




Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)





General information






Institution	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) https://jncc.gov.uk/
Legal name	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Foundation year	1991
Name of the Director General or Head of the institution	Chair: Professor Colin Galbraith Chief Executive: Dr Gemma Harper
Brief description of the Scientific Mission of your institution	<p>JNCC is a public body in the United Kingdom (UK) that provides evidence and advice to assist the UK government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature. JNCC supports development and implementation of coherent domestic and international policies on the protection of natural resources as an integral part of sustainable development.</p> <p>JNCC monitors biodiversity, evaluates options and provides advice to ensure that the natural environment is protected in an effective way, for the benefit of present and future generations. Our statutory UK and international remit, and strong culture of partnership working and innovation, means we are uniquely placed to develop shared, cost-effective solutions for our partners and stakeholders in each of the four countries of the UK and its Overseas Territories; to support the implementation and development of international nature conservation agreements; and to share our expertise with others, in the interests of both local and global sustainability.</p> <p>JNCC is led by the Joint Committee, which brings together, under an independent Chair, members from the statutory nature conservation bodies for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and independent members appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.</p>
Brief description of the vision of your institution	JNCC's vision is to be recognised as a world-leading provider of environmental evidence, innovative solutions, and advice that place nature at the heart of sustainable wealth and well-being.
Main objectives or lines of action	JNCC's mission is to be an impartial scientific authority on UK and international nature conservation. As a public body we advise governments, and work in partnership with business and society. Our people are dedicated to providing high-quality evidence and advice on the natural environment, for the benefit of current and future generations.
Biodiversity related objectives	Guided by our vision and mission, through the provision of evidence, information and advice, JNCC's work will comprise four






	<p>strategic themes (2020-2025):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Assessing environmental status in the UK (ii) Supporting better decision (iii) Influencing international action (iv) Advising on offshore management <p>https://jncc.gov.uk/about-jncc/how-we-work/strategy-and-business-plan/</p>
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JNCC's contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets

Objective / Aichi Target		Yes	Partially	No	NA	Main actions performed:	
A	1  <i>Public awareness</i>	Does your institution develop actions aimed to strengthen awareness, concern and knowledge about biodiversity?				x	<p>JNCC monitors biodiversity, evaluates options and provides advice on biodiversity: https://jncc.gov.uk/monitoring/ https://jncc.gov.uk/evaluating/ https://jncc.gov.uk/advice/</p> <p>JNCC produces annual biodiversity indicators for the UK: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-biodiversity-indicators-2020/</p> <p>See JNCC's reports, data and other resources on biodiversity: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/</p>
	2  <i>Valorization</i>	Do some of the activities that your institution carries out contribute to the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development?				x	<p>Marine Natural Capital approaches: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/marine-natural-capital/</p> <p>Natural Capital in the Overseas Territories: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/natural-capital-in-the-overseas-territories/</p> <p>Spatial framework for mapping ecosystem services: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/52c90363-cbbe-4eca-bb74-ea85afe09333</p>
	3  <i>Incentives</i>	Does your institution develop actions aimed at countering the effects of harmful incentives for biodiversity or promote the application of incentives with positive effects on biodiversity?				x	<p>JNCC is providing evidence and policy advice for the development of new funding regimes for nature recovery and the provision of public goods (including the Environmental Land Management</p>

						<p>scheme in England, which is replacing the EU Common Agricultural Policy).</p>	
B	4	 Sustainable Production	Has your institution developed and/or promoted scientific knowledge and/or technology innovation that promote sustainable production and/or consumption (including within your institution)?	x			JNCC's work stream on sustainable global supply chains evaluates the impacts of the UK's consumption on biodiversity overseas: https://jncc.gov.uk/evaluating/sustainable-global-supply-chains/
	5	 Habitat loss	Has your institution carried out actions that contribute to a decrease in the rate of loss of natural habitats?		x		On-the-ground conservation work in the UK (and its Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies) is done by the relevant conservation agency for that country – see the UK Clearing House Mechanism for further information: https://uk.chm-cbd.net/uk-implementation-of-the-cbd JNCC does however provide advice at the UK and international levels to inform land- and sea-use decisions: https://jncc.gov.uk/evaluating/land-use/ https://jncc.gov.uk/monitoring/marine-monitoring-mapping/
	6	 Sustainable management of fishes and invertebrates	Has your institution developed or implemented scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation to promote the sustainable extraction and recovery of species of fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants, or that have contributed to reduce illegal fishing or incidental catch?	x			JNCC is responsible for providing clear, evidence-based advice on fishery policy and management, with a view to promoting the sustainable use of marine resources to UK and devolved governments, and the fishing sector: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/fisheries-advice/ In our role as UK CITES Scientific Authority for animals, we also advise on trade in CITES-listed aquatic organisms: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/convention-on-international-trade-in-endangered-species-of-wild-fauna-and-flora-cites/
	7	 Sustainable primary sector	Does your institution promote and contribute to the sustainable management of agricultural land, and/or farming of aquatic organisms, and/or forests?		x		JNCC has a number of relevant projects providing advice and information, including: EO4cultivar - https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/eo4cultivar/ Chile Viticulture - https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/chile-viticulture-project-introduction/ We also produce a number of relevant indicators to inform decisions by others: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-biodiversity-indicators/
			Does your institution carry out actions to control, monitor and/or improve water pollution,				

		 <p>8 Pollution reduction</p>	and/or ocean and coast pollution, and/or soil pollution, and/or solid waste pollution, and/or air pollution?				<p>JNCC provides evidence on the impacts of air pollution and puts in place methods to assess these effects: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/air-pollution/ Notable projects include Nitrogen Futures (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/nitrogen-futures/) and the DeMinimis Project (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/deminimis-project/).</p> <p>JNCC is also working on an Official Development Assistance project helping Development Assistance Countries to tackle pollution and its effects.</p>
			x				
		 <p>9 Invasive species</p>	Does your institution develop actions aimed at the identification, prevention, control and eradication of exotic invasive species?				<p>We provide an indicator on the pressure from invasive species: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/ukbi-b6-invasive-species/</p>
x							
		 <p>10 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems</p>	Does your institution develop scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation to reduce the anthropogenic pressure factors and maintain integrity and functioning of coral reefs and/or other ecosystems vulnerable to climate change?				<p>Vulnerable marine ecosystems (including seamounts, cold-water coral reefs and deep-sea sponge aggregations) are a component of our wider work on marine environment: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-role/the-offshore-marine-environment/</p>
x							
C		 <p>11 Protected Areas</p>	Does your institution develop scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation that promote or contribute the efficient management, representativeness, connectivity and integration landscape of protected areas (terrestrial, and/or marine and coastal) or the creation/incorporation of new public, private or community conservation areas?				<p>JNCC has a key role in Marine Protected Areas in UK offshore waters (https://jncc.gov.uk/advice/marine-protected-areas/) and is working with partners to identify potential pilot Highly Protected Marine Areas (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/highly-protected-marine-areas/).</p> <p>JNCC also collates data on protected areas, including through the UK Biodiversity Indicator C1 (https://jncc.gov.uk/ukbi-c1) and an interactive map of UK MPAs (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/marine-protected-area-mapper/).</p>
			x				
		 <p>12 Threatened Species</p>	Does your institution develop scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation to promote and contribute to the effective protection of threatened species?				<p>With the statutory nature conservation bodies, JNCC has a role in the Quinquennial Review of Species: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/qqr/</p> <p>JNCC is the UK CITES Scientific Authority for animals: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/convention-on-international-trade-in-endangered-species-of-wild-fauna-and-flora-cites/</p> <p>JNCC also provides scientific and technical advice on the interpretation, application and</p>
x							

						implementation of the Convention on Migratory Species and its agreements: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/the-convention-on-the-conservation-of-migratory-species-of-wild-animals/
	13	 <i>Genetic diversity</i>	Does your organization develop scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation aimed to maintain native genetic diversity and the wild relatives of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals?		x	JNCC produces annual indicators on both animal (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/ukbi-c9a-animal-genetic-resources/) and plant (https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/ukbi-c9b-plant-genetic-resources/) genetic resources.
D	14	 <i>Restoration</i>	Has your institution developed scientific knowledge and/or technology and innovation for the restoration and recovery of ecosystem services taking into consideration the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable?		x	JNCC has provided advice on how Nature-based Solutions (NbS) can effectively and efficiently contribute to simultaneously achieving the UK's Government biodiversity, climate, and poverty-reduction policies for Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/376d989f-0563-4e7f-b034-c79108f63758
	15	 <i>Resilience</i>	Has your institution developed scientific, technical and/or technological actions of ecological restoration and rehabilitation? How many actions since 2011 and is the approximate restored area of degraded ecosystems within the framework of these actions?		x	JNCC have developed a framework for using Earth observation imagery to monitor peatland condition, which can be used to understand where to target restoration measures and assess their effectiveness: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/958df51f-2e7c-4d2b-92f0-eac84c2a86af
	16	 <i>Nagoya Protocol</i>	Have you heard of the Nagoya Protocol, and has your institution developed scientific, technical and/or technological actions linked to it?			x Yes, we are familiar with the Nagoya Protocol; however, its provisions do not impinge on our work.
E	17	 <i>NBSAP update</i>	Has your institution collaborated in the elaboration and/or implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of its country, or any other biodiversity strategy at a sub-national level or equivalent?		x	The four countries within the UK have individual country biodiversity strategies, as do a number of the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies to which the CBD has been extended: https://uk.chm-cbd.net/uk-and-the-cbd The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was published with the Support of JNCC and guides how the four UK countries collaborate at a UK level to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-post-2010-biodiversity-framework/

18	 Traditional Knowledge	Does your institution integrate traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?				
					NA	Not generally applicable within the UK.
19	 Knowledge, science and technology	Does your institution generate scientific, technical and/or technological information on biodiversity? How does your institution consider that the availability of useful information on biodiversity (assessment, monitoring, inventories, studies, etc.) is in your country?				
		Yes	Partially	No		Examples of information generated in conservation, values, functioning, status, trends, impacts of loss, sustainable use or others. See links to work areas above, especially with respect to UK Biodiversity Indicators. https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-biodiversity-indicators/
		x				
		Sufficient	Limited	Scarce		Indicate relevant gaps of information and information available and its sources. Information availability varies between different subject areas – being sufficient in some but not in others. This is difficult to generalize.
20	 Funding	What is the approximate percentage of your institution's annual budget destined for the implementation of scientific, technical and/or technological actions aimed for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services and does your institution have fundraising strategies for this purpose?				
						We are unable to provide a breakdown of costs in this way. We are primarily funded directly from the UK government and devolved administrations but we also raise additional income.