



INTPA-NEAR Environment & Climate Week

27-31 March 2023
Brussels, Belgium



Programme

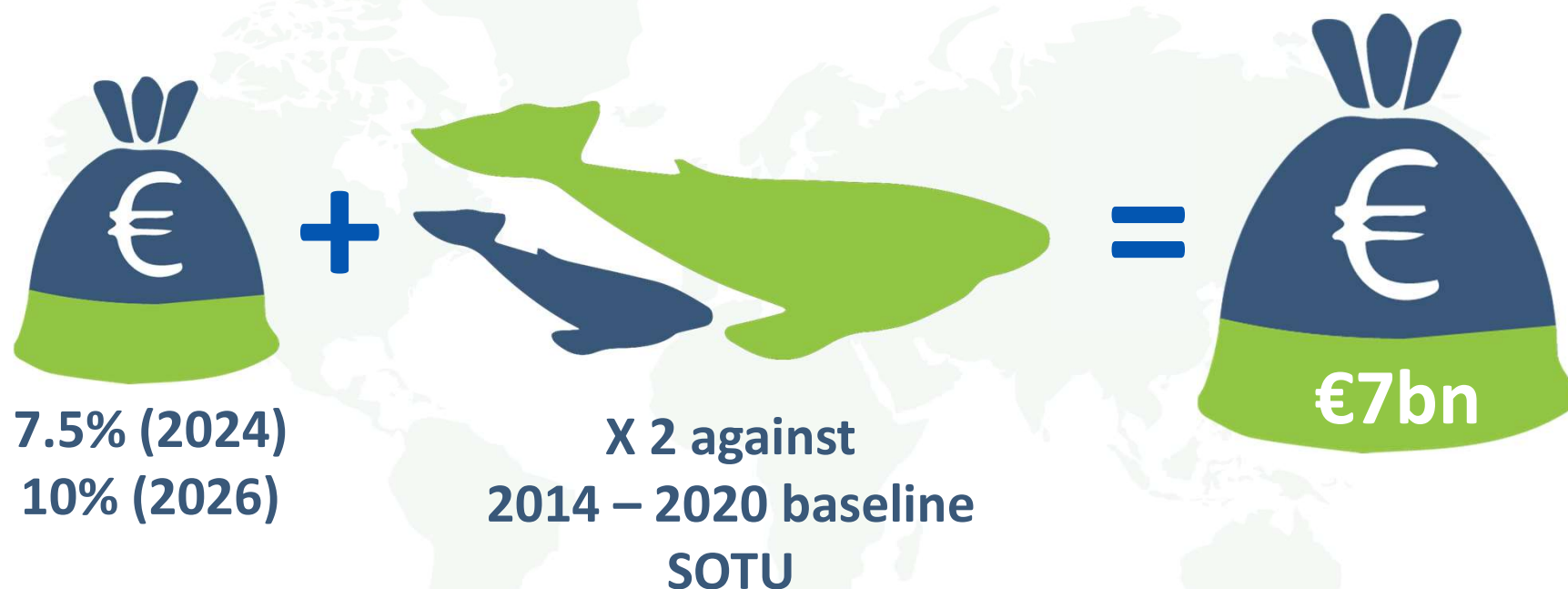
14.00 h.	Biodiversity challenges in EU cooperation The unexplored potential for biodiversity mainstreaming in other sectors	Speaker: Guillemette Vachey
14.10 h.	Working with nature How all sectors can benefit from and contribute to biodiversity	Speakers: Ivana Šarić
14.30 h.	Sector break out sessions	Facilitated group discussion
15.10 h.	Plenary: reporting back on main outcomes Overview of support provided by the Greening Facility	Moderator: Bernardo Sala
15.30 h.	Wrap up and closure	



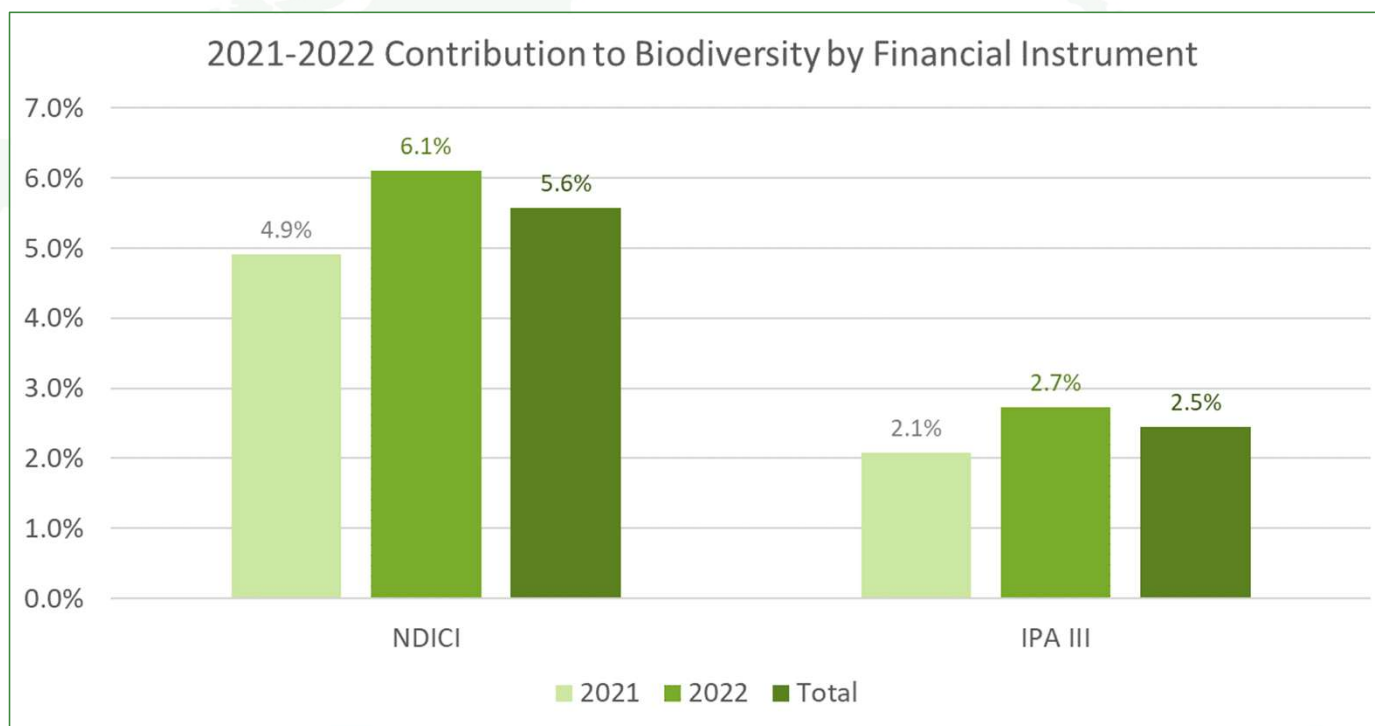
The Biodiversity Challenge in EU Cooperation

Speaker: Guillemette Vachey

Spending targets for biodiversity finance (2021-2027) – External action

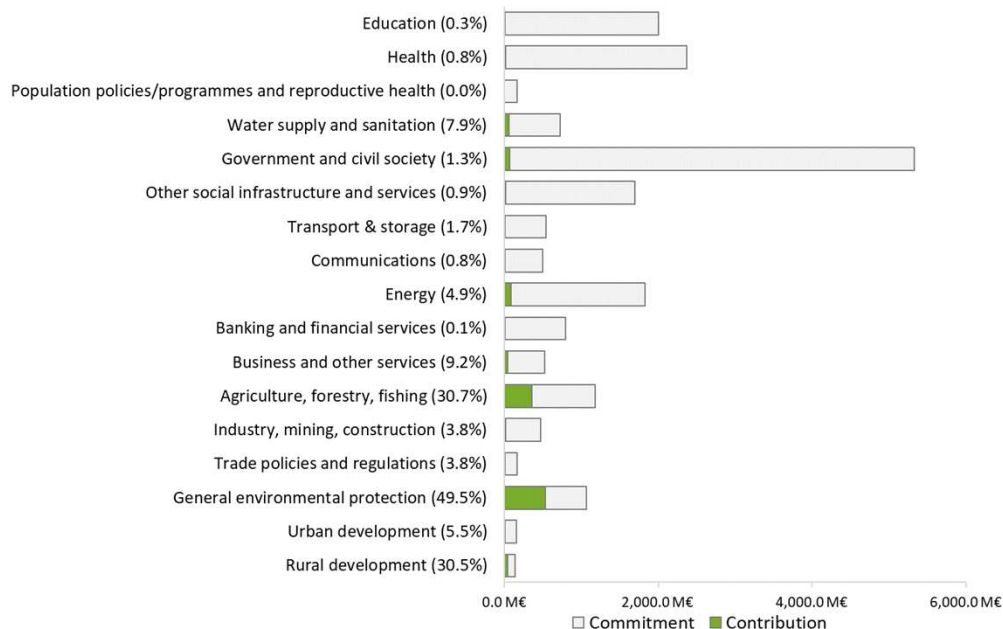


Contribution to Biodiversity Targets in 2021-2022

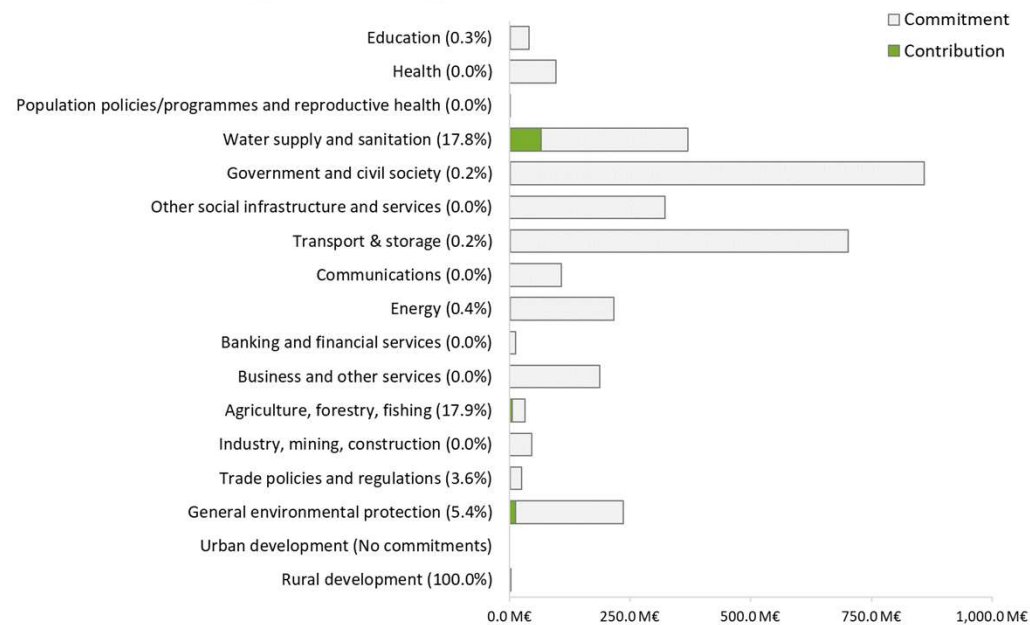


Contribution to Biodiversity Targets in 2021-2022 by Sectors

Usual sectors contributing to Biodiversity



IPA III



Contribution to Biodiversity by Sectors

Usual sectors that contribute to Biodiversity:

- General environmental protection
- Water supply and sanitation
- Agriculture and Forestry
- Rural development

Missed opportunities:

- Urban Development
- Water Management
- Renewable Energy
- Transport

WORKING WITH NATURE

How all sectors can benefit from and contribute to biodiversity

- Ivana Šarić
- Roel Slootweg

INTPA-NEAR Greening Facility



Six successful approaches



**Green (and blue)
infrastructure**



**Nature-based
solutions**



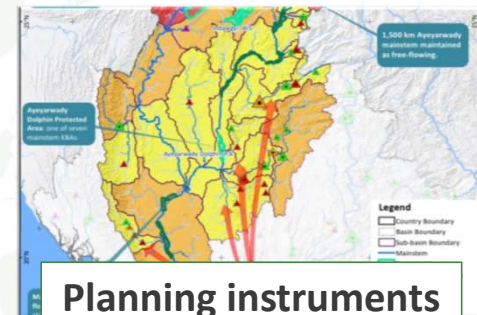
**Green financial
mechanisms**



**Payment for
ecosystem services**



**Landscape
approach**



**Planning instruments
and SEA**

Green Infrastructure

for people and biodiversity

Green infrastructure is:

- A planned network of natural and semi-natural areas to **conserve biodiversity** and/or...
- ...to **deliver ecosystem services** such as flood protection, air quality, space for recreation, climate mitigation and adaptation.
- It provides **ecological connectivity** and ecosystem services in seriously **disturbed and urban landscapes**.

Green infrastructure may consist of:

- **Protected areas:** the conservation backbone
- Networks of **green** (land) and **blue** (water) spaces
- **Stepping stones or corridors:** natural or semi-natural areas, managed for ecological connectivity
- **Man-made corridors** such as fish ladders and eco-bridges



Nature-based solutions

biodiversity as technical solution

Nature-based solutions can:

Replace traditional grey infrastructure by natural processes

- Ex: water storage in natural floodplains replaces traditional dikes for flood protection (room for rivers)

Complement grey infrastructure

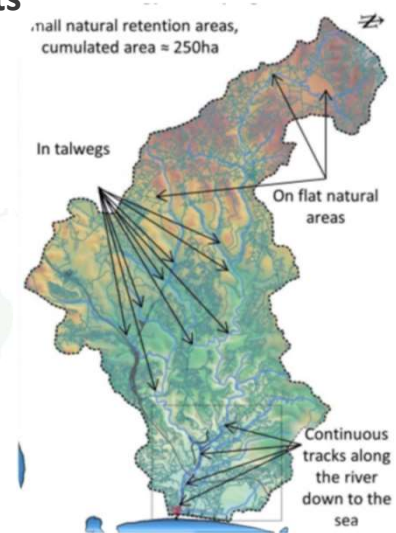
- Ex: restored vegetation regulates water supply to a dam and traps sediments, increasing the economic lifetime of a reservoir

Protect grey infrastructure

- Ex: planting / restoring mangroves protects coastal infrastructure against erosion, saltwater intrusion and sea level rise.

Advantages of NbS:

- Grey infrastructure is fixed (**resistant**); it is either insufficient (e.g. sea level is rising faster) or too expensive (oversized).
- NbS are **resilient** in the light of an unpredictable future
- NbS have (often permanent) **co-benefits** for communities, economy and biodiversity. Nature is multifunctional !
- **Hybrid engineering**: green where possible, grey where necessary



Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

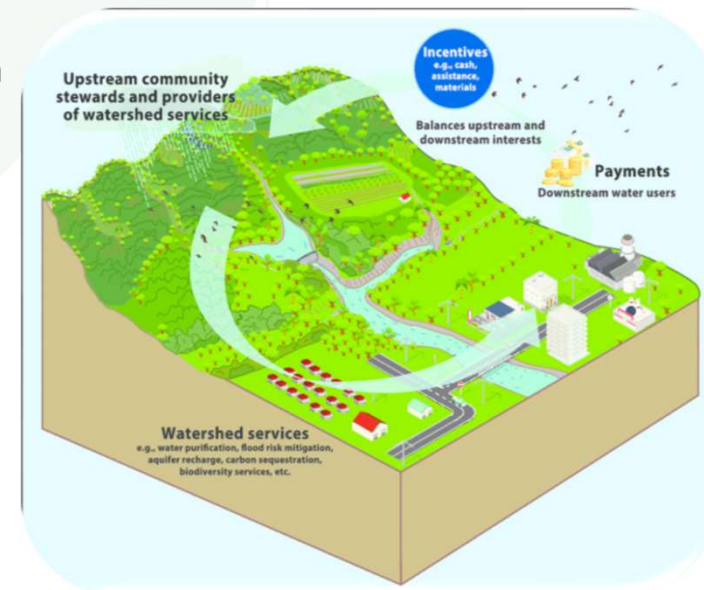
biodiversity conservation as a source of income

PES:

- A **market-based instrument** to finance nature conservation
- Beneficiaries of an ecosystem service make **payments to the providers of that service**
- ES initially provided for free are turned into a financial incentive for their conservation
- This **incentive should be sufficient to not over-exploit or convert the ecosystem**

Common PES-based programmes:

- Carbon sequestration for climate mitigation
- Watershed protection for water supply
- Landscape beauty for tourism
- Nature protection



Green Financial Mechanisms

using the leeway of the financial market

EU Taxonomy:

- Potential of **private sector** used for a green transition.
- Certified '**green finance**' needed for private sector leverage and to avoid green-washing.
- **EU Taxonomy**: list of environmentally sustainable economic activities by sector.
- Based on '**net environmental benefit**' approach, so going beyond the 'do not harm'.
- Legal framework and common language creates **security for investors**.

Insurance:

- Intermediary role for insurance industry.
- Coral reefs, dunes and forests can protect coastal and downstream communities from forces of nature.
- Restoring these ecosystems after natural disaster is expensive for local communities.
- Transferring costs to the market via an insurance policy reduces the burden for local authorities and is a cost-effective means to implement post-disaster response



Landscape approach

for multi-sector challenges in an area with conservation values

Characteristics of a Landscape

- Landscape is multifunctional, with different stakeholders
- Competing demands and policies for multiple land uses.
- Different perceptions of success in landscape development
- Sectorial approaches do not solve conflicting challenges

Characteristics of Landscape Approach

- Consultation with stakeholders from a defined area
- Commonly agreed goal and objectives
- Agreement on what is sustainable, or at least, on what is the right direction
- Too many variables, so no predefined recipe, but tailor made for each situation
- LEARN one's way towards a sustainable future



Formal planning tools and SEA

legally required tools for informed and transparent decision making

Planning tools

Sector policy and planning

- definition of how to implement national development priorities for a sector

Spatial planning

- Optimising competing demands for limited space and resources

River basin management planning

- Catchment-level spatial planning of land & water resources

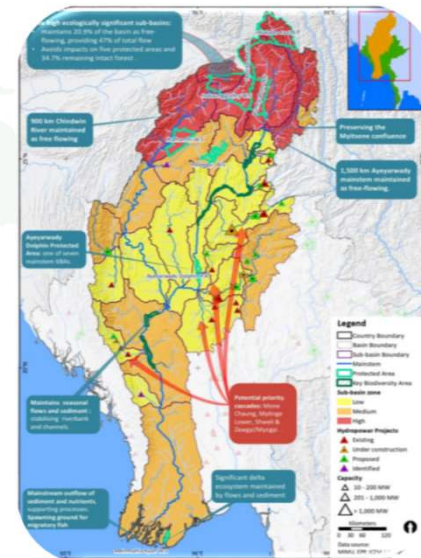
Strategic environmental assessment informs:

Sector policy

- Identify drivers of change
- Highlight opportunities for/by biodiversity
- Compare alternative development options

Spatial plan

- Inventory (participatory) of ecosystem services
- Status of ESs: under- or overexploited
- Defining opportunities and constraints for sustainable development



SEA is a legally embedded process tool to apply a landscape approach

Aplicability of approaches in the sectors

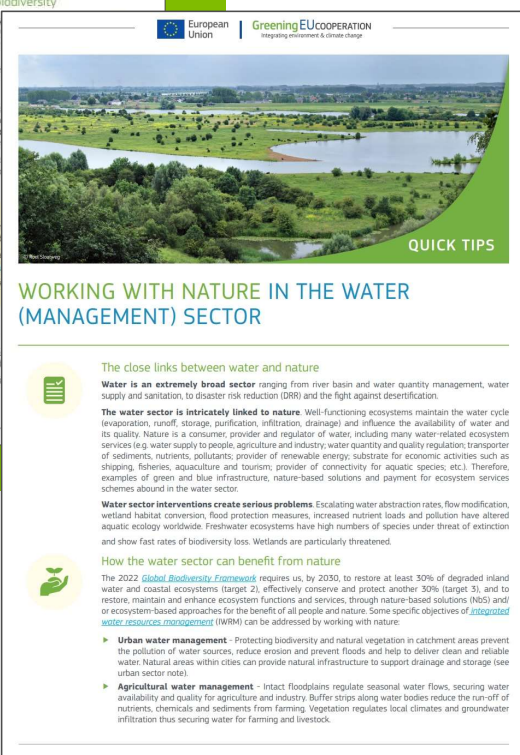
	TRANSPORT	RENEWABLE ENERGY & TRANSMISSION LINES	FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKS	WATER MANAGEMENT	URBAN DEVELOPEMT	DRR
GREEN (AND BLUE) INFRASTRUCTURE	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
NATURE BASED SOLUTION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES			✓	✓	✓		✓
GREEN FINANCIAL MECHANISM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LANDSCAPE APPROACH			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND SEA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

QuickTips: Working with Nature

General document on approaches and 7 sector notes with examples cases:

Working with Nature in ...

1. ... the **Water (Management)** sector
2. ... **Cities**
3. ... the **Renewable Energy** sector
4. ... the **Transport** sector
5. ... the **Forestry** sector
6. ... **Agriculture and Livestock**
7. ... **Disaster Risk Reduction**



Questions for discussion

What contribution can the sector make to nature and biodiversity (beyond legally required mitigation and compensation)?

Can you share positive experiences of the sector contributing to biodiversity?

What were success factors?

If not – why is it not happening?

What are the obstacles?

What support can be provided by HQ?

Breakout groups

Opportunities and constraints for working with nature in various sectors





Support provided by INTPA/NEAR Greening Facility



Communication and awareness raising



Capacity development



Support services



Screening and review of documents



Tracking of financial contributions



Development of procedures, guidelines and tools

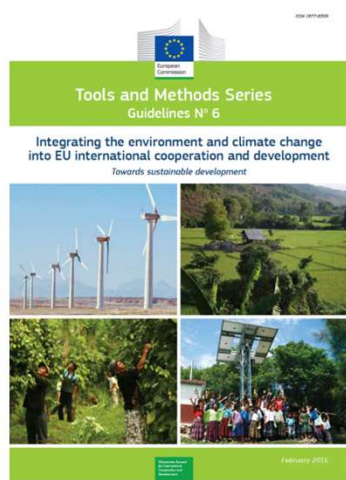
E-mail to:

NEAR-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu

INTPA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu

Further support at Capacity4dev.eu

Guidelines: generic tools and methods (being updated)



Quick Tips:
good practice
at a glance

+ lists of activities that
qualify for Rio Markers



INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS



INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR



INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION,
ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION AT SECTOR LEVEL



INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTOR



INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN AND BY DIGITALISATION



INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

GREEN MOBILITY: ANCHORING ENVIRONMENT
AND CLIMATE AMBITIONS IN THE TRANSPORT
AND MOBILITY SECTOR



INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE
CHANGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR AND TRADE
COOPERATION



Transformational stories:
inspiration from practice



Capacity4dev.eu



Thank you



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