

LIFE Food & Biodiversity: Contribution to International Targets and EU Policies

Global Agreements

Global Climate Agreement Paris 2015

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Convention on Biological Diversity (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

- Improved sourcing and farming practices contribute to achieving the stop of biodiversity loss and to the restoration of ecosystems.
- Maintaining or enhancing biodiversity makes food production systems more resilient to long-term pressures such as climate change. Biodiversity contributes directly to food security, nutrition and human well-being.
- By applying effective biodiversity criteria and measures, the agri-food sector will significantly contribute to increasing the diversity of landscapes and species in Europe and at global level.
- Strengthening the protection of wetlands and waters by promoting vegetative buffer zones to prevent pollution and create biotope corridors; by efficient irrigation practices.

EU Strategies

EU 2030 Climate + Energy Framework
EU Climate Adaptation Strategy

EU Biodiversity Strategy

EU Soil Thematic Strategy

EU Pollinators Initiative

- Improved quality of habitats and genetic diversity in agricultural systems play a significant role in adapting to climate change induced impacts.
- Applying the biodiversity performance tool and monitoring the recommended measures demonstrates the conservation of species and habitats.
- Soil quality will be enhanced through biodiversity management, e.g. increasing humus content in agricultural soils, locally adapted crop rotation and conservative tillage practices.
- The creation of flowering areas as food sources can lead to a 100 % increase in the number of pollinating insect species.

EU Directives

EU Nitrates Directive

EU Birds and Habitats Directives

EU Water Framework Directive

Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive

- Biodiversity management in the agricultural and food industries leads to improved quality and networking of habitats. Agricultural land accounts for around 40 % of Natura 2000's total area.
- Standards and companies are motivated and supported to apply criteria that go beyond the legal requirements for the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides and to adopt organic farming as a model for the near future.
- On certified farms a water management plan will be implemented to demonstrate water consumption and efficient irrigation systems.

EU LIFE Food & Biodiversity

European Project Team:



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