



**JNCC SUPPORT CO.
BOARD MEETING**

PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2009/10

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JNCC SUPPORT CO. BOARD

PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 2009/10

Paper by Wendy Dalton, Brian Lawrence and David Burton

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides information on performance and financial outturns for the year ending 31 March 2010, analysed against programmes.
- 1.2 EMB invites the Board to **note** the report.

2. Performance against key performance indicators (Annex 1)

- 2.1 Forty two of the 44 key performance indicators (KPIs) have been completed or substantial progress has been made with full achievement anticipated early in 2010/11.
- 2.2 One Marine Management KPI has made limited progress due to the diversion of resources to support essential work elsewhere. Following a discussion by the Executive Management Board and Company Board one KPI in the Sustainability Advice Programme was deferred in Quarter 2, due to changes in staffing but is expected to resume in 2010 when the team is back to full complement.

3. Financial performance (Annex 2)

- 3.1 The net revenue Grant in Aid requirement for the year was £7.820m, against Grant in Aid received of £7.748m. This resulted in a small deficit of £72.7k (less than 1% of budget). This is well within the informal 2% variance against Grant In Aid that Defra uses as a metric to decide whether to take action against an NDPB for over or underspending. As the revenue balance brought forward from 2007/08 was £40.2k, this resulted in accumulated revenue deficit carried forward as at 31 March 2009 of £32.5k.
- 3.2 The outturn statement shows the variations at outturn, against the revised budget as approved in January 2010 and the original budget approved as part of the corporate planning process last year. The original budget was based on the understanding that Defra would be funding the additional marine work required through Grant in Aid. In the event this did not prove possible and grant income was made available instead.

Annex 1. Performance against key performance indicators (KPIs) for 2009/10

KPI Rating	Description
	Target achieved or exceeded
	Substantial progress made, with full achievement of target anticipated early in 2010/11
	Limited progress against target
D	Target deferred or dropped as no longer appropriate for 2009/10

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
Global Advice		
<p>Provide evidence-based scientific support to Government with respect to priority multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), seeking to take a thematic approach across agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide input to meetings of MEAs, in particular the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in January 2010, preparatory meetings for the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in October 2010, and technical meetings of the Convention on Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention; in spring 2009, organise for key stakeholders an event to provide feedback from recent MEA Conferences of the Parties and to identify emerging issues and actions the UK may need to take to address these; provide, to agreed service standards, high-quality advice to Animal Health on approximately 20,000 CITES licence consultations per annum. 		<p>JNCC supported Government at the 15th Conference of the Parties to CITES in Qatar in March 2010, and provided advice on proposals to control trade in a wide range of species, including bluefin tuna and other marine fish, corals, elephants and polar bears. Significant effort was also directed to preparation for the 10th Conference of the Parties to CBD (to be held in Japan in October 2010), particularly the development of post-2010 targets for biodiversity.</p> <p>A successful MEA stakeholder event was held in late May 2009. This has provided a springboard for further development of a thematic approach across the various MEAs.</p> <p>Over the year, JNCC advised on 19,206 CITES licence applications (broadly equivalent to previous years). Overall, applications have been returned within agreed service standards.</p>
Define JNCC's role in relation to biodiversity aspects of international forest and timber policy, and begin to develop advice to Government.		Following a scoping study, proposals for JNCC's role in relation to international forest and timber policy have been developed, and will be refined and confirmed later in 2010.
Overseas Territories		
Provide advice to Overseas Territory		JNCC led work to draft a UK Government

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
<p>governments, UK Government and others on key nature conservation issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by June 2009, prepare a draft UK Government strategy to support the work of Overseas Territories governments on biodiversity conservation in the Territories for the consideration of the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group on Ecosystems and Biodiversity (IDMGEB), and contribute to implementation of the strategy as appropriate; • by December 2009, develop practical advice on adaptation to climate change within one region/Territory (to be extended to other Territories as demand requires by December 2010); • develop a costed action plan to address priority issues relating to non-native species in the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. 		<p>strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the UK's Overseas Territories, and this was endorsed by ministers in 2009.</p> <p>In the second half of the year, additional funds were made available by Defra for work on invasive alien species in the Overseas Territories, and JNCC's priorities were adjusted accordingly. A suite of approximately 30 marine and terrestrial projects across 14 Territories were supported.</p>
<p>Facilitate with the UK science community a programme to address Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies research priorities.</p>	▲	<p>A detailed three-year research work plan (to March 2012) has been agreed.</p>
<p>Provide advice, prepare guidance and arrange training to governments of the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies and others on funding sources for nature conservation projects.</p>	▲	<p>A training package to assist Overseas Territories to make applications for funding was made available during the year and was trialled in St Helena and the Falklands.</p> <p>JNCC led an application for EU funding (€1.6 million) to support invasive alien species projects in the Caribbean. The first stage of the application was successful and the final application was submitted in March 2010.</p>
UK's Global Impacts		
<p>Publish an annual overview of the links between UK (and devolved) economies and global biodiversity impacts, and thematic reports on trade in forest and food products, foreign direct investment and</p>	▶	<p>Because other priorities for JNCC's international work arose during the year, the scope and nature of the global impacts reports were reassessed. The key themes of forestry, food, bioenergy and investment will be integrated into a single</p>

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
biofuels.		report due to be completed in May 2010.
Maintain a website providing Government and other users with global trade and investment statistics and summary information on biodiversity in priority countries, and by March 2010 transfer selected content to the main JNCC website.	▶	The website was maintained throughout the year. Project website usage statistics have highlighted key areas of interest, and content will be moved to the JNCC website later in 2010.
European Intelligence and Advice		
Ensure that intelligence on priority EU policy areas affecting nature conservation (climate change, energy, land use and maritime) is effectively disseminated to the country conservation bodies and other key stakeholders, including through online systems.	▲	New web-based systems for providing EU intelligence to the country conservation bodies were successfully launched in 2009.
Analyse the work programme and priorities of the new European Commission and Parliament to assess implications for the work of JNCC and the country conservation bodies beyond 2009.	▲	Following the establishment of a new EU Commission and Parliament, JNCC prepared a forward look assessing the implications for the UK conservation bodies. Further in-depth analysis of European priorities is ongoing.
Provide advice on emerging EU policy developments linked to the budget review and stocktaking of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, in particular for agriculture, territorial cohesion, energy and transport.	▶	Advice was provided on issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reform of the Common Agricultural Policy post-2013 and links to cohesion policy with regard to rural development measures and renewable energy; • sustainability criteria for biofuels; • <i>Europe 2020</i> (the successor to the Lisbon Strategy), including potential for integration with the Sustainable Development Strategy.
Through links with the European Topic Centre for Biodiversity, support analyses for streamlining and harmonising future EU biodiversity policy (including reporting on the nature Directives, development of post-2010 targets for nature conservation and the use of Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators).	▲	JNCC made a considerable contribution to EU governance of biodiversity issues by supporting UK participation in the EU Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature. Input included the preparation of a strategic paper on streamlining reporting. Discussions with the country conservation bodies on post-2010 EU biodiversity targets helped to provide input to UK and EU discussions on this issue.

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Sustainability Advice		
By August 2009, work with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN and other international partners to develop a policy/decision-makers guide to the ecosystem approach.	D	Due to changes in staffing this work was not progressed in 2009/10.
Provide technical input to the UK National Ecosystem Assessment and international initiatives such as the European Environment Agency's EURECA (European Ecosystem Assessment) project and further work under the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, in particular to ensure synergies between the projects.	▲	<p>In support of the National Ecosystem Assessment, JNCC engaged with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre to identify and mobilise data. An inter-agency group was established to co-ordinate engagement of the country conservation bodies in the Assessment.</p> <p>The EURECA project has been on hold while the European Environment Agency concentrated on producing their State of the Environment Report.</p>
Contribute advice on environmental economics and ecosystem goods and services to The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity project (TEEB) through direct advice to the TEEB team and through Defra (final outputs to be produced by October 2010).	▲	In collaboration with Defra, JNCC provided advice on the main TEEB document laying out the underlying theory and on the document aimed at policy-makers.
Conservation Advice		
By June 2009, complete a review of JNCC's future role in setting UK-wide standards, in collaboration with the country conservation bodies and Government.	▲	The review was completed in September 2009. Further work on marine common standards is planned for 2010/11.
Make substantial progress towards a review of the UK's terrestrial SPA network.	▲	All preparatory work for the SPA review was completed, including developing an agreed workplan and establishing governance arrangements. A contractor was appointed for the data gathering phase, a method for reviewing the SPA network using these data was agreed, and the sub-group to do this work was established. Products will start to be delivered early in 2010/11.
Assess the need for revision of the guidance for selection of biological Sites/ Areas of Special Scientific	▲	Following consideration by the House of Commons Innovation, Universities, Science and Skills select committee,

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
Interest (SSSIs/ASSIs), and agree a work plan for any revisions required.		JNCC agreed to publish a timetable for review of Sections A and B of the biological SSSI guidelines by June 2011. An inter-agency group has been set up to co-ordinate the review.
Complete the preparation of written text for a further four volumes of the Geological Conservation Review (GCR) series.	▶	Text, photographs and illustrations for two GCR volumes progressed to a print-ready form in 2009/10: <i>Fossil Arthropods</i> and <i>Mineralisation of England and Wales</i> . These will be printed in hard copy early in 2010/11. A further two volumes (<i>Marine Devonian Stratigraphy</i> and <i>Quaternary of East Anglia and the Midlands</i>) were subedited and most of the illustrations prepared, with a view to digital publication in 2010/11.
Marine Management Advice		
Ensure that 95% of requests for statutory advice on offshore industries are responded fully to within the relevant consultation period.	▲	JNCC responded to over 800 statutory consultations on offshore industry activities during 2009/10. Virtually all were responded to within the relevant consultation period
<p>Provide advice on offshore marine protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by seven months after Governmental go-ahead is given, report to Defra on the second public consultation on offshore Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Consult and report on a third tranche of offshore sites, including Impact Assessment for each site; • develop and communicate conservation objectives and operations advice on offshore SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as they are recommended to Government and within 12 months of their notification to the European Commission; • in co-operation with the country conservation bodies, develop and communicate guidance for the development of conservation objectives and advice on Marine Conservation Zones/Marine 	▶	<p>The public consultation on SACs was delayed due to detailed consideration with, and within, Government on the Dogger Bank site. For other sites approved by Government for consultation, the consultation (initially anticipated to be undertaken in the second and third tranches) has been completed and the report will be delivered early in 2010/11. Preparation for a further tranche of site consultations is well advanced.</p> <p>Issue of formal conservation objectives and operations advice, and further development of management objectives for five candidate SACs, was delayed due to considerable additional work required to resolve issues raised prior to consultation on the Dogger Bank site.</p> <p>Informal and formal consultations were carried out for the Outer Thames and Liverpool Bay SPAs.</p> <p>Work on co-ordinating the approach to conservation objectives for Marine</p>

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Protected Areas.		Conservation Zones/Marine Protected Areas was progressed but not completed during the year.
By September 2009, start to implement an inter-agency influencing strategy for the 2012 review of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).	▼	A joint response from the GB conservation bodies to the European Commission's CFP consultation was submitted to the Commission, Defra and Scottish Government in December 2009. Little subsequent work was possible because resources were diverted to support essential work on marine protected areas.
Provide specialist advice to the UK Government and devolved administrations to support their proposals for new legislation to achieve sustainable use of the UK seas, and assess the implications of the legislative proposals for UK's international commitments for marine biodiversity.	▲	Advice was provided to both Defra and the Scottish Government. The UK Marine and Coastal Access Act and the Marine (Scotland) Act are now on the statute book.
Marine Mapping and Ecosystem Assessment		
Contribute to implementation of the OSPAR Convention and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), particularly to support regional implementation of the biodiversity assessment and monitoring requirements of the MSFD.	▲	JNCC staff provided technical advice on key biodiversity aspects of OSPAR and MSFD during the year. An important achievement was to ensure integration between developments at OSPAR level and the UK marine biodiversity surveillance programme. Co-ordination mechanisms with the country conservation bodies have been established.
Provide an updated broad-scale habitat map for UK waters, based on newly-available physical datasets and improved modelling techniques.	▲	A broad-scale modelled habitat map for UK marine waters was provided to key stakeholders, including regional Marine Conservation Zone projects. A final report and associated confidence maps for UKSeaMap 2010 will be delivered in summer 2010.
Acquire, develop or obtain access to data sets on human uses of the marine environment.	▶	Data layers for 70% of identified human uses of the marine environment have been obtained; these represent the highest priority activities. There is outstanding work to establish whether data are available for the remaining 30% of activities, and to source these.

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Marine Protected Areas		
<p>Progress work to recommend to Government a series of offshore Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), in parallel with work by the country conservation bodies in inshore waters, to fulfil Habitats Directive obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recommend to Government two additional offshore SACs based on survey data obtained in 2007/08; • complete new survey and analysis of potential sites in offshore waters to enable the identification of a set of offshore SACs. 	▲	<p>Two new joint inshore/offshore SACs (Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge, and Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton) were recommended to Government in June 2009. Revised advice on Dogger Bank was submitted to Defra in March 2010, following reconsideration of the scientific basis for its selection. An offshore survey programme was successfully completed in 2009.</p>
<p>Recommend to government a series of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in offshore waters, in conjunction with parallel work by the country conservation bodies in inshore waters (based upon survey and analyses by JNCC), to fulfil Birds Directive objections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complete analysis of European Seabirds at Sea 'offshore' data in support of possible SPA identification and advise stakeholders of results; • complete survey and analyses for a further 10 inshore areas of search for potential SPAs; • establish area/colony-specific research and survey aimed at identifying marine SPAs for breeding terns; • complete analysis of breeding red-throated diver data in support of possible SPA identification and advise stakeholders of results; • identify a provisional network of marine SPAs in UK waters. 	▶	<p>The 'offshore' strand of work progressed well. Following scientific peer review, a report has been finalised and will be published early in 2010/11.</p> <p>Survey and analyses for nine inshore areas of search were completed during the year. The inshore survey programme will probably be completed in winter 2010/11.</p> <p>The first year's fieldwork aimed at identifying additional SPAs for terns was successfully completed and the data analysed.</p> <p>Little progress was achieved in taking the breeding red-throated diver work forward.</p> <p>31 existing seabird colony SPAs were extended into the marine environment following JNCC's advice to Scottish Government.</p>
<p>Deliver the milestones relevant to JNCC in 2009/10 of the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) project plan agreed by the UK</p>	▶	<p>JNCC and Natural England have made substantial progress in taking forward the English MCZ project and four regional projects are now well established.</p>

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<p>Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work in partnership with Natural England to establish and progress four regional Marine Conservation Zone projects to engage stakeholders in recommending an ecologically coherent England MPA network; • finalise ecological guidance and provide to England MCZ regional projects to enable them to identify MCZs that satisfy UK MPA objectives; • establish and progress a stakeholder advisory group to facilitate the engagement of national and international stakeholders in the England MCZ project; • in partnership with Scottish Government and SNH, establish and progress a Scottish Marine Protected Area Project to recommend MPAs in Scottish offshore waters. 		<p>JNCC made a major contribution to the Ecological Network Guidance for the England MCZ Project and Scottish MPA guidance, both of which were finalised during the year. Welsh MCZ guidance is in progress with input from JNCC.</p> <p>Engagement with national and international stakeholders did not progress as fast as planned because of recruitment delays and other resource constraints.</p> <p>Good progress was made towards establishing a Scottish MPA Project in collaboration with SNH and Marine Scotland. A detailed project plan will be adopted in early 2010/11 when the project is formally launched.</p>
<p>Marine Surveillance and Monitoring</p>		
<p>Initiate developmental work, in a joint project with the country conservation bodies, that will define options for an operational monitoring programme for marine habitats, birds, cetaceans and other marine features that will meet UK statutory and policy requirements in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>▲</p>	<p>Plans for the development of proposals for operational surveillance and monitoring programmes for marine habitats, birds and cetaceans and MPAs were extended in scope from England and UK offshore waters to all UK waters. Work has been undertaken with OSPAR and MSFD, and in building relationships with key stakeholders across the UK, to integrate requirements and to jointly deliver a number of 'proof of concept' surveys. Other specific milestones delivered during the year include: development of monitoring strategy objectives; review of indicators; review and initiation of sampling model development and options for selecting sample habitats; production of a broad-scale modelled habitat map; assessment of survey approaches for waterbirds and analysis of gaps in existing cetaceans data</p>

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Surveillance and Monitoring		
<p>By May 2009, provide updated long, medium and short-term trends for selected bird, butterfly and mammal species using data up to the end of 2008, and by February 2010 improve the online mechanisms for accessing trend information and data for breeding seabirds, plants and an invertebrate group.</p>	▲	<p>Trends for bird, butterfly and mammal species using data from 2008 were published during the year. Pilot versions of online reporting for seabirds, grasshoppers/crickets (Orthoptera) and vascular plants were published and evaluations completed.</p>
<p>By March 2010, provide advice on cost-effective, innovative and integrated approaches to surveillance and monitoring of biodiversity for evaluation of key pressures and to inform policy development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasive non-native species; • climate change impacts; • atmospheric pollution; • emerging threats; • land use/land cover change. 	▲	<p>An assessment of the evidence base and reporting of surveillance data for invasive non-natives, climate change, atmospheric pollution, land competition and land management change was completed in March 2010, and included recommendations for changes to current surveillance and reporting.</p>
<p>By October 2009 establish the Terrestrial Biodiversity Surveillance Strategy Implementation Group (TBSSIG) to co-ordinate surveillance between the agencies and with other partners as a contribution to the Environmental Observation Framework.</p> <p>By March 2010 provide an assessment of country agency and JNCC plans to address requirements under Article 11 and 17 of the Habitats Directive for monitoring, surveillance and reporting.</p>	▶	<p>The TBSSIG was successfully established.</p> <p>Principles for assessing Habitats Directive surveillance needs were agreed with the country conservation bodies. A summary of implementation planning progress was completed, and will be considered by Government and agencies in April 2010.</p>
<p>Complete a review of the bird surveillance portfolio of the programme and identify requirements for further alignment with the surveillance strategy.</p>	▲	<p>A new six-year bird and environmental monitoring agreement with the British Trust for Ornithology was launched in February 2010. It will provide data for biodiversity strategy indicators and improved interpretation of the factors affecting biodiversity.</p> <p>A revised three-year programme of goose and swan monitoring was agreed with SNH and the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust,</p>

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
		and will deliver information to support policy decisions and assess the rapidly changing status of species for which the UK has a significant international responsibility.
Identify a suite of existing initiatives (including global best practice, European projects and country-level work) that can be used to determine whether remote sensing and other new approaches can provide a cost-effective way of assessing the extent and condition of priority habitats.	▲	Collaboration was established between European partners to apply Global Monitoring for Environment and Security remote sensing to habitat monitoring and management. A research project has been scoped that will summarise UK best practice and user requirements to enable the UK to meet its needs through European collaboration.
Access to Information		
<p>By March 2011, ensure that there are no significant technological barriers to efficient data capture and exchange of biodiversity data across the voluntary sector in the UK. By March 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review how the current suite of tools and guidance are supporting the flow and quality of data about biodiversity within the UK and develop an action plan (agreed across the country conservation bodies) for how it can be improved; • pilot a trial of data exchange and verification between a national scheme and a selection of local record centres; • extend the capability of the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) to meet basic requirements for the exchange and use of habitat data. 	▶	<p>Most of the technical barriers have been addressed. In particular, 2009/10 saw the emergence of a web-based data capture system and a data validation tool. It is hoped to roll these out in June 2010.</p> <p>Considerable progress was made with guidance around data flow and quality following discussion with all relevant parties. An action plan will be finalised by summer 2010.</p> <p>Collaboration with the Botanical Society of the British Isles has enabled improvements to be made in their own data management and their role with regard to local record centres.</p> <p>Version 3.4 of the NBN Gateway (rolled out in March 2010) included a basic presentation of habitat data.</p>
Review the barriers to the flow of biodiversity data across Europe and identify any generic action needed to address this, focusing on the potential reuse of tools and standards developed within the UK.	▶	JNCC's involvement with European partners has provided a good overview of the various data initiatives across Europe, helped to identify problems and develop a forward strategy (particularly in relation to species data). The most critical elements relate to INSPIRE and the Shared Environmental Information System, and further work over the coming months will clarify the optimal role for these initiatives

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
		in relation to biodiversity data and the initiatives already in existence.
Restructure the JNCC website to reflect the JNCC's refreshed strategy and establish a reliable on-going editorial process to maintain its currency.	▲	A revised JNCC website, including an improved revised menu structure, 'look and feel', and high-level content, was launched in March 2010.
Policy-relevant Information and Reporting		
<p>Provide information that integrates research results, surveillance and monitoring data and published materials to assist JNCC, country conservation bodies and others to meet their biodiversity evidence requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to Charting Progress 2 by providing lead authorship of key chapters by May 2010, using this as an opportunity to develop better methodologies for habitat assessments and to improve the availability and accessibility of marine information; • support the Defra publication of UK 2010 biodiversity indicators in May 2009 and their further development and update in 2010; • provide evidence in the form of targeted reports and web-based data and information to support JNCC's and country conservation bodies' advice on invasive alien species, climate change, land use (including Common Agricultural Policy reform), pollution and emerging threats to biodiversity; • by September 2009, compile evidence and produce a report to support country implementation of priority habitat and species action plans, to assist reporting on the outcome of biodiversity actions, and to start the process of agreeing how to measure success. 	▲	<p>JNCC provided chapters covering habitats, birds, cetaceans and turtles for Charting Progress 2 by December 2009, and contributed to the summary report; final publication is due July 2010. Work was initiated to investigate a more continuous flow of information and assessment process.</p> <p>UK 2010 biodiversity indicators were published in May 2009 and aided development for publication of the update in May 2010.</p> <p>A review of how well surveillance detects pressures on biodiversity was completed in March 2010. Targeted reports for invasive water moulds (<i>Phytophthora</i>) helped establish the scope of research commissioned by Defra and further information was provided via JNCC's website. Advice was given to ensure the Non Native Species portal delivered policy-relevant evidence, and research was commissioned to improve the evidence from surveillance data of pollution impacts by mid-2010.</p> <p>Baseline information on Biodiversity Action Plan priority species was compiled and provided to countries. A paper reviewing options for country biodiversity strategy reporting and linking this to European Directive and Convention on Biological Diversity reporting was provided to the UK Biodiversity Partnership Steering Group.</p>

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
<p>Contribute to the establishment of a more effective science-policy interface for international biodiversity decision taking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and promote an overarching strategy and view of how existing international science initiatives fit together; • contribute to and influence international surveillance and monitoring initiatives such as the Global Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON); • influence the design of international reports and assessments that feed science and evidence into decision-taking processes, including follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; • participate in the development and work of international science bodies and platforms such as the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES). 		<p>JNCC contributed to the establishment of a UK position on international science policy interfaces and successfully represented this position at meetings to prepare for a global mechanism (IPBES) and in Europe.</p> <p>After reviewing the key initiatives for their impact on meeting biodiversity monitoring needs, Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), an EU programme, was judged the priority to influence this year, rather than GEO-BON which is developing more slowly. JNCC provided advice on the regulation establishing the interim operational phase of GMES, and worked with CCW, the European Nature Conservation Agencies network, and the European Commission to establish a mechanism for applying GMES to biodiversity.</p> <p>JNCC also helped to shape the future international science policy interface through producing and promoting the UK fourth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, participating in the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy, and advising on the global framework of post-2010 biodiversity targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Identify the most effective options for undertaking research to meet the needs of JNCC, and nature conservation more broadly, and start to influence research funding bodies and researchers accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by July 2009, provide an effective interface with the Living with Environmental Change (LWEC) research programme; • develop and implement a system for capturing emerging research priorities; • engage with international and European biodiversity research programmes, in particular Biodiversa and European framework programmes. 		<p>JNCC successfully engaged with European research co-ordination mechanisms, in particular, the Biodiversa 2 project which obtained EU funding and for which JNCC is an integral partner.</p> <p>JNCC influenced research funding priorities via support to the Biodiversity Research Advisory Group, advice on a Defra review of research development, and advice on the review of the Environmental Research Funders Forum.</p> <p>Further work is needed to establish stronger links with the LWEC network.</p>

Key performance indicator	Year end rating	Comments relating to performance
Governance and Corporate Services		
Review the Governance and Support Services programme, identify priority actions to further improve its efficiency and effectiveness, and prepare a timetable for implementation.		The review was completed and an action plan drawn up. Issues identified included enhancing IT systems, eliminating unnecessary procedures, and collaborative working. Benchmarking will be undertaken to ensure that service provision is at the appropriate level.
Deploy a new information management system for unstructured records that incorporates the creation of a new electronic directory structure that better reflects the functions of the JNCC, a new set of policies and guidelines that assist staff in the management of electronic documents through their lifecycle, and a new search engine that facilitates the searching of both the old and new directory structures.		Substantial progress was made in developing a new information management system but the target will not be fully achieved until autumn 2010. The main achievements during the year were agreement on the top levels of a corporate directory structure, preparation of key draft policies, and development of a search engine.
By June 2009, implement changes to JNCC's governance arrangements in line with the strategy review and by March 2010 align JNCC work programmes with the new strategy.		JNCC's corporate governance documentation was revised in line with the strategy review. Alignment of JNCC work programmes with the strategy is reflected in the 2010/11 business plan, which also reflects UK and devolved governments' priorities.
Implement a structured approach to stakeholder relationship management and to the communication of key advice and information arising from JNCC's work programmes.		Substantial progress has been made in developing JNCC's communication approach. This includes the development of key messages and new approaches to corporate publications and web delivery. The stakeholder relationship management component of the target has been scoped.

Annex 2. JNCC Support Co – out-turn statement for year ending 31 March 2010

PROGRAMME	ACTUALS for FY 2009/10			LATEST BUDGET (QRT. 3)		ORIGINAL BUDGET	
	EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY GIA AND OTHER INCOME	NON-GIA INCOME	EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY GIA	REVISED GIA BUDGET (Qrt 3)	VARIATION FROM BUDGET	ORIGINAL GIA BUDGET	VARIATION FROM BUDGET
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Global advice	74.8	(31.3)	43.5	42.4	1.1	32.4	11.1
Overseas Territories	359.4	(302.0)	57.4	56.9	0.5	55.2	2.2
UK's global impact	18.0	0.0	18.0	15.0	3.0	23.0	(5.0)
European advice	176.0	(11.7)	164.3	156.5	7.8	147.5	16.8
Sustainability advice	65.9	0.0	65.9	77.0	(11.1)	77.5	(11.6)
Conservation advice	251.4	(39.3)	212.1	212.3	(0.2)	211.4	0.7
Marine management advice	113.2	(43.6)	69.6	70.1	(0.5)	93.4	(23.8)
Marine mapping & area protection	240.6	(237.8)	2.8	38.9	(36.1)	55.9	(53.1)
Marine protected areas	1,113.2	(541.1)	572.1	601.9	(29.8)	1,017.1	(445.0)
Marine surveillance	210.5	(194.6)	15.9	15.2	0.7	307.7	(291.8)
Surveillance & monitoring	1,153.3	(43.0)	1,110.3	1,112.7	(2.4)	1,117.7	(7.4)
Access to information	253.2	(131.0)	122.2	91.5	30.7	115.5	6.7
Policy relevant information	22.3	(6.7)	15.6	13.1	2.5	35.5	(19.9)
Governance & Corporate Services	1,096.0	(63.8)	1,032.2	957.0	75.2	936.7	95.5
Employee costs	5,476.2	(1,142.4)	4,333.8	4,313.5	20.3	5,169.0	(835.2)
TOTAL	10,624.0	(2,788.3)	7,835.7	7,774.0	61.7	9,395.5	(1,559.8)
Less Capital Expenditure	14.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	14.9
TOTAL REVENUE SPEND	10,609.1	(2,788.3)	7,820.8	7,774.0	46.8	9,395.5	(1,574.7)
Grant in Aid Received (revenue spend only)			7,748.1	7,763.0	(14.9)	9,244.0	(1,495.9)
Excess of Spend over GIA received			72.7	11.0		151.5	
Revenue Balances as at 1 April 2009			40.2	40.2		40.2	
Revenue Balances as at 31 March 2010			(32.5)	29.2		(111.3)	