

Lukket temamøde i Folketingets Miljø- og Fødevareudvalg, 21. sep. 2020

om

Biodiversitet i havet og på land med fokus EU's biodiversitetsstrategi for 2030

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Leder af de danske universiteters IPBES-kontor i Danmark – et samarbejde med Miljø- og Fødevareministeriet



Bringing nature back into our lives

EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020



Climate change, the unprecedented loss of biodiversity, and the spread of devastating pandemics are sending a clear message: it is time to fix our broken relationship with nature.

The Biodiversity Strategy will put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030, for the benefit of people, climate and the planet.



Why do we need to protect biodiversity?



Biodiversity is **essential** for life. Our planet and the economy depend on it. When nature is healthy, it protects and provides.

Biodiversity and ecosystems provide us with food, health and medicines, materials, recreation, and wellbeing. They filter our air and water, help keep the climate in balance, convert waste back into resources, pollinate and fertilise crops and much more.

Nature provides for businesses:
half of global GDP, €40 trillion,
depends on nature.



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EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020



Biodiversity loss and the **climate crisis** are interdependent and they exacerbate each other.

Restoring forests, soils and wetlands and creating green spaces in cities is essential to achieve the climate change mitigation needed by 2030.



Unlock 20 billion EUR/year for biodiversity through various sources, including EU funds, national and private funding. Natural capital and biodiversity considerations will be integrated into business practices.

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EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020

The new EU-wide Biodiversity Strategy will:

- Establish protected areas for at least:



30%
of land in
Europe



30%
of sea in
Europe

With stricter protection of remaining EU primary and old-growth forests legally binding nature restoration targets in 2021.

Current 2020 Aichi biodiversity targets:

17% land

10% marine

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More than half of global GDP – some €40 trillion – depends on nature

Nature restoration will be a central element of the EU's recovery plan from the coronavirus pandemic, providing immediate business and investment opportunities for restoring the EU's economy.

Carsten Rahbek – Biodiversitets møde med Folketingets Miljø- og Fødevareudvalg, 30. sep. 2020



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EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020

The **benefits** of biodiversity conservation for the economy:

- ✓ conserving marine stocks could increase annual profits of the seafood industry by more than **€49 billion**
- ✓ protecting coastal wetlands could save the insurance industry around **€50 billion annually** through reducing flood damage losses



Benefits of the **EU Natura 2000 nature protection network** are valued at between **€200-300 billion** per year.

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Creating jobs



The Natura 2000 network has been estimated to support 104,000 direct jobs in protected areas management and conservation activities and 70,000 more indirect or induced jobs. This is based on annual investment of €6 billion for management and restoration of the network.

In the future, it is expected that biodiversity needs could generate up to 500,000 jobs.



The tourism sector employs 12 million people in Europe.
Of these, 3.1 million have links to protected areas such as Natura 2000.

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EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020

EU kommissionen har lavet to stategier:

1. *Biodiversity Strategy to bring nature back into our lives*
2. *Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system.*

De to strategier er gensidig integreret og skal styrke hinanden.

Biodiversitetsbetragtninger skal være en integreret strategi for en fremtidig bæredygtig økonomisk vækst i EU.

Sikring af global biodiversitet er også linket til minimering af risiko for fremtidige panepedemier, som CORVID-19.

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EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020

EU kommissionen foreslår, *bindende mål* for at nå 2030 målsætninger inden for bl.a.:

- Restaurering a ødelagte økosystemer og vandløb,
- Forbedre bevaringsstatus for EU's beskyttede habitater og arter
- At få bestøvere tilbage i landbrugs-arealerne,
- Reducerer forurening,
- Gør byerne grønnere,
- Øge økologisk landbrug og andre biodiversitets-venlige landbrugsformer
- Forbedre bevaringsstatus af de europæiske skove.

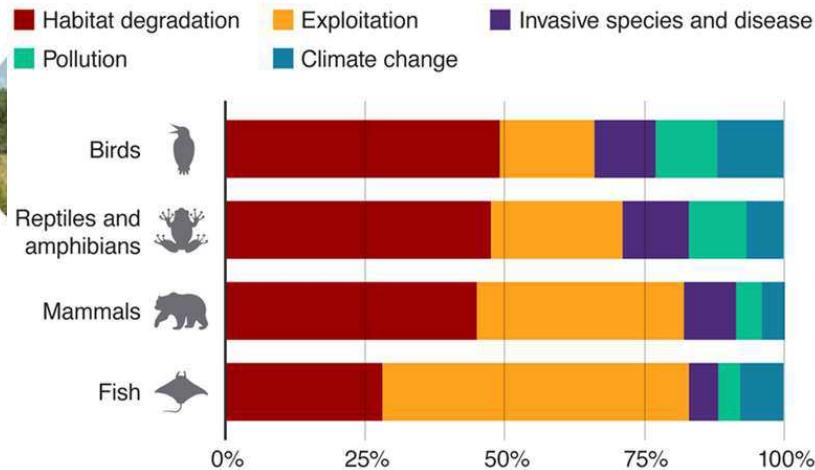
Bringing nature back into our lives

EU 2030 Biodiversity strategy , May 2020

The new EU-wide Biodiversity Strategy will: and bringing back at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features.

Establish protected areas for at least:

Habitat loss is a major threat to biodiversity



50%
of sea in
Europe

With stricter protection of
remaining EU primary and old-
growth forests legally binding
nature restoration targets in 2021.

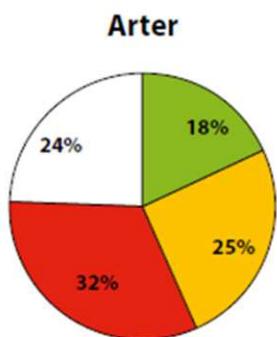
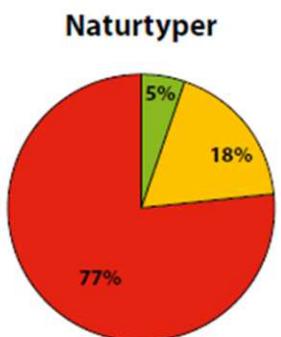
Plads

Plads

Biodiversitet i Danmark

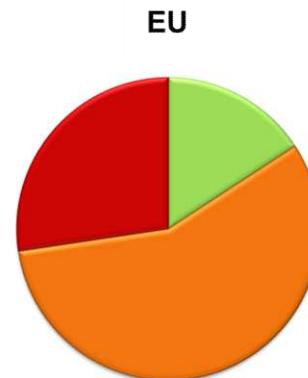
Danmarks biodiversitet rummer > 37.000 arter
Hvoraf ca. 20 % er truet

Status for EU naturtyper og bilags-arter (afrapportering 2019 til EU)

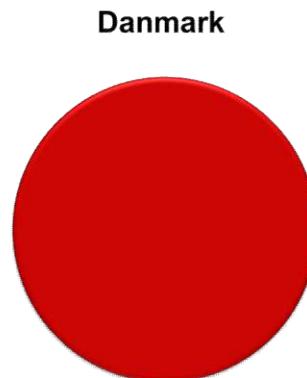


Bevaringsstatus

- Gunstig
- Moderat ugunstig
- Stærkt ugunstig
- Ukendt



Skov



Kilde: Aarhus Universitet. DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi

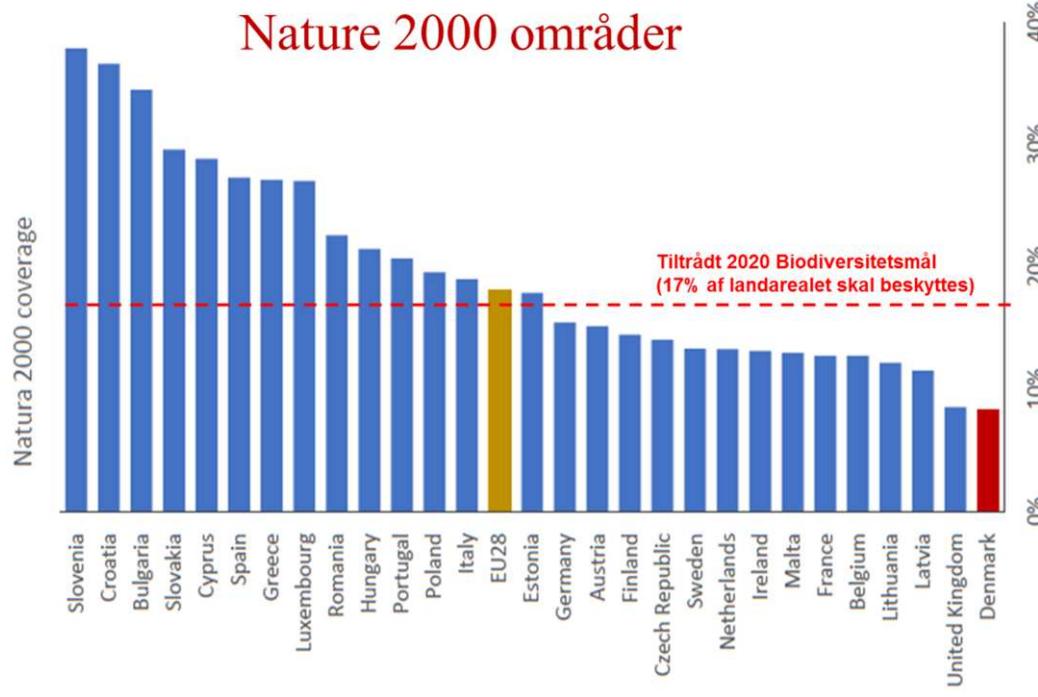
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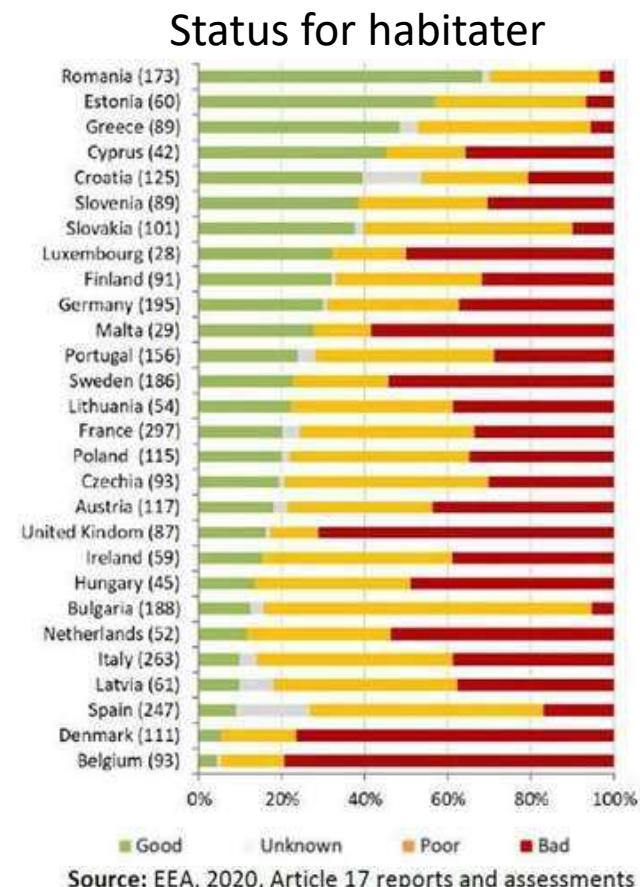
Carsten Rahbek – Biodiversitets møde med Folketingets Miljø- og Fødevareudvalg, 30. sep. 2020



Biodiversitet i Danmark



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Source: EEA, 2020, Article 17 reports and assessments

Internationalt syn på Danmark (mht. fredninger for natur)

'Landet med de sikre kirkegårde'



Carsten Rahbek – Biodiversitets møde med Folketingets Miljø- og Fødevareudvalg, 30. sep. 2020





Dyrehaven: Nature 2000 og biodiversitets hotspot i DK



Dyrehaven: Nature 2000 og biodiversitets hotspot i DK



'Mig og min have': Golf og græsplæner i Dyrehaven
En podcast om hvordan man får lækkere græsplæner

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**Og den glemte
Biodiversitet
i havet**





1-2% god natur i Danmark
i beskyttede områder