



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

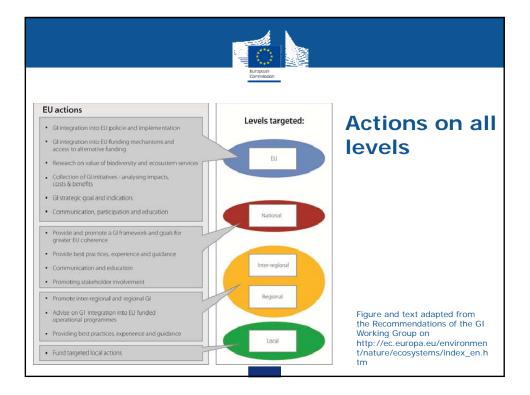
>> policy signal towards decision makers, planners and promoters to invest in GI projects at local, regional, national and cross-boundary level.



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

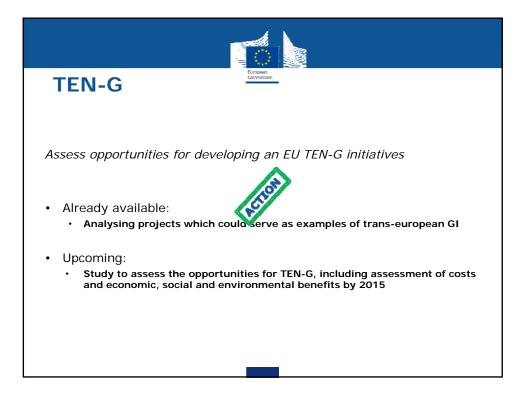
> Green Infrastructure: focus on the improvement of spatial structures which enable our ecosystems to deliver their multiple services in the long-term – inside and outside of nature, water, landscape or other protection sites.

> 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.









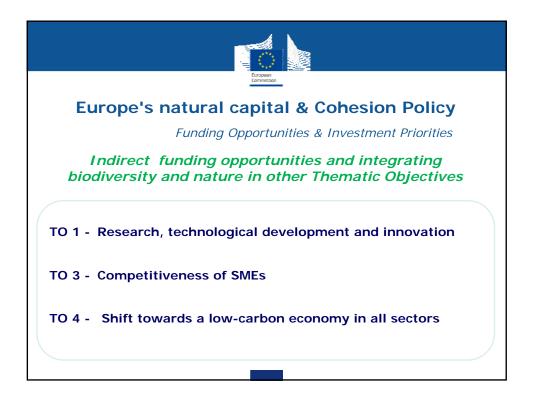
















• Public health and social sector

