



**Our life insurance, our natural capital:
an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020**

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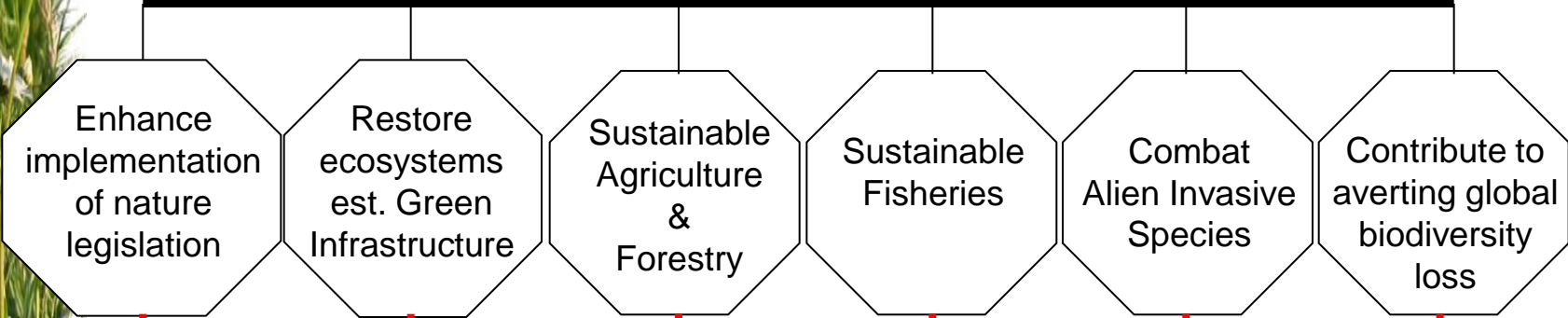


2) STRUCTURE OF THE STRATEGY

2050 Vision

2020 headline target
Halt biodiversity loss – restore ecosystem services – global contribution

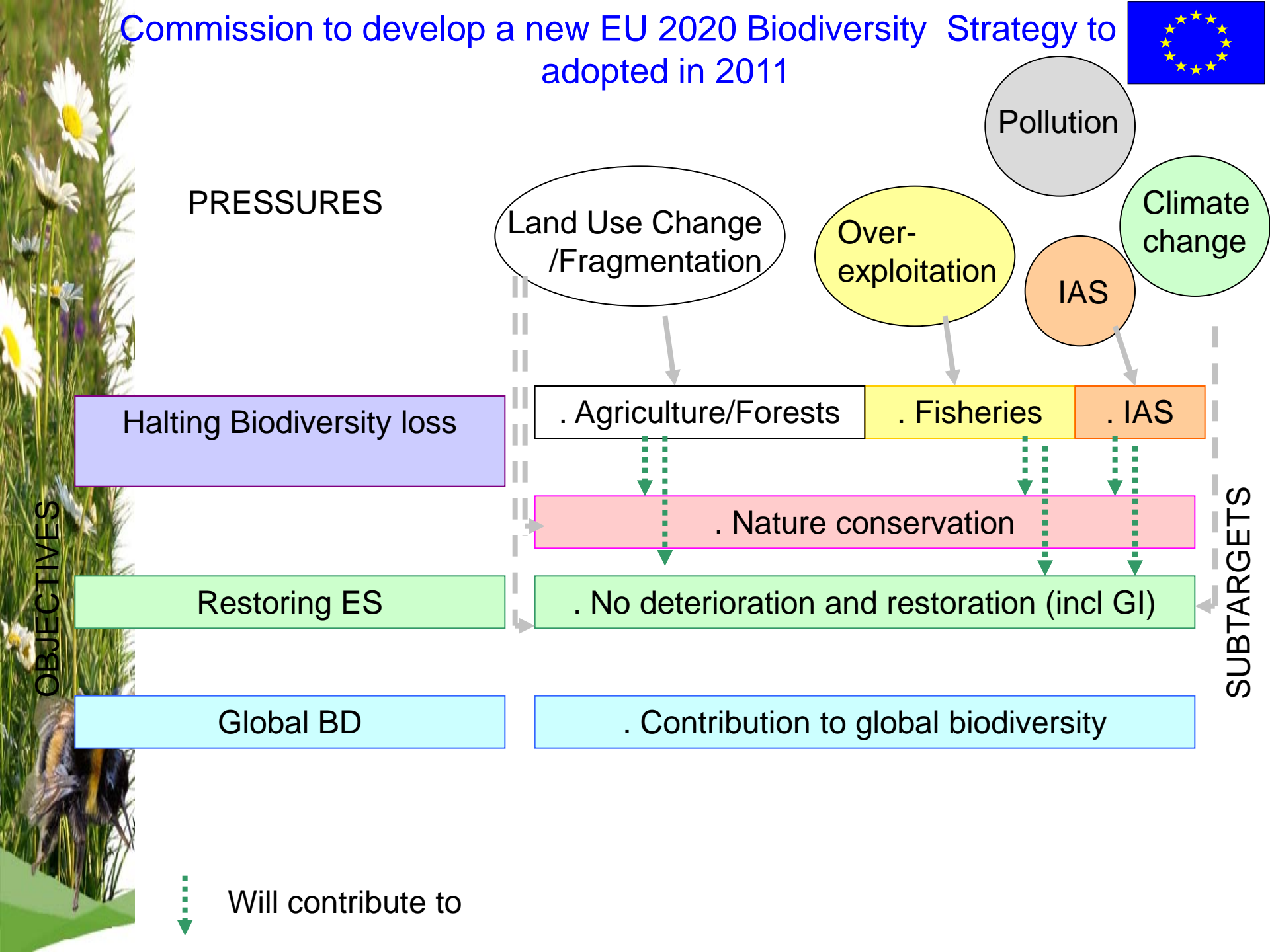
6 Targets:



ANNEX OF ACTIONS



Commission to develop a new EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy to adopted in 2011





1. Nature conservation

To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments:

- (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status;*
- (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.*

Actions:

- Complete the establishment of the Natura 2000 network and ensure good management
- Ensure adequate financing of Natura 2000 sites
- Increase stakeholder awareness and involvement and improve enforcement
- Improve and streamline monitoring and reporting





2. Ecosystem maintenance and restoration

By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.

Actions:

- Improve knowledge of ecosystems and their services in the EU (ES mapping and assessment, valuation)
- Set priorities to restore and promote the use of green infrastructure (→ GI Strategy 2012)
- Ensure no net loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services (bd screening, no net loss initiative by 2015)

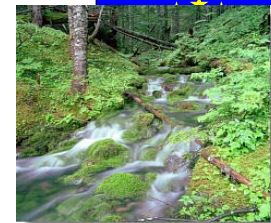


<http://biodiversity.europa.eu>





3A. Sustainable Agriculture



3A) Agriculture: By 2020, maximise areas under agriculture across grasslands, arable land and permanent crops that are covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP so as to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to bring about a measurable improvement^() in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by agriculture and in the provision of ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline, thus contributing to enhance sustainable management.*

() Improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.*

Actions:

- Enhance direct payments for environmental public goods in the EU Common Agricultural Policy
- Better target Rural Development to biodiversity conservation
- Conserve Europe's agricultural genetic diversity



<http://biodiversity.europa.eu>





3B. Sustainable Forestry



*B) Forests: By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size** (to be defined by the Member States or regions and communicated in their Rural Development Programmes) that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable improvement(*) in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.*

() Improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.*

*(**) For smaller forest holdings, Member States may provide additional incentives to encourage the adoption of Management Plans or equivalent instruments that are in line with SFM.*

Actions:

- Encourage forest holders to protect and enhance forest biodiversity (e.g. establish and fund Management Plans)
- Integrate biodiversity measures in forest management plans



4. Sustainable Fisheries



Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by 2015. Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Actions:

- Improve the management of fished stocks (→ MSY)
- Eliminate adverse impacts on fish stocks, species, habitats and ecosystems (e.g. eliminate discards, by-catch)





5. Combat Alien Invasive Species

By 2020, Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS

Actions:

- Strengthen the EU Plant and Animal Health Regimes (2012)
- Establish a dedicated EU level instrument on Alien Invasive Species (2012)



3) WORK AHEAD

❖ 2012:

- ✓ N2K establishment phase completed
- ✓ Biogeographical process for N2K established
- ✓ Green Infrastructure strategy adopted
- ✓ Alien Invasive Species legislative instrument adopted

❖ But also:

- Common implementation strategy
- Integrated framework for monitoring, assessing and reporting
- Knowledge base alignment (SEBI, ES mapping, BISE, IpBes)
- Integration opportunities:
 - CAP, CFP reform
 - EU Multiannual Financial Framework beyond 2013
 - Regional policy reform
 - Climate change adaptation
 - ...





Green Infrastructure

To achieve the new biodiversity target, the EU will need to engage in a new and intense **RESTORATION AGENDA** over the next 10 years

- This entails
 - mapping ecosystem services
 - valuing ecosystem services
 - including this Natural Capital in national accounting systems

Water and terrestrial ecosystems are crucial to build **Green Infrastructure** to provide ecosystem services for

- disaster prevention
- adaptation, mitigation,
- connectivity and enhanced biodiversity.



SOME EXAMPLES of GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



STRENGTHENING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Austria: Vienna - Rax-Schneeberg-Schneealpen massif – drinking water purification
- US-New York - Payments for water supply
- Ireland: Anne Valley – local solutions for waste water purification
- Denmark: Copenhagen - Green roofs for climate regulation and provision of habitats

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION/ADAPTATION

- Belgium: Dijle river – prevent flooding by grassland protection
- Hungary: Tisza- HU- flood management
- Netherlands: Rhine Delta Project - flood and coastal management

