



RESTORE4Cs insights on policies for coastal wetlands to enhance Europe's biodiversity and climate resilience

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RESTORE4Cs policy inventory

▶ EU, international and national policy inventory on coastal wetland restoration and conservation

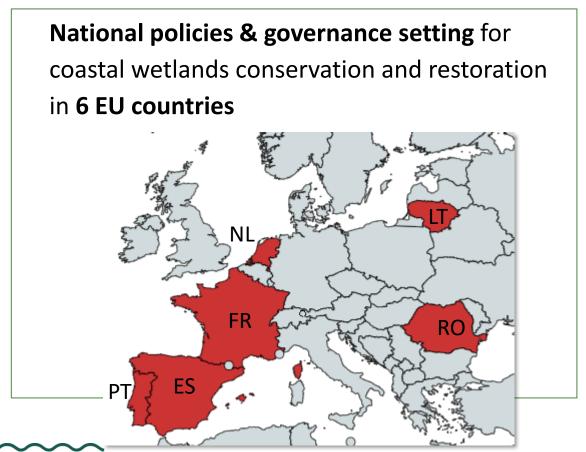
27 EU & international policies which address wetlands

Nature/Biodiversity [7] Climate [5]

Regional sea conventions [3] Marine/Coastal [2]

Water [3] Pollution/quality [2]

Agriculture/soil [2] Cross-cutting [3]





Few EU & international policies explicitly refer to coastal wetlands

Policies addressing wetlands	Coastal wetlands explicitly mentioned
Nature/biodiversity policies	
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Υ
Global Biodiversity Framework	N
Birds Directive	N
Habitats Directive	Υ
Green infrastructure Strategy	Υ
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030	Υ
EU Nature Restoration Regulation	Υ
Regional sea conventions	
Barcelona Convention	Υ
Helsinki Convention/HELCOM Recommendation	N
OSPAR Convention/The North-East Atlantic	Υ
Environment Strategy 2030	
EU marine/coastal policies	
Strategic <u>Guidelines</u> for the <u>Sustainable</u> Development of EU <u>Aguaculture</u>	N
Sustainable Blue Economy Communication	Υ

Most policies which explicitly cover coastal wetlands are

nature and biodiversity policies and marine policies/regional sea conventions



Policies addressing wetlands	Coastal wetlands explicitly mentioned
Climate policies	
UNFCCC/Paris Agreement/IPCC Wetlands	Υ
Supplement	
EU LULUCF Regulation	N
EU Adaptation Strategy	N
Sustainable Carbon Cycles Communication	Υ
EU Carbon Removal Certification Framework	N
Water management policies	
WFD	N
Floods Directive	N
EU Water Scarcity & Droughts Policy	N
Pollution/quality	
Groundwater Directive	N
Farm to Fork Strategy	N
Agriculture & soil policies	
CAP	N
EU Soil Strategy	N
Cross-cutting policies	
EIA Directive	N
INSPIRE Directive	N
EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy	Υ

Further policies with explicit reference to coastal wetlands are the EU Sustainable Carbon Cycles Communication, the IPCC Wetlands Supplement and the EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy



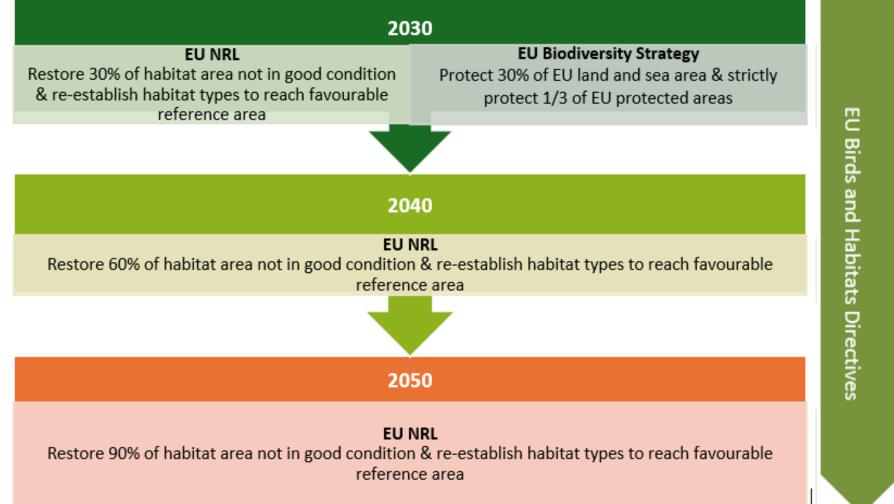
Policy definitions of coastal wetlands

- A consistent definition of coastal wetlands is missing in the EU policy framework
 - Habitats Directive and EU Nature Restoration Regulation include lists of coastal wetland habitats
 - Majority of policies refer to single habitats or relevant terms (saltmarshes, mangroves, seagrass beds, tidal habitats, estuaries and blue carbon)
 - Definitions of coastal wetlands are provided mostly by international policy instruments (Ramsar Convention, IPCC Wetlands Supplement).
 - Wetlands definitions used by EU countries for the national GHG inventories differ from country to country, as the use of the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement is not obligatory





Key EU policy targets: Nature & Biodiversity





Key EU Policy Targets: Climate Mitigation & Adaptation

2030

LULUCF Regulation

Remove 310 Mt CO₂ eq in the sector, taking into account emissions and removals from wetlands

Sustainable Carbon Cycles

Restore wetlands and peatlands to reduce oxidation of carbon stock & increase sequestration

Promote blue carbon farming

CAP

Ensure appropriate protection of wetland and peatland due to their role as carbon stores (period till 2027)



2050

CRCF

Facilitate and encourage the deployment of carbon farming to achieve climate neutrality

EU Adaptation Strategy

Use wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystem restoration as a cost-effective NbS for adaptation

EU Taxonomy

Direct investments towards sustainable projects and activities to achieve climate neutrality



Key Policy Targets: Ocean & Water

EU policies

WFD

Prevent further deterioration and achieve good status of all surface water and groundwater bodies at the latest by **2027**

MSFD

Take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020

Regional Sea Conventions

Barcelona Convention

Restore degraded coastal wetlands

Regulate or prohibit activities with adverse effects on wetlands and estuaries

Helsinki Convention

Retain and restore wetland areas to be able to reduce plant nutrient losses and to retain biodiversity

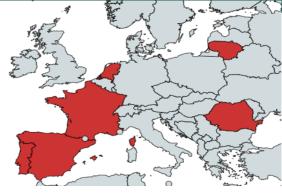
OSPAR

Apply measures to protect and restore carbon sequestration and storage habitats (seagrass, kelp, saltmarshes) by 2025

Conservation and restoration of estuarine/coastal habitats to sequester nutrients by 2030







- National restoration/biodiversity strategies or restoration plans in place in Spain,
 Portugal, Lithuania, France, with wetlands among the targeted ecosystems
- More detailed (coastal) wetland policy frameworks in place in France and Spain –
 examples of specific wetlands policy targets:
 - France Wetland restoration target of 50,000 ha by 2026 (National Wetlands Plan)
 Double the area of wetland surface in high protection by 2030 (National Wetlands Plan, 2022; National Strategy for Protection Areas 2030)
 - Spain Develop a process to designate priority ecosystems incl. wetlands as strictly protected areas by 2030 (National Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity to 2030)





Good practice policies on coastal wetlands for climate resilience and biodiversity

ES: Andalusian carbon offsetting mechanisms and coastal wetland restoration

- Andalusian Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition (2018) introduced voluntary mechanism for carbon offsetting projects
- It supports carbon offset projects including restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems, e.g. seagrass meadows
- The law facilitated the development of the blue carbon offset methodology specifically tailored to wetlands and seagrasses
- Recognises importance of blue carbon projects for emissions offsetting

FR: Low Carbon Label (Label Bas-Carbon)

- Governmental standard for carbon offset projects certification (2019)
- Aims to incentivise projects that reduce emissions and sequester carbon
- Scope extended to include a method for quantifying carbon sequestration resulting from the prevention of *Posidonia* meadows degradation (2023)
- Certified projects must undergo recertification every five years and can operate for up to 30 years





Key messages

- Few EU & international policies explicitly refer to coastal wetlands (mainly nature/biodiversity policies and marine policies/regional sea conventions).
 Nature/biodiversity policies and regional sea conventions also the source of most legally binding targets for coastal wetlands conservation and restoration.
- Climate/adaptation policies include non-binding provisions and voluntary action on wetlands restoration. A number of good practice policies at national and regional level promote coastal wetland restoration for more climate resilience
- Consistent definition of coastal wetlands missing in the EU policy framework. A unified definition of wetland ecosystems harmonised with Ramsar and other global frameworks should be introduced in EU policies to eliminate differences in policy implementation

