

# The EU Green Infrastructure Strategy



# **Update on EU actions**

(Julie Raynal) European Commission, DG Environment, Biodiversity Unit

Belgium)





#### Structure of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy



#### 2020 headline target

halt biodiversity loss - restore ecosystem services - global contribution

#### SIX TARGETS

### addressing main drivers of biodiversity

#### loss and aiming to reduce key pressures Enhance Restore Sustainable Sustainable Combat Contribute

Enhance Contribute to fisheries implementation ecosystems agriculture Alien averting global of nature establish Green Invasive biodiversity and legislation Infrastructure Species forestry oss ACTIONS. specific, partly time-bound measures





#### Target 2 Ecosystem Restoration & Green Infrastructure

**Objective**: By 2020, maintain and enhance ecosystems and their services, within and beyond protected areas, by:

•Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems (Action 6a)

•Establishing '**Green Infrastructure**' throughout the EU (Action 6b)



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### Action 6b: The EU's Green Infrastructure Strategy

- Policy context: EU Biodiversity strategy to 2020; 7<sup>th</sup> EAP (1<sup>st</sup> priority "to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital")
- The EU GI Strategy (2013) is made up of four main elements:
- I. Promoting Green Infrastructure in main EU policy areas
- **II.** Supporting EU-level GI projects
- **III.** Improving access to finance for **GI** projects
- **IV. Improving information and promoting innovation**

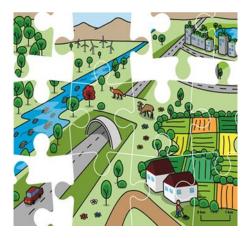


# What is Green Infrastructure

➤A strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver wide range of ecosystem services (in terrestrial, aquatic, coastal & marine environments)

Spatial <u>and</u> functional structure delivering nature benefits to people

➤ The structure enabling healthy ecosystems to deliver their multiple, valuable, economically important goods and services to people, such as: clean water and air, carbon storage, pollination etc., mitigation and adaptation to climate change







### I) Promoting Green Infrastructure through EU's main policy areas and legislation

**GI:** can make significant contribution to many of the EU's main policy objectives, especially as regards

- Nature protection : strengthening N2000
- Sustainable growth and jobs / Europe 2020
- Cohesion, regional and rural development
- Urban policy



- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction and management
- Agriculture/forestry, water and the environment

Synergies with EU Research policy: Horizon 2020 and NBS





### I) Promoting Green Infrastructure through EU's main policy areas: Urban GI (1)

- Urban GI provides multiple solutions in cost-effective way
- EU develops knowledge on urban GI: already proposes flexible indicator framework to support assessment of urban ecosystems condition and their services in cities across the EU: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/ecosystem\_assessme\_nt/pdf/102.pdf</u>
- Next phase: testing further the methodology with more cities across the EU (2017-18): 'EnRoute' project





**Enhancing Resilience Of Urban Ecosystems through Green Infrastructure ('EnRoute')** (2017-2018)

- 1. Implementing and testing the urban MAES framework [19 'city labs' + EU level]
- 2. Science-policy interface (mainstreaming GI in urban policy: governance, community engagement)
- 3. Networking (communities of practise)
- Kick off workshop 7/8 March [Rome]
- Conference on 'Evidence-based planning for greener cities', in cooperation with EU Maltese Presidency – 13 June in Malta



#### I) Promoting Green Infrastructure through EU's main policy areas: EU Macro-Regional Strategies (2)

- **EU GI Strategy:** Many geographical features such as mountain ranges and major rivers go beyond national boundaries and call for coordinated, joined-up actions
- Green infrastructure can provide a strategic framework for more integrated and sustainable strategies to address in a cost-efficient way the many challenges raised by e.g. climate change, disaster risk management, biodiversity erosion and landscape fragmentation; ex for the EU strategy for the Alps (EUSALP), or the EU strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region (EUSAIR), in particular in the Dinaric Alps and Greek mountains.



#### I) Promoting Green Infrastructure through EU's main policy areas: GI and invasive alien species (3)

*GI is improving the resilience of ecosystems to IAS Condition: GI preferably based on native species* 



Regulation 1143/2014 and Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/1141 -> certain IAS listed as IAS of Union concern -> planting no longer allowed, eradication or control obligation

Example - Baccharis halimifolia (Eastern baccharis) from North America, popular for landscaping, invaded ecosystems, dense, impenetrable, choking all other vegetation

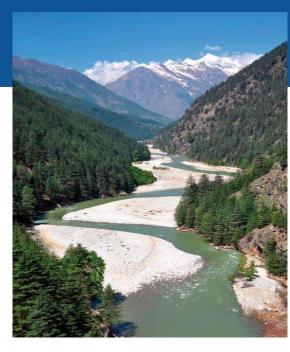


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#### 2) Supporting EUlevel GI projects

Assessing opportunities of developing an EU-level GI initiative (1)

- would have significant benefits for securing the resilience and vitality of some of Europe ecosystems and the services they provide to society
- Findings from a recent contract on assessing costs and benefits of a more ambitious EU-level GI network: such initiative would have the potential to provide greater benefits per € invested than the current GI policy implementation and funding allocation. <u>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/gre en\_infrastructures/GI%20Final%20Report.pdf</u>



Major rivers and transboundary mountain ranges are obvious candidates for EU-level GI projects.

**N2000**: Backbone of a possible future EU-level GI network.

#### The Green Belt Initiative :

very good regional illustration of what a GI network should achieve at wider EU scale



#### Assessing opportunities of developing an EU-level GI initiative (2)

- Fitness check of Nature Directives: found that whilst essential for EU biodiversity objectives, the Directives alone cannot deliver EU 2020 goal of halting loss of biodiversity. A lot remains to be done to halt loss of biodiversity outside the Natura 2000 network => An EU-level GI initiative could help addressing those gaps
- If no action taken at EU level, there will be only a few independent initiatives that do not deliver their full potential to restore natural capital.
- By contrast, an EU-level coherent approach would ensure that crossborder ecosystems, such as some river basins, major mountain chains and forests are managed in a way which takes into account transboundary effects to deliver an optimum level of ecosystem services.



# Assessing opportunities of developing an EU-level GI initiative (3)

Possible working option being explored :

- Such an EU-level initiative on GI to <u>be part of the</u> <u>follow-up actions</u> to the Fitness check of the Nature Directives
- Synergies sought with research on and implementation of Nature-based solutions (H2020), and with various EU funding instruments
- Objective: promoting strategic investment in Nature through EU-level GI projects, to improve connectivity of N2000 sites within and across national borders, linking up through biodiversityrich areas



# 3) Improving access to finance for GI projects

- Structural Funds (European Regional Development Fund & European Social Fund), Cohesion Fund, European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, LIFE+, & research funding programmes (Horizon 2020)
- Funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation could also provide significant cobenefits for GI
- Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF)



## The Guide to Multi-Benefit Cohesion Policy Investments in Nature & Green Infrastructure

- Rationale for investing in nature and biodiversity: *working with nature*, natural resources as the base of the regional economy
- Operationalization (11 thematic objectives broken down into priority investments)



• Examples



# 4) Improving information and promoting innovation

- To Improve the knowledge of ecosystems and their services in EU: Action 5 of the Biodiversity Strategy
- Member States, with assistance of the Commission, are required to map and assess state of ecosystems and their services in their national territory by 2014, assess economic value of such services, and promote integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems at EU and national level by 2020.
- Action 5 is one of the keystones of the <u>strategy providing a knowledge</u> <u>base for Europe's green infrastructure</u>, the <u>restoration of 15% of</u> <u>degraded ecosystems</u> and the No Net Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services initiative.
- <u>http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes</u>

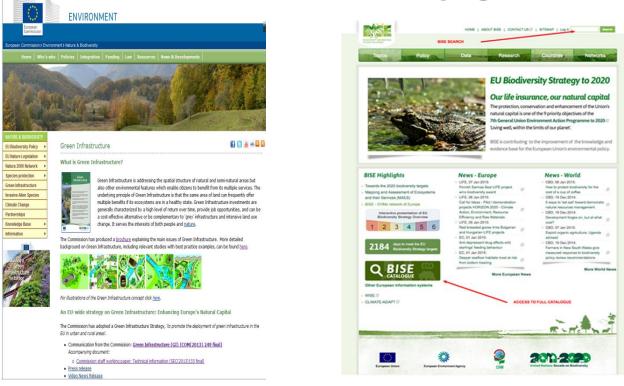


# **Next steps**

- **End April** (tbc): adoption of Action Plan to follow up the FC of the Nature Directives
- **29 June**: EU WG on Green Infrastructure and Restoration, Brussels
- **By end 2017**: report on the review of implementation of the EU GI Strategy



#### More info on DG ENV & BISE webpages



http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index\_en.htm http://biodiversity.europa.eu/bise-catalogue > Green Infrastructure http://www.nwrm.eu



