



maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems

-> Action 6b: The Commission will develop a Green Infrastructure strategy





## Why is the Commission acting?

Commitments in the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the Roadmap to resource efficiency to come forward with a strategy on Green Infrastructure (GI).

Council and EP mandate to develop a GI strategy, "as contribution to further integrating biodiversity considerations into other EU policies"

Communication on "Green Infrastructure (GI) – Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital" adopted by College on 6 May 2013

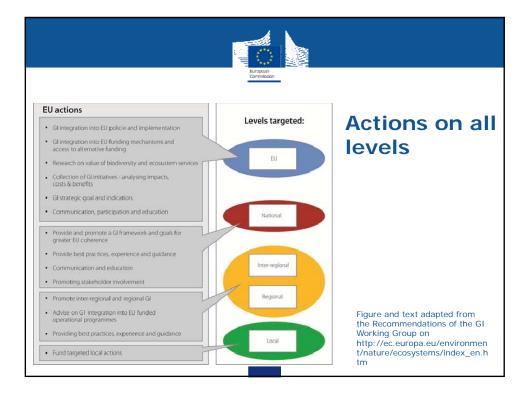
>> policy signal towards decision makers, planners and promoters to invest in GI projects at local, regional, national and cross-boundary level.



- What is the GI Strategy about
  Short description of what Green Infrastructure is
  Contribution of GI to a number of key policy areas: regional development, climate change, disaster prevention and resilience, agriculture, forestry, urban, water, and biodiversity protection and enhancement
  Why EU action? Priorities at EU level:

  Promote the deployment of GI in main policy areas and their funding mechanisms (integrate into implementation + guidance, awareness raising, best practices)
  Improve knowledge base and promote innovation
  Better access to finance (including innovative mechanisms)
  - Assess opportunities for TEN-G
  - Progress report on implementation in 2017

| Green Infrastructure: Elements  |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Local or town/city scale  | Regional and national scale  | EU level  | Descriptor                                 |  |
| Natural and semi-natural ecosystems,<br>such as pastures, woodland, forest (no<br>intensive plantations), ponds, bogs, rivers<br>and floodplains, coastal wetlands,<br>lagoons, beaches, marine habitats  | Extensive agricultural and forest<br>landscapes, large marsh and bog<br>areas, rivers and floodplains,<br>shorelines/coastal zones       | Freshwater systems,<br>major river basins,<br>mountain ranges,<br>regional sea basins   | Core areas –<br>outside protected<br>areas | Spatial structure<br>delivering nature<br>benefits to people |
| Local nature reserves, water protection<br>areas, landscape protection areas,<br>Natura 2000 sites  | Regional and National Parks and<br>wilderness zones (includes<br>Natura 2000 sites)  | Ecological Networks with<br>cross-border areas, incl.<br>Natura 2000 network  | Core<br>areas/protected<br>areas           |  |
| Restored areas which were before<br>fragmented or degraded natural areas,<br>brownfield land or disused quarries;<br>transitional ecosystems due to land<br>abandonment or regeneration processes   | Restored ecosystem types   | Restored Landscape<br>systems covering a<br>substantial part of<br>agricultural/forestry areas<br>and industrialised sites,<br>including cross-border<br>areas                    | Restoration zones                          |  |
| High nature value farmland and multi-use<br>forests (such as watershed forests);<br>protection forests (against avalanches,<br>mudsildes, stonefall, forest fires), natural<br>buffers such as protection shorelines with<br>barrier beaches and salt marshes | Extensive agricultural<br>landscapes, sustainable forest<br>management on regional and<br>national level, functional riparian<br>systems | Transboundary<br>landscape features on<br>river basin or mountain<br>range level, sustainable<br>coastal and marine<br>management zones<br>related to the respective<br>sea basin | Sustainable use<br>zones                   |  |
| Street trees and avenues, city<br>forests/woodlands, high-quality green<br>public spaces and business<br>gardens; allotments and orchards; storm<br>ponds and sustainable urban drainage<br>systems; city reserves incl. Natura 2000                          | Greenways, green belts,<br>metropolitan park systems   | Metropolitan areas with<br>substantial share of high<br>quality green areas in<br>Europe, including<br>coherent approaches in<br>cross-border urban<br>zones.                     | Green urban and<br>peri-urban areas        |  |
| Hedgerows, stone walls, small<br>woodlands, ponds, wildlife strips, riparian<br>river vegetation, transitional ecosystems<br>between cropland, grassland and forests  | Multi-functional, sustainably<br>managed agricultural<br>landscapes, riparian systems  | Supra-regional corridors,<br>substantial share of<br>structure-rich agricultural,<br>forestry or natural<br>landscapes  | Natural connectivity<br>features           |  |
| Eco-ducts, green bridges; animal tunnels<br>(e.g. for amphibians), fish passes, road<br>verges, ecological powerline corridor   | De-fragmentated landscapes,<br>improved areas along transport<br>and energy networks, migration  | European-wide or<br>transnational<br>defragmentation actions  | Artificial<br>connectivity<br>features     |  |





## Green Infrastructure

Natura 2000: ecological network established under the Habitats and Birds Directives with more than 26,000 sites in all MS; occupying 18% of the EU's land territory.

> backbone of EU Green Infrastructure is already in place; reservoir of biodiversity to re-populate and revitalise degraded environments.

> requirements of HD art. 3 and 10 (coherence of the network): no major progress: sites are often small, isolated or have no spatial or functional connectivity – increasingly significant for climate change and 15% restoration target.

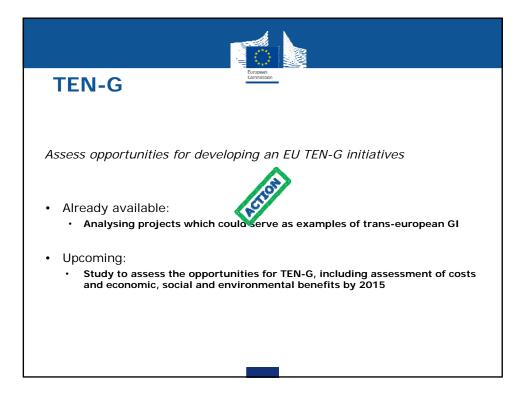
> Green Infrastructure: focus on the improvement of spatial structures which enable our ecosystems to deliver their multiple services in the long-term – inside and outside of nature, water, landscape or other protection sites.

> Policy signal which can be used by MS, regional local authorities, private enterprises or associations e.g. to reduce fragmentation and to improve the functional/spatial coherence of Natura 2000.









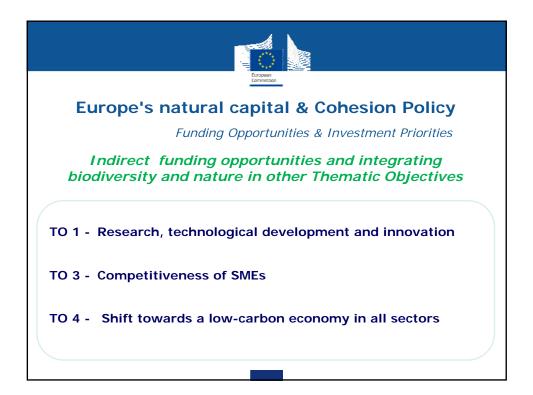
















• Public health and social sector

