

The contribution of the European Green Belt to EU-level Green Infrastructure

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EU Green Infrastructure Strategy

European Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital



[European Union 2013: Building a Green Infrastructure for Europe]

GI: a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services
[...] is present in rural and urban settings. [COM/2013/0249 final]

GI is contribution for protecting biodiversity, promoting ecosystem services, societal health and well-being. [EC DG ENVIRONMENT 2012]



EU Green Infrastructure Strategy

Relevant EU policies and documents

- EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (European Commission, 2011): one of the six main targets is GI development
- Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (European Commission, 2013)
- Supporting the implementation of Green Infrastructure Final Report (European Commission, 2016): Assessing costs and benefits of a possible TEN-G (making GI a policy and funding priority)
- EU Action Plan for nature, people and the economy (European Commission, 2017):
 Provide guidance to support the deployment of GI for better connectivity of Natura 2000 areas
- In progress: Guidance on a strategic framework for further supporting the deployment of EU-level green and blue infrastructure. To be published by EC at the end of 2018



Draft guidance on a strategic framework for further supporting the deployment of EU-level green and blue infrastructure

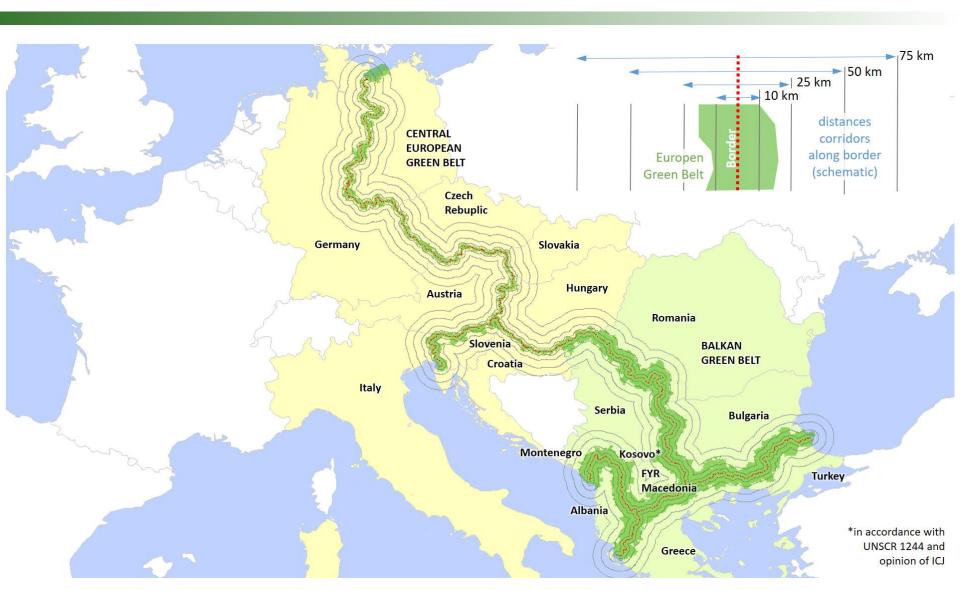
Core criteria and European added value:

Such projects should fulfil the following cumulative criteria:

- i) Enhance the delivery of multiple ecosystem services;
- ii) Significantly contribute to the **goals of EU Nature legislation**;
- which is significant and transcends administrative boundaries; or involve a minimum of two Member States; or implement a national GI strategy or a national restoration prioritisation framework



Analysis Approach





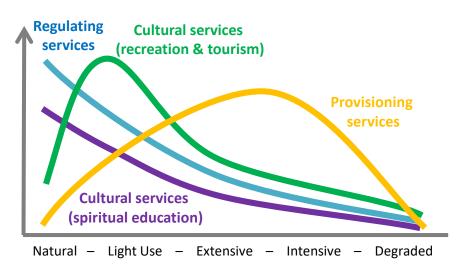


The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, 2005)

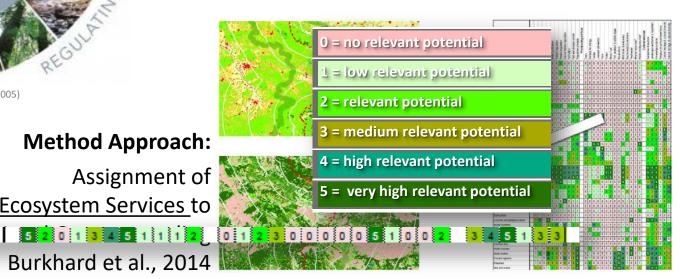
Method Approach:

Assignment of potential Ecosystem Services to

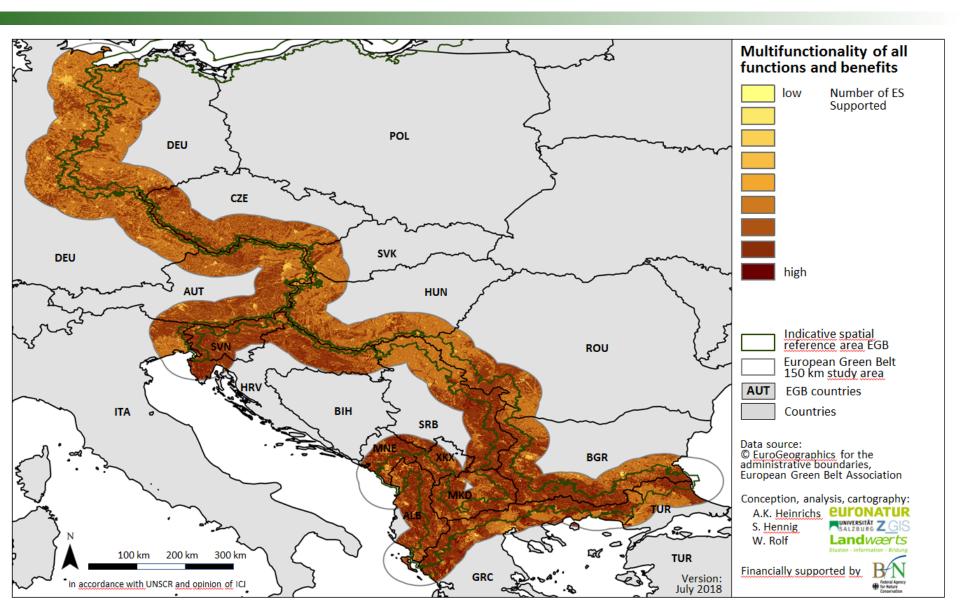
Natural grassland Burkhard et al., 2014



Adopted and changed from: Braat & ten Brink 2008:128f.

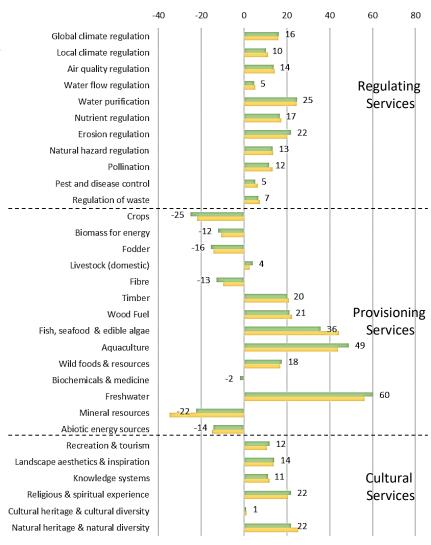






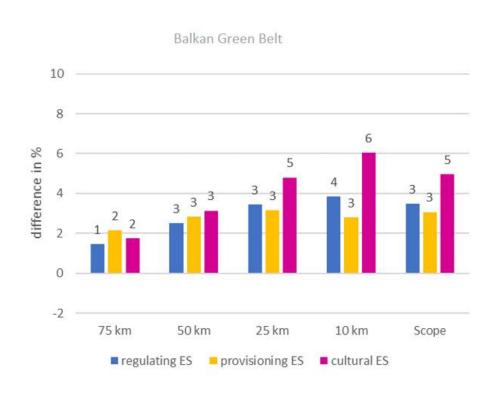


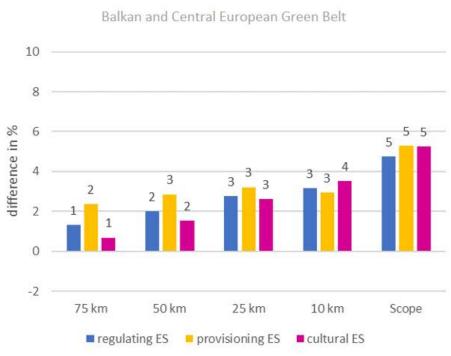
Contribution to functions and benefits





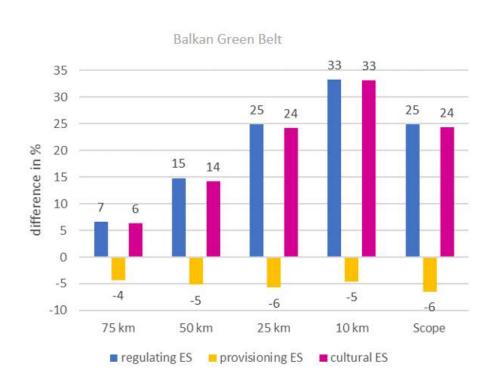
Contribution to multifunctionality of all functions and benefits

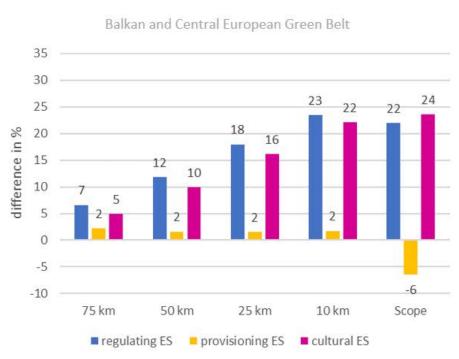




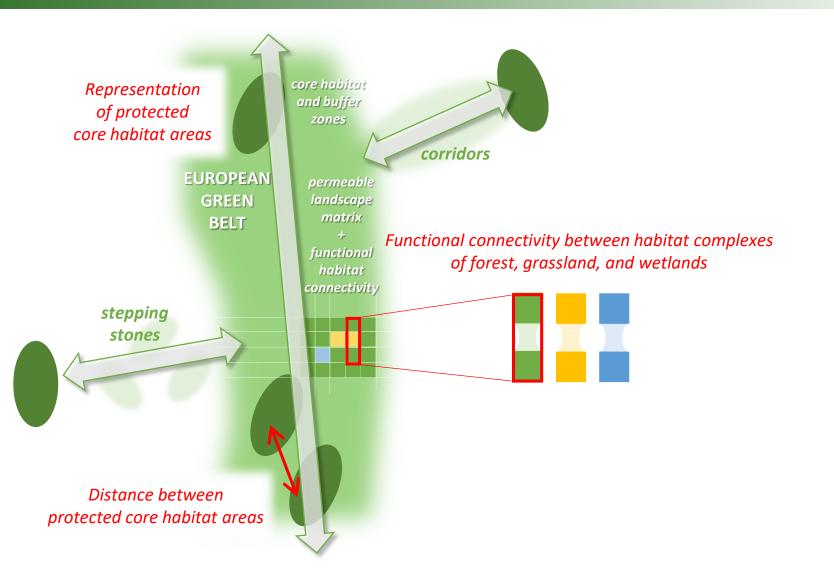


Contribution to multifunctionality of high functions and benefits











Percent of Area Coverage

25 km

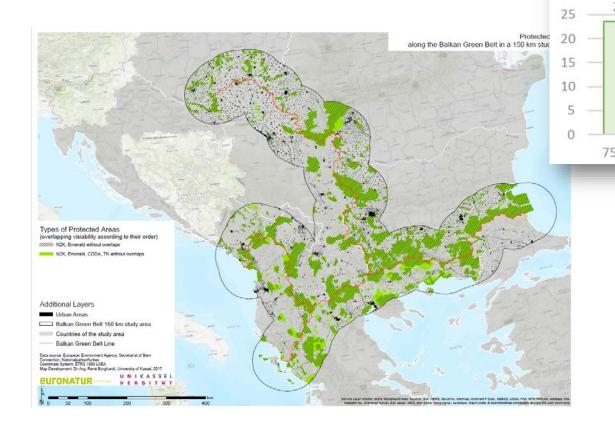
10 km

50 km

36

Scope

Core habitat – protected areas along Balkan Green Belt





8000

7000

6000

6737

6107

50 km

Average of Nearest Neighbor

25 km

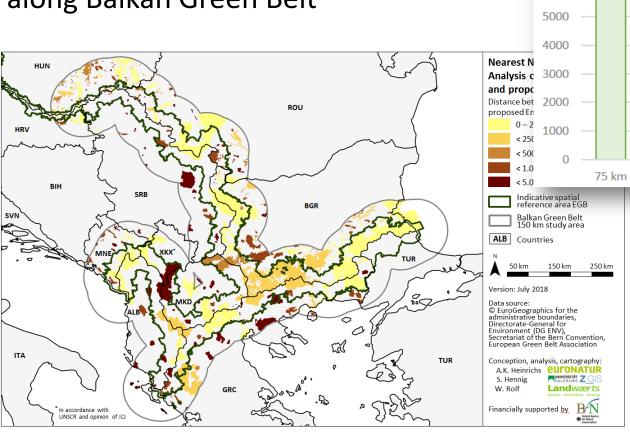
4615

Scope

3669

10 km

Spatial coherence of protected area network along Balkan Green Belt



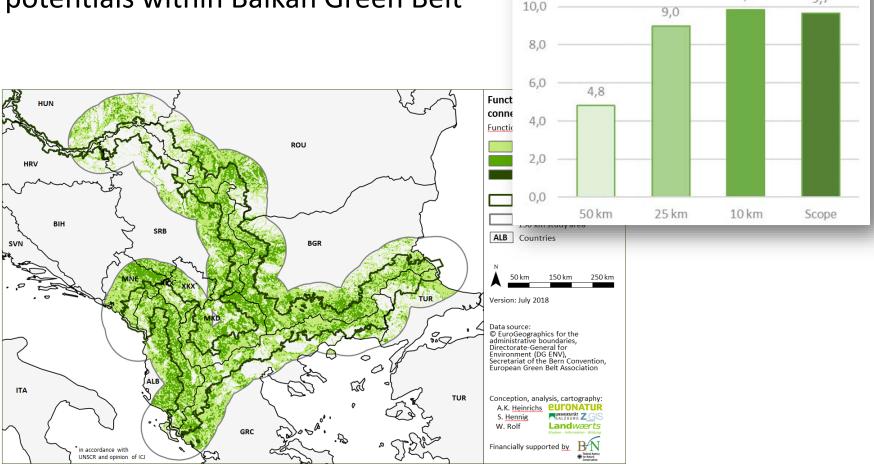


12.0

Difference in % compared to 75 km corridor

9,7

Functional habitat connectivity potentials within Balkan Green Belt





iii) Strategic approach with EU-level impact

Qualitative analysis:

Scale (which is significant and transcends administrative boundaries)

Significant scale which transcends administrative boundaries on different levels;

Cooperation (involvement of a minimum of two Member States)

- Various types of cooperation on pan-European level;
- well-established and long-lasting transboundary cooperation amongst EU and non-EU countries as well as between governmental and non-governmental organizations from all 24 countries of the European Green Belt;
- Structure in place to support strategic and co-ordinated approach on a pan-European level

Relevance for Member states (national GI strategy or prioritization framework)

Several countries recognize EGB as a relevant element contributing to national GI concepts



Contribution to EU-Level GI

In summary:

- Multifunctionality analysis results, suggest that <u>EGB contributes to EU level GI criteria I</u>
 <u>multiple ecosystem services</u>. In particular multiple regulating and cultural functions
 and benefits with high and very high potentials have been found significantly higher
 than in all adjacent countries.
- Connectivity analysis results suggest that <u>EGB contributes to EU level GI criteria II</u>
 goals of EU Nature legislation. According used indicators EGB contributes to a higher
 proportion and better connectivity of core habitats (Natura 2000/ Emerald) and a
 better functional connectivity between different habitat types within the landscape
 matrix outside of protected areas.
- Qualitative analysis results suggest that <u>EGB contributes to EU level GI criteria III</u>
 <u>strategic approach with an EU-level impact</u>, in particular due to promoting cooperation on pan-European level and contribution to implementation of a national GI strategy.