities aimed at the protection, enhancement and sustainable use of biodiversity in all its aspects.

In view of the period in which the Strategy is being prepared and is expected to be implemented, i.e. a period framed by a number of significant geopolitical pressures and threats, leading to an overall reassessment of the priorities in terms of ensuring national security and the functioning of state institutions and the public sector, the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity cannot be relegated to the sidelines of public interest. As stated in the Biodiversity Vision to 2050 presented above, the good status, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is a prerequisite for functioning ecosystems that provide the economy with essential goods and services, without which it would be impossible to ensure economic growth as well as, for example, food security. In this regard, the entire issue of the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity needs to be approached differently in the context of turbulent times, and efforts need to be made to ensure that any potential loss of biodiversity does not represent another risk and destabilising element in the sustainable functioning of the economy and society.

The Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic to 2050 must be seen as the main strategic document setting out the long-term vision at the government level as well as broadly defined objectives, the achievement of which will contribute to the fulfilment of this vision. However, the key implementation document in terms of activities aimed at the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity at this level is the Strategy's Action Plan, which will be subject to regular updates.

List of abbreviations used in the Strategy

NCA CZ	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
ESEU	Evaluated Soil Ecological Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EDC	Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals
EEAT	Environmental Education, Training and Awareness
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
PA	Protected area
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
NCIS	Nature Conservation Information System
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRD	Ministry of Regional Development
MoT	Ministry of Transport
NDOP	Species Occurrence Database
NGO	Non-Governmental Non-profit Organisation
NP	National Park
NRP	National Restoration Plan
NRR	EU Nature Restoration Regulation
OECMs	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
OOP	Competent Nature Conservation Authority
OPE	Operational Programme Environment
PPP	Plant Protection Products
RÚIAN	Register of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate
SEF	State Environmental Fund
CSP	Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plans
TACR	Technology Agency of the Czech Republic
SAD	Spatial Analytical Documents
TSES	Territorial System of Ecological Stability
SLE	Significant landscape elements
SPS	Specially protected species
SPA	Specially protected area
COP	Conference of the Parties

Preserved field system in Kuželov, Radomír Staš, NCA CZ

Action Plan of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic

2026–2030



Ministry of the Environment
of the Czech Republic



Panorama of Oblík in the fog, Jan Watzek, NCA CZ

Introduction

The Action Plan is an integral part of the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity. It focuses on the implementation of the long-term objectives through individual Action Objectives and Measures. The Strategy's Action Plan is effective for the next 5 years, i.e. until 2030, with the assumption that in 2030, it will be reviewed and updated for the following period. The Action Objectives and individual measures to 2030 were formulated and discussed at the level of an interdepartmental working group, with emphasis on their attainability and feasibility in the period to 2030. In this context, it is necessary to see the direct link between the Strategy and the Action Plan, where it is expected that some areas mentioned in the Strategy will only be addressed in a targeted manner beyond the 2030 horizon. This is on account of the real possibilities and priorities of the individual Responsible Authorities that will be in charge of implementing the measures.

The Action Plan directly follows on from the 10 long-term objectives to 2050 in 3 priority areas specified in the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic.

As opposed to the Strategy's long-term, broadly defined objectives, the Action Plan contains a set of measures that should be implemented in a relatively short period of time by 2030 through specific activities and actions of responsible authorities. However, the also needs to distinguish the overall division of the Strategy in terms of its areas of application. In this regard, Action Objectives 1 to 3 and the related measures need to be perceived as those focused primarily on the active protection of biological diversity, which represents the overriding public interest in these individual areas. In Action Objectives 4 to 6, attention is focused primarily on restoring ecosystems and enhancing biodiversity in farmed and managed landscape, where the main public interest is to ensure sustainable production and the use of ecosystem services and natural values. Action Objectives 7 to 9 address cross-cutting themes related to awareness-raising, educational and research activities and international cooperation, which represent essential starting points for an active, society-wide approach to the issue of biodiversity protection. Objective 10 includes specific Action Objectives that represent essential prerequisites for implementing both the long-term Strategy and the Action Plan, as well as for measures and activities to protect or enhance biodiversity currently being implemented. In the context of ensuring sufficient funding for activities and measures resulting from this document as well as from other materials, it is necessary to point out the fact that the overall ambition in this area focuses primarily on the conservation and more effective use of existing, or possibly innovative, economic instruments through which activities to protect, enhance and support the sustainable use of biodiversity are generally financed. The primary focus of measures in this area adheres to the timeline of the Action Plan 2026–2030, where it is assumed that the financing of specific activities from the state budget will be in line with the approved and planned budgets of the individual budget sections, within which funding for the implementation of measures formulated in the Action Plan should be allocated as a priority. In connection with the use of other public resources in the form of European funds, the aim is to maintain the current level of support to the maximum possible extent and to strengthen it in the next programming period. In relation to innovative economic instruments and new sources of financing biodiversity protection and its sustainable use, attention within the timeframe of up to 2030 is focused primarily on identifying suitable opportunities and, where appropriate, processing the necessary analytical data so that such instruments can continue to be developed further after 2030.

In this context, it is necessary to emphasise that all Action Objectives and measures were formulated in view of their practical feasibility in 2026–2030, while in a number of individual areas, strengthening of specific activities or more intensive implementation of some measures is expected in the subsequent period after 2030.

Evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan

Similarly to the long-term Strategy, the main responsibility for the implementation and evaluation of the fulfilment of the individual Action Objectives and measures within the Action Plan lies with the lead Responsible Authority – the Ministry of the Environment. One job position is allocated within each competent department for coordinating and continuously overseeing the implementation of the Action Plan. This position will coordinate all activities related to overseeing the implementation of the Action Plan as well as its ongoing and final evaluation. For the purposes of regular communication with individual Responsible Authorities, an interdepartmental coordination group will be established and managed by the Ministry of the Environment.

The evaluation (of the level of implementation of the individual measures) will be based on information from individual Responsible Authorities that will report on the implementation of a specific measure to the above-mentioned coordinator at regular intervals. The measures will be evaluated based on the specified indicators, while the evaluation of objectives will be based on their relevant indicators and will be supplemented with information on the implementation of individual measures. The overall evaluation of the achievement of the individual objectives of the Action Plan will, wherever possible and relevant, be presented in the context of the Report on the State of Nature and Landscape of the Czech Republic, which should be prepared in 2028. The findings presented in the Report, together with the subsequent evaluation of the implementation of the objectives and measures of the Action Plan, should provide one of the basic starting points for the revision and update of the Action Plan in 2030.

Structure of the Action Plan

The objectives and measures in the Action Plan were formulated by an interdepartmental working group. They are divided into 2 hierarchical levels, the first of which represents the Action Objective, its brief description with justification of the need, the indicator to be used for evaluation of the achievement of the objective, and the type of instrument to be used for the implementation of the individual measures formulated under the objective. The following abbreviations are used in the text of the Action Plan for selected groups of instruments:

- Legislative (L);
- Organisational (O);
- Methodical (M);
- Scientific and research (SR);
- Economic (E);
- Strategic-conceptual (SC);
- Informational (I);
- Educational (Ed);
- Awareness-raising (A)

For the individual Action Objectives, the position of the Responsible Authority is not specified as it is assumed that the implementation of the individual Action Objectives (unlike measures) will be evaluated at the level of the lead Responsible Authority in charge of the implementation of the Action Plan, i.e. the Ministry of the Environment.

As for the individual measures, the title of the measure specifies the activity that should be the subject of its implementation as well as the entity in charge of the implementation (the Responsible Authority). The management responsibility is primarily assigned at the level of individual ministries, while in selected cases it is directly delegated to the relevant departmental organisation. If necessary, a Co-Responsible Authority is also specified. The measures also contain information about the method of implementation, as defined by a specific indicator or specific activity through which the measures will be implemented. The last piece of information is the deadline (year) by which the measure is to be implemented. If the implementation of an activity is ongoing, this is reflected in the deadline.

Long-Term Strategy for 2026–2050

I. Favourable status of biodiversity and its protection

1

The resilience of natural ecosystems is ensured by their favourable status, sufficient representation in the landscape, integrity, connectivity and appropriately tailored management

2

Natural ecosystems are effectively protected through a representative system of protected areas in the CR

3

The favourable conservation status of native species of wild fauna and flora is ensured through the protection of their habitats, populations and genetic variability

II. Sustainable use and support of all components of biodiversity

4

Ecosystems are restored in accordance with the objectives of European and national legislation, with regard to the benefit of current and future generations and the ecosystems themselves

5

The long-term stability and restoration of all ecosystems is ensured by their sustainable management and use, taking into account the diverse contributions of nature, including the ecosystem services they provide to people

6

Threats to the sustainable use of biodiversity are systematically eliminated or their impacts minimised through functional tools updated in line with scientific knowledge and practice

III. Social responsibility for biodiversity protection

7

Society is fully aware of the importance of biological diversity, its protection, sustainable coexistence and use for long-term prosperity and sustainable development at the national, European and global levels

8

Scientific and research findings in the field of conservation and sustainable coexistence and use of all components of biological diversity are adequately reflected in legislation, decision-making processes and public administration procedures

9

International cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use is set with regard to the commitments and priorities to which the Czech Republic has subscribed

10

Economic instruments for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan are in place

Action Plan for 2026–2030



Radbuza floodplain, Daniela Hlinková, NCA CZ

Action Objectives to 2030

Objective 1 of the Strategy – The resilience of natural ecosystems is ensured by their favourable status, sufficient representation in the landscape, integrity, connectivity and appropriately tailored management

Action Objective	1.1
Title	**Methodically develop the concept of protection of sites suitable for the conservation or restoration of biodiversity and for ensuring the permeability and connectivity of the landscape**
Description of the objective	The aim is to develop a methodological framework for the protection and restoration of sites important for biodiversity and landscape connectivity, including the development of the concept of „Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures“ (OECMs). OECMs are areas that significantly contribute to nature conservation, even if they are not formally designated as protected areas, and may include, for example, private nature reserves or citizens' initiatives. The objective includes the preparation of methodologies, analysis of barriers, proposal of legislative changes and examination of the possibility of legal consolidation of these areas, including their registration in the Land Register.
Indicator	The number of methodologies and analyses processed
Tool	Methodological (M), legislative (L)

Measure	1.1.1
Title	**Prepare a comprehensive methodology for using the concept of “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures” (OECMs)**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodology developed
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.1.2
Title	**Put the new concept of „Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures“ (OECMs) into practice, in particular by securing an agreement with the relevant state administration bodies managing the relevant OECMs (e.g. MoC, MIT, MoA, etc.), prepare an implementing decree to the Act on Nature and Landscape Protection for SLE and, if necessary, a proposal to adapt other legislative instruments to the OECMs concept**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation / indicator	Area of OECMs Implementing Decree to Act No. 114/1992 Coll. for SLE
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.1.3
Title	**Examine the possibility of applying green infrastructure elements as “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures” (OECMs)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation / indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.1.4
Title	**Prepare a methodology for defining standards and conditions for the involvement of private entities and citizens‘ initiatives in biodiversity protection (e.g. private protected areas) through “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures” (OECMs)**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodology developed
Deadline	2029

Measure	1.1.5
Title	**Conduct an analysis of the barriers encountered by private entities and citizens' initiatives in their activities aimed at protecting biodiversity, and propose changes to the relevant regulations to remove these obstacles**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation / indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2029

Measure	1.1.6
Title	**Harmonise the methodological integration of biodiversity support on publicly owned land (so that it is consistent with the intended use of the land – land around linear structures, watercourses, buildings, state and municipal forests and other types of land)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MoT, MRD, MoT, local governments, NCA CZ
Method of implementation / indicator	Methodology developed, draft pilot measures
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.1.7
Title	**Identify and remove obstacles to greater use of biodiversity support in the process of complex land consolidation (e.g. insufficient consideration of biodiversity, incorrect implementation of landscape measures)**
Responsible Authority	MoA (SLO)
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, local governments, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis and a report on the solution of the issue processed Supplementing the methodology for comprehensive land consolidation, taking into account the restoration of agricultural landscape biodiversity
Deadline	2028

Action Objective	1.2
Title	**Restore and increase landscape permeability, conserve existing and restored elements ensuring permeability, and minimise the impact of landscape fragmentation on selected groups of organisms**
Description of the objective	A permeable landscape is a basic prerequisite for functioning animal and plant communities. It is necessary to ensure safe migration routes and enable the connection and prosperity of populations in the landscape of the CR, and to reflect this need in land-use planning as well as in the method of landscape management. The status of the landscape needs to be improved by restoring landscape elements, making rivers passable, and protecting the habitats of important groups of organisms. It is essential to implement a comprehensive set of measures to protect animals and plants from the negative effects of the construction and operation of energy and transport infrastructure and to set up a system of adequate and effective compensation and alternative measures in the event of necessary significant interventions in the habitats of species. Implement other specific measures in the area of defragmentation of watercourses to ensure their migration permeability in accordance with the Concept for Safeguarding the Passability of the River Network of the CR and its priorities. By implementing other appropriate measures on suitable sections of watercourses, it is possible to achieve the restoration of a functional river continuum and free-flowing rivers.
Indicator	https://www.envirometr.cz/data/podil-nefragmentovane-krajiny https://www.envirometr.cz/data/podil-zastavenych-a-ostatnich-ploch Database of Migration Barriers
Tool	Methodological (M), legislative (L), National Restoration Plan (NRP)

Measure	1.2.1
Title	**Ensure a methodological approach to taking territorial analytical data into account in land-use planning, especially when constructing strategically important infrastructure, and mainly with regard to the habitats of large mammals and selected specially protected species**
Responsible Authority	MoE, MRD
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoT
Method of implementation /indicator	Annual update of phenomenon 20 (habitat of selected specially protected species of plants and animals) and phenomenon 21 (habitat of selected specially protected species of large mammals) to be provided as SAD Availability of current methodologies for OOP
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.2.2
Title	**Enhance tools for protecting wild animals and wild plants and fungi from the negative effects of construction activities (e.g. during the construction and operation of energy and transport infrastructure), with a particular focus on preventing mortality and injury of wild animals and using suitable areas to increase biodiversity in terms of ensuring migration permeability**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation / indicator	Methodological recommendations for the implementation and operation of technical infrastructure enabling the conservation of biodiversity (e.g. creation and management of appropriate pollinator-friendly green spaces around solar power plants or highways), methodology for ecological management of exclusion zones for overhead power lines, integration into the NCA CZ's nature and landscape management standards
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.2.3
Title	**Implement a system of mitigation, compensatory and alternative measures in the event of necessary significant interventions in habitats of endangered species or SPS that may negatively affect the viability of their local populations based on the methodology for the principles of implementing alternative (compensatory) measures when preparing, assessing and authorising significant constructions, including transport and energy infrastructure constructions**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MRD, MoT
Method of implementation /indicator	Implementation of pilot solutions Methodological guidelines of the MoE on the implementation of compensatory measures Methodological guidelines of the MoE on the implementation of mitigation measures (e.g. to prevent bird strikes on reflective surfaces and others)
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.2.4
Title	**Systematically remove defunct transverse and longitudinal obstacles on watercourses and construct fish passes in accordance with the Concept for Safeguarding the Passability of the River Network of the CR, with priority given to areas with higher biodiversity.**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ
Method of implementation / indicator	Increasing the length of free-flowing rivers by at least 200 km of new flows compared to 2020 Database of Migration Barriers https://www.envirometr.cz/data/pocet-realizovanych-rybich-prechodu The number of obstacles made passable for migration
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.2.5
Title	**Ensure an ecologically sustainable hydrological regime of watercourses through the determination of minimum residual flows (MRF)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Government Regulation on MRF, Methodological Guidelines of the MoE intended for water authorities
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	1.3
Title	**Streamline the functionality of the green infrastructure network through a Territorial System of Ecological Stability, significant landscape elements and ecologically significant elements**
Description of the objective	Functional and spatial connectivity of landscape elements is essential for the health of entire natural ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity. It is necessary to support and increase the effectiveness of tools and measures that will contribute to the overall improvement of the connectivity of ecologically significant areas and their resistance and resilience.
Indicator	Revised TSES methodology, draft amendment to the ZOPK, implementing decree of the MoE setting out the details of SLE protection, methodology for mapping the core parts of SLE, updated NLCS, SLE in NCIS and SLE in LPIS, all in the Register of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate
Tool	Legislative (L), methodological (M), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	1.3.1
Title	**Create a central register of registered SLE and SLE core zones by law in the landscape register module in NCIS. Update the methodological guidelines on SLE registration**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Update the methodology for SLE registration, SLE in the NCIS register
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	1.3.2
Title	**Define SLE core zones according to a new methodology based on the presence of natural habitats and ensure their effective, graded protection and management according to the quality and importance of the individual SLE parts**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Draft amendment to the ZOPK, implementing decree of the MoE detailing SLE protection, methodology for SLE protection and management, updated NLCS, methodology for defining SLE core zones, verification of the methodology for defining core zones
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.3.3
Title	**Expand the definition of SLE by law to include new natural habitats**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Draft amendment to the Nature and Landscape Protection Act expanding the list of SLE defined by law to include, for example, salt marshes and steppes
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.3.4
Title	**Revise the methodology for defining and managing TSES components, taking into account the current state of vegetation, and with the aim of ensuring the needs of connecting non-forest natural habitats and habitats of selected organisms**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Updated methodology of the MoE for defining TSES, updated NLCS for defining and managing TSES, NLCS for implementing TSES, NLCS for managing TSES components
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.3.5
Title	**Revise the methodological guidelines for defining and managing TSES components, taking into account the current state of vegetation, and with the aim of ensuring the needs of connecting natural habitats and habitats of selected organisms**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Legislation on ESE amended, methodology of the MoA on ESE, methodology for connecting ESE with elements of general protection updated
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.3.6
Title	**Support the creation and maintenance of green infrastructure – implement TSES biocentres and biological corridors and ensure adequate management**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	New and supported elements of green infrastructure area (ha)
Deadline	2028

Measure	1.3.7
Title	**As part of land-use planning recodification, ensure the systematic and effective incorporation of green infrastructure into spatial planning documentation as a tool for preserving biodiversity, strengthening climate resilience and improving the quality of life of residents**
Responsible Authority	MRD
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of territorial self-governing units whose applicable or updated SPD contains elements of green infrastructure beyond the TSES scope
Deadline	2030

Measure	1.3.8
Title	**Create a unified and public register of green infrastructure elements within the new NCIS module**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	New „Landscape Register“ module within NCIS, datasets of existing green infrastructure elements maintained in the module
Deadline	2030



Great Diving Beetle *(lat. Dytiscus marginalis)*, Zdeněk Hanč, NCA CZ

Objective 2 of the Strategy – Natural ecosystems and species are effectively protected through a representative system of protected areas in the CR

Action Objective	2.1
Title	**The SPA system and Natura 2000 are representative and managed effectively**
Description of the objective	Fulfil the CR's commitment arising from the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 in terms of strengthening territorial protection (in particular, increase the area under strict protection through protected areas, contractual protection or management agreements). Re-designate SPAs (especially PLAs, NNRs and NNLs) with outdated deeds of designation. These deeds no longer correspond to current legislation, do not ensure sufficient protection of the areas and do not fully fulfil their purpose. Optimise the Natura 2000 network in the CR so as to ensure its efficiency (i.e. response to irreversible changes caused by the development of natural conditions in Natura 2000 sites and the response of objects of protection to such changes, ensuring sufficient coverage of natural habitats and species, as well as any other changes, such as reviews of boundaries) in connection with the requirements of Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Council Directive 2009/147/EC, ensuring the protection of SEIs by designating SPAs (pursuant to the Government Regulation on the establishment of the national register of SEIs). To enable the application of the adaptive management cycle, ensure regular monitoring and assessment of the status of objects of protection in protected areas and, based on the results, update the PAs' planning documentation. Provide a harmonised methodology for the performance of state administration to ensure effective PA protection.
Indicator	The number of protected areas, the number of revised/re-designated SPAs and Natura 2000 sites; evaluation of the area-wide conservation of the required biodiversity status, carried out by independent expert institutions.
Tool	Legislative (L), methodological (M), organisational (O)

Measure	2.1.1
Title	**At least 23% of the country's area is protected through protected areas (SPAs, Natura 2000 and contractually protected areas without overlapping).**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	Percentage of the country's area under the relevant protection regime / the number of protected areas
Deadline	2030

Measure	2.1.2
Title	**At least 6% of the country's area is under strict protection. Strict protection is clearly defined and given methodological direction**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations, MoD, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Percentage of the country's area under the relevant protection regime / the number of protected areas corresponding to the strict protection parameters, methodology for applying strict protection
Deadline	2030

Measure	2.1.3
Title	**Prepare draft plans for designating SPAs based on supporting technical documentation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of draft plans for designating SPAs
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	2.1.4
Title	**Renew the deeds of designation for existing SPAs**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of re-designated SPAs
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	2.1.5
Title	**Optimise the Natura 2000 network, including ensuring adequate protection, with regard to fulfilling its function (in particular, specifying and reviewing site boundaries, reviewing objects of protection, ensuring protection of SEIs in accordance with the Government Regulation on the establishment of the national register of SEIs)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Government Regulation, the number of SEIs under site protection
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	2.1.6
Title	**Ensure planning documentation for SPAs and Natura 2000 sites and update it regularly**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	The quantity of new and updated planning documentation (management programmes, management policies, summaries of recommended measures)
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	2.1.7
Title	**Ensure the implementation of measures from the planning documentation for SPAs and Natura 2000 sites and strengthen effective administration and management of specially protected areas**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations, research institutes
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of SPAs with the adaptive management cycle established, the size of the area where the planned measures have been implemented; the number of sites with a specific manager appointed
Deadline	2030

Measure	2.1.8
Title	**Prepare an analysis identifying the needs for monitoring the objects of protection in SPAs and the Natura 2000 network after 2030**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2028

Measure	2.1.9
Title	**Ensure monitoring and assessment of the status of objects of protection in SPAs and Natura 2000 sites, ensure monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of protected areas management**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, MoA, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	Assessment of most sites' objects of protection presented on a website, database of the status of objects of protection of PAs, PA monitoring and assessment methodologies, planning documentation
Deadline	2030

Measure	2.1.10
Title	**Enhance methodological guidance for state administration bodies and authorised persons in order to unify approaches in assessing impacts on Natura 2000 sites by updating relevant methodologies to include current scientific and research findings**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of methodological guidelines updated, methodological communications, meetings of authorised persons
Deadline	2028

Measure	2.1.11
Title	**Prepare methodological guidelines for the effective use of basic protection of Natura 2000 sites**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological guidelines
Deadline	2027

Measure	2.1.12
Title	**Propose options for optimising the legal provisions on the protection regimes and on the conditions for the conservation of protected areas – especially contractual protection and PLAs**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis of the need for legislative changes, updates to methodological guidelines
Deadline	2030

Measure	2.1.13
Title	**Prepare a policy for addressing the issue of overtourism and methods for regulating it in protected areas**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Policy developed as a basis for conceptual decisions and preparation of financial instruments
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	2.2
Title	**Consolidate and expand state ownership of land in SPAs and their buffer zones and optimise the management of state land in these areas**
Description of the objective	Continue to consolidate state property in SPAs and their buffer zones, focusing primarily on land purchases according to the purchase priorities set under SEF calls. It is also necessary to complete the transfers of land from the management jurisdiction of the State Land Office („SLO“) to the management jurisdiction of NCA CZ and NP administrations based on Resolution of the Czech Government No. 257 of 17 March 2008 and Resolution of the Czech Government No. 360 of 1 April 2020.
Indicator	The quantity and area of land purchased and transferred to the management jurisdiction of NCA CZ and NP administrations
Tool	Economic (E)

Measure	2.2.1
Title	**Carry out purchases, exchanges and transfers of land in SPAs and their buffer zones in the interest of nature conservation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations
Method of implementation /indicator	The quantity and area of the land acquired (list) and the amount of funds provided
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	2.2.2
Title	**Transfer land from the management jurisdiction of the SLO to the management jurisdiction of the NCA CZ and NP administrations based on Resolution of the Czech Government No. 257 of 17 March 2008 and the Resolution of the Czech Government No. 360 of 1 April 2020**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations
Method of implementation /indicator	The area of the land transferred (list)
Deadline	2026

Measure	2.2.3
Title	**Implement measures resulting from the Analysis of Needs from the financial, operational and staffing perspectives for the management of state land in SPAs and their buffer zones**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Fulfilment of needs according to the relevant analysis
Deadline	2027



Mowing under Košťálov, Ondřej Nitsch, NCA CZ

Objective 3 of the Strategy – The favourable conservation status of native species of wild fauna and flora, fungi and other organisms is ensured through the protection of their habitats, populations and genetic variability

Action Objective	3.1
Title	**Unify the approach of state administration and streamline its performance in special species protection**
Description of the objective	Special species protection is a comprehensive legal framework that safeguards specially protected species and their habitats from damage and extinction. Protection and management of selected species is provided through active species conservation tools according to the Concept of Active Species Conservation Tools in the CR for 2023–2032, the implementation of which requires the cooperation of all Nature Conservation Authorities and the public. Species protection is also supported through compensation mechanisms, such as compensation for losses caused by restrictions on farming and compensation for damage caused by selected species, as well as appropriate regulation (especially of IAS). State administration support in implementing new approaches, including the development of necessary methodologies.
Indicator	NCIS https://www.envirometr.cz/data/hodnoceni-stavu-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-zivocichu-a-rostlin-z-hlediska-ochrany-v-eu (frequency 1/6 years)
Tool	Methodological (M), scientific research (SR), organisational (O), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	3.1.1
Title	**Make the Species Protection Register available to all Nature Conservation Authorities and add new features resulting from the amendment to Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Functional Species Protection Register module in NCIS, annual report on registered administrative acts, report for EC reporting via HaBiDeS+
Deadline	2027

Measure	3.1.2*
Title	**Prepare methodological guidelines for Nature Conservation Authorities in the area of species protection resulting from the amendment to Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological guidelines published, methodologies, the number of trainings provided and their participants
Deadline	2026

Measure	3.1.3
Title	**Prepare methodological guidelines for Nature Conservation Authorities concerning compensation for damage caused by specially protected species resulting from the amendment to Act 115/2000 Coll., Compensation for Damage caused by Selected Specially Protected Animals**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological guidelines published, methodologies
Deadline	2026

Measure	3.1.4*
Title	**Adapt and optimise the damage administration process and unify the approaches of Nature Protection Authorities in relation to SPS in connection with the amendment to Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological guidelines published, methodologies, the number of trainings provided and their participants
Deadline	2026

*) This will need to be revised should the draft amendment to the ZOPK (2025) not be passed.

Action Objective	3.2
Title	**Ensure regular monitoring and assessment of the status of species, trends in selected groups of organisms and indicators of the status of biodiversity**
Description of the objective	Regular assessment based on current data is key to the effective performance of state administration and meeting the objectives of the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic. For species other than those of European importance no regular or systematic monitoring or data evaluation is established or in place at present. Monitoring is currently ensured through sub-projects. The aim of the measure is to ensure fulfilment of the obligations arising from EU legislation, including the NRR, which also introduces monitoring of new indicator groups (e.g. pollinators), and to provide basic information on the objects of protection in protected areas and on the status of protected species in the CR.
Indicator	Publicly available assessments (based on current data) of the status of species, known trends in key groups of organisms (e.g. pollinators, common birds), indicators of the status of biodiversity in the CR established and regularly evaluated https://www.envirometr.cz/data/pocet-puvodnich-ohrozenych-druhu-v-cervenych-seznamech https://www.envirometr.cz/data/hodnoceni-stavu-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-zivocichu-a-rostlin-z-hlediska-ochrany-v-eu volume of data in NDOP
Tool	Economic (E), methodological (M), scientific research (SR), organisational (O)

Measure	3.2.1
Title	**Maintain the system of regular monitoring of the status of species of European importance and extend it to all specially protected species**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodologies for monitoring the status of specific species and groups, data from systematic collection in the NDOP https://www.envirometr.cz/data/hodnoceni-stavu-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-zivocichu-a-rostlin-z-hlediska-ochrany-v-eu https://www.envirometr.cz/data/index-beznych-druhu-ptaku https://www.envirometr.cz/data/podil-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-nachazejicich-se-v-nedostatecnem-a-nepriznivem-stavu
Deadline	2029

Measure	3.2.2
Title	**Maintain regular monitoring of the status of species diversity indicators (e.g. farmland bird index, grassland butterfly index) and expand it to include other indicator groups (e.g. pollinator groups)**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Biodiversity indicators regularly evaluated and published, e.g. NCIS, Envirometer, Report on the Status of the Environment https://www.envirometr.cz/data/stav-ochrany-volne-zijicich-ptaku-dle-smernice-eu-o-ptacich https://www.envirometr.cz/data/index-beznych-druhu-ptaku
Deadline	Ongoing, extension until 2029

Measure	3.2.3
Title	**Ensure regular assessments of the status and threat to species and natural habitats in the form of Red Lists of the CR based on current knowledge and IUCN criteria and their use to provide effective targeted active management**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Red Lists issued at a scheduled frequency https://www.envirometr.cz/data/pocet-puvodnich-ohrozenych-druhu-v-cervenych-seznamech
Deadline	Ongoing, at least once every 10 years for each group monitored

Measure	3.2.4
Title	**Ensure systematic storage of data on the occurrence of species in the Species Occurrence Database (NDOP) by all public entities, especially river basin authorities, research institutes, LČR, FGMRI, CARC, IAS, Veterinary Research Institute, VÚMOP, TGM WRI, CHMI, LRI, CEI, SZIF, LRI and others. Establish a system for sharing data on species occurrence with regional authorities and other state administration bodies**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of organisations regularly contributing to the NDOP, cooperation agreements concluded
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	3.3
Title	**Ensure active management of the most endangered species and natural habitats to meet European and national commitments to species protection**
Description of the objective	Prepare and implement recovery programmes, management programmes and regional action plans according to the Concept of Active Species Conservation Tools for 2023–2032 for species requiring active management to ensure or achieve a favourable conservation status. Implement conservation programmes for natural habitats. Review the protection and management system for specific species, birds and habitats selected in the pledges. Actively reduce the illegal killing of wild animals.
Indicator	The number of recovery programmes, regional action plans, species management programmes and recovery programmes for natural habitats implemented and newly approved; The number of species and natural habitats for which optimal management and protection is ensured to fulfil the obligations of the CR https://www.envirometr.cz/data/podil-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-nachazejicich-se-v-nedostatecnem-a-nepriznivem-stavu https://www.envirometr.cz/data/podil-evropsky-vyznamnych-stanovist-nachazejicich-se-v-nedostatecnem-a-nepriznivem-stavu
Tool	Legislative (L), strategic-conceptual (SC), methodological (M), economic (E)

Measure	3.3.1
Title	**Prepare new recovery programmes and regional action plans for endangered plant and animal species and new management programmes for human-wildlife conflict animal species**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of newly prepared rescue programmes, regional action plans and species management programmes
Deadline	2027

Measure	3.3.2
Title	**Review the way in which priority species, birds and habitats selected for the EU pledges „to avoid deterioration“ and „to improve the status of conservation“ are protected and managed**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Analyses implemented and necessary changes for specific phenomena in the pledges identified, the number of measures and changes implemented https://www.envirometr.cz/data/hodnoceni-stavu-evropsky-vyznamnych-druhu-zivocichu-a-rostlin-z-hlediska-ochrany-v-eu https://www.envirometr.cz/data/hodnoceni-stavu-evropsky-vyznamnych-stanovist-z-hlediska-ochrany-v-eu https://www.envirometr.cz/data/stav-ochrany-volne-zijicich-ptaku-dle-smernice-eu-o-ptacich
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.3.3
Title	**Set up and implement a system of recovery programmes for natural habitats, including the approval of the Concept of Recovery Programmes for Natural Habitats of the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Approval of the Concept of Recovery Programmes for Natural Habitats, the number of habitat recovery programmes approved and implemented
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.3.4
Title	**Reduce the rate of illegal killing and poisoning of wild animals by implementing the National Strategy for Addressing the Illegal Killing and Poisoning of Wild Animals in the Czech Republic for 2020–2030**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of the Strategy's measures implemented, esp. publication of the procedure to be followed in the case of finding a carcass of SPS, training and education of the Police of the CR and other stakeholders, establishing cooperation for investigating environmental crime (envi-crime), database of cases of illegal killing and more...
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.3.5
Title	**Prevent the overall decline in pollinators, fragmentation and extinction of their habitats and populations through the adoption and implementation of the partial Strategy for the Protection of Pollinators of the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Government-approved strategy
Deadline	2027

Action Objective	3.4
Title	**Establish a legislative framework to ensure the protection of species of wild fauna and flora ex situ beyond the framework of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, including effective control mechanisms**
Description of the objective	In the CR, a significant number of wild animal species (especially exotic ones) are also kept under human care in various forms, from zoological gardens to hobby farms. For several reasons, it is essential that these activities are regulated appropriately by legislation and that it is ensured that these activities do not endanger biodiversity. The measures proposed under this objective should be targeted in three areas: i) support for research and involvement of zoological gardens and botanical gardens in biodiversity conservation projects; ii) support for control and law enforcement in connection with the CITES agenda; iii) methodological support in terms of compliance with welfare conditions.
Indicator	Amendments to the relevant legislation
Tool	Legislative (L), methodological (M), economic (E), scientific and research (SR)

Measure	3.4.1
Title	**Amend Act No. 162/2003 Coll., on the Conditions for the Operation of Zoological Gardens, and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Zoo Act), as amended, and provide a legislative framework for other facilities exhibiting animals**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Amendment to Act No. 162/2003 Coll. approved
Deadline	2027

Measure	3.4.2
Title	**Amend Act No. 100/2004 on the Protection of Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) by Regulating Trade in Them and on Other Measures to Protect these Species and on Amendments to Certain Acts (Act on Trade in Endangered Species), with the aim of responding to the current situation in the breeding environment of the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Amendment to Act No. 100/2004 Coll. approved
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.4.3
Title	**Strengthen law enforcement concerning CITES in accordance with the tasks set out in the National Action Plan for Combating Illegal Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoI, MoF
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of measures implemented from the NAP to combat wildlife crime
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.4.4
Title	**Supplement methodical procedures for more effective law enforcement in connection with CITES and animal protection against cruelty and ensure sufficient capacity in rescue centres**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodologies approved
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.4.5
Title	**Verify the suitability of a broader legal framework for the role of botanical gardens in the protection of biodiversity, including the possibilities of systemic support for their activities**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	3.5
Title	**Ensure the protection of genetic variability of wild organisms, including support for the conservation of wild relatives of cultivated plants (crop wild relatives) or species with potential for agriculture and forestry**
Description of the objective	Genetic diversity of life is still the least understood aspect of biodiversity. However, this situation is now changing fundamentally. The pace of growth of new knowledge in the field of molecular biology and genetics is extraordinary. New information clearly shows the great importance of understanding genetic diversity for ensuring the conservation of populations of many organisms. The protection of genetic diversity is an integral part of nature conservation and requires a conceptual approach. The survival of populations and species in a constantly changing environment depends on their ability to adapt. Genetic variability is a prerequisite for the adaptive response of organisms in the wild and crops used for food production. In situ conservation of crop wild relatives is one of the priorities of the FAO's Second Global Action Plan for GRP and the EU Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. The emphasis on in situ conservation is based on Act No. 148/2003 Coll., on the Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources of Plants and Microorganisms Important for Food and Agriculture and on the amendment of Act No. 368/1992 Coll., on Administrative Fees, as amended (the Act on Genetic Resources of Plants and Microorganisms).
Indicator	Implementation of the National Programme for the Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources of Plants, Animals and Microorganisms Important for Food and Agriculture for 2023–2027 and the National Programme for the Protection and Reproduction of the Forest Tree Gene Pool for 2019–2027; National Programme for the Protection and Reproduction of the Forest Tree Gene Pool
Tool	Strategic-conceptual (SC), methodological (M), organisational (O)

Measure	3.5.1
Title	**Prepare and implement the Concept for the Protection of Genetic Diversity of Wild Organisms of the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Concept approved by the MoE
Deadline	2027

Measure	3.5.2
Title	**Prepare a proposal for in situ conservation of selected model species of crop wild relatives or wild species with potential for food production, agriculture and forestry**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Conservation proposal developed
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.5.3
Title	**Supplement the NPPGR information system with metadata for in situ conservation**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The NPPGR information system will be supplemented with descriptors according to the In Situ Conservation Methodology
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	3.5.4
Title	**Enhance cooperation between gene banks, botanical and zoological gardens and other organisations in relation to ensuring the protection of the gene pool of wild species in the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Expert group
Deadline	2030

Measure	3.5.5
Title	**Ensure protection, inventory of GRP populations and actively support in situ protection of wild species related to cultivated plants (crops) and crops with potential for food production and agriculture**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of projects supported / inventory of GRP populations
Deadline	2030



ČSA quarry – a place of surprising diversity, Jiří Bělohoubek, NCA CZ

Objective 4 of the Strategy – Ecosystems are restored in accordance with the objectives of European and national legislation, with regard to the benefit of current and future generations and the ecosystems themselves

Action Objective	4.1
Title	**Establish a legislative framework for the full implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration**
Description of the objective	The aim is to ensure the creation and adoption of the legislative framework necessary for the full and effective implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration into the Czech legal system. This framework will enshrine the National Restoration Plan in the legal system as the central instrument for fulfilling the requirements of the Regulation, while legal regulations will be adjusted (adapted) to the necessary extent to enable the coordinated preparation, implementation and evaluation of the National Restoration Plan in the long-term, set until 2050.
Indicator	Preparation and adoption of a legal framework that will enable the full implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation, enshrine the National Restoration Plan in the legal system and create the conditions and procedures for its preparation and implementation by 2050
Tool	Legislative (L)

Measure	4.1.1
Title	**Prepare legislation that will enshrine the National Restoration Plan, define the competences of the responsible authorities, regulate the relevant terminology and procedures pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration, and optimise related legislation for the effective implementation of this Regulation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Amendment to the ZOPK or special legal provisions adopted and other legal regulations optimised
Deadline	2027

Action Objective	4.2
Title	**Ensure that sectoral policies, strategies and Action Plans are consistent with the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration**
Description of the objective	When creating and implementing strategies, plans and concepts, public administration bodies proceed in such a way as to create conditions for meeting the objectives of the Nature Restoration Regulation and for implementing the measures of the National Restoration Plan.
Responsible Authority	MoE
Indicator	Legislative framework (in relation to objective 4.1) ensuring coherence between the National Restoration Plan with sectoral policies, strategies and Action Plans
Tool	Legislative (proposals for modifications/amendments to legal regulations), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	4.2.1
Title	**Use the National Restoration Plan as a basis for spatial planning and incorporate relevant NRP measures into the relevant land-use planning levels**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MRD
Method of implementation /indicator	Relevant NRP objectives and measures applied to the relevant land-use planning instruments.
Deadline	2030

Measure	4.2.2
Title	**Incorporate relevant objectives and measures of the National Restoration Plan into water planning and reflect them in the existing water management system and in the processes for authorising and decommissioning water structures**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	NRP objectives and measures incorporated into River Basin Management Plans, staff of Water and Building Authorities trained on the implementation of the National Restoration Plan for the water sector
Deadline	2027

Measure	4.2.3
Title	**Include the National Restoration Plan as a basis for agricultural planning**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Adequate reflection of the National Restoration Plan measures into the Strategic Plan of the Common Agricultural Policy and into subsequent instruments and measures in the area of agricultural management support
Deadline	2028

Measure	4.2.4
Title	**Incorporate the National Restoration Plan measures into national strategic documents in the field of forest management**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	National Restoration Plan measures incorporated into the partial update to the State Forestry Policy Concept and individual RFDP
Deadline	2030

Measure	4.2.5
Title	**The National Restoration Plan is the basis for other sectoral policies, strategies and action plans**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Sectoral policies, strategies and action plans developed and implemented in accordance with the National Restoration Plan and the objectives of the Nature Restoration Regulation
Deadline	2030



Wildflower strips help to provide food for pollinators around Prague, Jana Fuglíková

Objective 5 of the Strategy – The long-term stability of all ecosystems is ensured by their sustainable management and use, taking into account the diverse contributions of nature, including the ecosystem services they provide to people.

Action Objective	5.1
Title	**Promote biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and enhance their sustainable use**
Description of the objective	CSP interventions and other economic instruments provide support for farming practices creating a synergistic effect on biodiversity objectives, slowing down water runoff and improving water and soil quality, increasing soil organic matter content and mitigating water and wind erosion. These approaches also contribute to the objectives set out in the Nature Restoration Regulation.
Indicator	https://www.envirometr.cz/data/index-beznych-druhu-ptaku farmland bird index
Tool	Legislative (L), economic (E), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	5.1.1
Title	**Increase support for extensive and nature-friendly farming on agricultural land through appropriate subsidy instruments in accordance with the approved CSP**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Supported area (ha)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.1.2
Title	**Support activities to conserve and restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and populations of species linked to agricultural landscapes, especially through the support of targeted management of high-value grasslands and measures aimed at arable land to preserve areas suitable especially for the reproduction and development of a number of species (e.g. butterflies and birds)**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Supported area (ha)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.1.3
Title	**Limit soil degradation with regard to soil biodiversity, in particular by implementing anti-erosion measures as part of land consolidation with the grant support of the CSP, where preference is given to measures against water and wind erosion, implemented in areas at risk of erosion; and, in accordance with the approved CSP, increase support for farming practices that prevent degradation, increase the proportion of organic matter in the soil, improve soil structure, contribute to natural soil processes and restore and enhance soil biodiversity.**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of anti-erosion measures and soil degradation measures implemented, supported area of arable land where environmentally friendly practices are applied (ha)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.1.4
Title	**Improve the condition and water regime of agricultural soils with the aim of increasing their retention capacity, in particular through SCP interventions, ensure the restoration of the water regime of organic soils in accordance with the Nature Restoration Regulation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Supported area (ha)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.1.5
Title	**Create conditions to ensure a balance between non-forest ecosystems and wildlife populations through relevant legislation**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Change in legislation
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	5.2
Title	**Promote biodiversity in forest ecosystems and enhance their sustainable use**
Description of the objective	Ensure resilient and multifunctional forest ecosystems in response to climate change. Promote the biodiversity of forest stands, esp. by increasing the proportion of harvesting residues and deadwood (standing and lying), conserving habitat trees and creating multi-species forest stands in appropriate habitats. The measures contribute to restoration according to the Nature Restoration Regulation.
Indicator	The amount of financial support and the number of projects supported; restoration of habitat-appropriate trees 7,500 ha per year, silvicultural interventions 20,000 ha per year; area-wide representation of the changes in species composition in restoring habitat-inappropriate tree species financial quantification of technical units: Support for artificial or natural restoration of habitat-appropriate trees of CZK 700 million per year, leaving brushwood to rot CZK 40 million per year
Tool	Legislative (L), methodological (M), economic (E)

Measure	5.2.1
Title	**Support biological functions in production forests, especially by creating forest stands diverse in genetic, species, age and spatial structure in appropriate habitats (support for planting habitat-appropriate trees, silvicultural interventions to promote the target species composition) and by increasing the share of harvesting residues and deadwood (standing and lying)**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MO, MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Silvicultural operations carried out with financial support (grant)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.2.2
Title	**Create conditions to ensure a balance between forest ecosystems and game populations through relevant legislation and base hunting quotas on the status of forest ecosystems**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Change in legislation
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.2.3
Title	**Improve the water regime of forest catchments by restoring springs, peatlands and wetlands, reducing concentrated runoff from the forest road network and enhancing soil infiltration**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of grant support and the number of projects supported, thousand CZK, area of springs, peatlands and wetlands restored
Deadline	2030



The forest is the home of plants, animals and fungi, Běla Komancová, NCA CZ

Action Objective	5.3
Title	**Promote biodiversity in aquatic ecosystems and enhance their sustainable use**
Description of the objective	It is necessary to achieve good ecological status or good ecological potential as well as good chemical status of surface water bodies in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). It is also necessary to protect watercourses from further inappropriate interventions and support the action of natural renaturation processes in riverbeds outside built-up and developable areas, and to restore the ecological stabilisation functions of SLEs (peatland, watercourses, ponds, lakes, floodplains) including the natural function of the river continuum. Support the provision of regulatory and intangible ecosystem services, including the support of biodiversity in water bodies. The measures are in line with the objectives of the Nature Restoration Regulation.
Indicator	Assessment of the status of surface water bodies in accordance with applicable regulations (currently Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on Waters and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as amended, and Decree No. 98/2011 Coll., on the method of assessing the status of surface water bodies, the method of assessing the ecological potential of heavily modified and artificial surface water bodies and the requirements of surface water status assessment and evaluation programmes, as amended), (hereinafter referred to as the „assessment of the status of surface water bodies“), assessment of the status of protected areas designated for the protection of habitats and species
Tool	Legislative (L), strategic-conceptual (CS), scientific research (SR), economic (E), methodological (M)

Measure	5.3.1
Title	**Restore the ecological and stabilising functions of watercourses and floodplains through financial and other instruments available**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Assessment of the status of surface water bodies, hydromorphological assessment of watercourses, length of the watercourses restored
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.3.2
Title	**While respecting the production characteristics, establish a system of comprehensive measures aimed at supporting the non-production function of ponds, while enabling compensation for economic losses incurred by aquaculture enterprises**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Existence of a system of comprehensive measures
Deadline	2028

Measure	5.3.3
Title	**Support the restoration of wetlands and their conservation in the landscape and expand and strengthen the methodologies and economic tools designed for this purpose**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Area of wetlands restored (ha) https://www.envirometr.cz/data/rozloha-mokradnich-a-raselinistnich-prirodnich-biotopu
Deadline	2023

Measure	5.3.4
Title	**In water planning, take into account the requirements of the Water Framework Directive for the conservation of protected areas designated for the protection of habitats and species**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The procedure for monitoring and evaluating protected areas designated for the protection of habitats and species updated and implemented
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.3.5
Title	**Achieving good quantitative and chemical status of groundwater in accordance with the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000), regulated in Czech legislation by Decree No. 5/2011 Coll., on the method of defining hydrogeological regions, defining groundwater bodies, the method of assessing the status of groundwater and the requirements of programmes for the identification and assessment of groundwater status**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Groundwater monitoring which serves as the basis for assessing the status of groundwater bodies in six-year periods, a key material for preparatory work and the processing of draft river basin management plans. The chemical and quantitative status of groundwater is assessed separately.
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	5.3.6
Title	**Reduce pollution and improve the physical and chemical parameters of water**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MoH
Method of implementation /indicator	“Watch list“ as part of surface water monitoring, fulfilment of the requirements of Government Regulation No. 401/2015 implementing Directive 2008/105/EC, as amended by Directive 2013/39/EU, on environmental quality standards
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.3.7
Title	**Support and restore natural riverbed structures with an emphasis on sediment transport and management and the content of river wood in watercourse beds in order to increase the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, watercourse administrators
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of measures implemented
Deadline	2030

Action Objctive	5.4
Title	**Enhance biodiversity in settlements**
Description of the objective	With regard to the overall objectives of the Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity of the Czech Republic, it is necessary to enhance the overall biodiversity in settlements, which are ecosystems that have been completely altered by human activity and are primarily focused on meeting the socio-economic needs of society. This concerns not only protecting animal and plant species, fungi and other microorganisms and their habitats in residential areas, but also improving the quality of the environment in settlements in general. The measures contribute to the objectives of the Nature Restoration Regulation.
Indicator	The number and size of areas restored or established
Tool	Methodological (M), economic (E)

Measure	5.4.1
Title	**Within urban greenery and within the built-up areas of municipalities, support the creation and, through appropriate management, the maintenance of sites with targeted higher biodiversity (e.g. wild flower meadows, wetlands, habitat trees), which will be continuously restored through appropriate management), and give preference to the use of local and regional plant species during restoration**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Size of areas restored or established (ha)
Deadline	2030

Measure	5.4.2
Title	**Formulate a set of recommendations for the application of close-to-nature management approaches and effective support for biodiversity in settlements when establishing, restoring and caring for urban greenery**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological guidelines
Deadline	2030



Green roofs, such as the one at the National Museum of Agriculture in Prague, provide an oasis to insects, birds as well as people, Elena Michálková

Objective 6 of the Strategy – Threats to the sustainable use of biodiversity are systematically eliminated or their impacts minimised through functional tools updated in line with scientific knowledge and practice

Action Objective	6.1
Title	**Response to current challenges and knowledge of the causes of biodiversity threats and loss**
Description of the objective	Biodiversity is currently threatened by a number of factors, most of which are directly related to human activity. The main causes include changes in land use, climate change (addressed under the NAP for adaptation to climate change), pollution and the spread of invasive alien species (objective 6.2). Priority factors that have not yet been adequately addressed include the negative impacts of pesticides on non-target organisms, light pollution, and eutrophication. Assessment of the competitive impacts of intensive beekeeping on wild pollinators. The aim is to systematically reduce these pressures through targeted measures.
Indicator	https://www.envirometr.cz/data/pocet-puvodnich-ohrozenych-druhu-v-cervenych-seznamech
Tool	Methodological (M), scientific research (SR)

Measure	6.1.1
Title	**Implement measures to limit the impacts of PPP application on non-target organisms, their environment and soil biodiversity as set out in the NAP 2025–2029 and further strengthen these measures in the follow-up NAP**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	NAP for the safe use of pesticides in the CR 2030–2034
Deadline	2029

Measure	6.1.2
Title	**Strengthen a unified approach to reducing light pollution and its negative impact on wildlife and ecosystems**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MD, MZd, MV
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodology developed
Deadline	2030

Measure	6.1.3
Title	**Prepare an overview analysis of selected current threats causing water pollution (impact of ATB, presence of micropollutants) in selected areas of the CR, with an assessment of the risk of eutrophication**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoH
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2028

Measure	6.1.4
Title	**Assess the possible positive or negative impacts of beekeeping on insect biodiversity, especially in relation to the availability of food resources in space and time, and prepare a proposal for suitable conditions for beekeeping in areas with a high diversity of wild pollinators**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2027

Measure	6.1.5
Title	**Identify financial incentives and other types of public support that have or may have a negative impact on biodiversity**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis processed
Deadline	2029

Measure	6.1.6
Title	**Implement technical measures to reduce mortality and injury to wild animals caused by collisions with technical and transport infrastructure and buildings**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of technical measures implemented to protect animals
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	6.2
Title	**Control and eradicate invasive alien species (IAS) and limit the impacts of other alien or expansive species based on current knowledge of methods, taking into account priorities for the CR**
Description of the objective	The aim is to ensure effective performance of state administration and address the negative impacts of invasive species on native species, their habitats and ecosystems based on current knowledge of the spread of IAS in the CR and the most effective methods of their control and eradication. Further improve the established system for limiting the unintentional spread of species, especially in the areas of methodology, expertise and education. Apply similar solutions based on an assessment of the impacts on local biodiversity, including in relation to other undesirable alien or expansive species.
Indicator	Reduction in the occurrence of IAS populations https://www.envirometr.cz/data/pocet-nepuvodnich-a-invaznich-druhu-vyskytujicich-se-na-uzemi-cr
Tool	Legislative (L), methodological (M)

Measure	6.2.1
Title	**Ensure, collect and make available up-to-date data on the occurrence of IAS throughout the CR Republic**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Concentrated data on the occurrence of IAS / including the creation of a central database of non-native organisms – INVAHUB
Deadline	2030

Measure	6.2.2
Title	**Streamline and supplement possible methods for controlling and eradicating IAS and other alien or expansive species**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Control policies issued; eradication plans and methodologies
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	6.2.3
Title	**Limit the unintentional spread of invasive alien species by implementing the Action Plan for Addressing the Priority Methods of Spread of Invasive Alien Species in the CR**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Measures implemented under the Action Plan for Addressing the Priority Methods of Spread of Invasive Alien Species in the CR
Deadline	2028

Measure	6.2.4
Title	**Ensure the eradication of newly spreading IAS in the CR through the first response point**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Eradication measures implemented
Deadline	Ongoing



Common Raccoons *(lat. Procyon lotor)* pose a risk to native fauna and spread numerous diseases, Jakub Schneider

Objective 7 of the Strategy – Society is fully aware of the importance of biological diversity, its protection, sustainable coexistence and use for long-term prosperity and sustainable development at the national, European and global levels

Action Objective	7.1
Title	**Implement targeted awareness-raising, educational and training activities for the public and interest groups leading to the protection of biodiversity**
Description of the objective	The public is aware of the reasons why biodiversity needs to be protected and promoted and knows that it plays a significant role in the functioning of ecosystems, and consequently has an impact on the nature's socio-economic contributions to people, including ecosystem services.
Indicator	Events organised, publications and information materials published, applications, the number of projects supported (information, awareness-raising, educational and volunteer projects of NGOs focused on biodiversity, etc.)
Tool	Educational (Ed), awareness-raising (A), informational (I), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	7.1.1
Title	**Systematically plan and implement sub-campaigns aimed at the general public and key topics of biodiversity protection, especially the causes of biodiversity and the impacts of its loss on the ecosystem, species and gene levels, pollinator protection, invasive alien species, ecosystem services, including citizen science activities and platforms organised under it**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of media coverage
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.2
Title	**Introduce a communication strategy to inform the public on the importance of implementing the Nature Restoration Regulation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Communication strategy created, measures implemented
Deadline	2027

Measure	7.1.3
Title	**Prepare a Biodiversity Status Report**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Assessment report created
Deadline	2028

Measure	7.1.4
Title	**Actively involve the public and the private sector in nature conservation and biodiversity through the promotion of appropriately selected methods of ecosystem management (management with regard to endangered species, options of targeted protection of selected species, habitat restoration, management of landscape elements and other forms of sustainable management), and support citizen science, volunteering and joint projects focused on environmental protection and the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ, NP administrations
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of events, campaigns or projects with the participation of the public and companies, which help protect nature and increase interest in it
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.5
Title	**Support and enhance activities to raise awareness of invasive alien species (IAS) among the public and other stakeholders**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of events to raise awareness of IAS
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.6
Title	**Support ecological educational programmes for the agricultural community and the wider public, focusing on biodiversity protection and a sustainable approach to the landscape and soil**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Projects implemented in educational programmes, programmes implemented
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.7
Title	**As part of forestry education and consulting activities, increase the motivation of forest owners to use continuous cover forestry practices, inform them about the application of practical procedures for increasing the genetic, species, age and spatial structure of forest stands**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of trainings provided on the possibilities of using continuous cover forestry
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.8
Title	**Support civic activities, including the activities of non-governmental non-profit organisations in the management of protected and endangered components of biodiversity and in raising awareness among the public and interest groups**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MRD, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of activities/projects supported, implementation of the NGO Projects Support Programme
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.9
Title	**Raise public awareness of the issue of light pollution, its impacts on the environment and possibilities for reducing it**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of events/educational programmes implemented
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.10
Title	**Support the creation of educational programmes – as part of the SP EEAT and formal education – with topics focused on nature and landscape (biodiversity crisis, its causes and possibilities for remediation, the return of large carnivores and their coexistence with humans, water retention in the landscape, climate change and landscape changes, nature and health, nature's contributions to people / ecosystem services, agricultural management and its impact on biodiversity, the story of species that cause damage to property, their role in the ecosystem, benefits, etc.)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, MEYS, MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of educational programmes supported
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.1.11
Title	**Support targeted education provided by specialised networks of organisations working with the public focusing on protected areas and species conservation – a network of nature centres and other visitor centres in protected areas and a National Network of Rescue Stations**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of visitors educated (determined by active feedback)
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	7.2
Title	**Ensure quality vocational training in biodiversity, agriculture and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services**
Description of the objective	Professionals from the departments involved have access to an educational system that allows them to obtain information about the connections between biodiversity, agriculture and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services
Indicator	The number of programmes created and events held
Tool	Educational (Ed), awareness-raising (A), methodological (M), strategic-conceptual (SC), economic (E)

Measure	7.2.1
Title	**Support targeted agricultural and forestry consultancy for the purpose of protecting nature and the landscape, soil, water and climate, including the provision of a financial instrument**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Introduction of an accreditation field for comprehensive agricultural consultancy related to the protection of biodiversity, nature, landscape and climate, the importance of green infrastructure and nature's contributions, including ecosystem services, and financial and methodological support for the relevant consultancy service
Deadline	2029

Measure	7.2.2
Title	**Support targeted education of representatives of nature conservation authorities in new approaches, legislation and other topics related to biodiversity protection**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Lifelong learning, both internal and in cooperation with universities, the number of programmes created and events held
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.2.3
Title	**Support education in the area representing the concept of nature's contributions to people, which includes ecosystem services, a holistic approach to landscape management, etc., targeted primarily at employees of nature conservation authorities and the environmental sector**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of educational events held, the number of publications and the number of other tools created
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	7.2.4
Title	**Actively educate local government representatives in biodiversity protection and prepare the necessary methodological materials**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodological manuals, the number of workshops held
Deadline	Ongoing



Workshop for representatives of nature conservation authorities on the topic of water quality, Elena Michálková

Objective 8 of the Strategy – Scientific and research findings in the field of conservation and sustainable coexistence and use of all components of biological diversity are adequately reflected in legislation, decision-making processes and public administration procedures

Action Objective	8.1
Title	**Enhance research, sharing of expertise in individual components of biodiversity**
Description of the objective	Enhancing research and sharing expertise in individual components of biodiversity is a key step towards effective nature conservation and sustainable development. High-quality scientific knowledge allows for a better understanding of the interrelationships between species, ecosystems and their functions, enabling timely identification of threats and proposal of targeted measures. Sharing this knowledge among the professional community, institutions and international partners ensures a coordinated approach to addressing global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss and habitat degradation. This objective is therefore essential for the development of informed policies and strategic decisions that will ensure the long-term protection of biodiversity.
Indicator	Outputs from research projects and activities integrated in decision-making processes, legislative amendments and methodological management of state administration
Tool	Scientific research (SR), educational (Ed), methodological (M), strategic-conceptual (SC)

Measure	8.1.1
Title	**Support cooperation between researchers, workplaces and users of research results in nature conservation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of meetings held and the number of projects presented at these meetings
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	8.1.2
Title	**Simplify access to the latest research findings**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Design of the structure and development of capacities for administration, a database of conservation research projects, or a metadatabase based on keywords and automatic filters from the existing databases Starfos, GACR, NAZV, GAUK, IS VaVaI, or others, containing the results of individual projects
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.1.3
Title	**Supplement the knowledge of applied science specified in the area of biodiversity in the Updated Concept of Research, Development and Innovation of the MoE and apply it, together with current research needs, through the programmes and calls of the TACR and in the Long-term Concepts of Development of Research Organisations**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The Concept of Research, Development and Innovation updated
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.1.4
Title	**Promote the results of scientific and research activities and the data obtained among authorised persons and biological assessors and nature conservation authorities**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, TACR
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of meetings of authorised persons, assessors and OOPs, the number of contributions in the Nature Conservation Journal
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	8.1.5
Title	**Evaluate the needs in the area of regular monitoring of the status and development of biodiversity to enable its effective protection, and based on the evaluation of the draft „Concept of Biodiversity Monitoring in the CR“ including the implementation framework**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Assessment analysis processed
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.1.6
Title	**Ensure comprehensive monitoring for the needs of compliance with the Nature Restoration Regulation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Establishment of a monitoring system designed to meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991, including optimisation of existing monitoring systems and their harmonisation with the methodologies, indicators and data needs set out in the Regulation
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.1.7
Title	**Strengthen support for research into genetic diversity of plants, animals and microorganisms, including those important for food production, agriculture and forestry**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of projects supported and research tasks in Long-term Concepts of Development of Research Organisations in the area of genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms important for food production and agriculture
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	8.2
Title	**Pilot the assessment of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, as a complementary tool for the protection of biodiversity and its sustainable use, in selected agendas and evaluate its impacts**
Description of the objective	The assessment of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, using the methodology and its evaluation outputs (e.g. maps of various values, including monetary ones), serves as a complementary tool in selected agendas related to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as in other relevant decision-making processes, including the possibility of evaluating the impacts of policies and projects in the public sector. Methodical support for the utilisation of these tools is in place.
Indicator	The number of projects implemented that were part of the pilot analysis, recommendations for possible modification or supplementation of the methodology
Tool	Methodological (M), strategic-conceptual (SC), organisational (O), scientific research (SR), economic (E)

Measure	8.2.1
Title	**Support the functioning of the National Platform for Ecosystem Services (NPES)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	In cooperation with the relevant departments and institutions
Method of implementation /indicator	Functional system of cooperation between the departments and institutions involved within the NPES, regular platform meetings (at least once a year)
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.2.2
Title	**Ensure pilot testing of the selected methodology for assessing ecosystem services in specific selected decision-making processes in order to use the assessment when making decisions about ecosystems**
Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Report on the evaluation of the pilot testing of the selected methodology for assessing ecosystem services – identification of process and other obstacles to implementation; assessment of whether it is possible and desirable to remove these obstacles, identification of the prospects for necessary adjustments to the selected methodology
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.2.3
Title	**Support science and research into various values of nature (intrinsic, instrumental, relational) and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, with the involvement of nature conservation authorities and other key stakeholders**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	TACR calls; projects implemented
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	8.2.4
Title	**Identify white spots in conservation practice where the concept of ecosystem services would contribute to conservation goals and could help protect ecosystems more effectively**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Report listing possible opportunities for using the ecosystem services concept based on an analysis of the OOP agendas; pilot studies on using the ecosystem services concept in specific agendas
Deadline	2030

Measure	8.2.5
Title	**Develop a concept summarising the possibilities of using ecosystem services assessment, including valuation, in agricultural, forestry and water planning**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	Concept developed
Deadline	2030

Masure	8.2.6
Title	**Support the development and use of ecosystem accounting within the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA-EA)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	CZSO
Method of implementation /indicator	Ecosystem account reporting system created
Deadline	2030



Třeboňsko, a landscape shaped by humans for centuries, Jindřich Prach, NCA CZ

Goal 9 of the Strategy – International cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from its use is set with regard to the commitments and priorities of the Czech Republic

Action Objective	9.1
Title	**Ensure the CR's contribution to global biodiversity protection through active participation in relevant multilateral instruments and support for projects implemented primarily by Czech entities**
Description of the objective	The CR's interests in global biodiversity protection can only be promoted through active participation in individual international conventions and platforms; in view of the limited administrative and staffing capacities, it is advisable to determine the priorities in this area in the medium term. A number of Czech entities (NGOs, individuals or, for example, zoological gardens, research organisations or academic institutions) implement projects aimed at protecting biodiversity; these entities are currently struggling with insufficient state support and therefore it is necessary to at least identify tools that could be used systematically to support them.
Indicator	Full compliance with the obligations of the CR arising from its membership in multilateral environmental agreements focused on biodiversity protection, projects supported for biodiversity protection abroad, ratification of an international agreement
Tool	Strategic-conceptual (SC), economic (E), legislative (L)

Measure	9.1.1
Title	**Ratify the new international agreement on the protection of biodiversity on the high seas (BBNJ), negotiated under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and ensure the implementation of the relevant Directive of the Parliament and of the Council at the national level**
Responsible Authority	MFA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE
Method of implementation /indicator	Agreement published in the Collection of Laws and International Treaties
Deadline	2027

Measure	9.1.2
Title	**Support biodiversity protection projects implemented by Czech entities in third countries**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MFA
Method of implementation /indicator	Number of projects supported
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	9.1.3
Title	**Reflect biodiversity protection in the CR's foreign development cooperation as part of the foreign development cooperation plan for the relevant period**
Responsible Authority	MFA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Number of projects supported
Deadline	2030

Measure	9.1.4
Title	**Set up continuous support for the transfer of experience and projects for biodiversity protection within the framework of regional and transboundary cooperation, using instruments such as the Carpathian Convention, the Ramsar Convention and others**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Outputs of projects implemented within the framework of transboundary/regional cooperation instruments
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	9.2
Title	**Strengthen international harmonisation of biodiversity monitoring**
Description of the objective	From the perspective of assessing the status, trends and their practical interpretation within the framework of measures aimed at protecting, supporting, strengthening, conserving and restoring biodiversity, it is essential to have up-to-date knowledge shared through international (European and global) tools that have the potential to significantly raise the level of knowledge of biodiversity monitoring.
Indicator	The number of joint transnational projects and activities in biodiversity monitoring with the participation of the CR's institutions
Tool	Strategic-conceptual (Sc), informational (I), organisational (O), scientific research (SR)

Measure	9.2.1
Title	**Ensure active and adequate participation of the Czech Republic through personnel deployment in pan-European initiatives to bring habitat monitoring systems closer together and use European Space Agency data**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Staffing (the total number of dedicated workers in a given year – employees and suppliers of the NCA CZ, or the MoE), list of events, collaborative projects or other activities and examples of the use of relevant data
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	9.2.2
Title	**Ensure membership of the CR (NCA CZ, academia) in the GBIF organisation and enable mutual sharing of biodiversity data between the Czech state administration and the Czech and global scientific and conservation community**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	Membership of NCA CZ in GBIF
Deadline	2030

Measure	9.2.3
Title	**Active involvement of the Czech Republic in cross-border activities aimed at addressing the issue of light pollution in biodiversity protection**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	CHMI (in the area of monitoring)
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of activities with the involvement of the Czech Republic
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	9.3
Title	**Involvement in international activities and information systems in the area of conservation and use of genetic resources**
Description of the objective	Compliance with international treaties and obligations and international cooperation in the area of conservation and use of genetic resources is in accordance with Act No. 148/2003 Coll., on Genetic Resources of Plants and Microorganisms, and in accordance with international obligations. Implementation of international cooperation under the ECPGR programme. Compliance with international treaties and obligations arising from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Nagoya Protocol, Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1866. The conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources important for food production and agriculture and the fair, equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation, which follows from the ITPGRFA (SMTA). Involvement of the CR in EU research infrastructures related to genetic resources and nature conservation. This includes, for example, the European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC).
Indicator	Full compliance of the CR with obligations arising from its membership in relevant international treaties concerning genetic resources
Tool	Methodological (M), informational (I), organisational (O), educational (Ed)

Measure	9.3.1
Title	**Support international ex situ conservation of rare gene pool items on a reciprocity basis**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of items conserved
Deadline	2030

Measure	9.3.2
Title	**Ensure that users of genetic resources and digital information on genetic resources obtained through sequencing (DSI/GSD) in the CR are informed about their obligations in the area of access and benefit sharing (ABS)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of due diligence declarations, results of user checks pursuant to Act No. 93/2018 Coll., on the Conditions for the Use of Genetic Resources Pursuant to the Nagoya Protocol
Deadline	Ongoing



Research into behaviour of Brown Bears *(lat. Ursus arctos)* using telemetric monitoring, František Jaskula, NCA CZ

Goal 10 of the Strategy – Economic instruments for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy and Action Plan are in place and continuously strengthened

Action Objective	10.1
Title	**Ensure continuous financial support for active biodiversity protection tools**
Description of the objective	This sub-objective follows on from the priority area of the Strategy „Favourable status of biodiversity and ensuring its protection“, which focuses on strengthening the protection of biodiversity and its components and contains long-term objectives 1–3. Both the long-term objectives of the Strategy and, in particular, the sub-objectives of the AP should be achieved through selected economic tools that will ensure sufficient financial and staffing capacities in this regard. This objective therefore focuses on long-term financial support for measures that are aimed at actively supporting and protecting biodiversity. The purpose of the objective and the measures defined thereunder is therefore to ensure continuous financial support, which will be provided within the expenditure limits of the relevant sections of the state budget for the relevant periods.
Indicator	Measures implemented under objectives 1–3 of the AP
Tool	**State budget** – state organisations‘ budgets, payment of damages, subsidy policies of the MoA, NGO Projects Support Programme, Landscape Management Programme (LMP), Nature Restoration Programme (NRP), MoD‘s programme for supporting management in research institutes **European funds and programmes** – Operational Programme Environment (OPE), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Operational Programme Just Transition (OPJT), Operational Programme Transport (OPT), Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) **Extra-budgetary resources** – National Environment Programme (NEP), regional budgets, programmes of Czech State Forests (LCR) **Private sector resources, innovative financing instruments**

Measure	10.1.1 (link to measures 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 1.3.2, 1.3.6)
Title	**Ensure funding for biodiversity protection in the subsequent programming period 2028+**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MRD
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 1–3 of the AP
Tool	European funds and programmes (OPE, CAP, OPJT, OPT, IROP), including consideration in programmes that are not directly focused on biodiversity
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.1.2 (link to measures 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 1.3.2, 1.3.6, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.7)
Title	**Ensure financial resources for the implementation of measures to support biodiversity protection, protect species of wild fauna and flora from negative impacts, measures on watercourses and ponds, management of SLE, creation and maintenance of green infrastructure, protection of SPS and management of PAs, and ensure financial and staffing resources**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MRD, NCA CZ, MoD
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 1–3 of the AP
Tool	State budget, NEP, European funds and programmes (OPE, CAP, OPJT, OPT, IROP), including consideration in programmes that are not directly focused on biodiversity
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.1.3 (link to objective 3.4)
Title	**Adjust the system of financial support for zoological gardens from the state budget, which will place greater emphasis on supporting the breeding of endangered species and the involvement of zoological gardens in the active protection of biodiversity**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Grant programme in section 315 modified
Tool	State budget
Deadline	2028

Measure	10.1.4 (link to objective 3)
Title	**Provide financial support for the development and modernisation of rescue stations providing care for handicapped animals and the development and modernisation of CITES Rescue Centres providing care for detained and confiscated specimens**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	
Method of implementation /indicator	Funds allocated to support Rescue Centres and CITES Rescue Centres
Tool	OPE or NEP
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.1.5 (link to measures 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3)
Title	**Ensure sufficient financial resources for the implementation of purchases, exchanges and transfers of land in PAs and their buffer zones in the interest of nature protection and ensuring financial and staffing resources for their management**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoI, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 2 of the AP
Tool	State budget, NEP
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	**10.1.6 (link to measures 3.1.1, 3.1.4, 8.1.2)**
Title	**Provide funds for the development of technical infrastructure necessary for management planning, record measures implemented, evaluate the effectiveness of measures implemented, make data and information available to the public, including digitalisation of individual processes through the Nature Conservation Information System (NCIS)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 3 and 8 of the AP
Tool	State budget, NEP
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	**10.1.7**
Title	**Pilot innovative economic instruments in the area of biodiversity, such as ecological compensation and certified nature credits (biodiversity offsets)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Methodology developed (in phase one, with a deadline of 2028), the amount of financial resources
Tool	State budget
Deadline	2030

Action Objective	10.2
Title	**Ensure sufficient financial and staffing capacities for regular monitoring and assessment of the status of habitats, species, trends in groups of organisms and biodiversity status indicators**
Description of the objective	This objective is aimed at creating the conditions for more effective monitoring and assessment of biodiversity through regular species monitoring, habitat mapping, and assessment of specially protected areas (SPAs) and Natura 2000 sites. An important prerequisite for achieving this objective is ensuring adequate staffing capacities, which are necessary for effective monitoring and assessment activities. Such adequate financial and staffing resources will be ensured within the expenditure limits of the relevant sections of the state budget for the relevant periods, where the objectives and measures of the AP need to be taken into account when planning and distributing these funds within the budget section. Another prerequisite for achieving this objective will be strengthening the potential of citizen science in biodiversity monitoring and supporting activity in this area.
Indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the AP in the area of monitoring and tracking the status of biodiversity
Tool	**State budget** (the state organisations' budget for mapping habitats, monitoring species and evaluating objects of protection in PAs, NGO Projects Support Programme) **European funds and programmes** – Operational Programme Environment (OPE), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Operational Programme Just Transition (OPJT), Operational Programme Transport (OPT), Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) **Extra-budgetary resources** – (NEP, regional budgets) **private sector, innovative financing instruments**

Measure	10.2.1 (link to measures 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 8.1.7)
Title	**Ensure financial and staffing capacities for regular monitoring of species and data collection for biodiversity indicators (including genetics) and their evaluation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 3 and 8 of the AP
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP)
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.2.2 (link to measures 2.1.9, 3.2.1, 3.2.3)
Title	**Ensure financial resources for monitoring and assessing the status of species of European importance, specially protected species, natural habitats, including assessing the effectiveness and subsequent management direction and ensuring financial and staffing capacities for its administration**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 2 and 3 of the AP
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP)
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.2.3 (link to measure 8.1.6)
Title	**Ensure sufficient resources and capacities for comprehensive monitoring to comply with the Nature Restoration Regulation (NRP) and ensure financial and staffing capacities for its administration**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 8 of the AP
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP)
Deadline	2028

Measure	10.2.4 (link to measure 2.1.9)
Title	**Ensure financial resources for monitoring and assessing the status of objects of protection in SPAs and the Natura 2000 network, including assessing effectiveness and subsequent management direction**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, regional authorities
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 2 of the AP
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP, regional budgets)
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.2.5
Title	**Strengthen financial and staffing resources for habitat mapping, including in connection with the Nature Restoration Regulation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures in the area of monitoring and tracking the status of biodiversity
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP)
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.2.6 (link to Action Objective 6.2.)
Title	**Provide resources for monitoring and evaluating the status of invasive species**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures in the area of monitoring and tracking the status of biodiversity
Tool	State budget, European funds (OPE), extra-budgetary resources (NEP)
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	10.3
Title	**Accessible and sufficient financial instruments enabling the conservation and promotion of biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystems**
Description of the objective	To enhance biodiversity in managed and otherwise used ecosystems, the Action Plan contains objectives 4–6, which are intended to lead to an overall enhancement of biodiversity in agricultural, forest and aquatic ecosystems and settlements, through the implementation of the proposed measures supporting both biodiversity and, in particular, sustainable methods of management and reducing pressures and threats in the use of these ecosystems. To implement the measures set, it is necessary to set up fully functional and adequately funded instruments in this area.
Indicator	The amount of financial resources intended to support the implementation of Objective 5 of the AP, measures implemented under Objective 5 of the AP
Tool	**State budget** (LMP, NRP, NGO Projects Support Programme) **European funds and programmes** – Operational Programme Environment (OPE), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Operational Programme Just Transition (OPJT), Operational Programme Transport (OPT), OP Fisheries, Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) **Extra-budgetary resources** – National Environmental Programme (NEP), regional budgets **private sector, innovative financing instruments**

Measure	10.3.1 (link to measures 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5)
Title	**Ensure support for nature-friendly farming on agricultural land, including activities to support habitats and populations linked to agricultural landscapes, limiting soil degradation, improving the water regime and supporting the inventory of GRP, including the protection of wild species related to cultivated plants (crops) and crops with potential for food production and agriculture**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, NCA CZ
Method of implementation/ indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 5 of the AP
Tool	European programmes and funds (CAP), state budget
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.3.2 (link to measures 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.5)
Title	**Ensure adequate financial support for sustainable forest management, the biological function of forests and improving the stability of forest stands in response to climate change and improving the water regime of forest catchments**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	MoE, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 5 of the AP
Tool	European programmes and funds (CAP, OPE), state budget (LMP, NRP)
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.3.3 (link to measures 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.7)
Title	**Ensure adequate financial resources for the restoration of ecological stabilisation functions of watercourses and floodplains, support of pond biodiversity and other non-production function of ponds, restoration of wetlands, morphology of the river network and increase in the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems**
Responsible Authority	MoA
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 5 of the AP
Tool	European funds (CAP, OPE), state budget (LMP, NRP), NEP
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.3.4 (link to measure 4.1.2)
Title	**Ensure adequate and stable funding for the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation and the implementation of the National Restoration Plan from public sources, including adequate staffing resources for the implementation**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MMR
Method of implementation /indicator	Resources, analysis that shows which subsidies can be used for the NRR or what the weak points are
Tool	State budget (LMP, NRP), European funds and programmes (OPE and others), NEP, private funding
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.3.5 (link to measure 5.4.1)
Title	**Ensure adequate funding to support biodiversity in built-up areas of municipalities by implementing green infrastructure and proper management**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MRD, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 5 of the AP
Tool	State budget (LMP, NRP), European funds (IROP, OPE), NEP, municipal budgets
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.3.6 (link to goal 4)
Title	**Identify financial and other economic instruments for the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation with the aim of achieving synergistic effects between individual financial instruments**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, MRD, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Overview analysis of economic instruments
Tool	State budget, European funds, other public sources
Deadline	2026

Measure	10.3.7 (link to objective 4)
Title	**Create conditions for the involvement of the private sector in nature restoration and the implementation of the National Restoration Plan**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Conditions revised
Tool	Analysis of private funding options, pilot schemes of innovative private funding instruments
Deadline	2027

Measure	10.3.8 (link to objective 6.2)
Title	**Ensure adequate financial resources for regulation and eradication of IAS**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA, NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	Available financial instruments within the expenditure limits of the relevant sections of the state budget
Tool	European programmes and funds (OPE, IROP and others), state budget (LMP, NRP), NEP
Deadline	2027

Measure	10.3.9 (link to objective 6.1)
Title	**Maintain subsidies for the modification and modernisation of artificial lighting systems in municipalities**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objective 6 of the AP
Tool	European programmes (OPE, IROP and others), NEP
Deadline	Ongoing

Action Objective	10.4
Title	**Funding for science and research for the protection of biodiversity, education and awareness-raising, and strengthening international cooperation**
Description of the objective	With the use of selected economic instruments, public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and its protection will be increased, education and public involvement in the implementation of AP measures will be enhanced, the integration of scientific knowledge into legislation and decision-making processes will be increased, and international cooperation will be strengthened in accordance with the commitments of the Czech Republic. Adequate and continuous financial support for research in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity will be ensured.
Indicator	Measures under objectives 7, 8 and 9 of the AP completed, the amount of funding allocated for the implementation of measures under these objectives of the AP
Tool	**State budget** – state organisations' budgets, grant programmes of the MoA, NGO Projects Support Programme, Nature Restoration Programme (NRP), TACR **European funds and programmes** – Operational Programme Environment (OPE), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Operational Programme Just Transition (OPJT) **Extra-budgetary resources** – National Environmental Programme (NEP), regional budgets **private sector, innovative financing instruments**

Measure	10.4.1 (link to measure 7.1.5)
Title	**Actively support the mobilisation of private resources for biodiversity conservation (e.g. pollinators, green infrastructure in municipalities, etc.)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	A mechanism is established to link private sector resources with appropriate biodiversity projects
Tool	Methodological or financial support mechanism (e.g. designated allocation for support within selected programmes)
Deadline	2029

Measure	10.4.2 (link to measures 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 2.1.8, 6, 6.1.4, 8.1.5)
Title	**Ensure financial and staffing resources for conducting analyses and preparing methodologies by the MoE and the MoA and their departmental organisations**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources that will enable the implementation of selected measures under objectives 1, 6 and 8 of the AP
Tool	State budget, TACR, NAZV
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.4.3 (link to objective 7)
Title	**Prepare systemic support and coordination of educational programmes for the general public (including schools) with topics focused on nature and landscape (return of large carnivores, water retention in the landscape, climate change and landscape changes, nature and health, nature's contributions to people including ecosystem services, etc.)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MoA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of grant schemes announced (calls under the programmes), amount of funds distributed, number of teaching and educational programmes created
Tool	Grant programmes of the MoE and the MoA, NEP
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.4.4
Title	**Ensure adequate allocation to applied research in the field of biodiversity, especially under the TACR Environment for Life Programme 2, or by announcing a specific call for specific areas of biodiversity protection**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The amount of financial resources intended to support biodiversity projects supported under applied research
Tool	TACR programmes
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.4.5 (link to measure 9.2.2)
Title	**Secure financial support for GBIF membership**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	NCA membership in GBIF
Tool	State budget (section 315) or private sources
Deadline	2030

Measure	**10.4.6 (link to measures 1.1.1, 1.2.3, 1.3.1, 1.3.8, 2.1.10, 3.1.2, 6.2.2, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, 7.3.4, 8.1.4)**
Title	**Ensure financial resources for departmental organisations of the MoE to provide education for experts, including state administration and local government employees, as well as within the framework of agricultural consultancy**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	-
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of educational events held linked to selected measures under objectives 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the AP
Tool	State budget
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	**10.4.7 (link to measures 7.1.5, 7.1.8)**
Title	**Support the active involvement of the public and the private sector in the practical protection of biodiversity in the CR (nature and landscape management and restoration, monitoring, awareness-raising, support for the development of land associations, etc.) and ensure financial resources to support the general public (including NGOs)**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of projects successfully implemented in terms of selected measures under objective 7 of the AP
Tool	State budget (NGO Projects Support Programmes), NEP
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.4.8 (link to measures 7.1.1, 7.1.6., 7.1.7, 7.1.8, 7.1.9, 7.1.10, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3)
Title	**Ensure financial support for the integration of biodiversity-related topics into educational programmes, including the development of new programmes and materials, and the strengthening of outdoor learning within EEAT and formal education.**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MEYS
Method of implementation /indicator	Analysis of applicability, analysis of existing textbooks, age group suitability, inclusion in the curriculum, preparation of educational materials and teaching programmes
Tool	Financial strengthening of grant schemes for NGOs, creation of a new programme for educators
Deadline	2030

Measure	10.4.9 (link to measure 7.1.11)
Title	**Ensure financial support for education provided by specialised networks of organisations working with the public, with a focus on protected areas and species conservation – a network of nature centres and other visitor centres in PAs and a National Network of Rescue Stations**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ, NP administrations
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of visitors educated, the number of public programmes implemented
Tool	State budget (LMP, NRP), NEP, regional budgets
Deadline	Ongoing

Measure	10.4.10 (link to measures 9.1.2, 9.1.4, 9.2.1)
Title	**Ensure financial and staffing resources to support and participate in international biodiversity protection projects and projects aimed at fulfilling European commitments, including their co-financing**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	MFA
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of projects successfully implemented in terms of selected measures under objective 9 of the AP
Tool	Enhancing current programmes, European programmes (LIFE, Interreg, Horizon, etc.)
Deadline	2030

Measure	**10.4.11 (link to measures 3.5.4, 8.1.1, 8.2.1)**
Title	**Ensure financial support for the transfer of experience and expertise between the research sector and decision-making and administrative bodies**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	The number of meetings held concerning selected measures under objectives 3 and 8 of the AP, the number of online tools created, the number of publications or professional tools
Tool	State budget
Deadline	2030

Measure	**10.4.12 (link to objective 8.2)**
Title	**Introduce an assessment of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, as a complementary tool for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation/ indicator	EC evaluation methodology, pilot use cases, use report as a basis for updating
Tool	State budget
Deadline	2030 (2032)

Measure	**10.4.13 (link to objective 8.2)**
Title	**Identify white spots in conservation practice where the concept of ecosystem services would support conservation goals and could help protect ecosystems more effectively**
Responsible Authority	MoE
Co-Responsible Authority	NCA CZ
Method of implementation /indicator	A report listing possible opportunities for using the ecosystem services concept based on the OOP analysis; pilot study on using the ecosystem services concept in conservation practice
Tool	TACR
Deadline	2030



Treatment of protected oaks in the Vřísek game reserve, Šárka Mazánková, NCA CZ

List of abbreviations used in the Action Plan

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
NCA CZ	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
CARC	National Centre for Agricultural and Food Research – Czech Agrifood Research Center
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CHMI	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
CEI	Czech Environmental Inspectorate
CZSO	Czech Statistical Office
DSI	Digital Sequence Information
SEI	Site of European Importance
ESE	Ecologically Significant Element
EEAT	Environmental Education, Training and Awareness
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GACR	Czech Science Foundation
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GSD	Genetic Sequence Data
GRP	Genetic Resources of Plants
PLA	Protected Landscape Area
PA	Protected area
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IROP	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
IS VAVAI	Research, Development and Innovation Information System
NCIS	Nature Conservation Information System
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	Czech State Forests (Lesy České republiky, s. p.)
LCR	Czech State Forests (Lesy České republiky, s. p.)
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MRD	Ministry of Regional Development
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRF	Minimum Residual Flow
NAP	National Action Plan
NAZV	National Agency for Agricultural Research
NDOP	Species Occurrence Database
NGO	Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organisation
NP	National Park
NPES	National Platform for Ecosystem Services
NPPGR	National Programme for the Conservation and Utilisation of Plant Genetic Resources and Agrobiodiversity
NRP	National Restoration Plan
NNL	National Natural Monument (Landmark)
NNR	National Nature Reserve

NEP	National Environment Programme
NRR	EU Nature Restoration Regulation
OECMs	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
OOP	Competent Nature Conservation Authority
RFDP	Regional Forest Development Plans
OPJT	Operational Programme Just Transition
OPE	Operational Programme Environment
UN	United Nations
PPP	Plant Protection Products
LMP	Landscape Management Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	State Environmental Fund
SMTA	Standard Material Transfer Agreement
CSP	Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plans
NLCS	Nature and Landscape Conservation Standards
RÚIAN	Register of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate
SLO	State Land Office
SZIF	State Agricultural Intervention Fund
TACR	Technology Agency of the Czech Republic
SAD	Spatial Analytical Documents
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
SPD	Spatial Planning Documentation
TSES	Territorial System of Ecological Stability
SLE	Significant landscape elements
LRI	Landscape Research Institute
FGMRI	Forestry and Game Management Research Institute
VÚMOP	Research Institute for Soil and Water Conservation
TGM WRI	T. G. Masaryk Water Research Institute
IAS	Institute of Animal Science
RC CITES	Rescue Centre of CITES
SPS	Specially protected species
SPA	Specially protected area
ZOPK	Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2026–2050 and Action Plan of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2026–2030

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic with long-term objectives to 2050 and the Action Plan with objectives and measures to 2030 were prepared within the framework of interdepartmental cooperation under the leadership of the Ministry of the Environment. Employees and experts from the MoE, MoA, MRD, NCA CZ and other external experts and consultants participated in the preparation. The Strategy and the Action Plan were approved by the Government of the CR by Resolution No. 843 of 29 October 2025.

Prepared by a team of authors.

Editors: Jiří Mach, Anna Kučerová, Elena Michálková

Graphic design: R.CH.

Published by the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, with its registered office at Vršovická 1442/65, Prague 10 .

Copyright reserved. Quotation without citing the source, commercial reproduction or other use of any part of this publication without the consent of the publisher (Ministry of the Environment) will be understood as an unauthorised infringement of copyright and publishing rights.
© Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, 2026.

First edition

ISBN: 978-80-7212-690-3

The preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2026–2050 and the Action Plan of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2026–2030 was supported by the project PROtect SPECies acTIVEly by LIFE, PROSPECTIVE LIFE („101104621 — LIFE22-IPN-CZ-PROSPECTIVE LIFE“).

Funded by the European Union. The data and information contained in this publication reflect only the authors' views and opinions, not those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor CINEA is responsible for any use of the information contained in this publication.

Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

NATURE CONSERVATION AGENCY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Co-funded by the European Union

NATURA 2000