

The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Bringing nature back into our lives

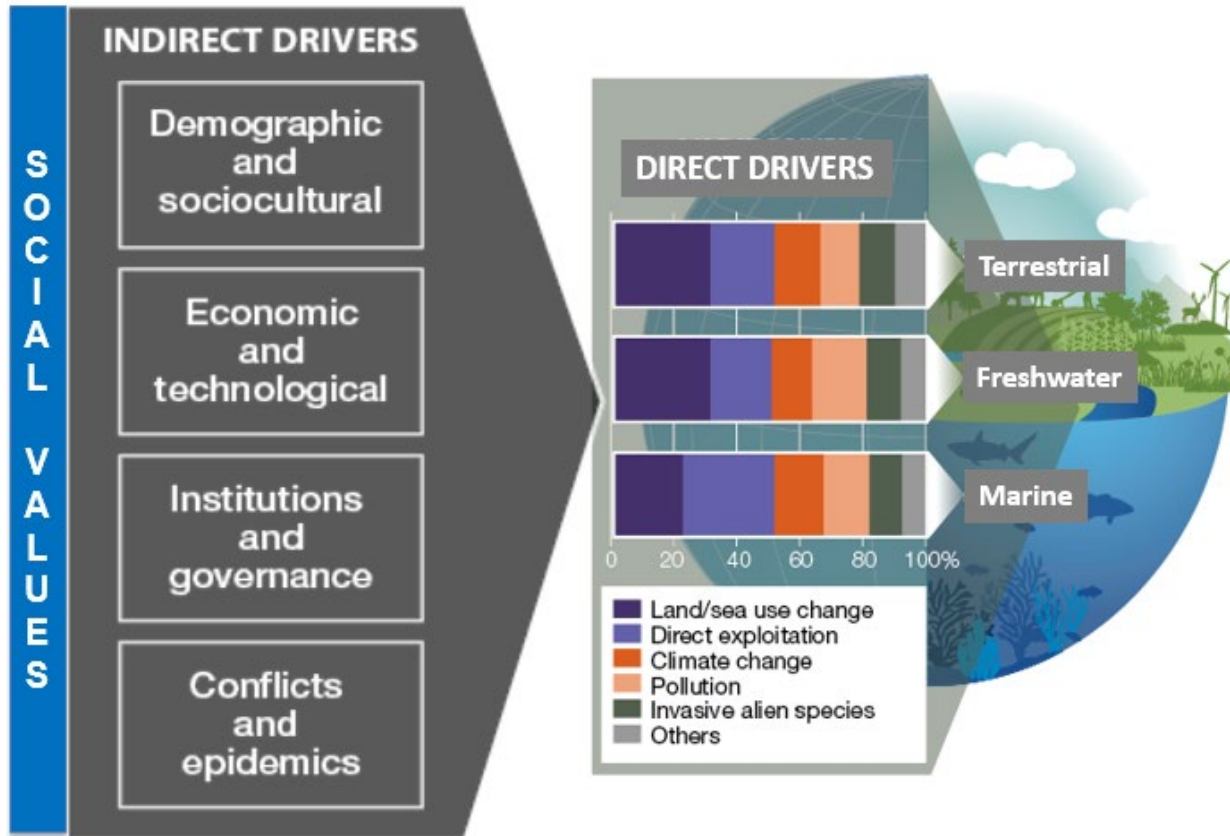
European Green Deal - *von der Leyen Commission*

European Union

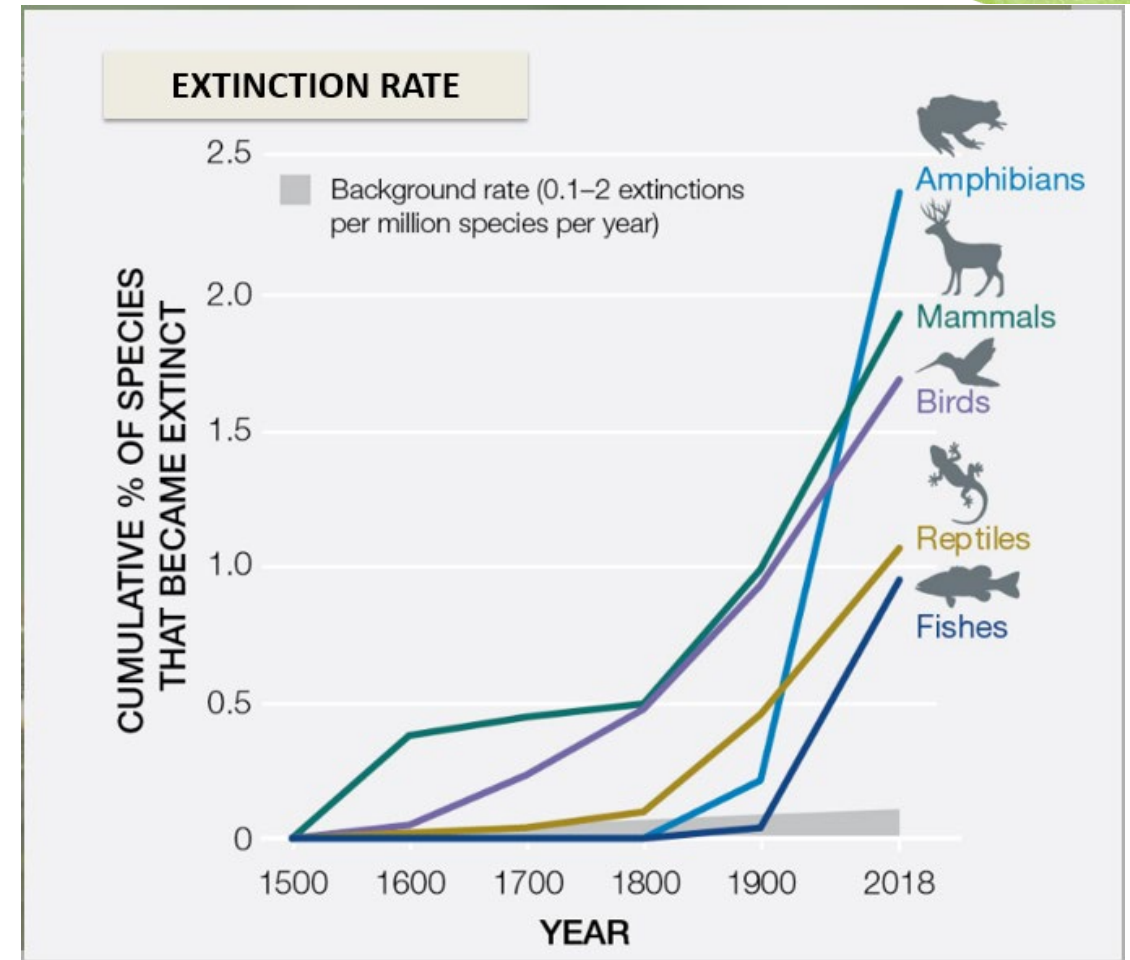




The global biodiversity crisis

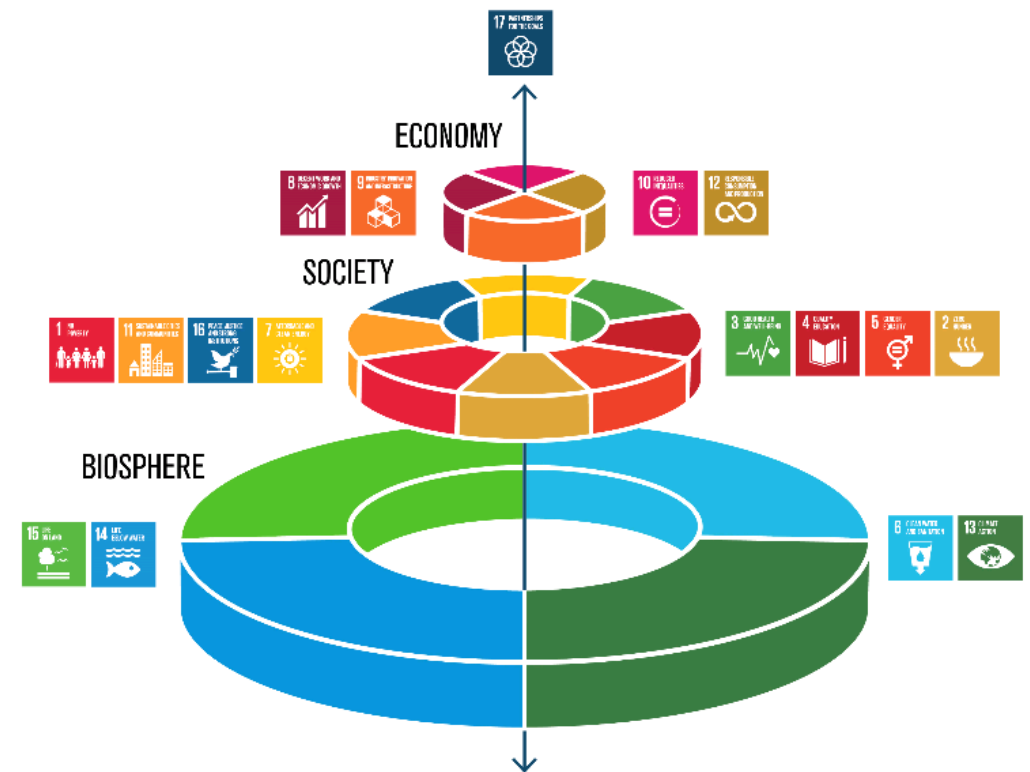


Source: IPBES Global assessment 2019



| Biodiversity underpins sustainable development

- Biodiversity loss: key threats for humanity
- Almost half of global GDP is linked to nature
- Connections between biodiversity loss, climate change and pandemics
- Restoring biodiversity core part of recovery



| Why now?



Our role in the world:
EU leadership towards
CBD COP15



Recovery:
Need to
mainstream into
Recovery, MFF,
CAP, etc...



Urgency:
Need to urgently
address the
biodiversity crisis



| Elements of the EU Biodiversity Strategy



Protect Nature



Enable Transformative
Change



Restore Nature



EU For An Ambitious
Global Agenda



Protect Nature



Protect 30% of EU land and sea

- Based on Natura 2000 and nationally designated areas
- EU wide target, take into account specific situation in MS
- Integrate ecological corridors to build coherent network

Strictly protect a third of these areas

- Covering areas of very high biodiversity value & important for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including all primary and old growth forest



Restore Nature



EU Restoration Plan with 2030 commitments (1):

- ✓ Legally binding targets to be proposed in 2021
- ✓ No deterioration of any protected habitats and species by 2030: favourable status or positive trend for at least 30%
- ✓ Agroecology: Organic farming $\geq 25\%$
- ✓ Biodiverse landscape features $\geq 10\%$
- ✓ 50% reduction of use and risk of pesticides
- ✓ Reduction of pollution from fertilisers by 50% and by $\geq 20\%$ their use
- ✓ Plant 3 billion additional trees respecting ecological principles
- ✓ Reverse decline in pollinators



Restore Nature



EU Restoration Plan with 2030 commitments (2):

- Remediate contaminated soil sites
- Restore $\geq 25,000$ km free flowing rivers
- New Urban Greening Platform: the Green City Accord
- Halve the number of 'red list' species threatened by Invasive Alien Species
- Reduction of damage to seabed, elimination/reduction of bycatch



| Enable Transformative Change



➤ **Governance framework**

- Unlocking financing
- Business engagement
- Knowledge, education
- Promotion of Nature-Based Solutions



| EU for an ambitious global agenda



EU's position for the post-2020 biodiversity framework

- 2050 goals in line with UN vision: *“living in harmony with nature”*
- Ambitious global 2030 goals and targets
- Improved means of implementation: finance, capacity, research, know-how and technology
- **Much stronger implementation, monitoring and review**
- A fair and equitable share of the benefits from the use of genetic resources linked to biodiversity.
- Equality, rights of IPLCs, involvement of all stakeholders



Goal A: Healthy biodiversity and maintenance of genetic diversity

A5. Maintain Genetic diversity	Trends in the diversity of wild species		
	Trends in the diversity of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals	Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species.	2018; every 3-5 years
		Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or longterm conservation facilities (SDG 2.5.1)	1995-2018
		Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, extinction.	2000-2019
	Trends in the diversity of wild relatives	Red List Index (wild relatives of domesticated animals).	1988, updated annually
		Comprehensiveness of conservation of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species.	2018; every 3-5 years



Target 8: Sustainable management of wild species

T8.2. Sustainable management of terrestrial wild species of fauna and flora	Trends in terrestrial wild species of fauna used for food and medicine	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long term conservation facilities (SDG indicator 2.5.1)	1995-2019, annually
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Target 9: Sustainable Agriculture

Target 9 By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]	T9.1. Sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity, including soil biodiversity, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives	Trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1)	
			Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator 2.4.1)	
			Areas of agricultural land under conservation agriculture.	
		Trends in soil quality		
		Trends in pollinators	Red List Index (pollinating species)	1993 – 2020, updated periodically
		Trends in genetic diversity of cultivated plants and of wild relatives	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or longterm conservation facilities (SDG indicator 2.5.1)	1995-2019
		Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals and of wild relatives	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	1980 -2020



Goal B: Nature contributions to people

Goal C: Access & Benefit sharing

	B2. Nature's material contributions including food, water and others	Trends in the provision of energy supply from biological resources		
		Trends in the provision of food and feed from biodiversity		
		Trends in the provision of materials and assistance from biodiversity		
		Trends in the provision of medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources from biodiversity		
	B3. Nature's non-material contributions including cultural	Learning and inspiration		
		Physical and psychological experiences		
		Supporting identities		
		Maintenance of Cultural values		
GOAL C	C1. Access to Genetic resources	Trends in access to genetic resources	Number of users that have provided information relevant to the utilization of genetic resources to designated checkpoints	2018, real time
		Number of checkpoint communiqués published in the ABS Clearing-House	2018, real time	
The benefits, from utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably	C2. Sharing of the benefits	Trends in the benefits from the access to genetic resources shared		
		Trends in utilization of genetic resources		
		Trends in monetary and non-monetary benefits from access to genetic resources shared		
2030 Milestones				
i) Access and benefit sharing mechanisms are established in all countries				
ii) Benefits shared increased by [x%]				



Target 12: ABS

Target 12 By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	T12.1. Access to genetic resources	Trends in access to genetic resources	Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) received in a country	2018, annual
			Total number of permits or their equivalent granted for access to genetic resources	2018, approximately every four years
			Total number of internationally recognized certificates of compliance published in the ABS Clearing-House	2016, real time
			Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing in the ABS Clearing-House.	2018, real time
			Number of countries that require prior informed consent that have published information on ABS procedures in the ABS Clearing-House.	2018, real time
			Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (SDG Indicator 15.6.1)	2018, annual



Target 12: ABS (ctd)

Updated 2030 Targets (Not for review)	A. Components of the 2030 targets	B. Monitoring Elements	C. Indicators	D. Period of availability of baseline data and frequency of updates
	T12.2. Benefit shared from the use of genetic resources	Trends in the benefits from the access to genetic resources shared		
		Trends in the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative or policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Number of countries that have legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures reported to the ABS Clearing-House	2018, real time
			Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (SDG Indicator 15.6.1)	2018, annual
		Trends in the contribution of benefits to conservation and sustainable use	Estimated % of monetary and non- monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	
	T12.3. Benefits resulting from use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources	Trends in use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources		
		Trends in benefits generated and shared from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources		



| EU for an ambitious global agenda



- SDGs
- Green Diplomacy
- International Ocean Governance
- Trade Policy
- Climate Policy
- International cooperation

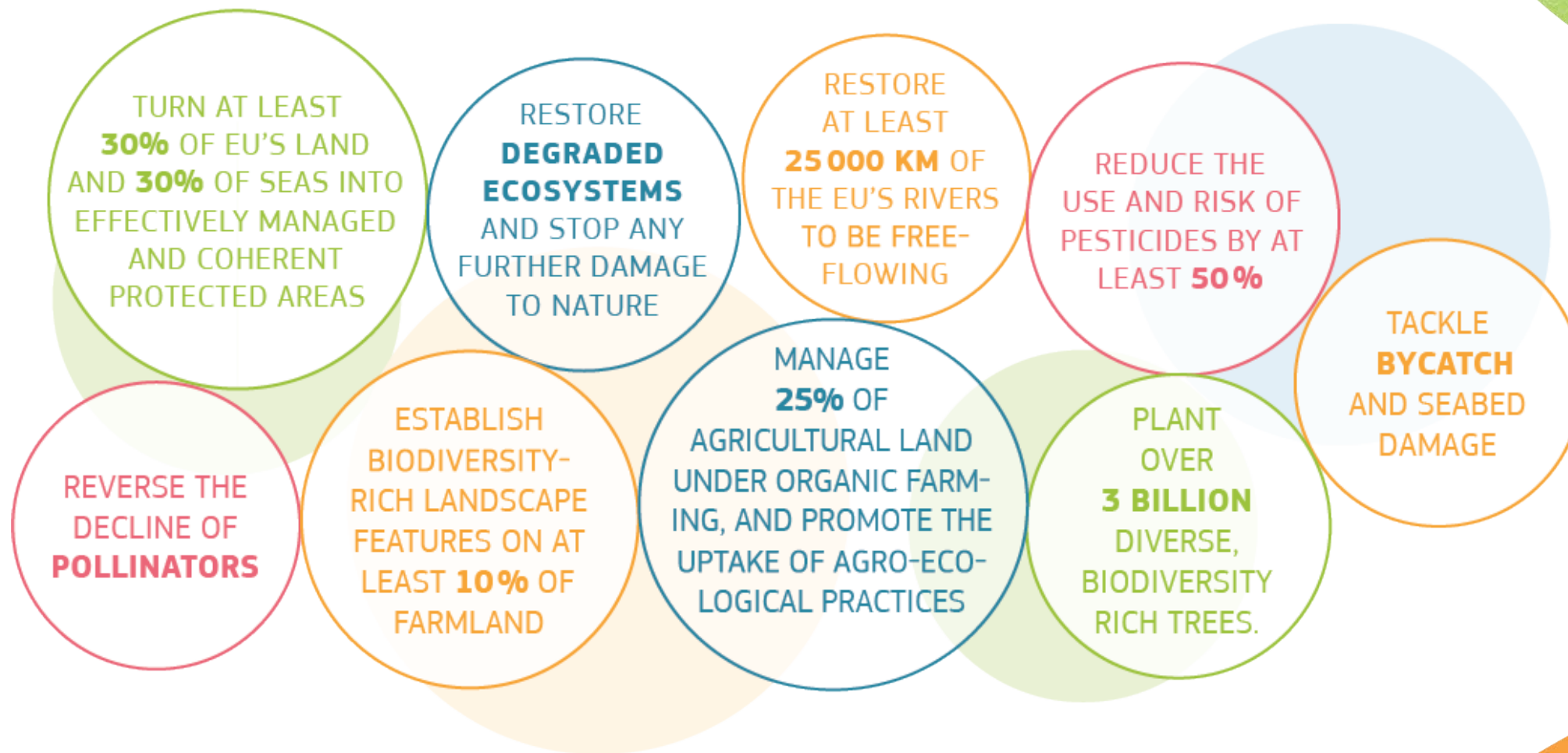


| Main challenges ahead

- Ensure EU leadership
- Deliver on annex and other measures in the BDS (around 100 actions !)
- Ensure adequate resources – MFF/recovery in difficult economic context
- CAP reform and strategic plans
- Accountability and review
- Keep global momentum in light of COP 15 postponement (e.g. IUCN WCC)



To remember...



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



More info at: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/>

