

De Europese Natuurherstelwet

De noodzaak van grootschalig
natuurherstel: mondiale, Europese en
Vlaamse context

Kris Decleer

Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek
Studiedag Natuurherstelwet 6 november 2023



Vlaanderen
is wetenschap



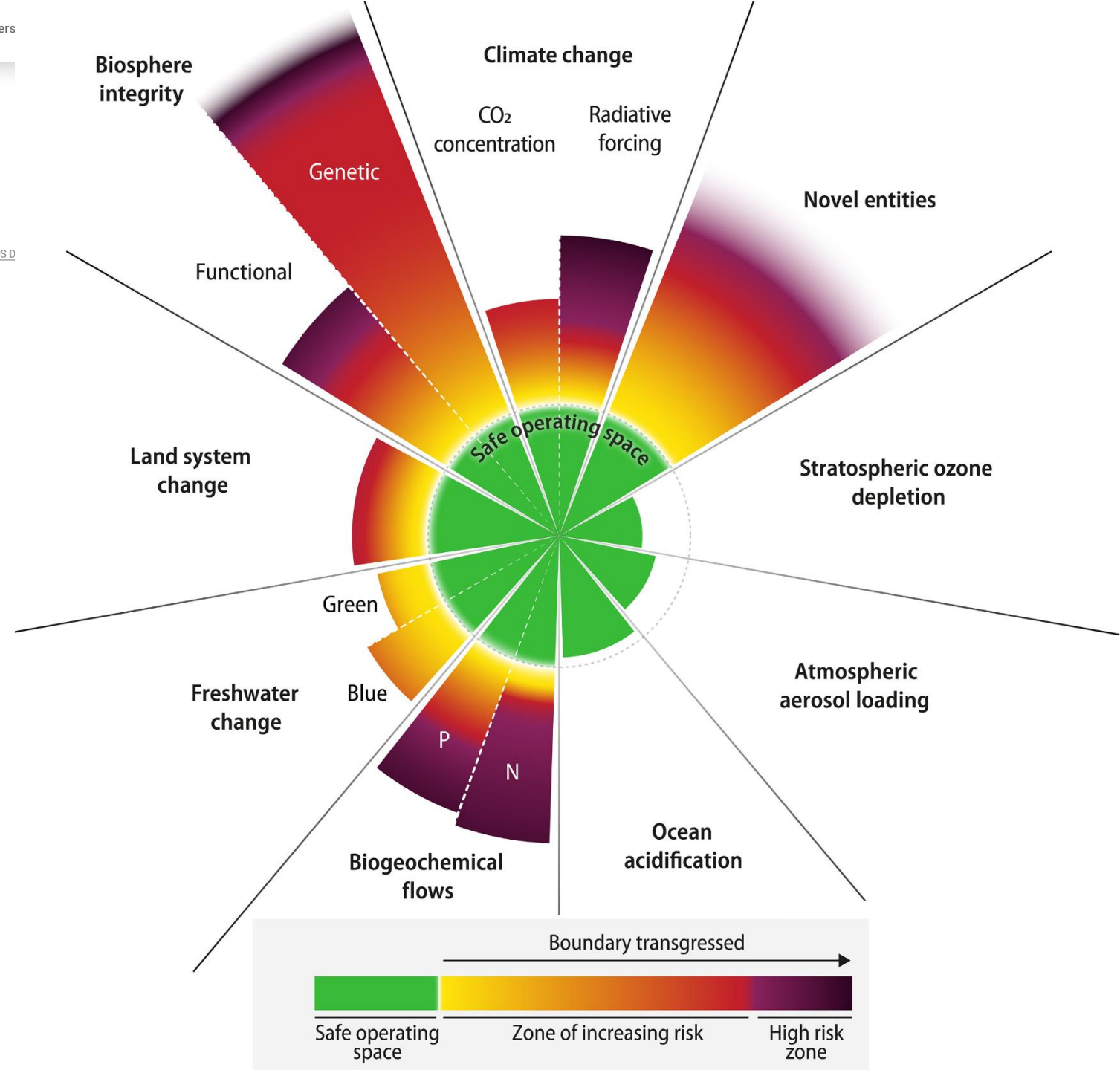
Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries

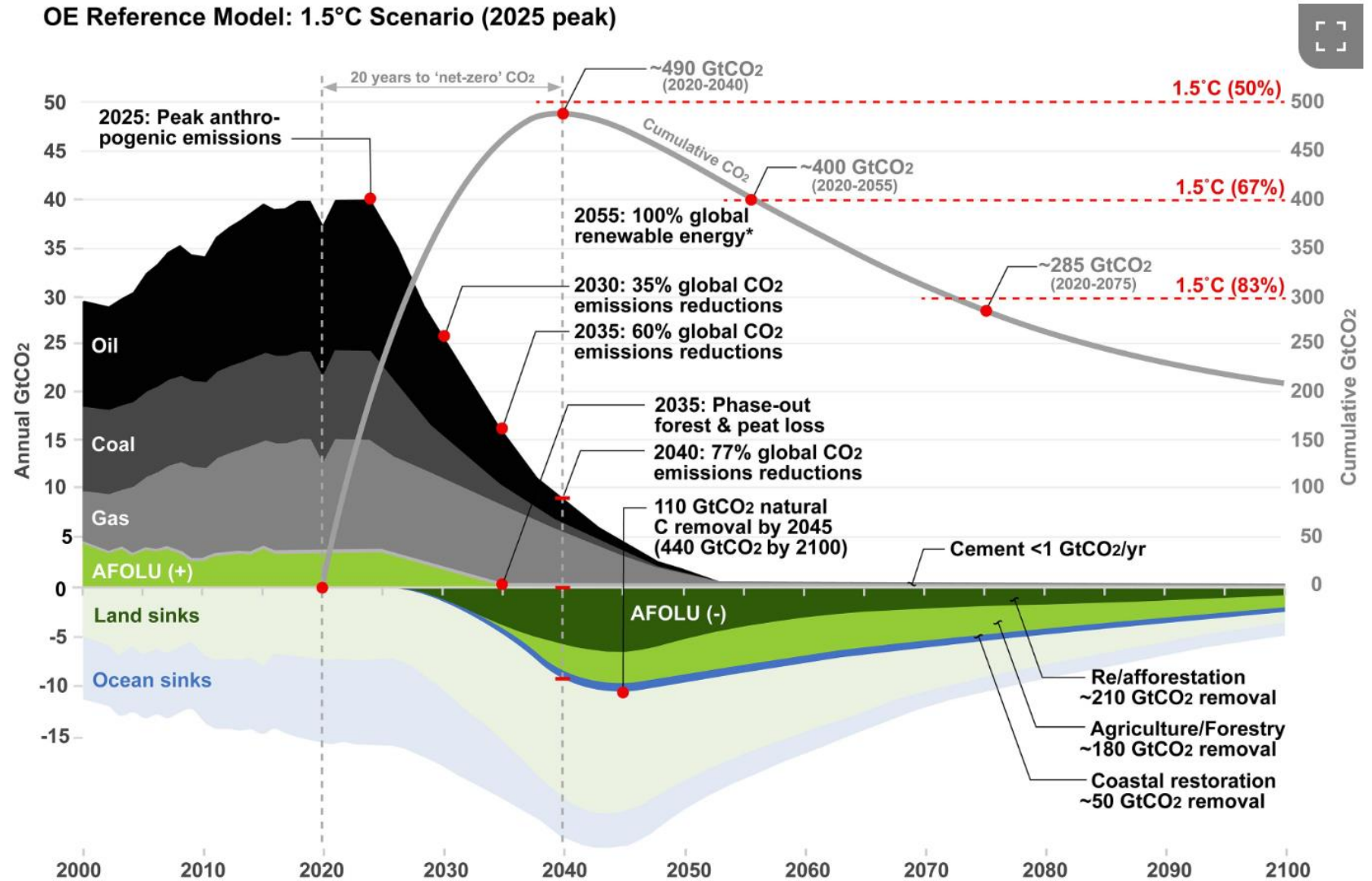
KATHERINE RICHARDSON, WILL STEFFEN, WOLFGANG LUCHT, JÖRGEN BENDTSEN, SARAH E. CORNELL, JONATHAN F. DONGES, MARKUS D.

INGO FETZER, GOVINDASAMY BALA, [...] AND JOHAN ROCKSTRÖM +19 authors [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE ADVANCES • 13 Sep 2023 • Vol 9, Issue 37 • DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adh2458

[DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adh2458](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.adh2458)





The One Earth Reference Model, updated in 2022, limits global average temperature to 1.5°C above early industrial levels (c.1850-1900) with a peak in cumulative anthropogenic emissions of approximately 500 GtCO₂ in 2045 (above 2020 levels). This is achieved by (1) a rapid reduction in fossil fuel emissions (black) with approximately 50% of projected energy demand met through renewables by 2035 and 100% renewable energy across all sectors by 2055*; (2) a full phaseout of deforestation and peat loss by 2035 with ongoing net-zero emissions from all other land uses (such as agriculture and forestry); and (3) approximately 110 GtCO₂ of carbon removal by 2045 and 450 GtCO₂ by 2100 from 11 ecosystem restoration



Overstromingen deze zomer in Wallonië, Nederland en Duitsland op één na duurste ramp wereldwijd van 2021

De tien grootste natuurrampen van het afgelopen jaar hebben alles samen ruim 130 miljard euro gekost. De op één na duurste ramp dit jaar waren de overstromingen deze zomer in ons land, Nederland, Frankrijk en Duitsland. De schade in ons land deze zomer liep daarbij op tot 2,2 miljard euro. De duurste ramp was orkaan Ida in de VS.

Jens Franssen
ma 27 dec 2021 © 12:47

€ 2,2 miljard

The global costs of extreme weather that are attributable to climate change

Received: 12 October 2022

Rebecca Newman¹ & Ilan Noy² ✉

Accepted: 22 September 2023

Published online: 29 September 2023

Check for updates

Extreme weather events lead to significant adverse societal costs. Extreme Event Attribution (EEA), a methodology that examines how anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions had changed the occurrence of specific extreme weather events, allows us to quantify the climate change-induced component of these costs. We collect data from all available EEA studies, combine these with data on the socio-economic costs of these events and extrapolate for missing data to arrive at an estimate of the global costs of extreme weather attributable to climate change in the last twenty years. We find that **US\$ 143 billion per year** of the costs of extreme events is attributable to climatic change. The majority (63%), of this is due to human loss of life. Our results suggest that the frequently cited estimates of the economic costs of climate change arrived at by using Integrated Assessment Models may be substantially underestimated.

\$ 143 miljard/j

A Global Deal For Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets

E. DINERSTEIN , C. VYNNE , E. SALA , A. R. JOSHI , S. FERNANDO , T. E. LOVEJOY , J. MAYORGA, D. OLSON, G. P. ASNER , [...], AND

E. WIKRAMANAYAKE

+9 authors

[Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

[DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaw2869](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aaw2869)

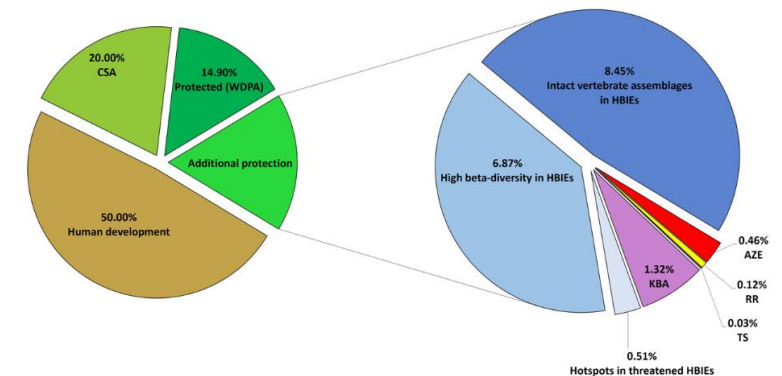
SCIENCE ADVANCES • 19 Apr 2019 • Vol 5, Issue 4 • DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaw2869

Abstract

The Global Deal for Nature (GDN) is a time-bound, science-driven plan to save the diversity and abundance of life on Earth. Pairing the GDN and the Paris Climate Agreement would avoid catastrophic climate change, conserve species, and secure essential ecosystem services. New findings give urgency to this union: Less than half of the terrestrial realm is intact, yet conserving all native ecosystems—coupled with energy transition measures—will be required to remain below a 1.5°C rise in average global temperature. The GDN targets 30% of Earth to be formally protected and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas, by 2030, to stay below 1.5°C. We highlight the 67% of terrestrial ecoregions that can meet 30% protection, thereby reducing extinction threats and carbon emissions from natural reservoirs. Freshwater and marine targets included here extend the GDN to all realms and provide a pathway to ensuring a more livable biosphere.

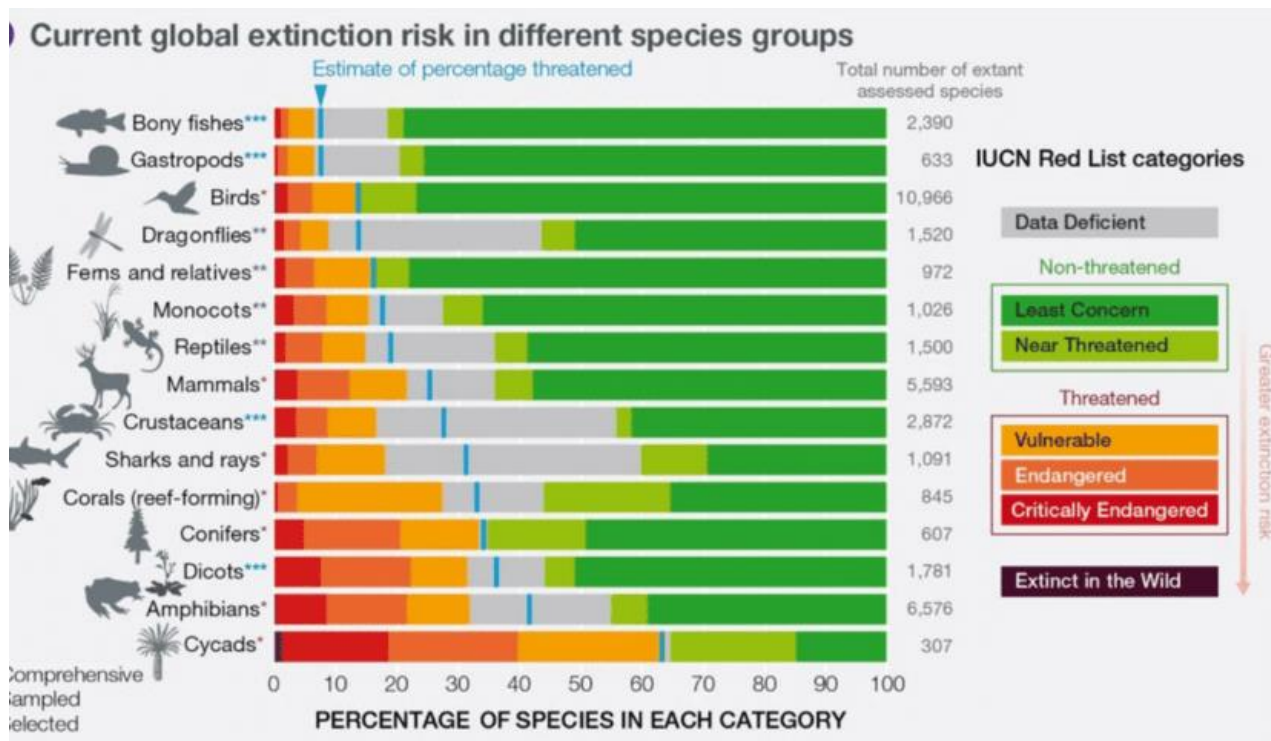
Global Deal for Nature Targets by 2030

30% van de oppervlakte natuurlijke terrestrische en mariene ecosystemen op aarde **strikt beschermd** (incl. herstel)
+
20% “klimaatstabilisatie” gebieden (incl. herstel)



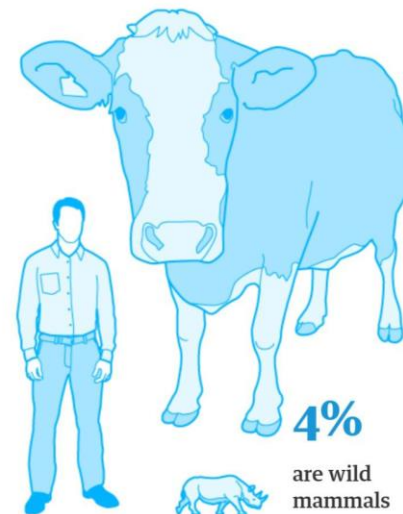
IPBES 2019: 1 miljoen soorten (1 op 4 waarvan data beschikbaar) met uitsterven bedreigd

96% van de biomassa aan zoogdieren op aarde bestaat uit de mens en zijn gedomesticeerde dieren



60% are livestock

36% are humans



4%

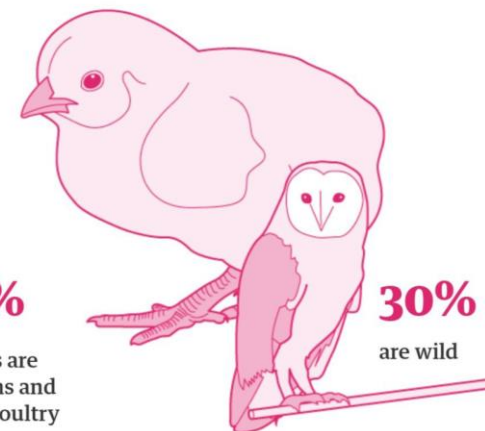
are wild mammals

70%

of birds are chickens and other poultry

30%

are wild



The biomass distribution on Earth

Yinon M. Bar-On, Rob Phillips, and Ron Milo [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Edited by Paul G. Falkowski, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ, and approved April 13, 2018 (July 3, 2017)

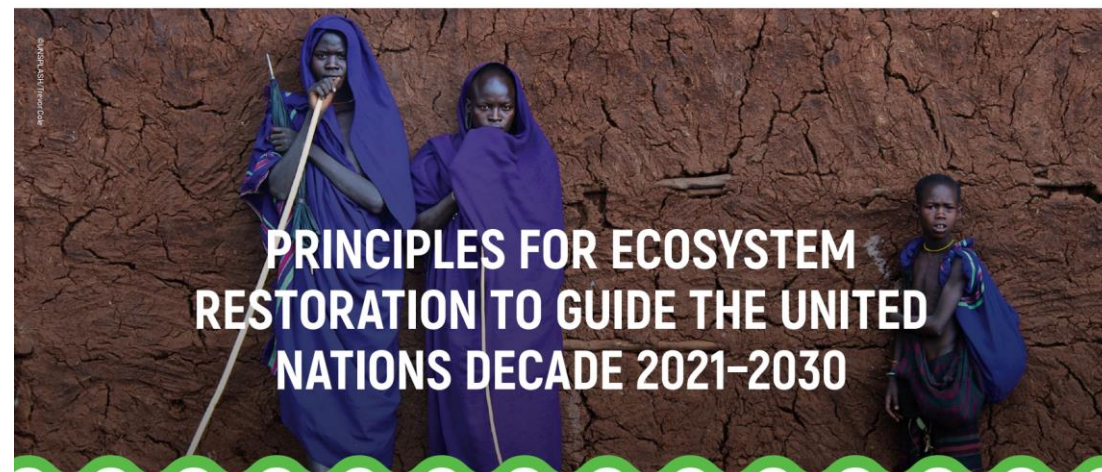
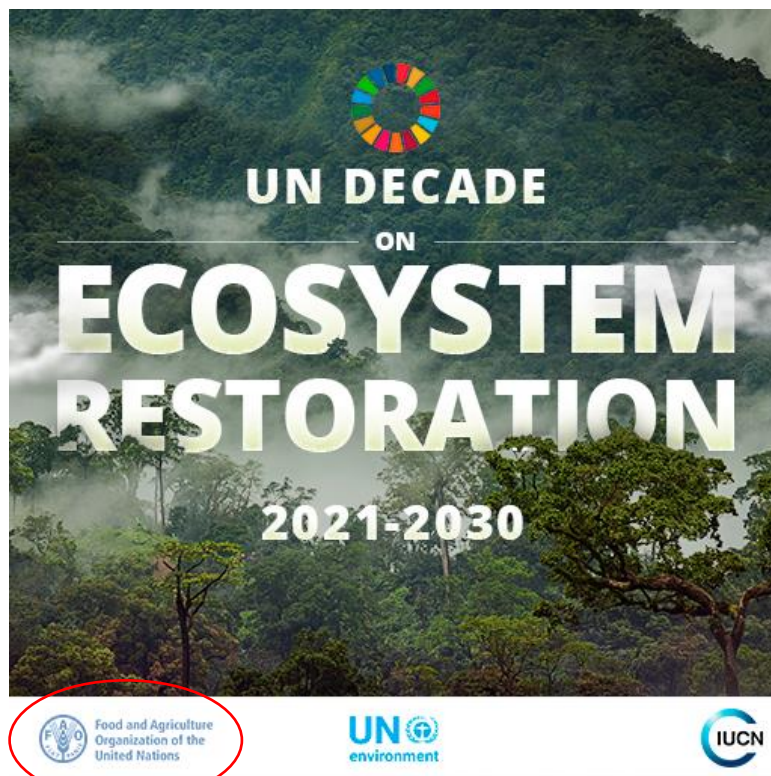
May 21, 2018 | 115 (25) 6506-6511 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1711842115>

PNAS

The United Nations General Assembly declare 2021 – 2030 the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

8 April, 2019

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, declared 1 March by the UN General Assembly, aims to massively scale up the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems as a proven measure to fight the climate crisis and enhance food security, water supply and biodiversity.



<https://www.fao.org/3/cb6591en/cb6591en.pdf>



1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.

<https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-final-text-kunming-montreal-gbf-221222>

Tegen 2030: (o.a.)

- minstens 30% van gedegradeerde ecosystemen wereldwijd herstellen (land, zee, zoetwater)
- bescherming en beheer van 30% gebieden (land, binnenwater, kust en zee)
- stoppen van het uitsterven van bekende soorten (en tegen 2050 het risico en de snelheid van uitsterven van alle soorten vertienvoudigen)
- het risico van **pesticiden** met minstens 50% verminderen
- het verlies van **nutriënten (N, P)** naar het milieu met minstens 50% verminderen

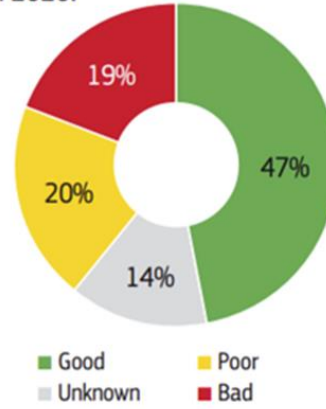
State of nature in the EU

Results from reporting under the nature directives 2013-2018

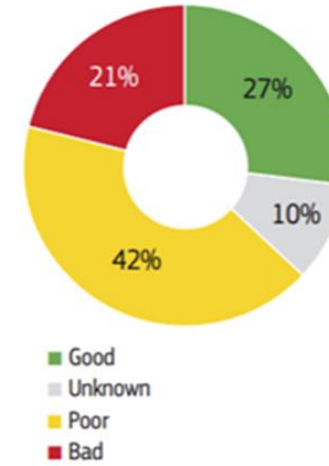
ISSN 1977-8449



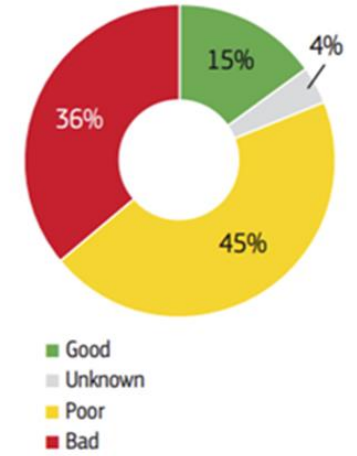
EU Population status for birds in 2020.



Conservation status of species at EU level.



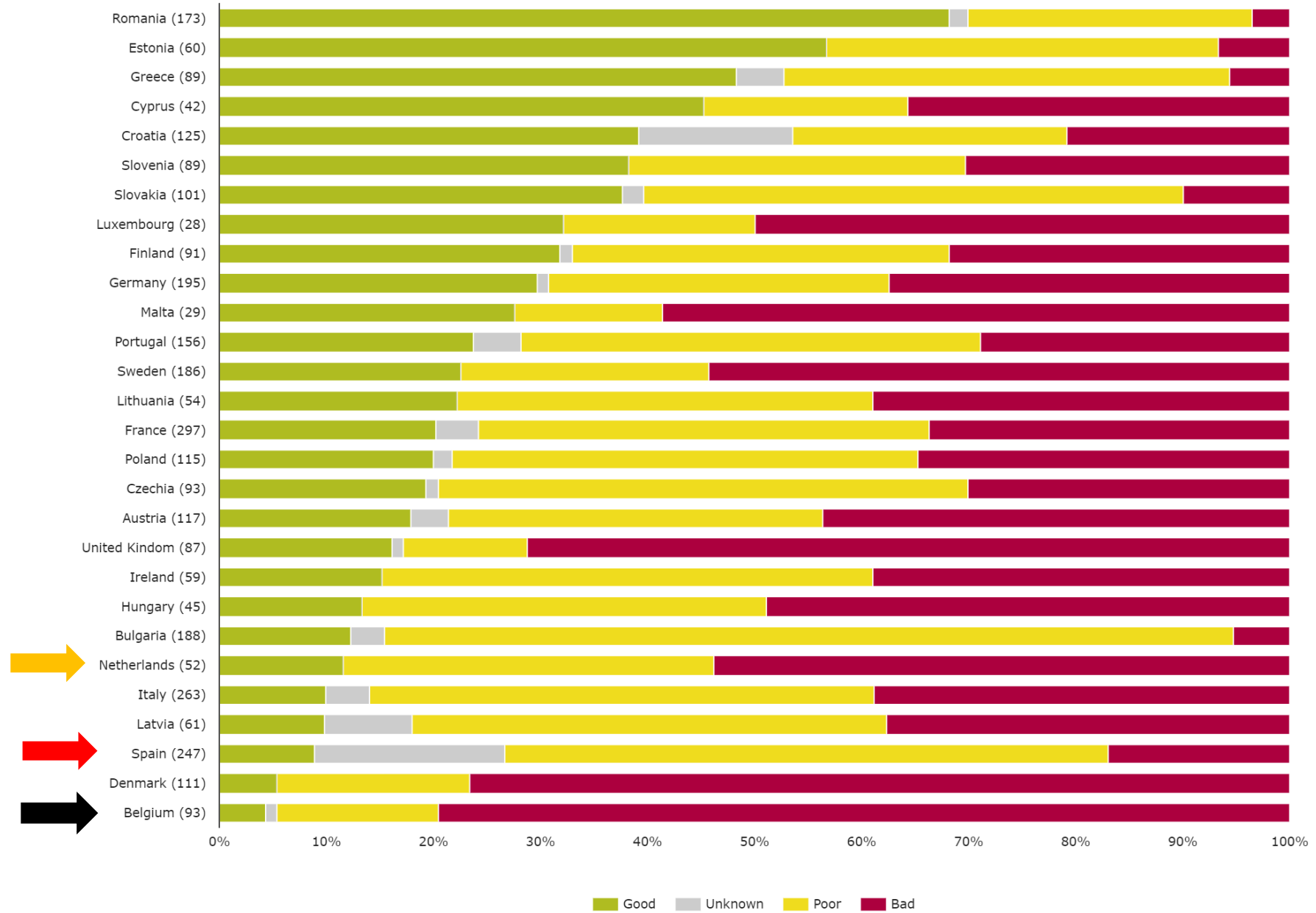
Conservation status of habitats at EU level.



50 j. na de Vogelrichtlijn en 40 j. na de Habitatrichtlijn...



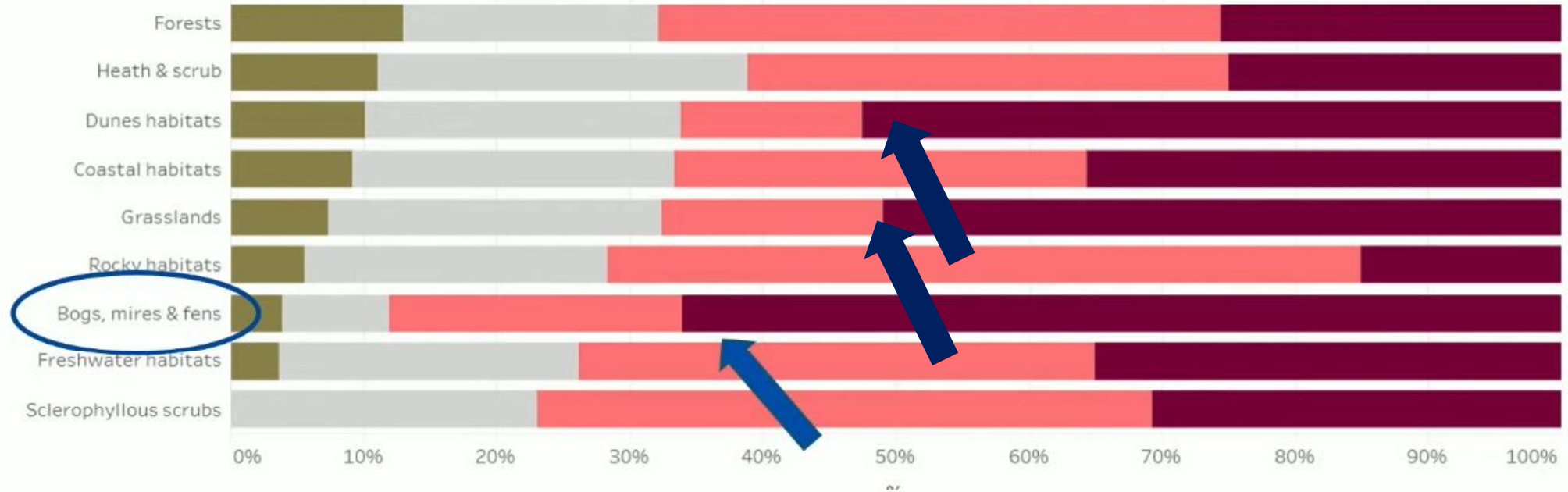
Figure 2. Conservation status of habitats at Member State level, 2013-2018



EU (biogeographic) trends, period 2013-2018

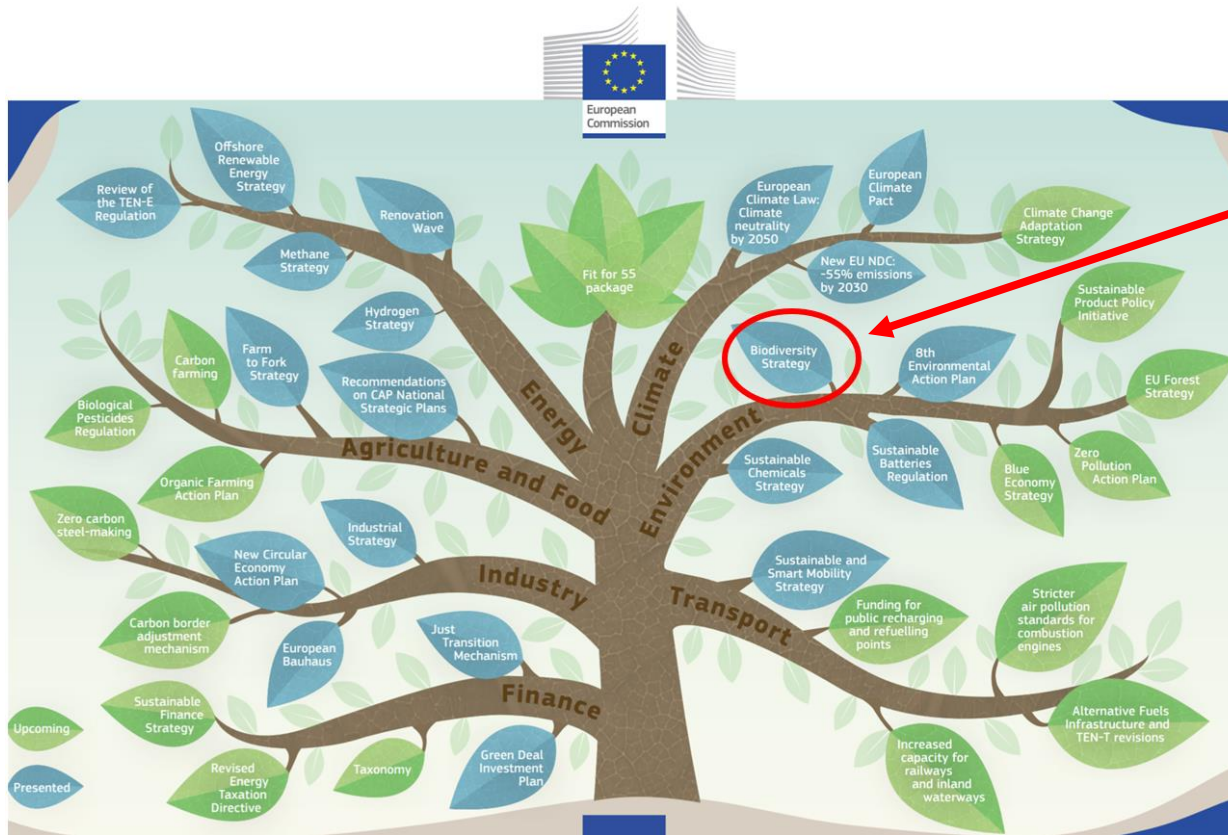
■ Increasing (+) ■ Unknown (x) ■ Stable (=) ■ Decreasing (-)

Habitat groups 2013-2018



Een Europese Green Deal

Het eerste klimaatneutrale continent worden



EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Bringing nature back into our lives



https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en

https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_nl

2021

SCIENTISTS IN SUPPORT FOR AN AMBITIOUS EU NATURE RESTORATION LAW

This declaration was presented and approved during
the [12th European Conference on Ecological Restoration](#) organised by
the [European Chapter of the Society for Ecological Restoration](#), 7-10/09/2021



Considering that:

- Humanity faces a 'code red' for the climate and life on Earth¹ with both crises fully interrelated;
- The challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change call for a massive upscaling of protection and restoration efforts of natural resources and ecosystems, in parallel with curbing pressures across ecosystems²;
- The economic benefits of conserving and restoring natural ecosystems 'outweigh' the profit of converting them for intensive human use, especially in terms of carbon storage, flood prevention, soil protection and human health³;
- Although Europe has one of the strongest nature protection legislations in the world, with a protected area network covering 18% of its land and 9% of its marine territory⁴, the European Union's biodiversity and ecosystems are nonetheless suffering severe and continuing decline⁵ and, therefore, significant additional efforts and improved legislation are urgently required;
- Europe has the capacity to lead the world by example to make the [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#) a success, contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and re-connecting people with nature;
- The European Commission (EC) is working on a new law, with legally binding restoration targets, as part of the [Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#) and the European Green Deal announced in December 2019;

We urge, the European political leaders and policymakers to take into account the following actions and considerations to achieve ambitious, timely, cost-effective and long-lasting results from the new restoration law:

1. **Establish a legal principle on ecological restoration in the new EU law.** The 'ecological restoration principle'⁶ aims at achieving the highest level of recovery possible where appropriate and complements existing legal principles in EU law such as the prevention

¹ [IPCC 6th assessment report \(2021\)](#) ; [IPBES Report \(2019\)](#)

² [EU Ecosystem Assessment Report \(2021\)](#)

³ e.g. [Bradbury et al. \(2021\)](#); [Reaser et al. \(2021\)](#); [Breed et al. \(2020\)](#); [De Groot et al. \(2013\)](#); [IPBES assessment report on land degradation and restoration \(2018\)](#)

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm

⁵ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/state-of-nature-in-the-eu>

⁶ Cliquet et al. (in press). <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/rec.13560>

22/06/2022: Commissievoorstel NHW

The screenshot shows the European Commission website page for the 'Proposal for a Nature Restoration Law'. The page is in English and is part of the 'Environment' section. It includes a breadcrumb trail: Home > All Environment Publications > Nature restoration law. The main heading is 'PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION Proposal for a Nature Restoration Law'. Below this, there is a 'Details' section with the following information: Publication date: 22 June 2022; Author: Directorate-General for Environment. The 'Files' section lists three documents: 1. 'Proposal for a Regulation on nature restoration' (English, 1.07 MB - HTML), 2. 'Staff Working Document – Executive Summary of the Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal' (English, 155.16 KB - HTML), and 3. 'Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal' (English, 14.71 MB - HTML). Each document has a 'Download' button with a download icon.

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/nature-restoration-law_en

1/12/2022: 49 EU Expert Netwerken en instanties en +1400 wetenschappers steunen NHW

info@ser-europe.org www.ser-europe.org SER EUROPE SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

SERE2022 Declaration on the European Commission Proposal for a Regulation on Nature Restoration

<https://chapter.ser.org/europe/declaration-on-eu-nature-restoration-law-2022/>

20/06/2023: goedkeuring Europese Raad met amendementen

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Home > Press > Press releases

Council of the EU Press release 20 June 2023 12:55

Council reaches agreement on the nature restoration law

Today the Council reached an agreement (general approach) on a proposal for a nature restoration law. The proposal aims to put in place recovery measures that will cover at least 20 % of the EU's land and 20 % sea areas by 2030, and all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050. It sets specific legally binding targets and obligations for nature restoration in each of the listed ecosystems - from agricultural land and forest to marine, freshwater and urban ecosystems.

The general approach will serve as a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament on the final shape of the legislation.

Today is a good day for nature. The Council has agreed on a general approach of the nature restoration law. It is evident that the presidency has been working hard to find the right balance and has listened carefully to all member states who have had different concerns and remarks on the proposals. I am glad that we have found a way to bring this file to a general approach. This text is a solid basis for negotiations with the European Parliament. Hopefully, the final nature restoration law will allow us to rebuild a healthy level of biodiversity, fight climate change and meet our international commitments under the Kunming-Montreal agreement.

— Romina Pourmokhtari, Swedish Minister for climate and the environment

Main changes agreed by the Council

The Council's text sets a balance between keeping ambitious goals for nature restoration and providing flexibility for member states in the implementation of the regulation, while keeping a level-playing field and reducing administrative burden.

Restoration obligations

The Council agreed that member states would put in place restoration measures that bring at least 30% of habitats in terrestrial, coastal, freshwater and marine ecosystems that are not in good condition, into good condition by 2030. This would apply to at least 30% of the total area of the habitat types that are deemed not in good condition, as opposed to the area for each habitat group, as initially proposed by the Commission.

Member states would however set restoration measures on at least 60% by 2040 and on at least 90 % by 2050 of the area of each habitat group that is not in good condition.

Member states added an exception for marine areas that have soft sediment habitats. For soft sediments, member states will be able to apply a lower percentage for the targets and the 2030 target would not apply.

Non-deterioration requirement

For areas of habitats subject to restoration measures, member states agreed they would ensure that significant deterioration does not occur. In areas already in good condition or where restoration measures are not yet implemented, particularly outside the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, member states would endeavour to put in place necessary measures to prevent significant deterioration. This would translate into a results-based obligation for the former and an effort-based obligation for the latter.

Knowledge gaps

Member states concurred that there is a lack of data about the condition of some habitats and therefore it is difficult to quantify their improvement.

See full infographic

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/06/20/council-reaches-agreement-on-the-nature-restoration-law/>

Mei-juli 2023: debatten in het Europees parlement

11.05.2023 09:02

Commission initiatives against the need for food security in Europe

Home > Newswire > News

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Nature Restoration Law 'legally unsound' – INHFA

Charles O'Donnell
April 5, 2023 9:12 am



The EU's proposed Nature Restoration Law has been described as "legally unsound" in fresh criticism of the plan from the Irish Natura and Hill Farmers' Association (INHFA).

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Conservatives demand withdrawal of nature restoration law

The conservative EPP group has called on the EU executive to withdraw the Nature Restoration Regulation after two associated committees in the European Parliament voted against the proposal.

by Christian Ernhede



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EU law to restore nature stokes debate that jobs will 'go to China'

Rewilding rules will affect wind farm investment, food production and housing, say opponents



In western, central and eastern Europe, wetlands have shrunk by half since 1970 © Emilio Parra Doizua/Bloomberg

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Home > News > Agrifood > EU agri MEPs reject nature restoration law, losing 'voice' in the process

EU agri MEPs reject nature restoration law, losing 'voice' in the process

By Paula Andrés | EURACTIV.com | Est. 5min

24 mei 2023 (updated 1 jun 2023)

Content-Type: News



Despite the environment (ENV) committee at the European Parliament being responsible for the file, Tuesday's was the first one in a row of votes that could break the proposal and put it back on the Commission's table. [EPA-EFENARTIN DIVISEX]

EURACTIV is part of the Trust Project >>>

Languages: Français | Deutsch

Print

EU agriculture lawmakers have approved their opinion on the EU's nature restoration law which rejects the whole proposal, effectively leaving the agriculture committee 'without a voice' in the final draft.

EURACTIV Members

AJN - European Fruit Juice Association
EHPM - The European Federation of Associations...
EU Specialty Food Ingredients
FEDIOL - European Vegetable Oil and Protein...
Fertilizers Europe
FPF - Primary Food Processors
UNESDA - Union of European Beverages Associat...

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- Czech PM praises 'openness' of debates at EPC summit in Moldova
- Irish environmentalists support EU Nature

FROM POLITICO PRO

Belgian PM wants to hit 'pause' on nature restoration rules

The Commission wants to boost efforts against biodiversity loss. But that's dividing Belgium along familiar lines.



Belgium's Prime Minister Alexander De Croo called for focusing on climate change rather than pushing new green legislation | Pooled photo by Hannah McKay/Getty Images

9/7/2023: +6000 wetenschappers verwerpen de ongefundeerde argumenten tegen de NHW

zenodo Search records... Communities My dashboard

Published July 9, 2023 | Version Full Version 9.7.2023 (preprint)

Preprint Open

Scientists support the EU's Green Deal and reject the unjustified argumentation against the Sustainable Use Regulation and the Nature Restoration Law

Guy Pe'er¹ ; Jana Kachler² ; Irina Herzon³ ; Daniel Hering⁴ ; Anni Arponen³ ; Laura Bosco⁵ ; Helge Bruelheide⁶ ; Martin Friedrichs-Manthey⁷ ; Gregor Hagedorn⁸ ; Bernd Hansjürgens⁹ ; Emma Ladouceur¹⁰ ; Sebastian Lakner¹¹ ; Camino Liqueste¹² ; Martin Quaas¹³ ; Marine Robuchon¹² ; Deli Saavedra¹⁴ ; Nuria Selva¹⁵ ; Josef Settele¹⁶ ; Clélia Sirami¹⁷ ; Nicole M. van Dam¹⁸ ; Heidi Wittmer¹⁹ ; E.R. Jasper Wubs²⁰ ; Aletta Bonn²¹ 

Show affiliations

The scientific community is deeply concerned about the ongoing discussions on the EU's Green Deal. Of particular concern are the current criticisms targeting the Sustainable Use Regulation (SUR) and Nature Restoration Law (NRL). We urge policy makers to continue the legislative procedure for the SUR and the NRL, and invite opponents of the Green Deal for a consultation with scientists.

The call was led by 23 scientists and signed by 6000 scientists across EU Member States and 30 additional countries.

Notes

This open letter is accompanied by signatures from 6000 scientists. The document has been adjusted and elaborated in response to comments on the initial versions of 7.6.2023, and two new claims and counter-claims, as well as introduction and discussion, were added.

<https://zenodo.org/records/8128624>

News World View

The EPP Group is wrong. The EU's nature restoration law won't lead to a 'global famine'



By **Olivier De Schutter**, Co-Chair, and **Emile Frison**, Panel Expert, IPES-Food • Updated: 09/06/2023

The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not represent in any way the editorial position of *Euronews*.

It's time politicians abandon these cynical games and tackle the challenges we are facing seriously, Olivier De Schutter and Emile Frison write.

Before walking out of the negotiations on the Nature Restoration Law last week, the EPP parliamentary group shared a rather dramatic list of problems with the European Commission's proposal.

In a series of tweets in the group's social media feed, it was claimed that the proposed law would lead to "increased food prices" and "even a global famine".

As the European Parliament prepares to vote on the law on Thursday, we need a reality check — and an end to scaremongering around NRL and the EU's Farm2Fork strategy.

Growing more food is not the solution to rising hunger

The reality today is that the world already produces more than enough food to feed a growing population, according to UN data.

Indeed for the past two decades, the rate of global food production has increased faster than the rate of population growth.

12 juli: goedkeuring Europees Parlement (plenair)

september-november 2023: trilogen

➤ 9/11/2023: finaal politiek compromis...



César Luena
EU Parlement

—
ENVI COM



Teresa Ribera
EU Raad

—
COREPER

—
Nationale kabinetten en
administraties



Virginijus Sinkevičius
EU Commissie

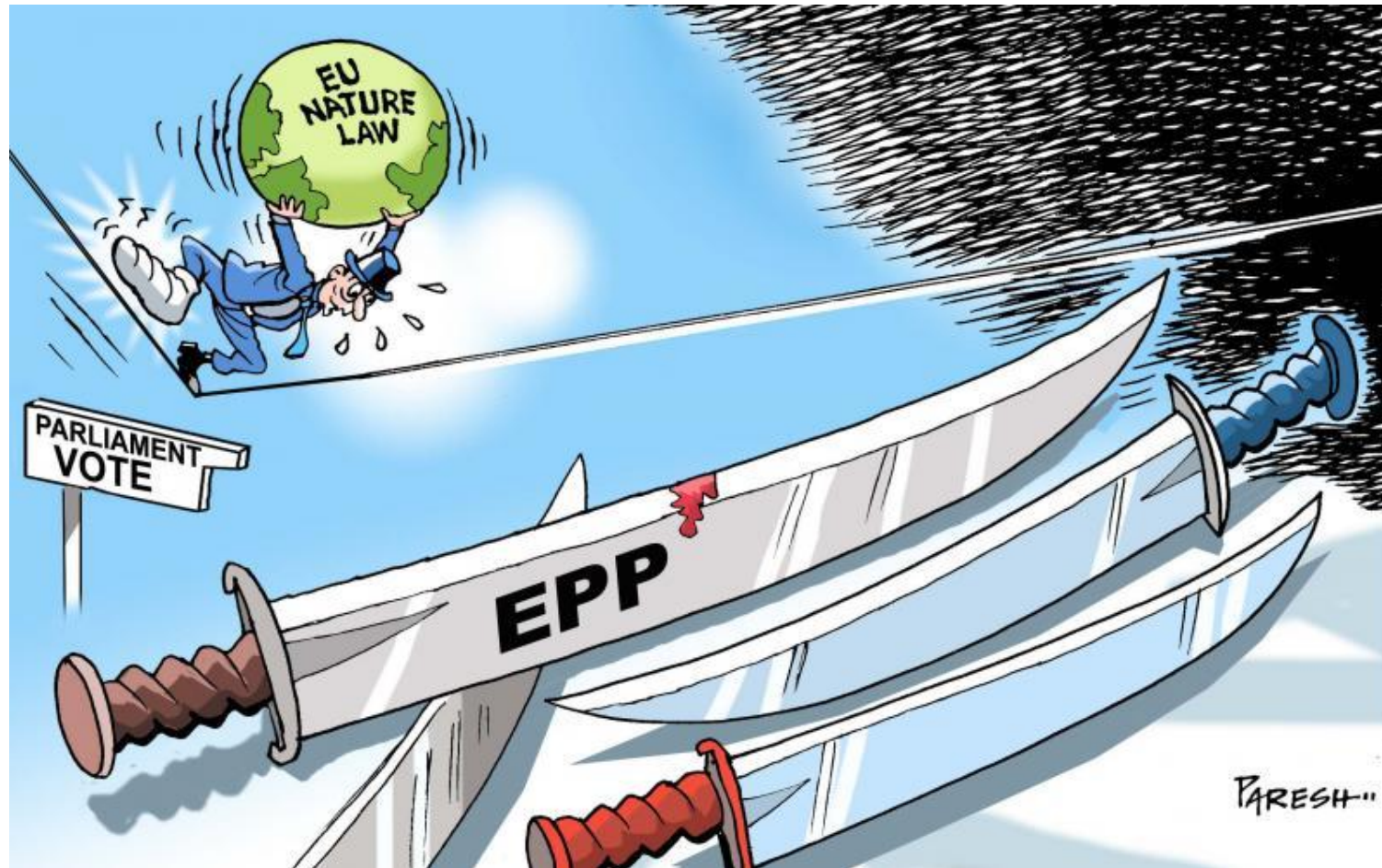
—
DG ENV

eind nov: stemming ENVI COM

december: stemming COREPER

1/1/2024: start Belgisch voorzitterschap

jan-feb '24: finale stemming EU Raad en EU Parlement (plenair)



Wat kan de Natuurherstelwet betekenen voor VL ?

1. Doelen voor het bereiken van een gunstige staat van BHD habitats en habitats van soorten

- Kwantitatieve doelen en deadlines voor herstel
- Binnen SBZ (buiten SBZ?)
- Verslechteringsverbod (?)
- Terrestrisch + marien

2. Doelen voor overige ecosystemen en soorten

- Agrarische systemen + soorten, incl. vernatten gedraineerde veengebieden
- Urbane systemen
- Rivieren
- Bossen
- Bestuivers

3. Nationale natuurherstelplannen + rapportage

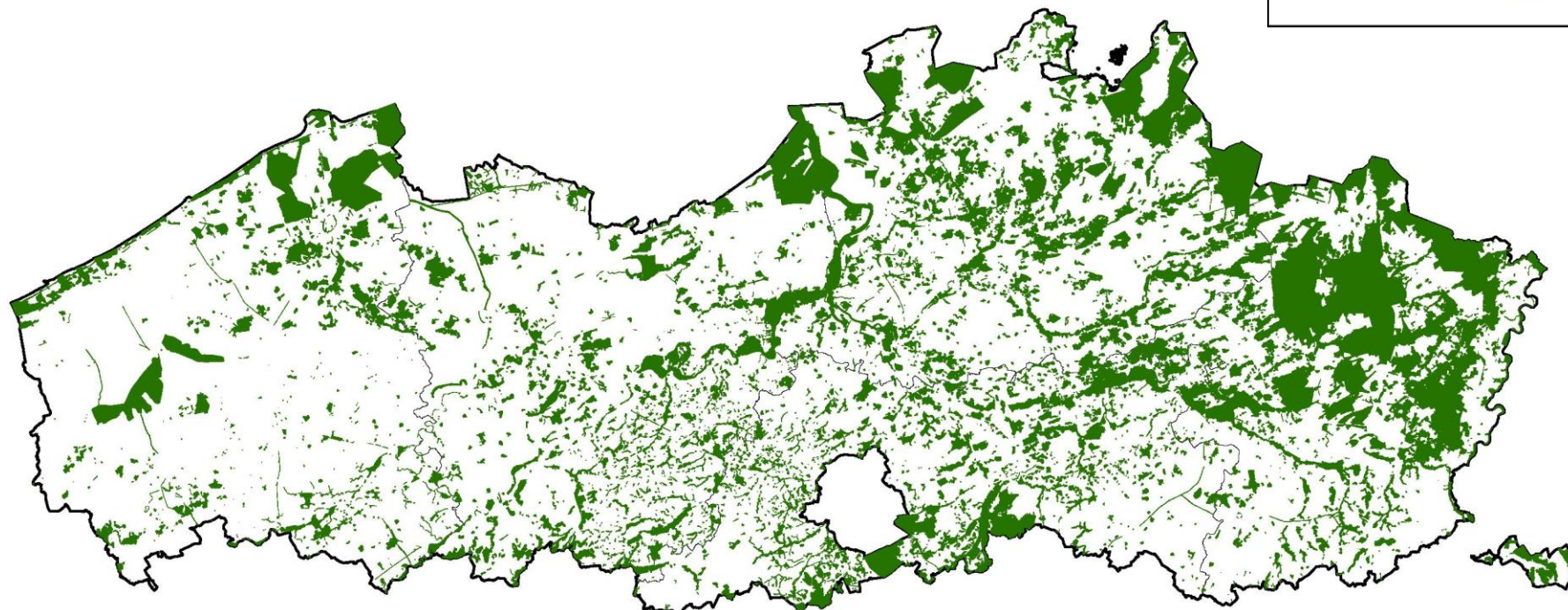
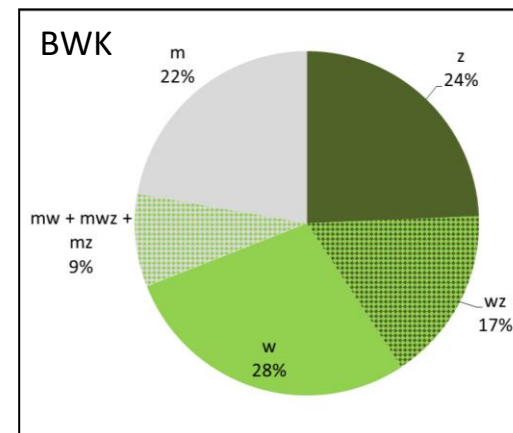
Beschermde natuur in Vlaanderen

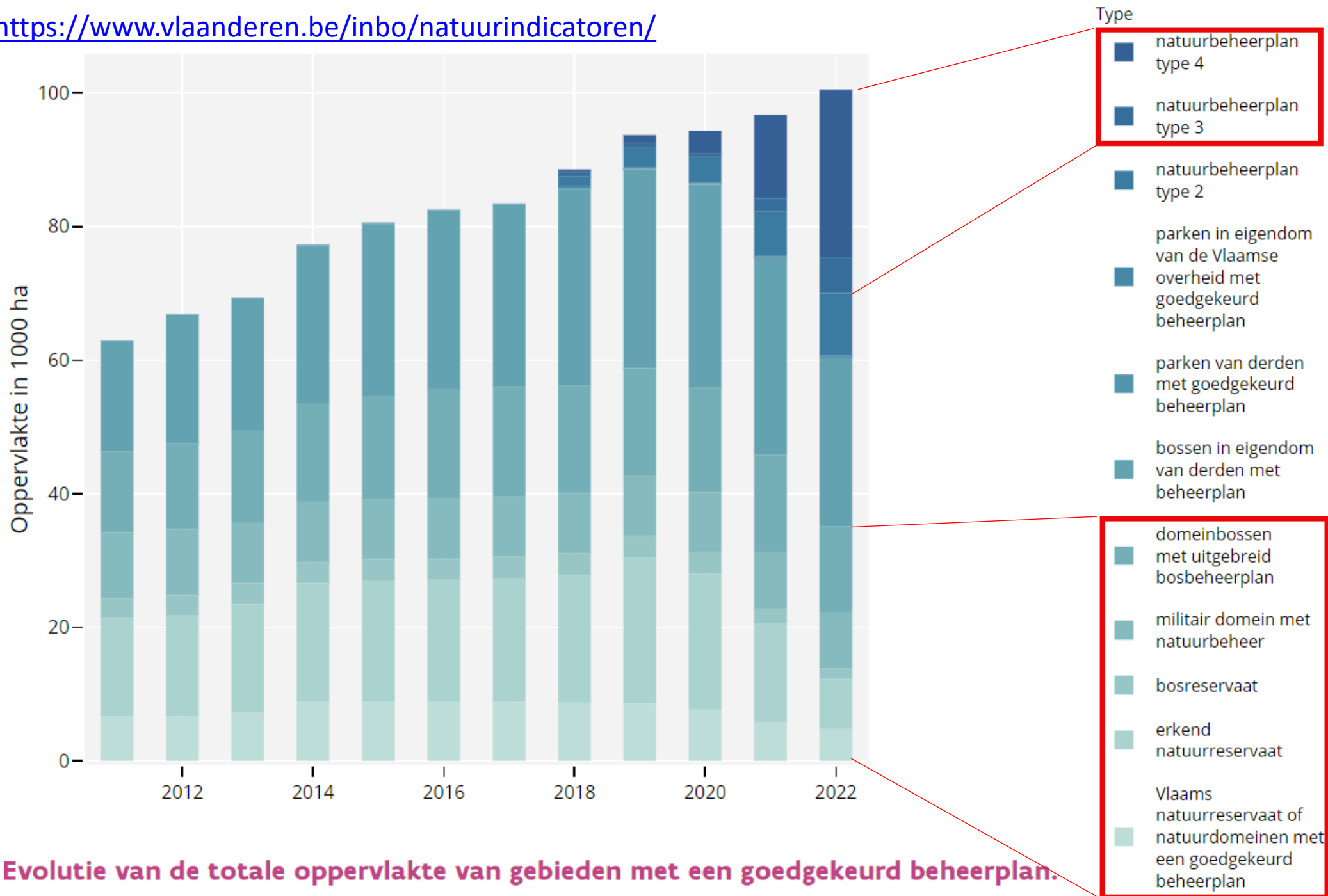
“Groene Ruimte”: SBZ-H, SBZ-V, groengebieden GWP + VEN/IVON: 21% van Vlaanderen

→ zonder ruimtebeslag: 17,5% van Vlaanderen

→ 237.000 ha

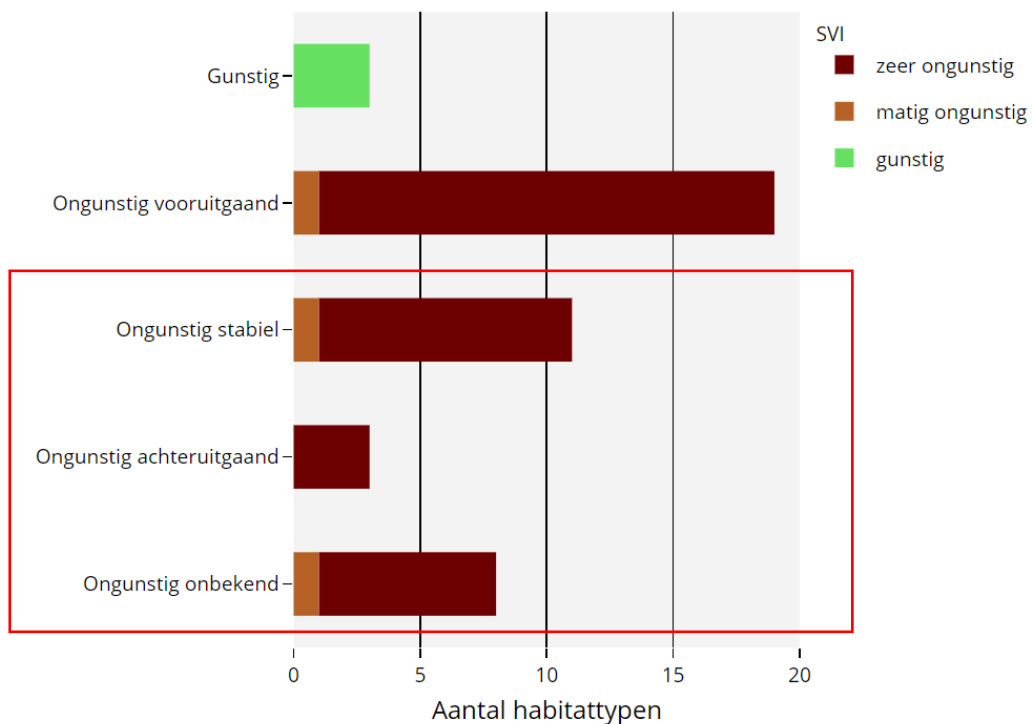
→ ± 80.000 ha (=1/3) intensieve landbouw





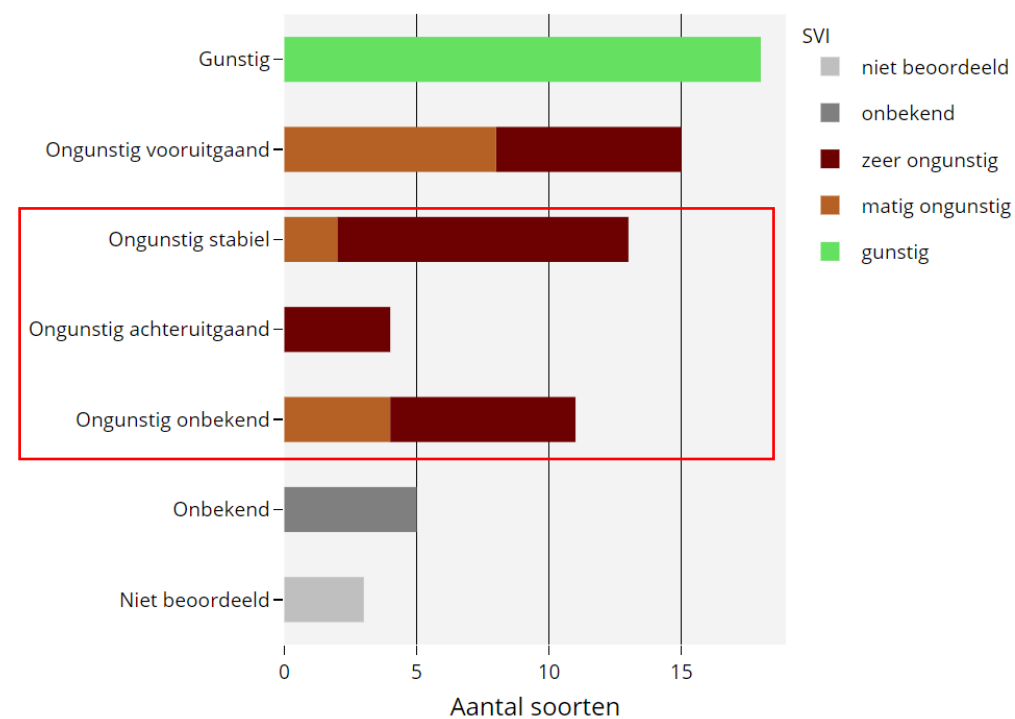
Evolutie van de totale oppervlakte van gebieden met een goedgekeurd beheerplan.

Toestand 44 habitats (2018)



Beoordeling van de staat van instandhouding van de soorten van de Habitatrichtlijn

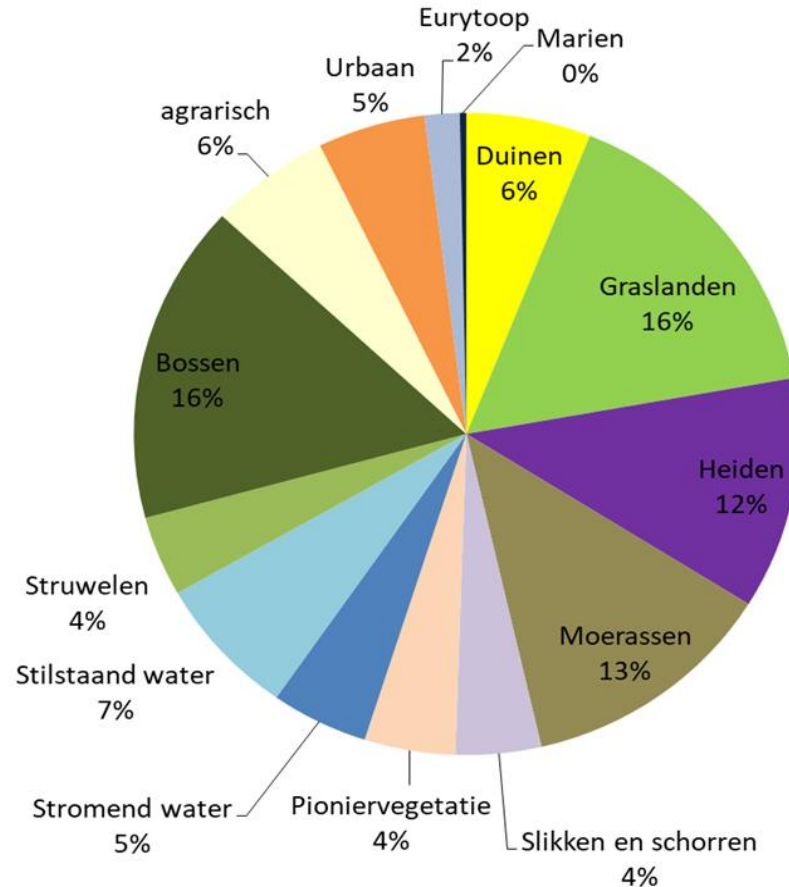
Toestand 69 soorten(2018)



Beoordeling van de staat van instandhouding van de soorten van de Habitatrichtlijn

<https://www.vlaanderen.be/inbo/natuurindicatoren/>

Bedreigde soorten s.l. per habitatgroep



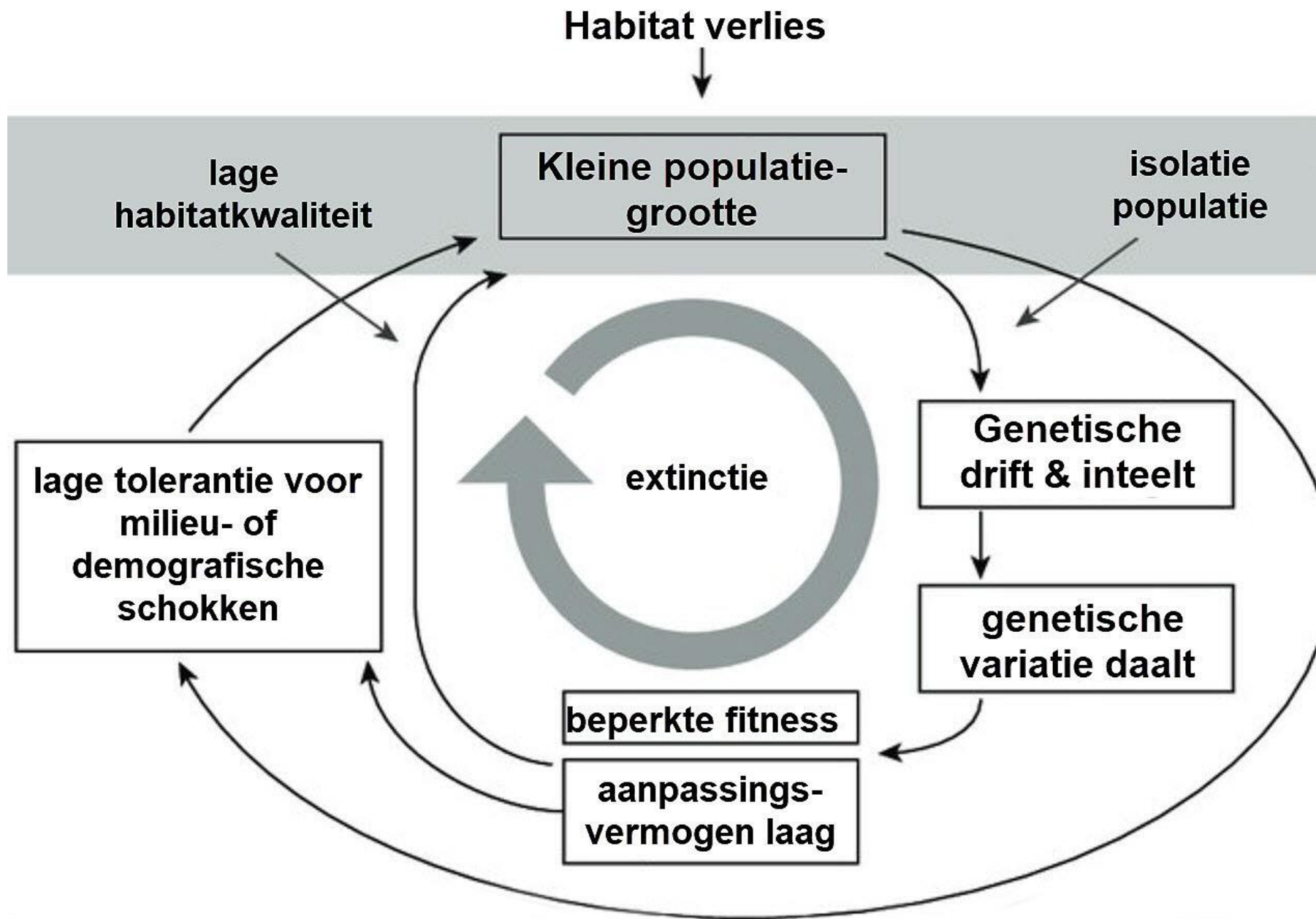
Rodelijstsoorten + 'bijna bedreigde' soorten:

zoogdieren,
broedvogels,
amfibieën,
reptielen,
zoetwatervissen,
dagvlinders,
sprinkhanen en krekels,
libellen,
waterwantsen,
loopkevers,
lieveheersbeestjes,
doodhoutkevers,
vaatplanten,
mossen

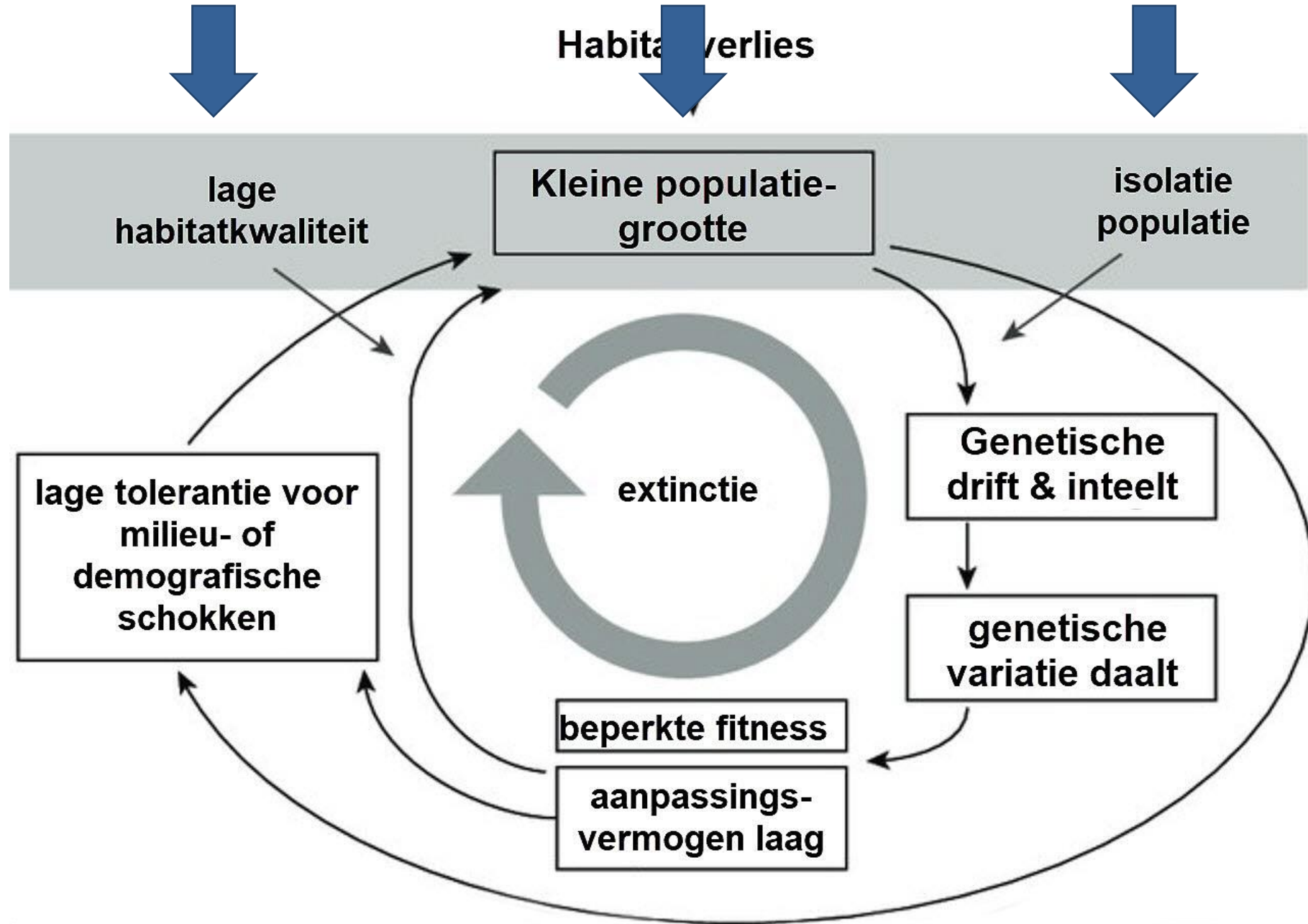
(Maes et al., in press)

Procentuele verdeling van **1585 "bedreigde soorten s.l."** voor het Vlaamse natuurbehoud, behorend tot 16 taxonomische groepen, over **14 verschillende habitatgroepen**.

Impact versnippering → Extinctievortex

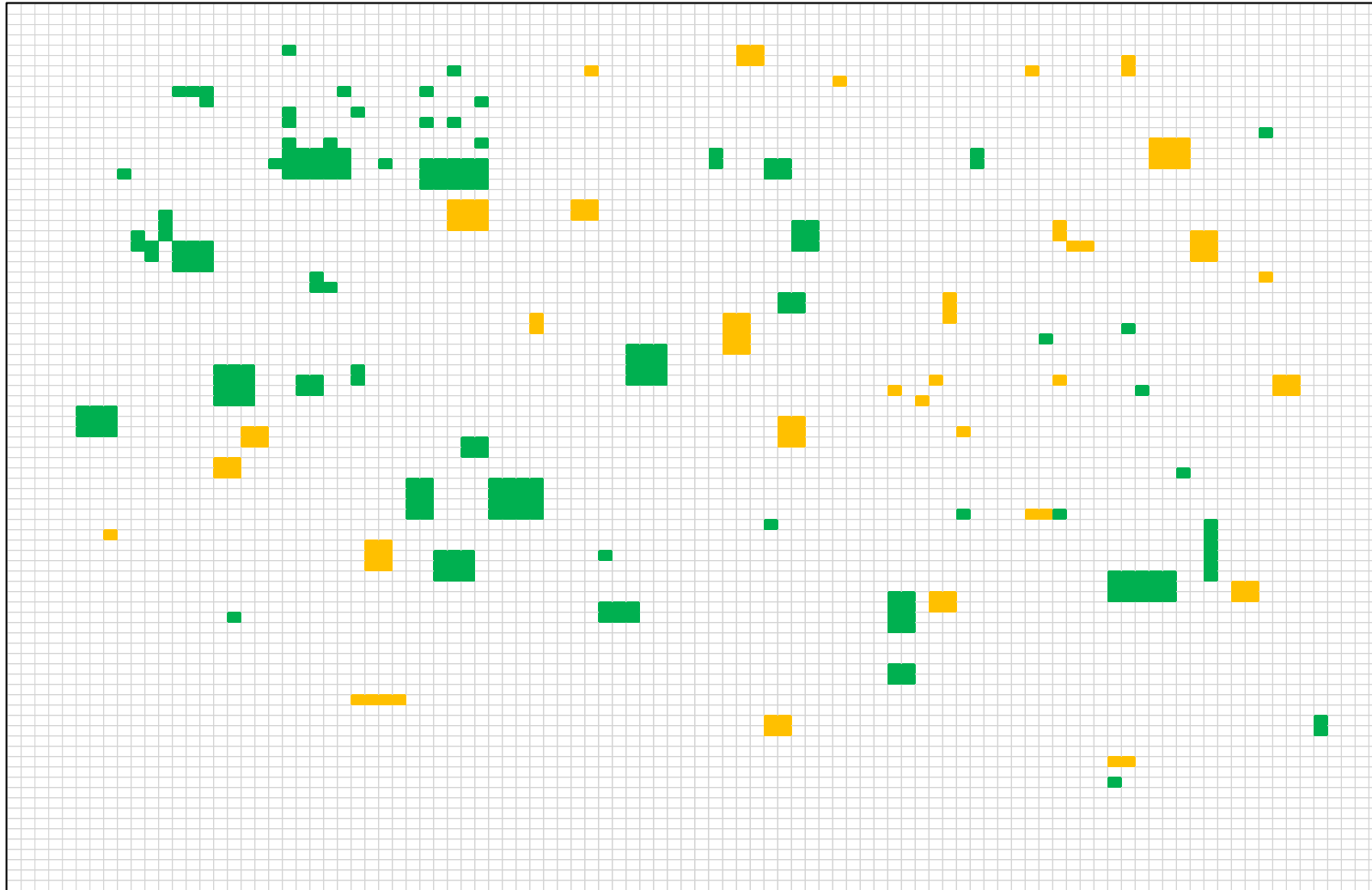


KLIMAATVERANDERING




Naar een Vlaams Natuurherstelplan

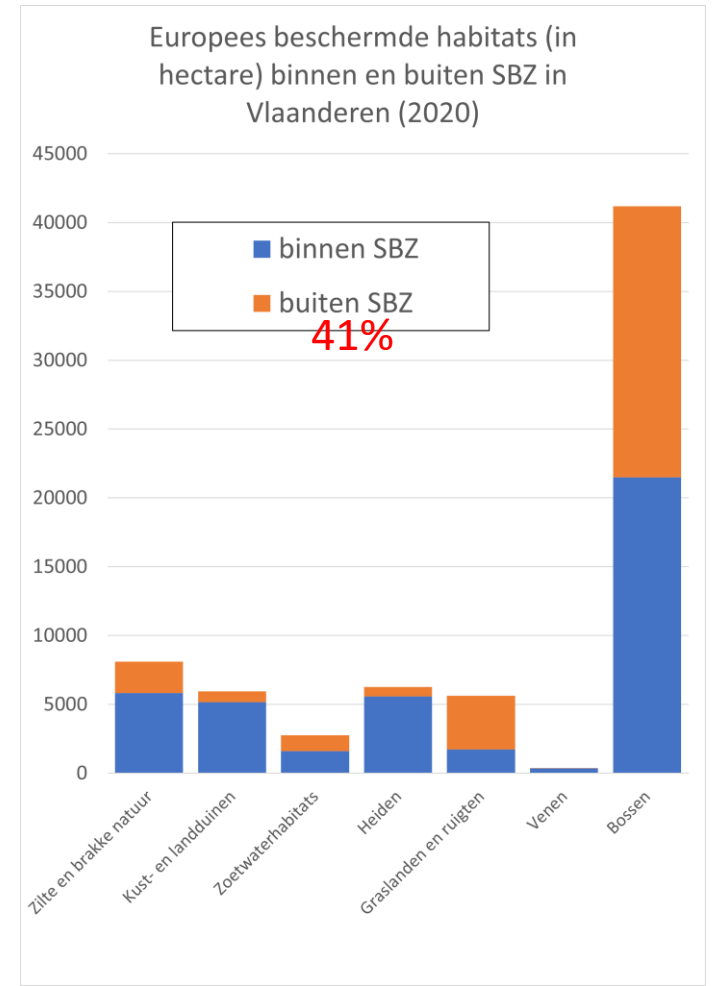


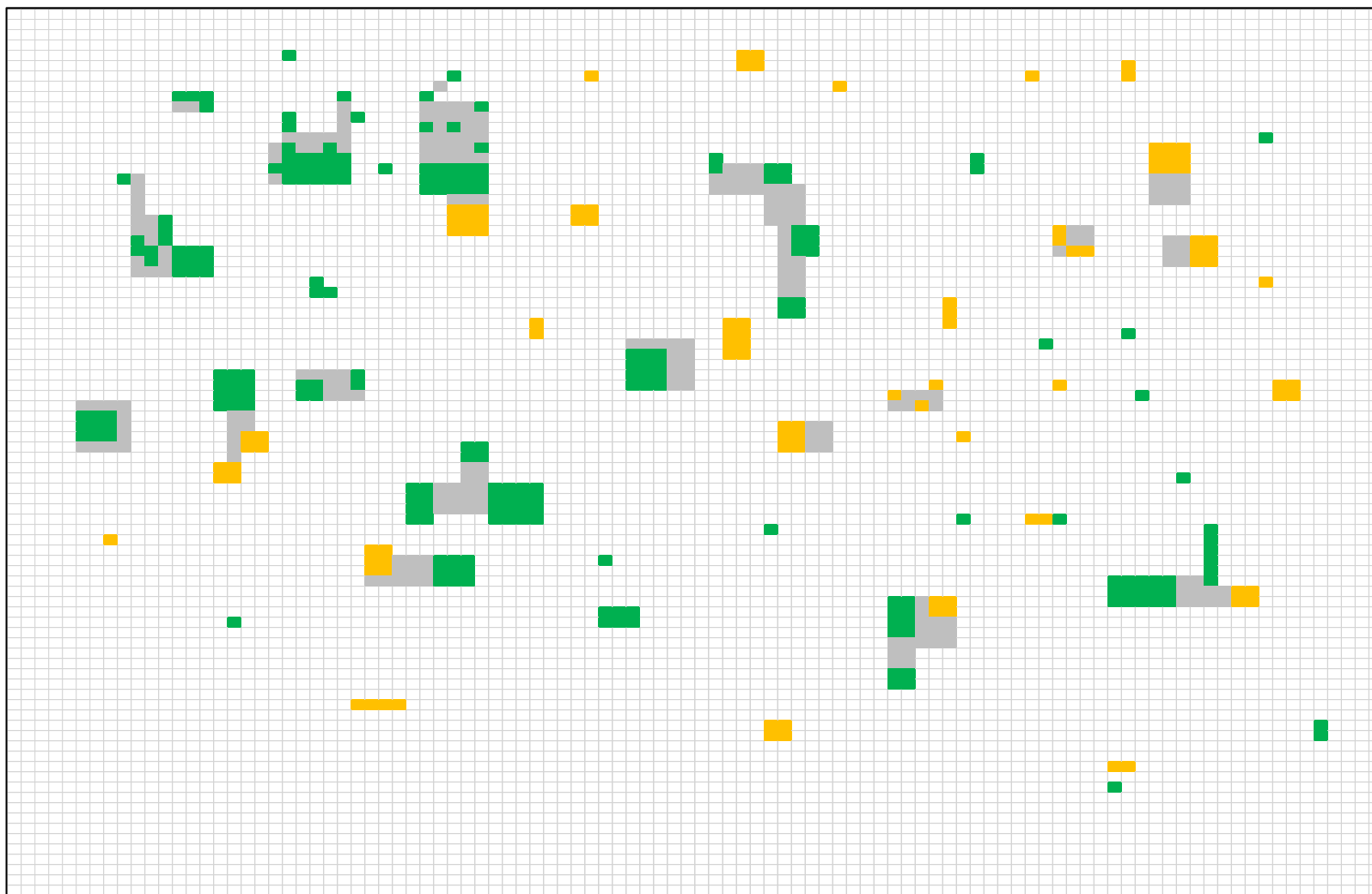


Habitatgroep X

 in N2000

 buiten N2000





Habitatgroep X



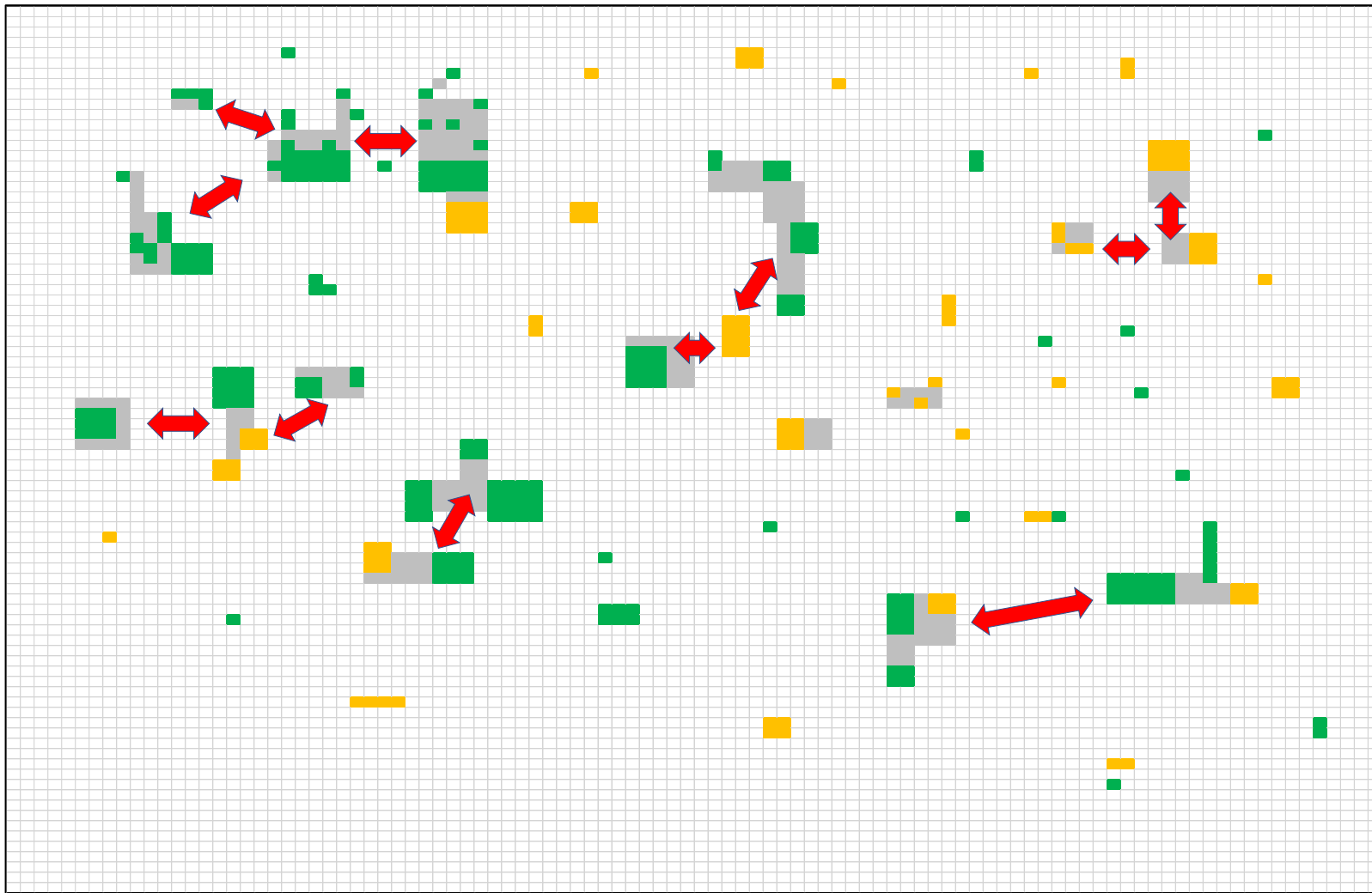
in N2000



buiten N2000



Sterk gedegradeerd/
verdwenen ('Gunstig Referentie
Oppervlakte')



Habitatgroep X



in N2000



buiten N2000

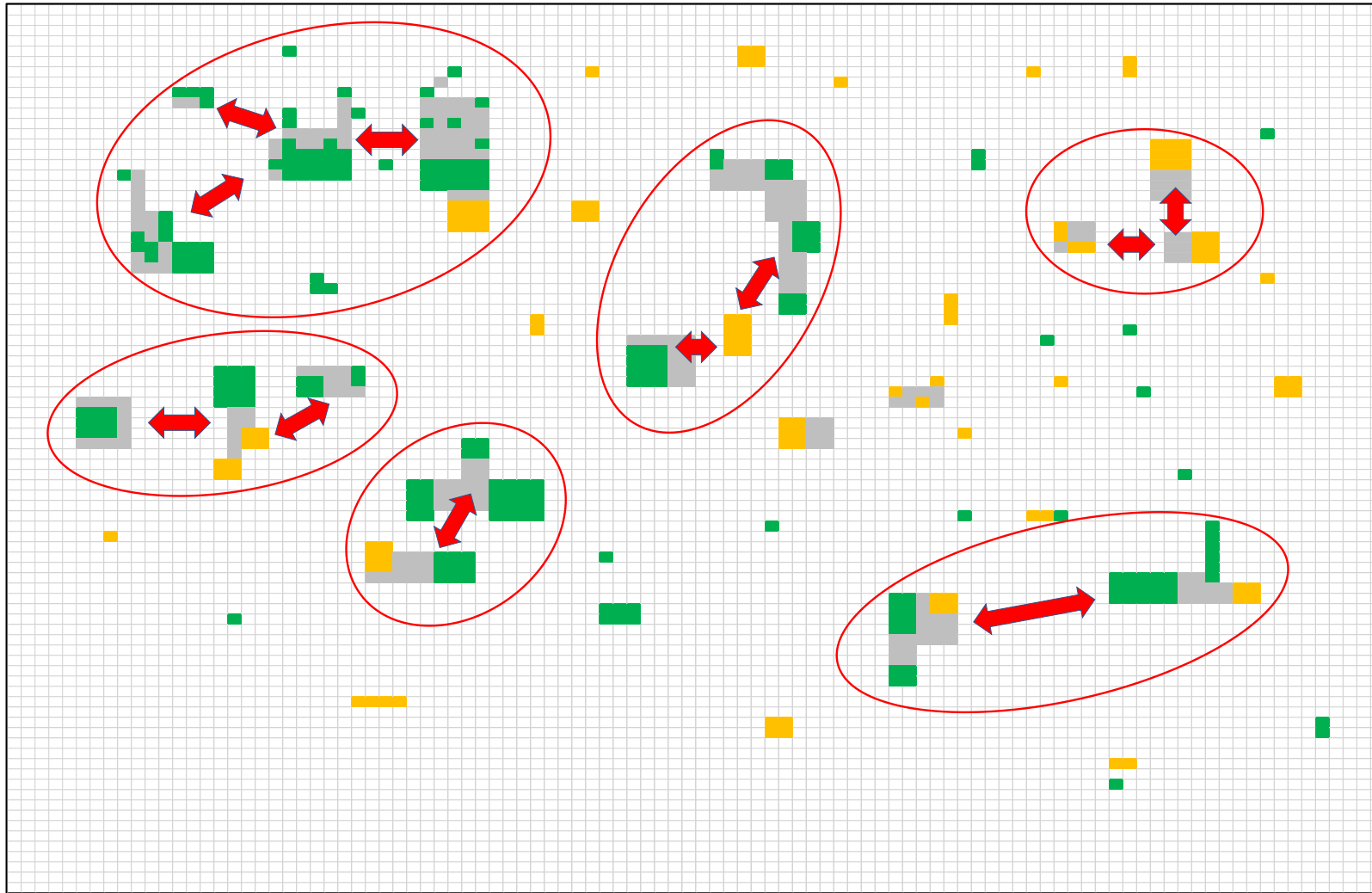


Sterk gedegradeerd/
verdwenen ('Gunstig Referentie
Oppervlakte')



connectiviteit

Habitatgroep X



in N2000



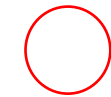
buiten N2000



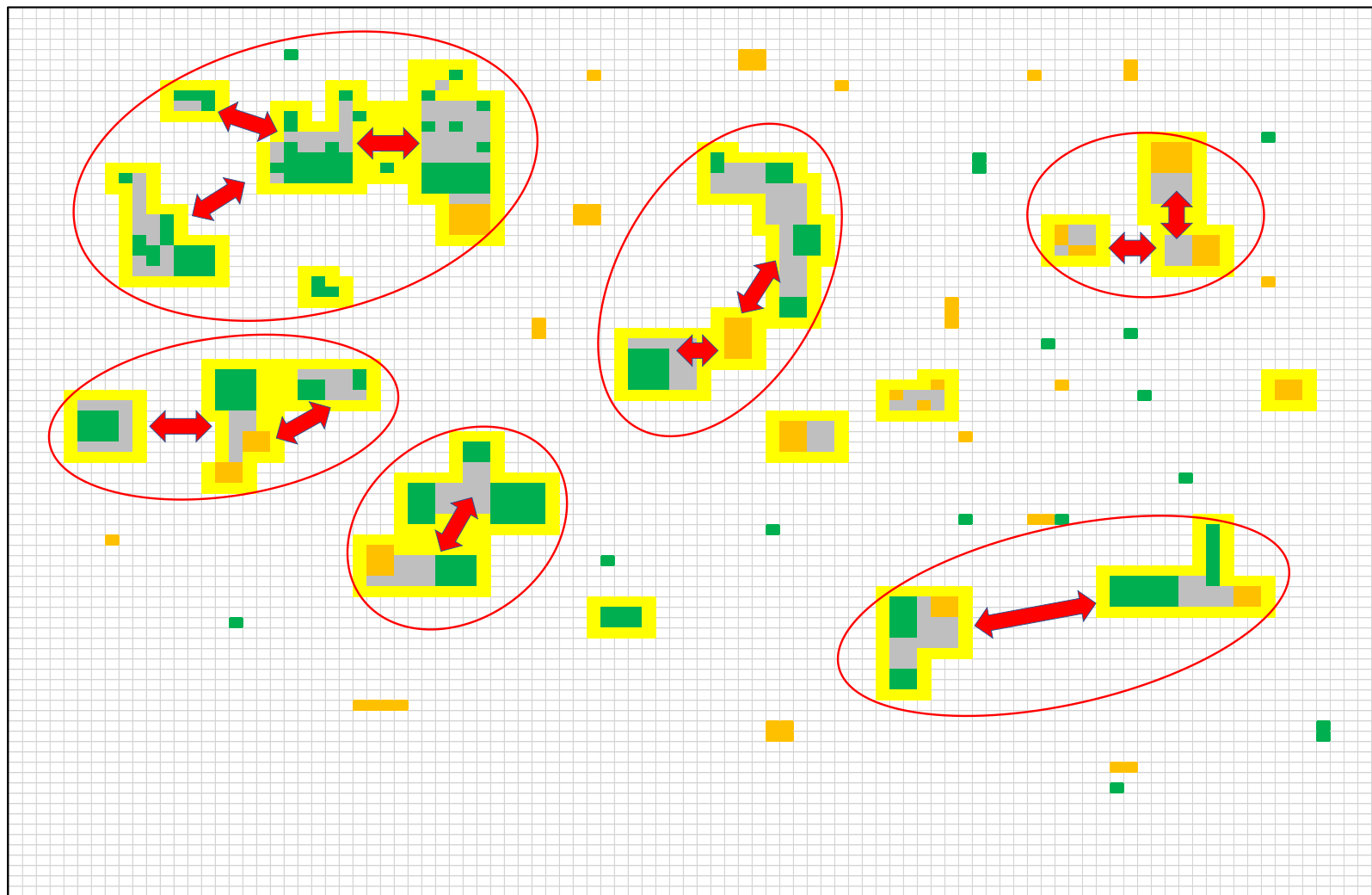
Sterk gedegradeerd/
verdwenen ('Gunstig Referentie
Oppervlakte')



connectiviteit



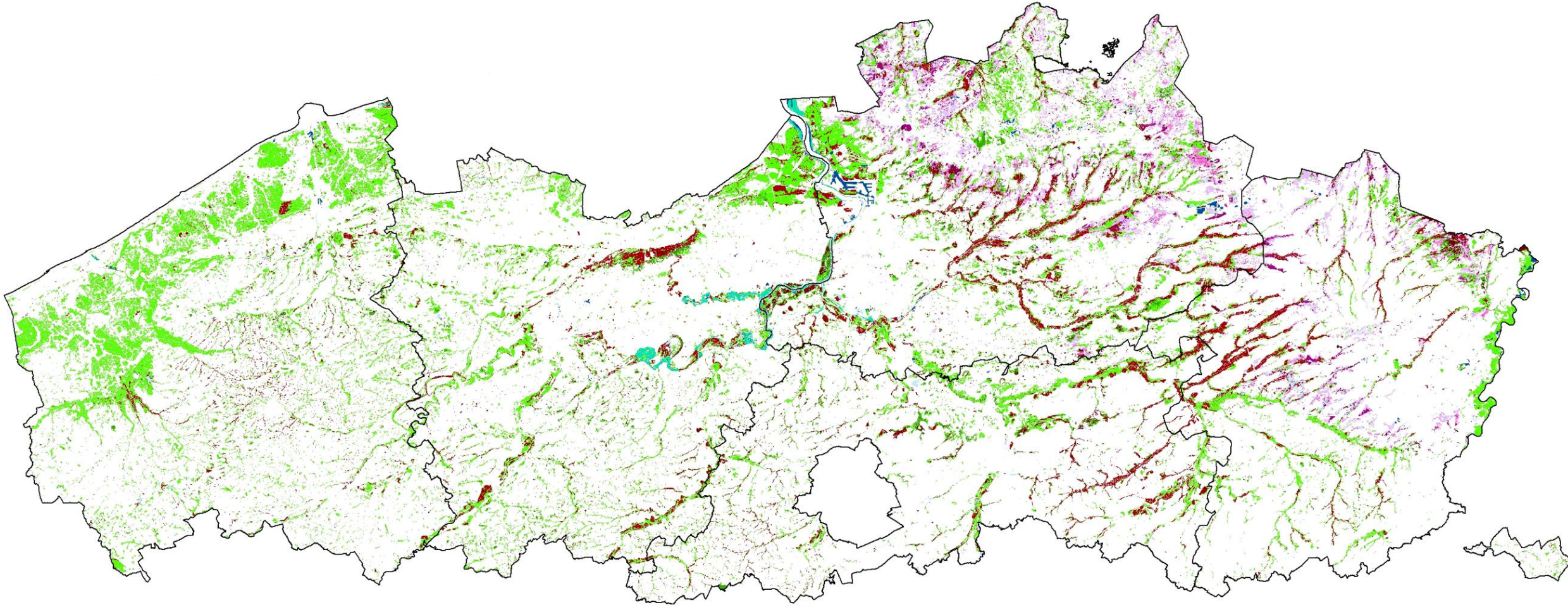
robuuste, veerkrachtige natuur
in 'goede conditie'



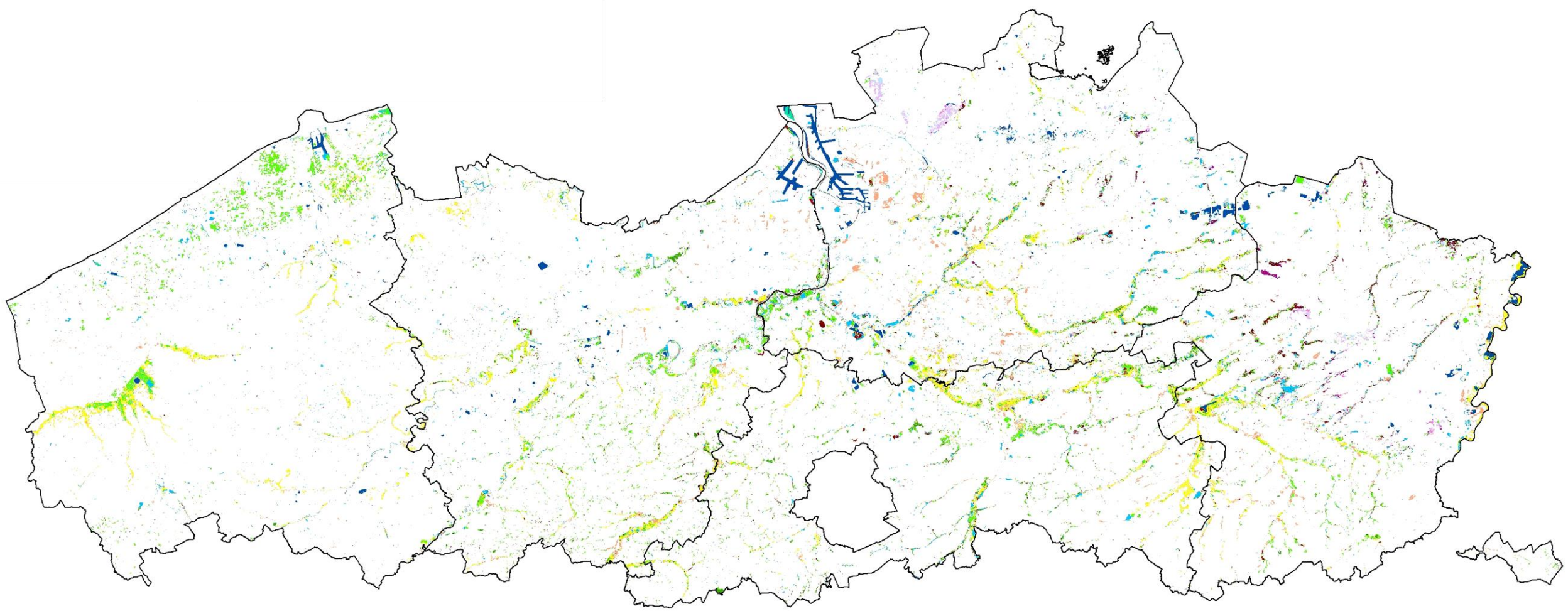
Habitatgroep X

- in N2000
- buiten N2000
- Sterk gedegradeerd/
verdwenen ('Gunstig Referentie
Oppervlakte')
- connectiviteit
- robuuste, veerkrachtige natuur
in 'goede conditie'
- Buffering tegen negatieve
milieudrukken (eutrofiëring,
verdroging, klimaatverandering,
vervuiling, fragmentatie...)

Wetlands in Vlaanderen (± 1950): ± 236.000 ha



Wetlands in Vlaanderen (± 2005-2010): ± 50.000 ha (-80%)



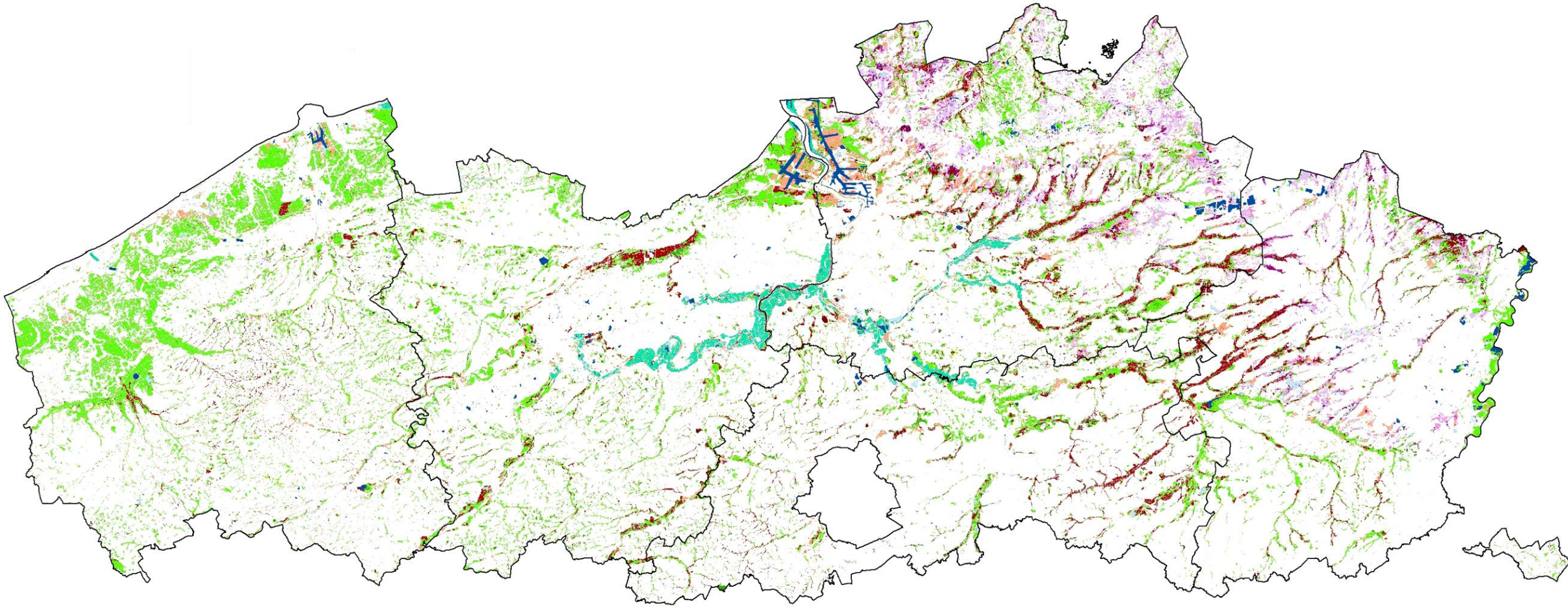
Actuele en potentieel te herstellen wetlands in Vlaanderen: ± 196.000 ha



± 10.000 ha

± 41.000 ha

± 145.000 ha

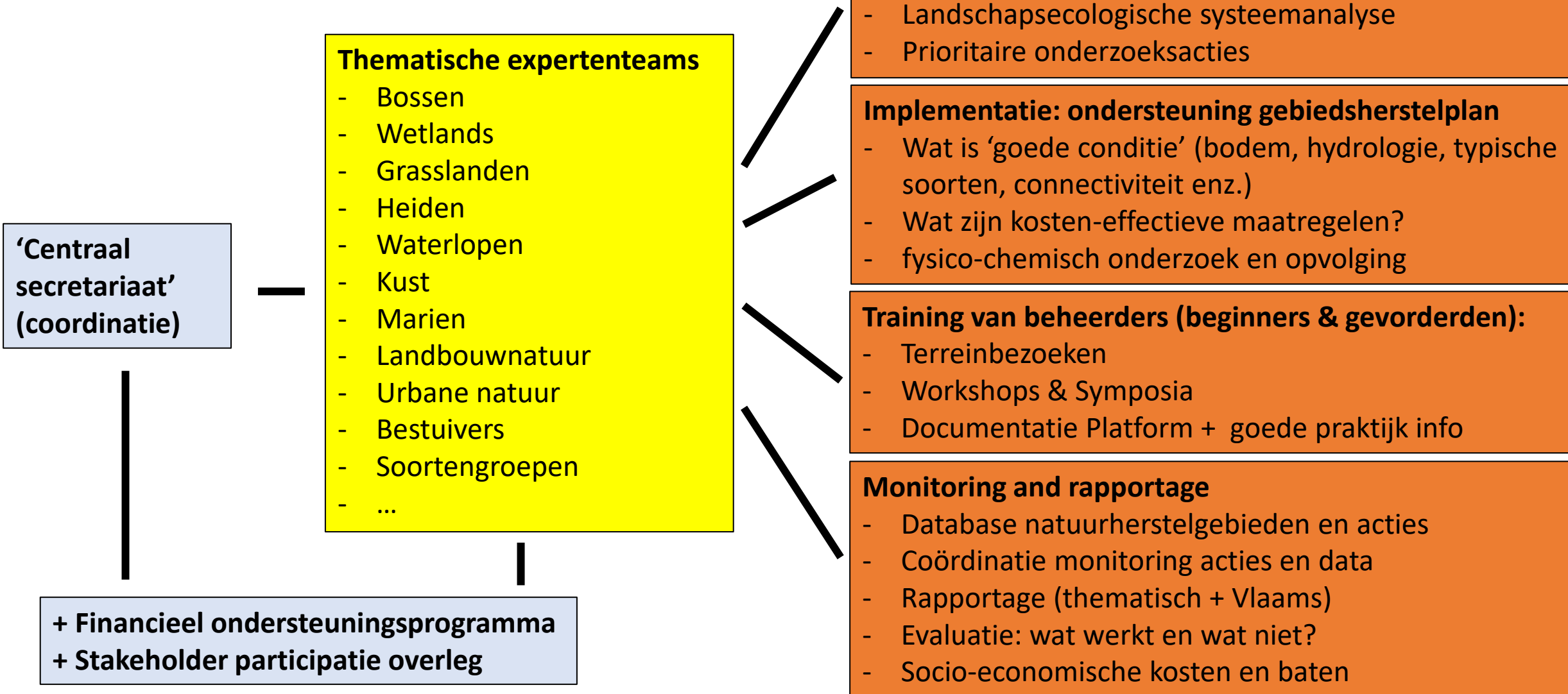


Gewestelijke doelen voor kwalitatieve wetland uitbreiding in Vlaanderen tegen 2050 als deel van N2000 beleid

	Min-max uitbreidingsdoel (ha)	Aandeel (%) herstelpotentieel (ref. ± 1950)	potentie VEENv.
Tijdelijk natte bodems (meso-eutroof)	3,490-6,275	4-8	
Tijdelijk natte bodems (oligotroof)	128	1	
Permanent natte bodems (meso-eutroof)	551-775	2-3	±31.000 ha
Permanent natte bodems (oligotroof)	736-966	19-25%	±4.000 ha
Getijdenmoeras	2,491	26	
Ondiep water (oligo-mesotroof & eutroof)	1,485-2,366	?	
TOTAAL	8,892-13,002	?	
TOTAAL excl. open water	7,406-10,636 ha*	5-7*	

* maar: **147.000 ha** potentieel te herstellen wetland aanwezig, waarvan **30% (49.000 ha)** met reeds geschikte planologische bestemming of beschermingsstatus om wetlanduitbreiding te verantwoorden.

naar een 'Vlaams Kennis- netwerk Natuurherstel'



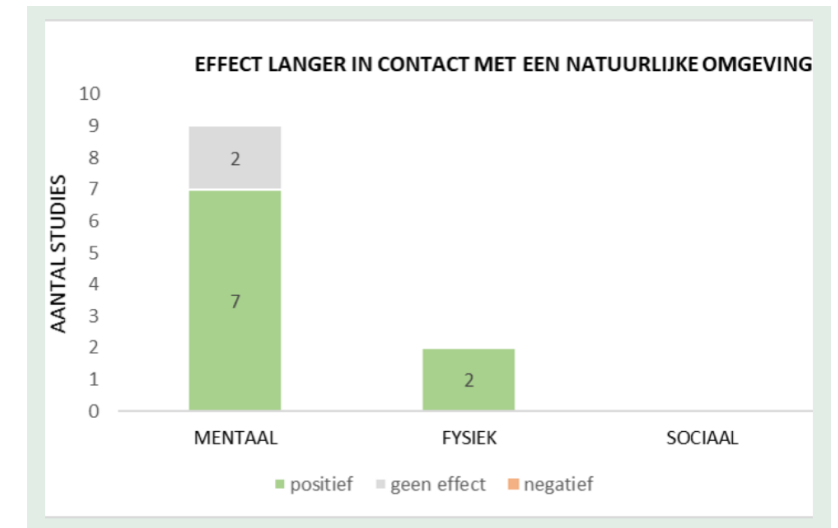
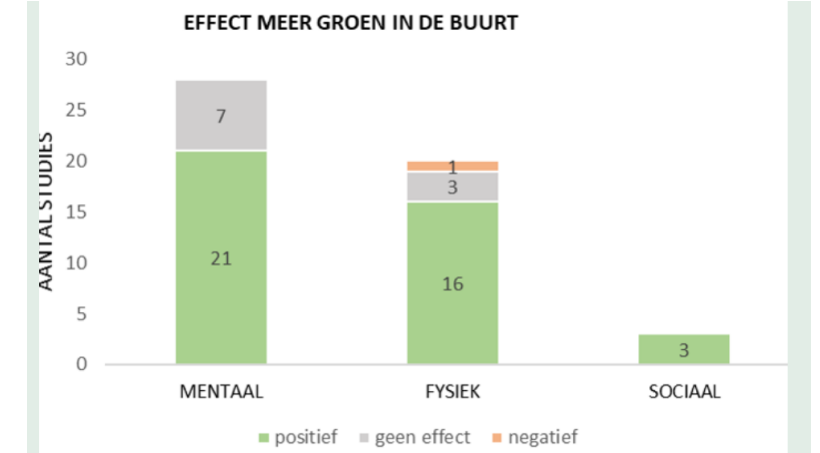
Hoe meer natuur en hoe langer in de natuur, hoe gezonder de mens!

28 april 2022

Citeren als:

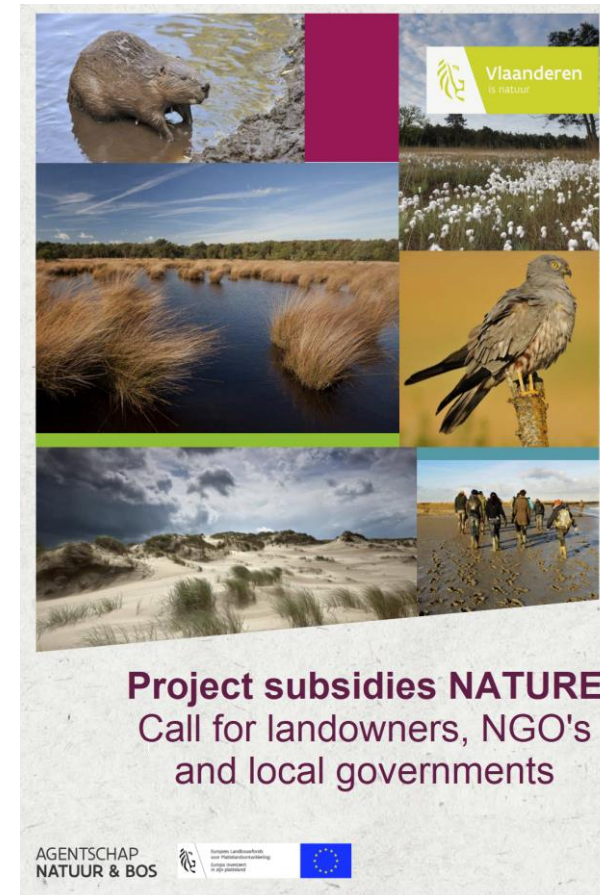
An De Schrijver, Jan Mertens & Catherine De Vos (2022). Hoe meer groen en hoe langer in het groen, hoe gezonder de mens. Website Biodivers Zorggroen HOGENT, www.biodiverszorggroen.be en www.biodiverszorggroen.nl

Dat natuur goed is voor ons welzijn en onze gezondheid weten we ondertussen uit tal van studies. Maar wàt in de natuur maakt dan precies dat de gezondheid verbetert? Het lijkt gecompliceerd om dat te ontrafelen, want er zijn zoveel aspecten van de natuur die je kan beschouwen! Zijn het de bloemen, de bomen, de vogels, de vlinders, ? Of is het de hoeveelheid natuur en de duur van het contact ermee dat een rol speelt? In dit artikel bespreken we welke rol deze laatste twee aspecten kunnen spelen.



Hoe zal natuurherstel gefinancierd worden?

- Huidig MFF 2023-2027: **387 miljard (CAP), 112 miljard (overige)** voor biodiversiteitsmaatregelen en natuurherstel
 - gem. **€100 miljard/j**
- 2027: apart biodiversiteitsfonds?



Elke euro voor natuurherstel levert €8 tot €38 aan baten op

