



"The life cycle of Water and Biodiversity" 9th February 2011 13:00 – 15:00 ASP A3E2 European Parliament, Brussels

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WHY DOES IT MATTER?



- An ethical duty: to conserve the sheer variety of life on earth
- ❖ An environmental asset: healthy ecosystems play a vital role in regulating the environment – eg a major tool for climate change adaptation
- An economic imperative: ecosystem goods and services provide a whole range of direct and indirect economic benefits





ECOSYSTEMS GOODS AND SERVICES

- Provisioning in the form of harvestable products such as food, drinking water and raw materials;
- Regulating functions such as carbon sequestration, waste treatment or slowing the passage of water;
- Cultural services that directly involve people; and
- ♣ Habitat or supporting services that are needed to maintain other services, and which include genetic diversity and maintenance of all life cycles.





Evolution of Biodiversity Policy

- 1998: Biodiversity Strategy
- 2001:Heads of Government adopt a target:
 "Halting biodiversity loss by 2010"
- 2002: EU, in the contexit of the UN
 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 agrees a global objetive "Significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss"
- 2006: Commission adopts a Biodiversity Action Plan with 154 actions to achieve that objective



HAVE WE REACHED THE TARGET?

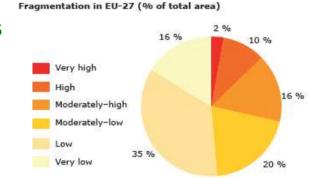


NO, on the basis of the assessment of the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and other reports from the EEA, it is clear that the EU will not meet its targets

The drivers of biodiversity loss are

Degradation and fragmentation of habitats

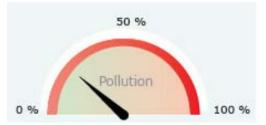




Over-exploitation of natural resources



Contamination



- Invasive species
- Climate Change

THE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY IN EU in 2010



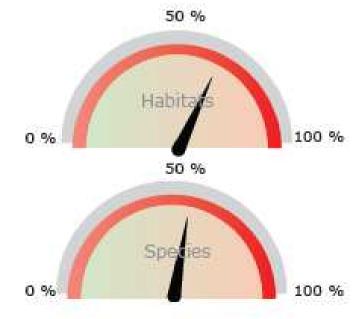
Species facing risk of extinction:

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



Source: EEA Baseline

THE STATE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN EU in 2010



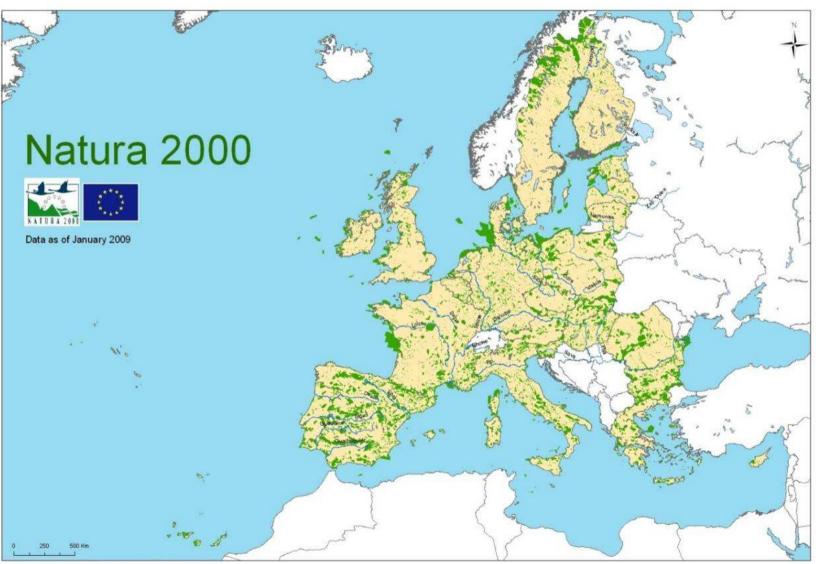
Ecosystems Services	Agro ecosystems	Forests	Grasslands	Heath and scrubs	Wetlands	Lakes and rivers
Provisioning						
Crops/timber	1	1			1	
Livestock	1	=	=	=	Į.	
Wild Foods	=	1	1		=	
Wood fuel		=		=		
Capture fisheries					=	=
Aquaculture					Ţ	1
Genetic	=	4	Į.	=	=	
Fresh water		1			1	†
Regulating						
Pollination	†	1	=			
Climate regulation		1		=	=	=
Pest regulation	†		=			1
Erosion regulation		=	=	=		
Water regulation		=		1	†	=
Water purification					=	=
Hazard regulation					=	=
Cultural						
Recreation	1	=	Į.	1	1	=
Aesthetic	†	=	=	=	†	=
Status for period 1990)-present	Degraded [Mixed 🗌	Enhanced 🔳	Unknown 🗌	Not applicable





Success stories: Natura 2000

Biggest network of protected areas in the World – 17% of UE Surface

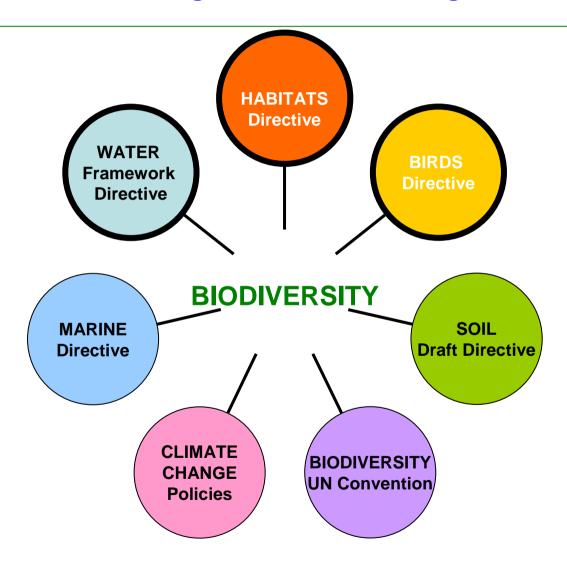




Target 2010: Halt biodiversity loss



Main legislation contributing







And now what?

2010 International Year of Biodiversity

We have adopted new targets for 2020 and visions for 2050

- At EU level
- At Global level

EU to develop new biodiversity policy



AT EU LEVEL



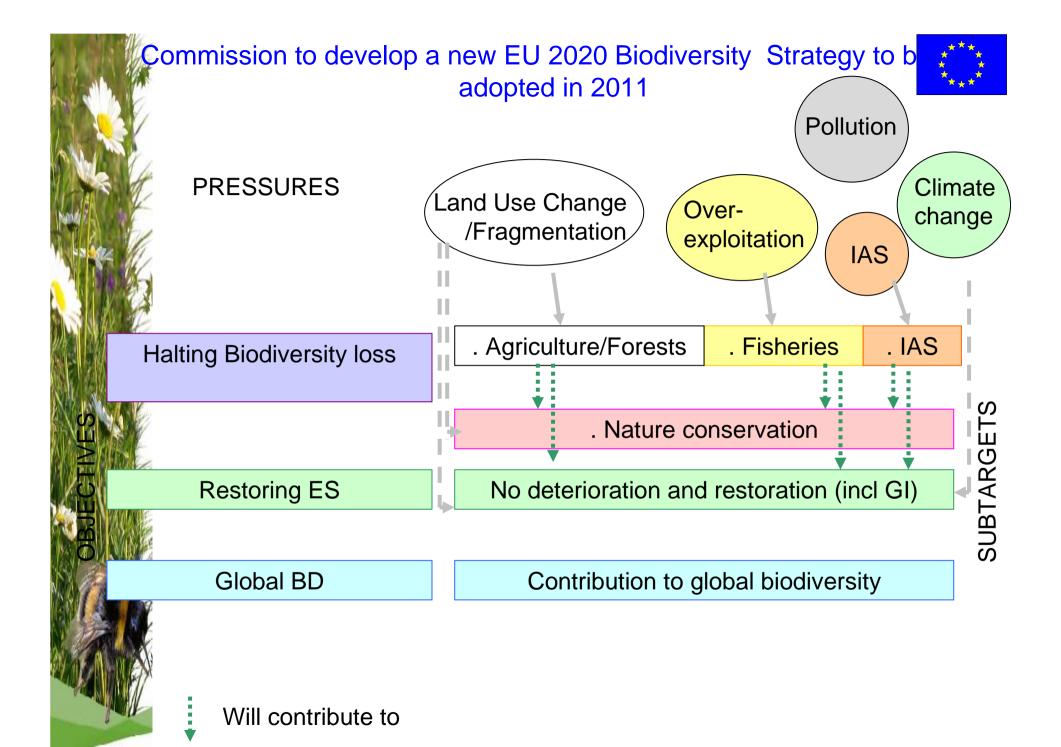
March 2010: European Spring Council

A NEW VISION FOR 2050

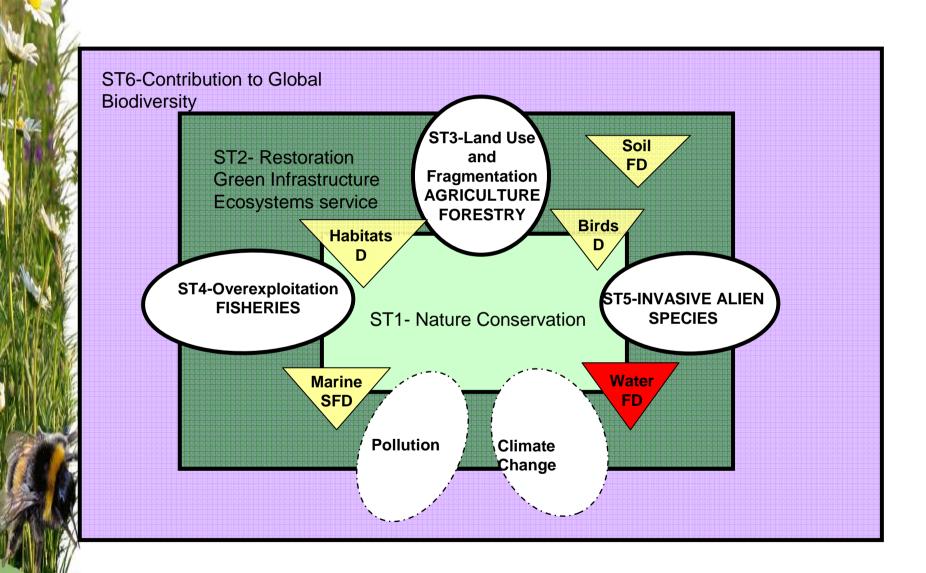
European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.

A NEW TARGET FOR 2020

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.









Links between the Birds and Habitats and Water framework Directive



Workshop: Biodiversity and Water - 18 june 2010

Links between EU nature and water legislation

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/implementation_conventio/biodiversity_legistion&vm=detailed&sb=Title

CONCLUSIONS

- more synergies than differences between WFD & BHD.
- exploit the synergies but recognise the differences.
- There are no conflicts between the directives.
- WFD and BHD allow for balanced judgements including the use of integrated planning as a tool.
- Need to strengthen co-operation between nature and water authorities to maximise benefits of WFD & BHD implementation.
- There are common interests under WFD and BHD.
- There is a need for joined up thinking to enhance integration with agriculture, fisheries policies, energy, transport, resource exploration and to provide proper incentives for funding.



Restoration of Ecosystems and ecosystem services and 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

- Synergies with WFD and the GES in 2015
- Synergies with MSFD and the GES in 2020

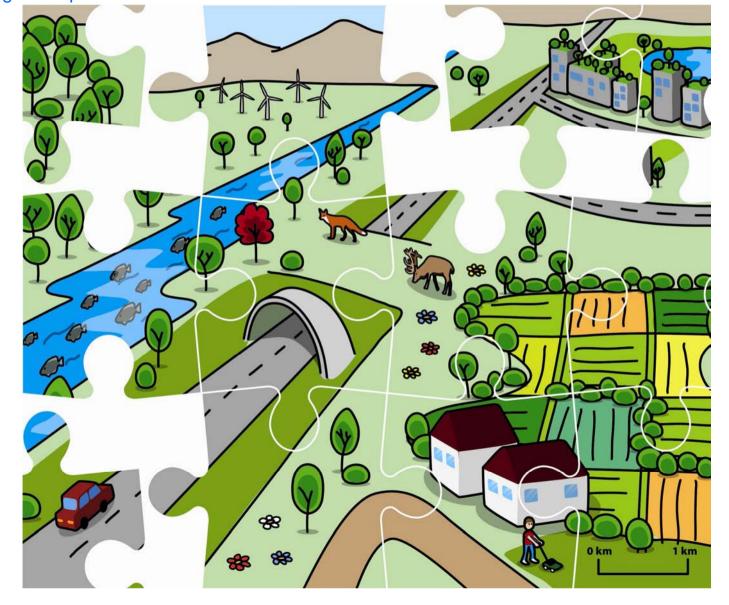
Water and terrestrial ecosystems are crucial to build Green Infrastructure to provide ecosystem services for

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



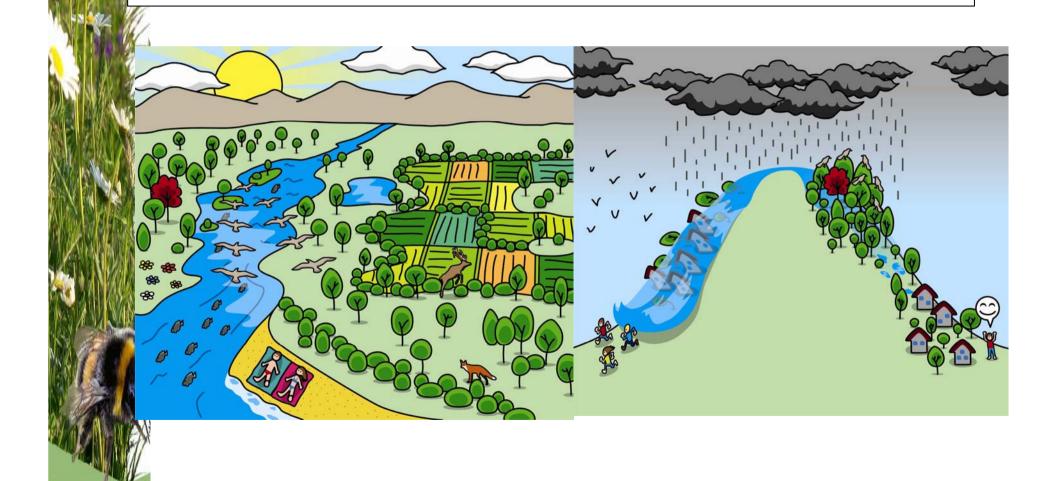
Spatial Planning. An effective way to build a Green Infrastructure is to adopt a more integrated approach to land management. Integration of ecosystem connectivity aspects into other policies and sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, water management, transport and energy infrastructures as well as spatial planning is of great importance.







Green Infrastructure helps to address habitat loss and fragmentation in Europe by reconnecting existing nature areas and improving the overall ecological quality of the broader countryside providing benefits for both people and nature.







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





Business and Biodiversity Platform

European Commission > Environment > Nature & Biodiversity > Business

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The EU Business @ Biodiversity Platform

About the project

The global loss of biodiversity has become one of the major environmental challenges of the 2 list century. Given that the concern for blodiversity is integral to sustainable development, sead more

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News and Events



Green Week

This year, the targest annual conference on European environment policy turns the spotlight on biodiversity. With over 30 sessions, the conference will address the ... read more



TEEB for Business Report to be released at the UK's first. Global Business of Biodiversity Symposium, 15-14 July, 2010 This two day conference is set to be the world's largest privatesector focused blockversity conference and ... read more



European Ecolourism Conference "Balancing Sustainability and Profitability" 26-20 September 2010





KNOWLEDGE BASE



EEA BASELINE

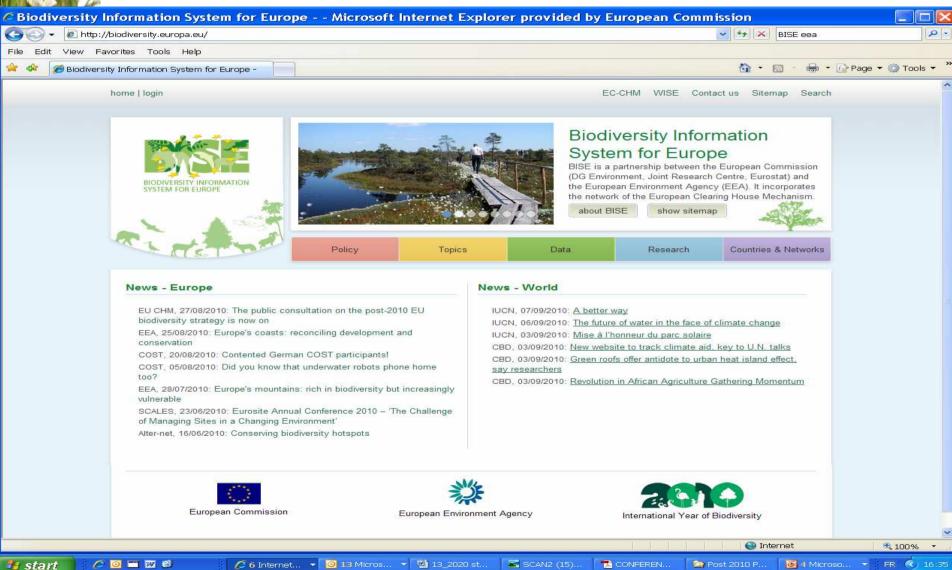


BBA Sechelosi report | No 12/2018 EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline



BISE





IPBES



Resolution for the Establishment to be discussed and adopted by the end of the

2011 operationalising - through 1st Plenary meeting of IPBES or 2011, COM may envisage contract « Towards an EU mechanism for dependent, authoritative research-based advice to inform implementation and uther EU biodiversity policy development »





TEEB

Improve our understanding of the economics of ecosystems

biodiversity (TEEB) and its links to poverty eradication

Parious deliverables already published

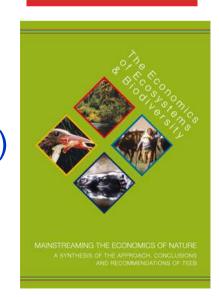
www.teebweb.org)

B D1- Policy Makers

B D2- Local authorities

BEB D3- Business and biodiversity

B- Synthesis of the approach, conclusions & mmendations of TEEB (released in Nagoya)





More information can be found in:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature

