

# EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020



Biodiversity Unit  
DG Environment  
European Commission

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/2020.htm>

# Rationale for Action

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1) Environmental

3) Political

3) Economic

## RATIONALE FOR ACTION (1)

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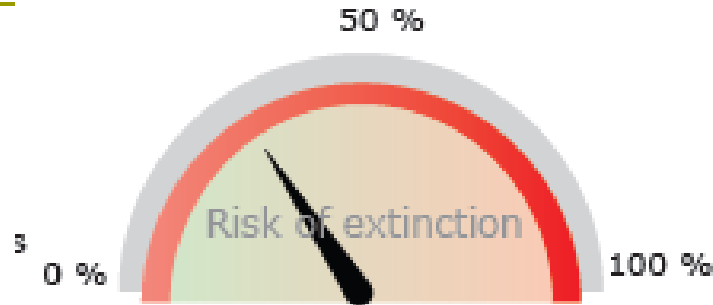
### Environmental

- ❖ *EU still losing biodiversity*
- ❖ *Key role of biodiversity in ensuring ecosystem functions*

# EU 2010 BIODIVERSITY BASELINE

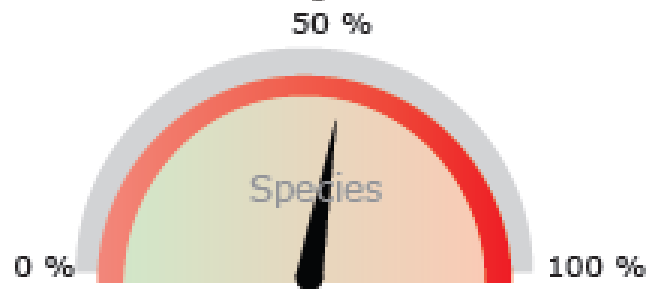
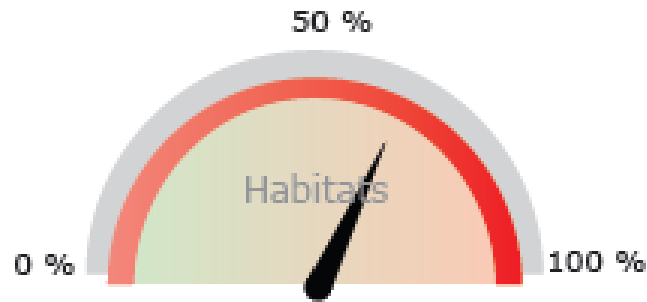
## Species facing risk of **extinction**:

up to 25% of European animals are included in the IUCN Red List



## Poor conservation status:

62% of habitats and 52% of species covered by Habitats and Birds Directives



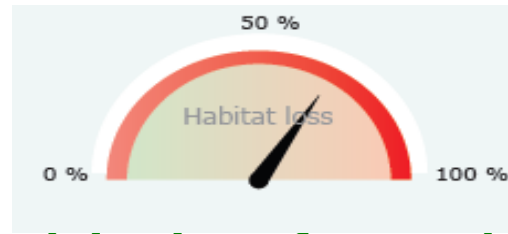
# THE STATE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE EU

Ecosystems \ Services	Agro ecosystems	Forests	Grasslands	Heath and scrubs	Wetlands	Lakes and rivers
<b>Provisioning</b>						
Crops/timber	↓	↑			↓	
Livestock	↓	=	=	=	↓	
Wild Foods	=	↓	↓		=	
Wood fuel		=		=		
Capture fisheries					=	=
Aquaculture					↓	↓
Genetic	=	↓	↓	=	=	
Fresh water		↓			↑	↑
<b>Regulating</b>						
Pollination	↑	↓	=			
Climate regulation		↑		=	=	=
Pest regulation	↑		=			
Erosion regulation		=	=	=		
Water regulation		=		↑	↑	=
Water purification					=	=
Hazard regulation					=	=
<b>Cultural</b>						
Recreation	↑	=	↓	↑	↑	=
Aesthetic	↑	=	=	=	↑	=

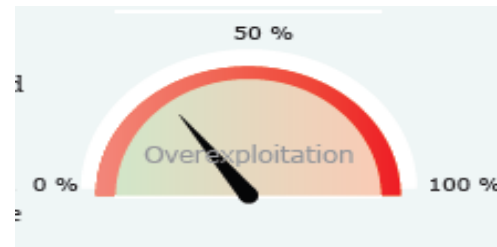
Status for period 1990–present    ■ Degraded    ■ Mixed    ■ Enhanced    ■ Unknown    □ Not applicable

# STATE OF BIODIVERSITY DRIVERS/ PRESSURES IN THE EU

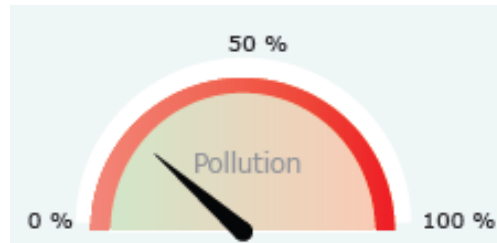
## ❖ Degradation and fragmentation of habitats



## ❖ Over-exploitation of natural resources



## ❖ Contamination

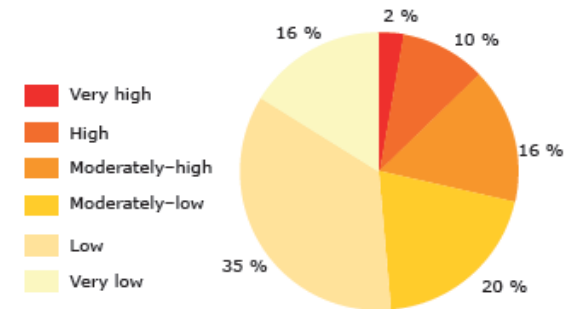


## ❖ Invasive species

## ❖ Climate Change

increasing drivers of loss

Fragmentation in EU-27 (% of total area)



## RATIONALE FOR ACTION (2)

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### Political

- ❖ *EU mandate*
- ❖ *Global mandate: CBD*

# EU MANDATE

March 2010 European Spring Council endorsed:

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## **A 2050 VISION**

**European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored...**

## **A 2020 HEADLINE TARGET**

**Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and restore them insofar as feasible, and step up the EU's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.**



# GLOBAL MANDATE

CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, October 2010):

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- ❖ Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
  - 2050 vision
  - 2020 mission: Take **effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...**
  - 20 “Aichi Targets”
  
- ❖ Strategy for Resource Mobilisation
  - Finance target(s) expected to be adopted at COP-11 in Delhi, 2012
  
- ❖ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)

## RATIONALE FOR ACTION (3)

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### Economic

#### ❖ Cost of inaction

- Alien Invasive Species cause ~€12,5 billion damage/year in the EU vs. cost of measures needed est. between € 40 million–190 million/year

#### ❖ Value of natural assets

- Insect pollination in the EU is worth approx. €15 billion/year
- Global business opportunities from investments in biodiversity US\$2-6 trillion by 2050 (TEEB)

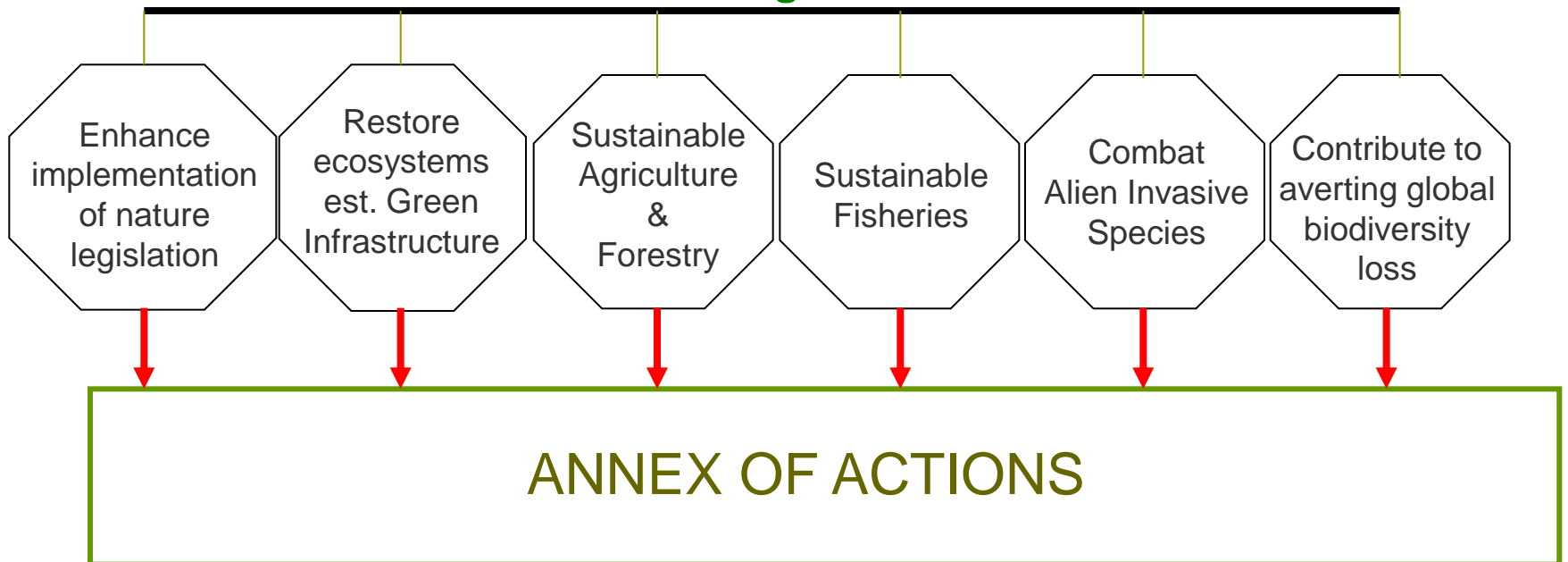
# Structure of the Strategy

2050 Vision

2020 headline target

*Halt biodiversity loss – restore ecosystem services – global contribution*

**6 Targets:**



# Target 1: Nature Conservation

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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

# Target 2: Ecosystem maintenance and restoration

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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)

# Target 3a: Sustainable agriculture

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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<sup>(\*)</sup> 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

# Target 3b: Sustainable Forestry

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*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

# Target 4: Sustainable Fisheries

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*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)



# Target 5: Combat IAS

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*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)

# Target 6: Contribute towards averting global biodiversity loss

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*By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.*

## **Actions:**

- Reduce indirect drivers of biodiversity loss
- Mobilise additional resources for global biodiversity conservation
- 'Biodiversity proof' EU development cooperation
- Regulate ABS

# Cross-cutting issues

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## ❖ Biodiversity knowledge base

- ❑ Integrated monitoring and reporting framework
  - EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline
  - SEBI indicators
  - BISE – Biodiversity Information Service Europe
  - IPBES
- ❑ Ecosystem services mapping and valuation
- ❑ Filling key remaining research gaps

## ❖ Partnerships

- ❑ Engaging stakeholders (e.g. Business and Biodiversity Platform, civil society, non-EU countries)

## ❖ Mobilising resources for implementation

- ❑ Better uptake and distribution of existing funding
- ❑ Rationalisation of available resources, co-benefits
- ❑ Diversify and scale up funding sources

## ❖ Common implementation framework

- ❑ Involving Commission, Member States, other actors

# Next steps

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## 2012:

- Green Infrastructure strategy (Green Paper)
- Alien Invasive Species legislative proposal

## But also:

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

Year	Action	Related milestones / initiatives
<b>2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission sets out views on Natura 2000 financing under next MFF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Commission's proposal on CAP reform</i></li> <li>- <i>Commission's proposal on CFP reform</i></li> <li>- <i>Commission's proposal on new Multiannual Financial Framework</i></li> <li>- <i>Fitness check of water-related policies</i></li> <li>- <i>Commission Communication on Resource Efficiency</i></li> <li>- <i>1<sup>st</sup> IPBES plenary meeting (October)</i></li> </ul>
<b>2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natura network establishment completed</li> <li>- N2K biogeographical process established</li> <li>- new EU bird reporting system developed</li> <li>- Dedicated ICT data tool developed under BISE</li> <li>- Commission Green Paper on Green Infrastructure</li> <li>- Commission proposal on AIS</li> <li>- More biodiversity in revised EU Plant &amp; Animal Health Regimes</li> <li>- Commission proposal on ABS</li> <li>- Global resource mobilisation targets adopted (COP-11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated monitoring, assessment and reporting framework developed</li>   <li>- <i>Blueprint to safeguard EU waters</i></li> <li>- <i>UNFCCC COP-18</i></li> <li>- <i>CBD COP-11</i></li> <li>- <i>Rio + 20</i></li> </ul>
<b>2013</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communication campaign on Natura 2000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>EU strategy on adaptation to climate change</i></li> </ul>
<b>2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ecosystem services mapped and assessed</li> <li>- Strategic framework to prioritise restoration developed</li> <li>- Methodology to assess biodiversity impacts of EU funded projects, plans and programmes developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mid-term review of Strategy &amp; EU Fifth National Report to CBD (due by 31 March 2014)</li> <li>- Updated Article 17 assessments</li> <li>- Update of Biodiversity Baseline</li> <li>- <i>CBD COP-12</i></li> </ul>
<b>2015</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission initiative on no net loss of ecosystems and ecosystem services proposed</li> <li>- MSY achieved for all fish stocks</li> <li>- Commission to consider including WFD within scope of cross-compliance</li> <li>- EU has ratified Nagoya Protocol on ABS by end of the year, <i>at the latest.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Good Ecological Status under the WFD achieved</i></li> </ul>
<b>2016 and beyond</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further work towards EMSY</li> </ul>	