

# **The EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030**

**Restoration agenda for  
nature & its contribution to  
climate change mitigation  
and adaptation**



# An ambitious restoration agenda

TURN AT LEAST **30%** OF EU'S LAND AND **30%** OF SEAS INTO EFFECTIVELY MANAGED AND COHERENT PROTECTED AREAS

RESTORE **DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS** AND STOP ANY FURTHER DAMAGE TO NATURE

RESTORE AT LEAST **25 000 KM** OF THE EU'S RIVERS TO BE FREE-FLOWING

REDUCE THE USE AND RISK OF PESTICIDES BY AT LEAST **50%**

TACKLE BYCATCH AND SEABED DAMAGE

REVERSE THE DECLINE OF **POLLINATORS**

ESTABLISH BIODIVERSITY-RICH LANDSCAPE FEATURES ON AT LEAST **10%** OF FARMLAND

MANAGE **25%** OF AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER ORGANIC FARMING, AND PROMOTE THE UPTAKE OF AGRO-ECOLOGICAL PRACTICES

PLANT OVER **3 BILLION** DIVERSE, BIODIVERSITY RICH TREES.



# Nature restoration targets

COM will propose legally binding **EU nature restoration targets** in 2021 to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters

- identify the conditions in which the targets must be met & most effective measures to reach them
- look at possibility of an EU-wide methodology to map, assess and achieve good condition of ecosystems to deliver benefits such as climate regulation & disaster prevention and protection.

COM will request Member States to ensure:

- no deterioration in conservation trends and status of all protected habitats and species by 2030
- that at least 30% of species and habitats not currently in favourable status are in that category or show a strong positive trend.

- provide guidance to Member States in 2020 on how to select and prioritise species and habitats.



# Habitat restoration links to climate agenda



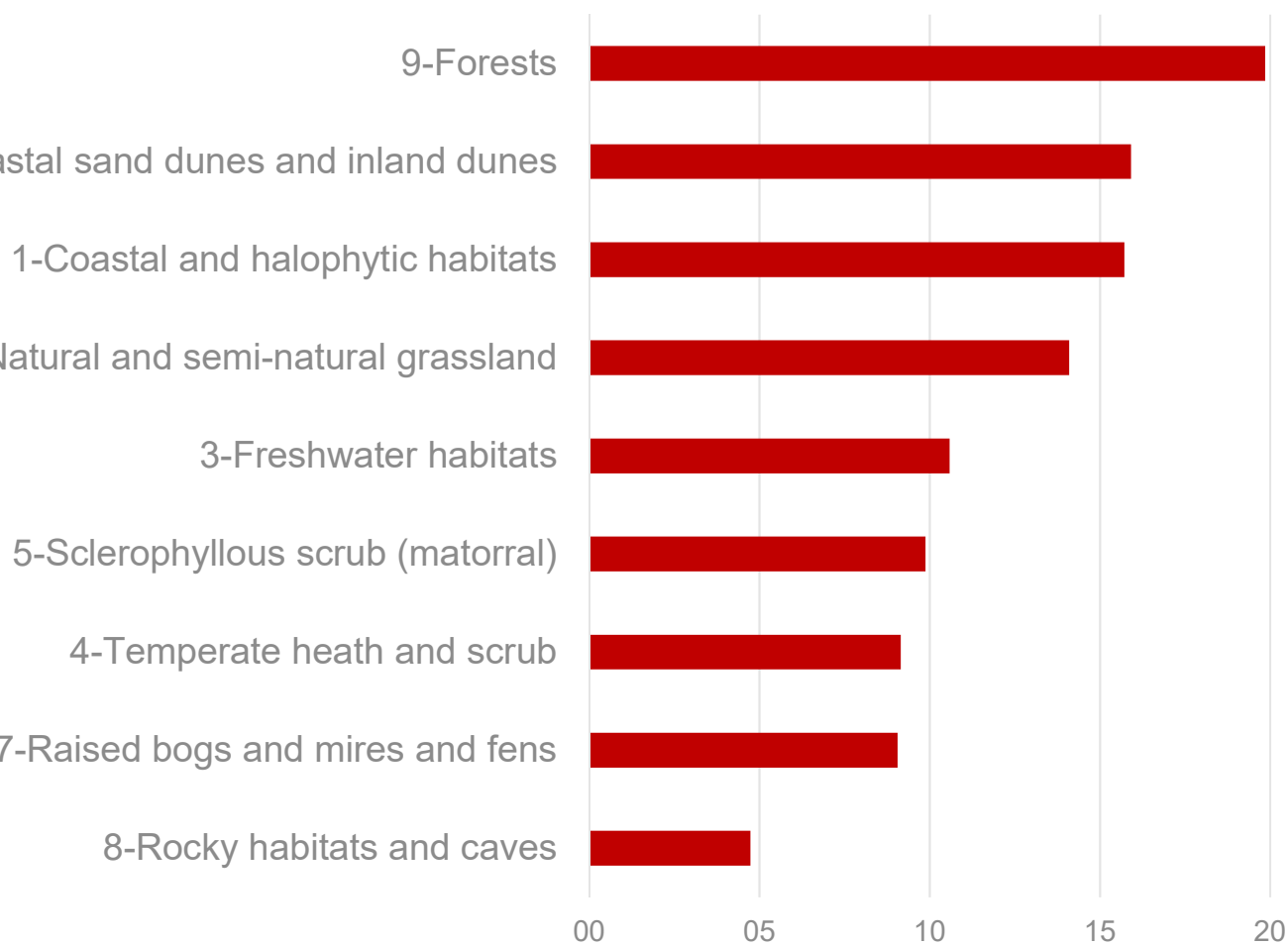
Healthy, restored ecosystems provide significant contribution to climate mitigation. It is estimated that “natural climate solutions” could provide over one third of cost-effective climate mitigation needed between now and 2030 to stabilise below 2 degrees Celsius.

Contributions to capture and storage are particularly relevant for:

- Ecologically well managed forests
- Wetlands (including peatlands, tidal marshes, estuaries, etc)
- Grasslands
- Coastal and marine ecosystems (eg seagrass beds)



# Estimation of restoration needs (areas and condition) based on Annex I habitats



Minimum 11 000 km<sup>2</sup> to be (re)created

Minimum 167 000 – 263 000 km<sup>2</sup> to be improved,

Including 118 000 – 189 000 km<sup>2</sup> carbon-rich habitats

Source Carlos Romao, EEA



# Investment needs / approaches to nature restoration

**At least €20 billion a year should be unlocked for spending on** Natura 2000 and green infrastructure

COM will update estimated needs and priorities based on Member States' Prioritised Action Frameworks under the Habitats Directive.

Mobilising private and public funding at national and EU level, including through CAP, Cohesion Policy funds, Horizon Europe, the EMFF & LIFE.

Nature restoration makes a major contribution to climate objectives, a significant proportion of the 25% of the EU budget dedicated to climate action to be invested on biodiversity and nature-based solutions.



The **Economic benefits** of  
the **Natura 2000** Network



# Optimising climate contribution of restoring Natura 2000 & protected areas

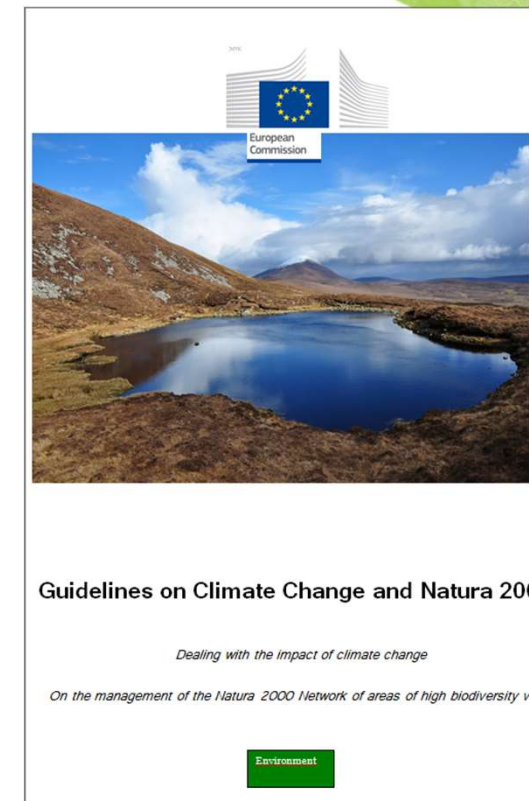
Natura 2000 & other protected areas are critical space for nature in face of climate change

Need clearly defined conservation objectives for protected habitats/species (including for restoration)

Site conservation/restoration measures should factor in risks from climate change

EU guidelines (2013) provide practical advice on addressing climate change in management at site & network level

Consider updating in light of new case studies /good practice



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**REstore**  
LIFE project

## RENATURALIZATION (SPHAGNUM PLANTING) OF DEGRADED PEATLAND IN LIFE RESTORE DEMO SITE AT KEMERI NATIONAL PARK

An overview of all the work carried out in Kemeri Mire demo site

SITE PREPARATION	DONOR MATERIAL HARVEST	MANUAL PLANTING OF <i>Sphagnum</i> MOSSES	WORKS AFTER THE PLANTING OF <i>Sphagnum</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Removal of vegetation</li><li>● Removal of mineralised peat layer</li><li>● Surface levelling</li></ul>	<p>Harvest of planting material in Drabiņu Mire (2200 kg of <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses and other mire plants)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Uniform dispersal of <i>Sphagnum</i> mosses.</li><li>● Cover of planted <i>Sphagnum</i> with straw</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Regular monitoring of <i>Sphagnum</i> vitality and moisture conditions</li><li>● Watering</li></ul>

Works carried out in demo site in Kemeri Mire.

More information:  
[restore.daba.gov.lv](http://restore.daba.gov.lv)

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Logos: LIFE, Latvian State Environment, Planning and Construction Centre, BALTĪJAS KRĀSTI, Latvian State Environment, Planning and Construction Centre.

