



GOUVERNEMENT

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

VERSION DATED 06/12/23

**Living**  
in harmony  
with nature

# National Biodiversity Strategy 2030

**FRANCE  
NATION  
VERTE**  
Agir • Mobiliser • Accélérer



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# 1 PART

## THE URGENT NEED FOR ACTION: MOVING FROM OBSERVATION TO ACTION

## France, home to outstanding natural heritage

France boasts a rich natural heritage; with a great diversity of landscapes. France covers every ocean, four of Europe's five major biogeographical regions, and is home to two-thirds of the habitat types of Community interest. From plains to mountains, from fields to urban forests, from glaciers to estuaries, from tropical forests to Austral Lands, France has a treasure trove to protect.

Altogether, 10% of the world's known species are found on French territory (more than 200,000 species), and more than 600 new species are identified there every year, most of them in the French Overseas Territories. France is the country with the sixth highest number of threatened species on the IUCN's Red List: out of more than 12,500 species assessed in France, more than 2,700 are threatened, a quarter of which are strictly endemic. Only a fifth of the habitats and a quarter of the species of Community interest currently have a favourable conservation status in France.

Preserving and restoring France's biological diversity, both in France and overseas—in terms of genetic diversity, species and ecosystems—therefore plays a major role in achieving international objectives for the protection of living organisms.

6<sup>th</sup>

country with the highest number of threatened species on the IUCN's Red List



2 700

species are threatened



### Overseas France at the heart of the National Biodiversity Strategy

Although they represent only 0.08% of all land area, the French Overseas Territories account for 80% of the country's biodiversity. The variety of natural environments in the Overseas Territories gives France a unique position that spans from the subarctic in Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon to the Antarctic in Terre Adélie, via the Amazon rainforest in French Guiana and

the tropical zones of three major oceans, including the West Indies, Réunion and Mayotte, Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and New Caledonia.

France has jurisdiction over the world's second largest maritime area, covering more than 10 million km<sup>2</sup>, more than 96% of which is in the French Overseas Territories. This area includes 55,000 km<sup>2</sup> of coral reefs and lagoons, representing more than 10% of the world's coral surface area and more than 20% of the world's atolls.

The insular nature of most overseas territories is the source of the very high level of endemism. Thus, over 98% of vertebrate fauna and 96% of vascular plants specific to France is focused on 22% of its territory, represented by the overseas departments.

One hectare of forest in French Guiana can host more than 300 tree species, which is more species than in all of continental Europe. In the French Southern and Antarctic Lands, sea bird communities are the most diverse in the world.

## The services delivered by nature to humans and to our societies

Biodiversity underpins all of our essential human needs: breathing, drinking, eating, health, housing, heating, being inspired, learning... All these services are provided free of charge by nature through photosynthesis, pollination, water filtration and purification, absorption of climate shocks, in addition to intangible contributions such as the beauty of landscapes. Biodiversity preservation cannot be looked at in isolation. This is the case, for example, with zoonotic diseases, which threaten wildlife, livestock and human health. The interconnection between the environment and human, animal and plant health is indeed a reality, embodied in the concept of 'One Health'.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) identifies 18 contributions made by nature to people, divided into three categories:

- ◆ **Contributions to environmental process regulation:** creation and maintenance of habitats, pollination and seed dispersal, regulation of air quality, climate, water quality and ocean acidification.
- ◆ **Material contributions:** creation and maintenance of habitats, pollination and seed dispersal, regulation of air quality, climate, water quality and ocean acidification.
- ◆ **Non-material contributions:** learning and inspiration, physical and psychological experiences and support for identity.

6<sup>th</sup>  
A mass extinction  
has been declared  
by the scientific  
community

## A rapid decline in biodiversity due to human activities

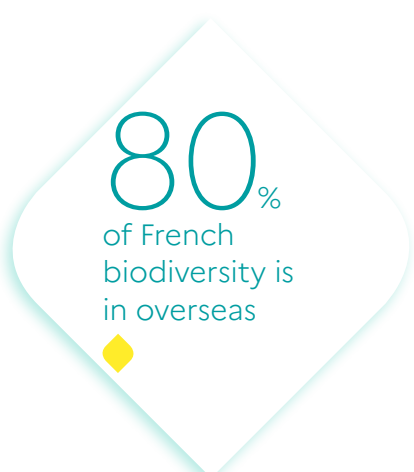
The scientific community is witnessing a decline in biodiversity and is discussing a sixth mass extinction, the first since the disappearance of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous period 66 million years ago. This means that the collapse of biodiversity is occurring at a dramatically higher rate than the normal pace of species extinction.

As in the case of climate change, it has been established that humans are responsible for the decline in biodiversity. The IPBES has identified **five anthropogenic pressures** on nature that are direct drivers of biodiversity loss, in order of importance:

- ◆ **Changing use of sea and land**, particularly through urbanisation and deforestation.
- ◆ **Overexploitation of natural resources**, when we consume more than nature is capable of regenerating.
- ◆ **Climate change**, which alters ecosystems too rapidly for many species to adapt in time.
- ◆ **Pollution**, including the use of agricultural inputs, chemical pollution, light pollution (night lighting), noise pollution (air and maritime traffic) and thermal pollution (nuclear power plant discharges).
- ◆ **Invasive alien species** that take the place of local species, often benefiting from degraded ecosystems.

These five pressures are particularly strong in the French Overseas Territories, which are recognised as biodiversity hotspots and are home to 80% of the country's biodiversity. These territories, which are often small and insular, with the exception of French Guiana, are densely populated, sometimes with very dynamic demographics, and are suffering the already visible effects of climate change.

**The fight against biodiversity loss is inextricably linked to the fight against global warming.** While global warming is a major pressure on biodiversity, biodiversity also serves as a response, both for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and for protecting against its effects. The climate, in turn, is affected by the loss of the carbon-absorbing capacity of ecosystems (carbon sinks), which are degrading.

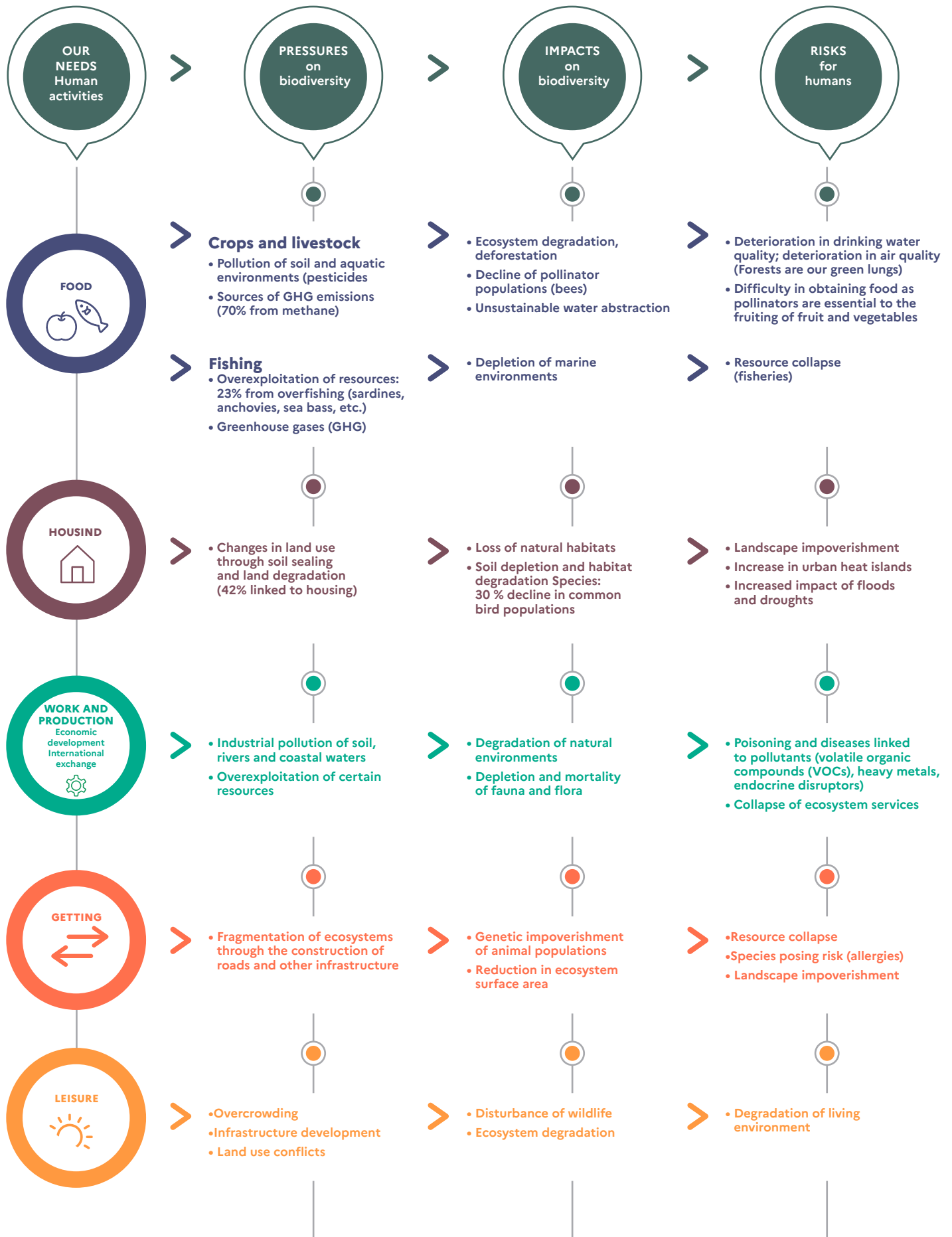


80%  
of French  
biodiversity is  
in overseas

Climate and biodiversity are thus two sides of the same coin, which is why it is essential to develop both policies in a coordinated manner, as envisaged by ecological planning. Many solutions are therefore interrelated.

**Nature-based solutions** are emblematic of this interconnection: by restoring biodiversity and its services, they increase our resilience to the impacts of climate change..

Furthermore, the long-term management of natural resources requires the reduction of certain resource extraction and usage activities and a more sparing use of space. This can be done by applying **the “principle of sobriety”** which specifically addresses one of the Sustainable Development Goals defined by the Member States of the United Nations in the Agenda 2030. Goal 12 calls on us to "develop sustainable consumption and production patterns". This means "doing more and better with less", implementing an optimised and efficient use of natural resources.





## A major international agreement to reverse the erosion of biodiversity

### THE KUNMING-MONTREAL AGREEMENT

Protect

30%  
of land and  
seas by 2030,

Restore

30%  
of degraded  
habitats,

Reduce by

50%  
risks linked to  
the use of  
plant protection  
products.



23

Action targets for  
the living world



Along with the conventions on climate change and desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity is one of the three conventions adopted in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. These conventions set out the commitments made by governments to preserve the world's biodiversity. Following on from the Aichi targets for the period 2011-2020, the States were expected to agree on a new framework for nature for the decade 2021-2030.

France's international commitment to achieving an ambitious global framework has been marked by the formation of multi-stakeholder coalitions through the dynamics of the One Planet Summits organised at the initiative of the President of the Republic, notably at the biodiversity summit in France in January 2021, and at the World Conservation Congress in Marseilles with the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

In December 2022, **France was also a driving force at COP15 Biodiversity Conference**, helping to secure the adoption of the **Kunming-Montreal agreement**, a global framework for addressing all pressures on biodiversity and protecting and restoring nature by 2030. This framework includes three major ambitions for 2050 and a resource mobilisation goal, as well as 23 global action targets for the living world. These include targets to protect at least 30% of land and seas by 2030, to restore 30% of degraded habitats and to reduce the risks associated with the use of plant protection products by 50%.

**The global framework also emphasises moderation in the use of resources and space**, synergy between biodiversity policies and policies to combat climate change, the integration of biodiversity into all national and local policies, practical and concrete measures supported by scientific knowledge and the precautionary principle, coherence and complementarity with other international, European, national and local strategies, and a comprehensive steering, monitoring and assessment system that is transparent, pluralist and equipped with relevant indicators. The NBS is thus based on the values of human responsibility towards the rest of the living world and respect for biodiversity.

**In addition, France has supported the conclusion of an international treaty for the preservation of biodiversity in the high seas, known as the "BBNJ"**, which relates to the Law of the Sea and concerns the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Finally, it supports the rapid adoption of an international treaty on plastic pollution, the second negotiating session of which was hosted in Paris in May 2023.

To implement the Kunming-Montreal agreement and respond to the urgent need to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, the Government has drawn up its National Biodiversity Strategy to 2030, whose measures are in line with the targets of the global framework.

The strategy aims to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and initiate restoration measures, by mobilising all stakeholders: State, local authorities, businesses, citizens, associations, the research community, etc.



## 2 PART

# THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2030

The strategy was developed in four phases involving all stakeholders:

- ◆ **Evaluation of the previous strategy (2019-2020)**
- ◆ **Consultation with local authorities and citizens (2020-2021)**
- ◆ **Co-construction with stakeholders and experts (2021-2022)**
- ◆ **Finalisation of the strategy in line with the global framework adopted at the end of 2022**

## Assessment of the 2011-2020 strategy

The Ministry of Ecological Transition and the French Biodiversity Agency requested an assessment of the 2011-2020 strategy, led by a committee comprising the stakeholders. This task was entrusted to independent professionals who carried out targeted work on the actions of the French government, the regions, the departments and on the stakeholders involved in the voluntary participation and engagement programme, and on governance.

The first lesson drawn from this assessment is that the pressures affecting biodiversity have not been significantly reduced by the previous strategy. The strategy played an insufficient role in aligning public action, as the sectoral policies at the root of the pressures were not really transformed, probably due to the lack of clear objectives, quantified targets and action plans to achieve them. It also had little influence on second-generation regional biodiversity strategies (post-Grenelle law) and third-generation strategies (post-Biodiversity law and NOTRe law).

Finally, the mobilisation of all stakeholders tended to fade over time, due to weak political support and inter-ministerial governance, an unclear division of roles between the players, and the absence of a monitoring and evaluation system. **The assessment then identified areas for improvement of the new strategy, relating to content, political support, leadership and implementation.**



In terms of content, one of the assessment's recommendations is the production of a specific document that identifies targets, the people to mobilise for their achievement, deadlines and indicators. This document should define specific commitments on the part of the French State and other stakeholders, including those contributing to biodiversity degradation. In addition, the report highlights the need for high-level political leadership, that more closely connects biodiversity protection, climate change and health policies. Finally, for its implementation, the strategy should be broken down into operational plans, in coordination with local authorities, and equipped with a monitoring and assessment system.

### **Consultations with local players and citizens**

The preparation of the strategy will begin with a consultation of local and regional stakeholders from January 2021, led by the Secretary of State for Biodiversity. Regional prefects, regional councils, overseas local authorities, regional economic, social and environmental councils, basin committees, regional biodiversity committees and, for overseas France, water and biodiversity committees were invited to take part in working meetings and submit proposals. A total of 798 regional contributions were recorded, classified and analysed in order to draw up concrete strategic guidelines and proposals.

A second nationwide consultation with citizens was conducted by the French Biodiversity Agency, using an online questionnaire.

While biodiversity-related questions are often poorly understood, the mobilisation of citizens and territories has allowed for the involvement of a larger number of people and helped raise awareness of the issues at stake, producing valuable material that has informed subsequent steps.



**Given the significant overseas challenges, this consultation was supplemented by the "science for action" forward-looking meetings organised in parallel in January 2021 in each of the overseas basins by the French Foundation for Biodiversity Research (FRB), the French Biodiversity Agency and the Ministries for Ecology and Overseas France. These meetings enabled proposals to emerge along 3 lines:**

- **Endogenous economic development that respects biodiversity**
- **Functionalities of the land-sea continuum and land-use planning**
- **Human-nature connections and the protection of biodiversity**

**These recommendations have been incorporated into the general consultation. •**

## **Co-construction with experts and stakeholders**

National working groups then brought together researchers, representatives of associations, local authorities, various government departments, businesses and professional organisations on the following themes: monitoring and assessment of the strategy, links with work carried out at European and international level, socio-economic and financial instruments, research, knowledge and awareness-raising, society and nature. In addition, a number of national bodies were consulted at various stages in the preparation of the strategy: the National Biodiversity Committee (CNB), the National Council for Nature Protection (CNPN), the National Water Committee (CNE), the National Coastal and Ocean Council (CNML), the National Council for Ecological Transition (CNTE) and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE). This co-construction process culminated in the publication of a "pre-COP 15" version in March 2022.

## **Finalisation of the strategy**

The pre-COP 15 version was supplemented by a financing plan, the creation of a monitoring and evaluation framework and, finally, alignment with the global framework adopted in Montreal on 19 December 2022.

The financing plan was prepared by a mission entrusted in March 2022 to the General Inspectorate of Finance and the General Inspectorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development, which submitted its report in November 2022. The working group set up within the National Biodiversity Committee was responsible for developing the monitoring framework. It met in December 2022, January and February 2023 and proposed action targets, together with monitoring indicators, taking into account the 4 objectives and 23 targets of the global framework.

Consultation with local players and stakeholders was completed within the framework of the Conseil National de la Refondation Biodiversité in autumn 2022, which met at both national and local level.

Finally, inter-ministerial work simplified the structure of the strategy, refined the wording of measures, equipped them with indicators, and planned the necessary resources to turn it into an action plan.

The National Biodiversity Committee, the National Council for Nature Protection, the National Water Committee and the National Coastal and Ocean Council were consulted by the ministers in the summer of 2023. They delivered their feedback in October, which helped to enrich the final text.

## The ambitions of the National Biodiversity Strategy

Achieving the objectives will require the wise use of resources. At the same time, it requires halting degradation and restoring what has been degraded by past generations

The strategy is therefore structured around four key areas which outline the path towards the 2050 **vision**<sup>2</sup> of the global diversity framework:

- ◆ **Area 1:** Reduce pressures on biodiversity
- ◆ **Area 2:** Restore degraded biodiversity wherever possible
- ◆ **Area 3:** Mobilise all stakeholders
- ◆ **Area 4:** Guarantee the means to achieve these ambitions

A total of 40 measures are derived from these four areas, allowing the integration of biodiversity objectives and nature-based solutions into key sectoral policies. Each measure has a dedicated action sheet, appended to this strategy, which details, in accordance with the recommendations arising from the assessment of the previous biodiversity strategy:

- ◆ **The context and challenges**
- ◆ **The ministry(ies) and operators** in charge of or involved in the measure
- ◆ **The pressure(s) identified by the IPBES** that the measure addresses
- ◆ **The target(s) of the global framework** to which the measure relates
- ◆ **The stakeholders affected by the measures** (French State, different levels of local authorities, businesses, citizens, etc.)

2 |  
"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."



- ◆ **The environment(s) to which the measure applies**  
(forests, seas and oceans, wetlands, soils, etc.)
- ◆ **The various actions enabling the measure to be implemented, including, for each:**
  - A lead ministry or operator responsible for reporting
  - An objective for action
  - A description of the action
  - Monitoring indicators with, where possible, associated target values
  - Calendar milestones for implementing the action

**These measures are thus part of an ecological planning approach, providing a unified framework for action, long-term visibility and a trajectory.**

**The National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 is linked to other national strategies, national plans and laws that have an impact on nature but whose main purpose is not biodiversity;** the provisions of the Renewable Energy Acceleration Bill, the Energy-Climate Law, the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC), the National Maritime and Coastline Strategy (SNML), the strategic documents for French overseas territory coastlines and basins, the Master Plans for Water Development and Management (SDAGE), the inter-ministerial Forest and Timber Action Plan, the National Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation (SNDI), and the National Environmental Health Plan (PNSE4).



## A national strategy for impact on all territories and with all stakeholders

The strategy is addressed to Government departments (national and local) and public institutions (water utilities and agencies, national parks, the French Biodiversity Agency, etc.), local authorities (regions, departments and local authorities) and territorial entities, as well as to stakeholders working daily for biodiversity protection - such as **managers of natural and forested areas, farmers, foresters, quarry operators, fishermen, aquaculturists**, etc. It is also aimed at **nature users** (in particular hunters, outdoor sports enthusiasts, landowners), **research and expertise organisations, associations and NGOs working for nature protection and in other fields** (social justice, etc.), economic players (companies and intermediary organisations such as employee representative bodies) **and citizens**. It is also addressed to all those who share the ambitions of this strategy and wish to commit to its success. It aims to facilitate, mutually reinforce, make visible and generalise stakeholders' many initiatives, steps and projects in this direction.

It is organised at local level in France and the French overseas territories as part of the "Conference of the Parties for Ecological Planning". At regional level, it is coordinated by the regional Prefect and the President of the Regional Council. This conference will initiate a strategic discussion at the regional level on all ecological planning issues, including biodiversity, as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change. The outcome of each Conference of the Parties will be a shared regional action plan, guaranteeing the region's contribution to the objectives of ecological planning: renewable energies, agriculture, mobility of people and goods, maritime planning, school renovation plan, water plan, etc.

Furthermore, this planning relies, where applicable, on regional biodiversity strategies (SRB). The regions have been designated as leaders in biodiversity for local authorities by the Law for the Restoration of Biodiversity, Nature, and Landscapes of August 8, 2016. Over the 2016-2023 period, 8 regions, including one overseas region, developed their SRB. The objective is for all regions and overseas territories to be supported in developing a biodiversity strategy for their territories that reflects the national strategy.

Alongside the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB), regions are also responsible for the creation of regional biodiversity agencies (ARB), which they jointly establish (11 already created by June 2023). These agencies play a catalytic role in mobilising energy and expertise by promoting collaborative partnerships

to generalise best practices for biodiversity. Developed to support the establishment of ARBs, regional collectives, formed by the regions in collaboration with the OFB, (Regional) Directorates for the Environment, Planning, and Housing (DREAL), and water utilities, contribute to the alignment of policies at the regional level. ARBs and these collectives contribute to the establishment of common tools for biodiversity.

Moreover, each region has biodiversity consultation bodies echoing the national bodies: in mainland France, the Regional Biodiversity Committee and the Territorial Biodiversity Committee of Corsica; and in French Overseas Territories, the Water and Biodiversity Committee. These serve as key forums for information, exchange, consultation, and discussion on any biodiversity-related issues within the region or overseas territory. These bodies may be called upon to provide their expertise and opinions on future synergies and connections between the work of the ecological planning COP, the national biodiversity strategy and the SRBs.

Furthermore, each region, with its geographical and climatic specificities, features a diversity of ecosystems. In 2019, the National Biodiversity Observatory (ONB) published an unprecedented map that will allow the monitoring of the following at the regional level: the impact of soil sealing, the destruction of terrestrial and marine habitats, the fragmentation of natural spaces, obstacles to flow, industrial pollution, and pesticide purchase. A new reference framework is available.



**Establishment of specific governance in Overseas France, based on the water and biodiversity committees, the maritime basin councils and the regional scientific councils for natural heritage, taking into account customary authorities and strengthening citizen participation, including the most remote populations. •**

# MENACES SUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ

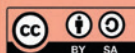
OÙ SONT LES PRESSIONS SUR LA NATURE DANS NOS TERRITOIRES ?



La biodiversité, c'est-à-dire la diversité des êtres vivants et des écosystèmes, est soumise en France (comme ailleurs) à un **grand nombre de pressions**. Cette représentation cartographique donne à voir pour la France certaines de ces **menaces**, les mieux documentées à ce jour : destruction des milieux par l'artificialisation du territoire et les grands travaux, fragmentation des habitats et mitage des espaces naturels par le développement des voies de communication et l'étalement urbain, pollutions de l'air et de l'eau, surexploitation des ressources naturelles, introduction d'espèces invasives, changement climatique.

Mais si les **pressions sont diverses**, leurs effets aboutissent au même phénomène : l'érosion de la biodiversité, c'est-à-dire la disparition des écosystèmes et la dislocation des équilibres naturels qui garantissent les conditions d'existence de notre société, via, notamment, la pollinisation des cultures, le maintien de la fertilité des sols, la régulation du climat, l'épuration de l'air et de l'eau. In fine, il semble que l'impact sur la biodiversité de toutes ces pressions cumulées est supérieur à l'impact qu'aurait chacune de ces pressions prise individuellement. La carte centrale est une représentation de cette notion d'effet cumulé, sous la forme d'un dégradé de couleur. Sur cette carte, une zone, à terre comme en mer, est d'autant plus sombre que les **menaces** qui s'y exercent sont **nombreuses et importantes**.

Face à toutes ces menaces, la mise en œuvre de **protections efficaces** des espèces présentes sur notre territoire et des espaces naturels, une transition vers des modes de production et de consommation **plus respectueux de notre environnement** (agriculture biologique, infrastructures et mobiliers durables ou de haute qualité environnementale, limitation et recyclage des déchets industriels ou domestiques, pratiques de transport alternatives, etc.) et la restauration des milieux par des travaux de génie écologique sont autant de réponses indispensables auxquelles chacun, de l'individu au responsable politique ou au chef d'entreprise, doit contribuer.



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AGENCE FRANÇAISE  
POUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ  
ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE L'ÉTAT



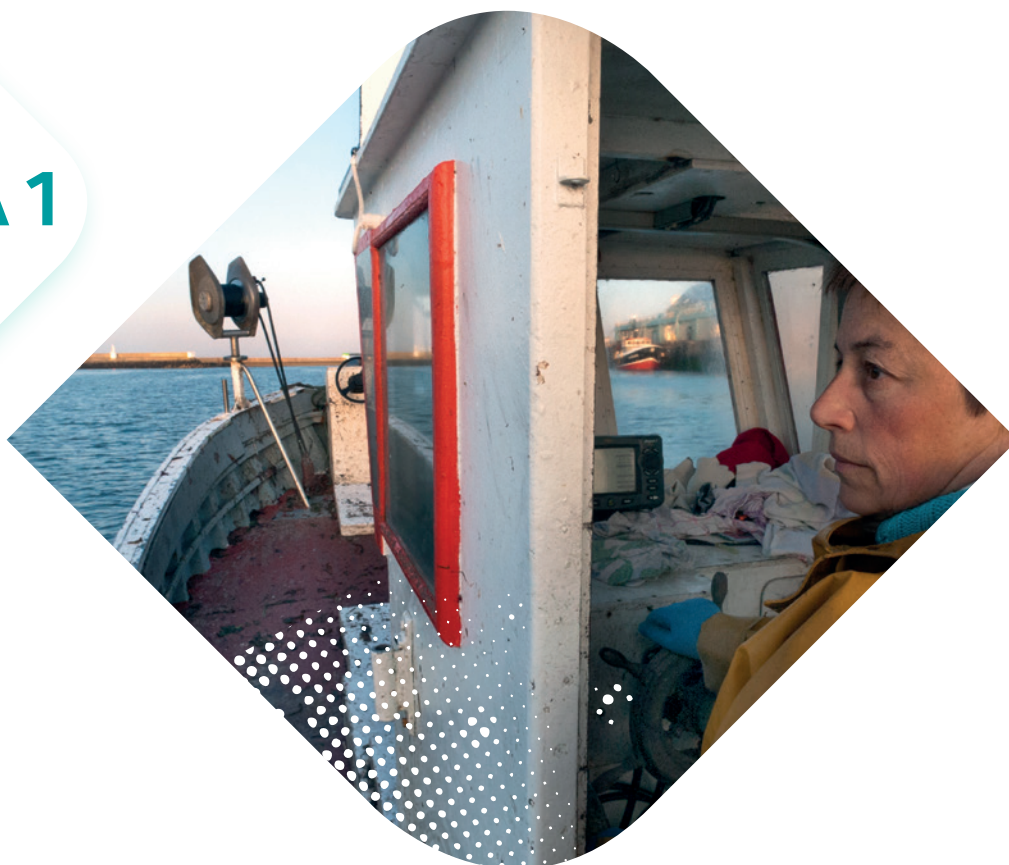


# 3 PART

## THE KEY AREAS OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 2030



## AREA 1



## REDUCE PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY

*This area includes action sheets 1 to 18.*

### Our objective

The main objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 is to tackle the pressures on biodiversity, both in France and abroad, in order to reduce them as much as possible, and halt them where possible. This involves controlling them in a fair and proportional manner.

**Reduce direct pressures and support priority sectors in reducing their impact**

## Key measures

### Limit changes in land and sea use

#### — Measures 1 and 2

To limit changes in land and sea use, **the National Biodiversity Strategy will continue efforts to effectively protect at least 30% of the national territory, both terrestrial and marine**, with 10% under strong protection. France owns 10% of the world's coral reefs and will protect 100% of its reefs by 2030, with half under strong protection. It will also place 5% of the sea in the metropolitan area under strong protection, including 100% of the Posidonia meadows in the Mediterranean. **More than 400 new protected areas will be created in mainland France and the French overseas territories by 2027**, and additional resources will be mobilised to ensure better management of the sites. The French State will ensure that there is no overlap between strong protection zones and renewables acceleration areas. Particular attention will be paid to wetlands, given their role in biodiversity, water and climate. In this context, the government will initiate discussions with sites identified as most favourable for the creation of a national park for wetlands in autumn 2023, with the aim of determining its location by 2024.

Internationally, France will support at least two projects for protected marine areas in the high seas, in line with the International Treaty on the Protection of Biodiversity in the High Seas (BBNJ), the adoption of which it facilitated in 2023 and for which it will initiate a rapid ratification process.

**Finally, the strategy consolidates the fight against soil sealing and the objective to halve it by 2030, aiming for zero net soil sealing by 2050.**

400

New protected areas by 2027

2

projects for marine protected areas in international waters



This measure is particularly important in Overseas France, where the surface area of protected natural areas is still low.

It involves the creation of marine nature reserves, which are protected areas harbouring a wide variety of species. Several marine nature reserves have been established overseas, including the Martinique Marine Nature Reserve (2017), the Coral Sea Marine Nature Reserve in New Caledonia (2014), the Mayotte Marine Nature Reserve (2010), and the AGOA Sanctuary for the Protection of Marine Mammals and their Habitats (2010). •

## Combat the overexploitation of species, both in France and abroad — Measures 3 and 4

France will seek to **reduce the overexploitation of species and ecosystems**, both at home and abroad, resulting from its imports.

In particular, adaptive management will be extended to new species. Adaptive management involves adjusting species harvesting based on observed population levels and addressing consumption, recreational and damage prevention issues. At the moment, it is applied in France only to quota-based fishing and to some game species. In particular, it will be extended to certain harvesting practices that can endanger rare natural resources, such as yellow gentian, mountain arnica and wild garlic.

France will also set up a department dedicated to combating imported impacts. Its mission will be to support companies in their obligations to combat trafficking of endangered species, trade in certain products resulting from deforestation, and the importation of conflict minerals. **The fight against species trafficking will be stepped up**, notably via the management bodies of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

## Reduce the impact of climate change on biodiversity through climate policies — Measure 5

The National Biodiversity Strategy emphasises France's commitments to do its fair share in limiting the impacts of climate change through ecological planning on climate issues (LPEC, SNBC, PPE, PNACC).

Biodiversity will benefit from measures outlined in the new National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) as well as ecological planning presented in 2023, such as the development of agroecology, forest carbon sink restoration, and the fight against soil sealing. Conversely, the safeguarding and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable use of their resources will contribute to the SNBC's goal of neutrality, particularly aiming to increase carbon sinks by 2050.

## Reduce pollution — Measures 6, 7, 8 and 9

The National Biodiversity Strategy will aim to reduce all forms of pollution affecting nature. It will focus particularly on reducing agricultural pollution, with a plan to reduce the use and risks associated with pesticides (Ecophyto 2030 Plan). The plan **sets the objective of reducing the use of plant protection products by 2030**; as well as actively combating pollution caused by excessive nitrate levels. Ecological planning includes the objective of reducing mineral nitrogen consumption by 30% by 2030.

The strategy will bolster efforts made under the anti-waste law for a circular economy (AGEC) to combat single-use plastic and reduce plastic pollution in ecosystems, in particular the ocean. To this end, it will also aim to **close 100% of former municipal landfill sites along the coast** that are at risk of being dumped back into the sea, and to enrol all coastal municipalities in a zero-plastic approach by 2030 (50% by 2025).

Light pollution will be halved over the decade, in particular through the introduction of more appropriate urban lighting, better control of lighting times for illuminated signs and shop windows, and the strengthening of monitoring measures.

Underwater noise caused by human activities, particularly ships, disturbs marine animals. The fight against noise pollution has therefore been added following consultation with the relevant authorities, in particular with the discontinuation of motorised watercraft competitions in the Pelagos marine protected areas starting from 2024



-50%  
Use of plant  
protection  
products



## Combat invasive alien species

### — Measure 10

The strategy implements measures to better prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and to combat them once established. **By 2030, the establishment rate of known or potential invasive alien species will be reduced by at least 50%.**

At least 500 "high-impact operations" will be launched by 2025, especially in the Overseas Territories, to combat species currently being established. These operations will mobilise various stakeholders in susceptible sites, and local authorities will be supported in integrating this management into their routine actions.



Strengthening efforts is particularly important in the Overseas Territories, where invasive alien species are responsible for 53% of species extinctions recorded in the French Overseas Territories. •

## Step up the fight against environmental damage

### — Measure 11

Investment in environmental law enforcement contributes to preventing, reducing, and even halting harm to natural environments. To achieve this, a review of the enforcement strategy has been launched to strengthen collaboration between law enforcement agencies, increase their effectiveness and share the results of enforcement operations with local stakeholders.



More specific measures will be implemented in the Overseas Territories, particularly in combating activities such as gold washing (5 identified and restored sites per year by 2030), deforestation (5 identified, restored, and reforested sites per year by 2030) and illegal fishing (30 vessels seized and destroyed per year by 2030). •

# Support priority sectors in reducing their impact

## Provide more specific support to priority sectors to reduce their impacts on biodiversity

### — Measures 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18

Some sectors have particularly significant impacts and dependencies on nature. The National Biodiversity Strategy will support them more specifically in reducing their impacts by aiming for trajectories that maximise positive biodiversity outcomes.

The ecological transition of agriculture will be achieved by meeting the objectives of ecological planning, the SNBC, the National Strategy for Food, Nutrition and Climate (SNANC) and the CAP 2023-2027

National Strategic Plan (NSP). This NSP will be assessed in 2024 on its contribution to biodiversity. Various national plans deal with issues such as plant protection products, biological control, drinking water catchment protection, water pollution from nitrates, organic farming, antibiotic resistance, imported deforestation, plant proteins and food. **Biodiversity protection will be taken into account in agricultural labels to encourage agro-ecological practices, in particular organic farming, which will reach 21% of the UAA by 2030, the High Environmental Value (HVE) certification, which will be strengthened, and the Low-Carbon label.**

The National Biodiversity Strategy will support research and development into fishing techniques and methods **that have less impact on marine species and ecosystems**. It will provide support for the sector in adopting these alternatives. It will also support the development of low-impact sustainable aquaculture, in particular integrated multitrophic aquaculture, including aquaponics, through innovation using the European Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF).

The reconciliation of energy decarbonisation and biodiversity protection will be ensured in accordance with the law of 10 March 2023, regarding the acceleration of renewable energy production. This includes the definition of acceleration zones for the establishment of onshore installations and priority zones for offshore wind development, through the **creation of an observatory for renewable energy** and the implementation of a contribution to territorial "value sharing", with at least 15% dedicated to biodiversity.

The construction industry will integrate biodiversity issues, in particular through training, the promotion of short supply chains and material recycling, labels linking construction and biodiversity, and their promotion in the context of public procurement, as well as the reuse of excavated soils.



These measures are particularly important in Overseas France, where economic activities are often based on natural resources.

In order to equip economic players, the development of biodiversity-related partnerships will be sought with universities.

In addition, with regard to the construction and renovation of buildings, a training module and a "State" guide specific to Overseas France will be produced, presenting technical solutions that can be applied and generalised to reconcile the technical requirements of renovation work (and to a lesser extent new construction) with the needs of species that depend on buildings.

The map of existing labels, including those for Overseas Territories, will be available in 2024. •

## AREA 2



## RESTORE DEGRADED BIODIVERSITY WHEREVER POSSIBLE

*This area includes action sheets 19 to 27.*

### Our objective

Alarming findings by international experts show that, worldwide, 75% of terrestrial environments and 40% of marine ecosystems are severely degraded. One million species are threatened with extinction around the world. This degradation of biodiversity is the consequence of human activities, which exert significant pressures on nature. In addition to reducing the pressures on these species and habitats, it is now essential to initiate the restoration of priority terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on rewilding and building resilience in the face of climate change. In the context of climate change, the aim is to move beyond the species

conservation approach that characterised past decades and move towards ecosystem integrity. The COP15 in December 2022 endorsed this objective in the Kunming-Montreal Agreement, setting the ambition that "by 2030, at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration".

To achieve this, France has supported the adoption of an ambitious and measurable European regulation for nature restoration (sheet 19) and will establish its national restoration plan as soon as possible. The strategy already includes measures for the restoration of the main degraded ecosystems. This restoration will contribute to the development of nature-based solutions for policies relating to risk prevention, combating the effects of climate change, and protecting water resources, etc.

## Key measures

### Restore ecological continuity and bring nature back into cities — Measures 20 and 21

France will continue to roll out the "Trames vertes et bleues" (green and blue infrastructure) aimed at restoring terrestrial and aquatic ecological continuity to enable species to move between different environments. It will also step up the implementation of "Trames noirs" (dark infrastructure) to combat light pollution that disrupts certain species.

**A particular effort will also be made to tackle major obstacles, known as "points noirs" (black spots).** Each region will identify priority obstacles, and the government will support necessary actions to address them by the end of the decade.

Finally, the government will continue **efforts for the rewilding and de-sealing of cities.** Bringing nature back to urban areas has benefits in terms of adaptation to future climate conditions by creating cool spots during

heatwaves and increasing city resilience to extreme weather events, especially floods. As announced by the French Prime Minister in June 2022, 500 million euros will be allocated for this purpose from 2022 to 2027. The presence of nature in cities also contributes to improving the well-being of residents, with the aim of ensuring that all citizens have access to nature within 15 minutes of their home.



In the French Overseas Territories, bringing nature back to cities is particularly important, as it contributes to the sustainable use of resources, adaptation to climate change and reducing poverty. Local rewilding projects are embedded in urban regeneration schemes, such as the urban renewal programmes of the National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU), that include Overseas France (e.g. the Ravine Blanche and Bois d'Or neighbourhoods in the commune of Saint-Pierre on Reunion Island). •

## Strengthen the resilience of forest ecosystems — Measure 22

Since 2018, France has experienced episodes of intense heat and drought, leading to a deterioration in tree health. Over 300,000 hectares of trees are already dying, an area approximately 30 times the size of Paris, and 30% of tree species are at risk of dying by 2050.

In an effort to restore this essential carbon sink, at least **1 billion trees will be planted over the next decade, using diverse species adapted to the future climate**. An action plan will be implemented to preserve old-growth woodlands and subnatural forests with outstanding ecological value.

## Promote hedgerows, particularly in agricultural areas — Measure 23

France will reverse the trend of recent decades by committing to a net gain of **at least 50,000 km of hedgerows by 2030**, particularly in agricultural settings.



## Maintain and restore permanent grasslands

### — Measure 24

Following consultation with the relevant bodies, the preservation and restoration of these ecosystems, which are crucial for biodiversity, livestock, and carbon storage, have been integrated into the national strategy. This will include documenting the benefits of grasslands for biodiversity and livestock, as well as identifying the factors contributing to their preservation within extensive and resilient livestock systems to foster their development.

## Restore wetlands

### — Measure 25

Wetlands provide a wide range of services to society. They support biodiversity, contribute to water purification and regulation, as well as flood prevention. They also store carbon, thereby mitigating climate change and helping us to adapt to its consequences.

Their preservation and restoration is therefore a national priority. In addition to the creation of a national park dedicated to these ecosystems, at least 50,000 hectares of wetlands will be restored by 2026, and efforts will continue until the end of the decade.

## Restore soils

### — Measure 26

**90% of living organisms in terrestrial ecosystems spend all or part of their life cycle in soils.** Thanks to this biodiversity, soils perform essential functions such as carbon storage, water cycle regulation and biomass production. Their preservation and restoration is therefore a key challenge.

The National Biodiversity Strategy includes actions on all types of soil: forest soils, with a dedicated preservation plan; agricultural soils, with the deployment of a "soil health" diagnosis when transferring agricultural parcels; and urban soils, with the fight against soil sealing and wasteland rehabilitation.

Furthermore, France will support the adoption of a European directive on soil health to address this key issue at the continental level.

## Reverse the decline of endangered flagship species, particularly those endemic to the French Overseas Territories — Measure 27

France is among the ten countries hosting the largest number of globally endangered species, particularly in the Overseas Territories. Over a third of bird species on Reunion Island are threatened or have already disappeared. In French Guiana, 13% of birds and fish and 16% of marine mammals are threatened. In Martinique, 47% of reptiles, 28% of molluscs, and 21% of birds are at risk.

By 2030, the French Government **will launch 20 new national action plans (PNA) aimed at protecting new threatened species, focusing on population recovery**. These new PNAs will bring about a dual rebalancing, benefiting both flora and the Overseas Territories, as well as increasing to 100 the number of plans covering over 300 threatened species.

The National Biodiversity Strategy will also continue implementing the National Plan for Pollinators and Pollination.

Finally, efforts will be intensified to combat accidental mortalities, particularly by-catch in fishing nets affecting small cetaceans, marine turtles and sea birds.

As an example of the rebalancing of PNAs towards the Overseas Territories, emblematic species, such as turtles and the Lesser Antillean Iguana, are already covered by these action plans.

## AREA 3



## MOBILISE ALL STAKEHOLDERS

*This area includes action sheets 28 to 35.*

### Our objective

All stakeholders have a role to play in safeguarding and restoring biodiversity, from the government to citizens, including local authorities, businesses, associations and all nature users, who are often among those most involved in its preservation.

## Key measures

### Ensure that the government and public services set an example — Measures 28 and 29

Government departments should accelerate their transformation in response to the ecological emergency and the high expectations of citizens. This requirement for the government to set an example is one of the conditions for the future attractiveness of the French State and should help develop a sense of pride, ready to drive the transformation of the public service.

The government is therefore committed to “de-urbanising” more than it “urbanises” the built environment by 2027.

Additionally, **by 2027, 2.5 million public service agents will be trained in the three ecological crisis (climate, biodiversity, and resource depletion)** and they will be able to get involved with environmental associations through skills-based sponsorship.

A process of certification or partnership with environmental associations will also be initiated with the aim of managing state gardens in an exemplary manner. When possible, these gardens will be open to the public for “Fête de la Nature” celebrations.

Finally, public policies will integrate the ‘One Health’ approach, taking into account the interconnections between public health, animal health, plant health and the environment.

### Support action by local and regional authorities — Measure 30

Biodiversity is, by its very nature, a local issue. Many local authorities are already proposing solutions and showing that it is possible to take action. The challenge over the next few years is to make the most effective solutions more widespread, to support ecological planning to ensure that human activity continues to be balanced with biodiversity, to support local authorities in their efforts in this direction and to launch an ambitious training plan for elected representatives. The aim will be to assist with the effective application of the Prevent-Reduce-Compensate sequence, to integrate biodiversity issues into the various town and country planning documents and **to provide local authorities with the necessary tools, such as the Municipal Biodiversity Atlases (ABC).**

The new generation of Recovery and Ecological Transition Contracts (CRTE) will consistently include a biodiversity component.

## Support companies' biodiversity commitments

### — Measure 31

Beyond the priority sectors that receive specific support (sheets 12 to 18), all companies have a more or less strong connection with nature. Throughout their value chains, companies have an impact on ecosystems worldwide, but they also have dependencies on biodiversity that can pose risks to the sustainability of their activities.

**One of the main objectives is to support companies in the optimal implementation of their transparency and reporting obligations (CSRD, Article 29 of the Energy and Climate Law). This includes assisting smaller companies not subject to these obligations in gaining a better understanding of their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.** Tools developed by organisations such as Bpifrance, Ademe, and the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB) will make it easier for businesses to calculate and act on dependencies, pressures and impacts on biodiversity, based on their size and sector, using robust and scientifically-based indicators. They will support the deployment of solutions favourable to the preservation of biodiversity.

The OFB will continue the "Companies Committed to Nature" initiative, aiming for at least 5,000 committed companies by 2030.

## Mobilise citizens throughout their lives

### — Measures 32, 33, 34 and 35

"We love what we marvel at, and we protect what we love", Jacques Yves Cousteau once said. The objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy is to train, inform and raise awareness among citizens throughout their lives towards the protection and restoration of nature through both direct and indirect actions, such as changes in consumption patterns.

This will involve strengthening education and raising awareness about sustainable development in schools, colleges and formal education. **In this regard, one in three educational institutions (including schools and colleges) will have at least one educational area project that allows students to understand and protect a small plot of nearby land.** Civic ecology practices will be strengthened, with a goal of ten times more young people engaged by 2030. A map of biodiversity-related professions and associated formal and continuous education courses will be



developed and disseminated, in particular via Parcoursup, in order to strengthen these sectors.

Citizens and consumers will be informed in their choices. **Environmental labelling will be implemented on textile and agri-food products from 2024**, gradually extending to other goods and services. Existing labels will also be analysed and improved to combat greenwashing.

Lastly, the government will support the organisation of large public events related to biodiversity each year, such as the **Fête de la Nature in spring** and the European Heritage Days in September, which include natural heritage and sites of outstanding natural beauty.



Through the Fête de la Nature, the objective is to mobilise at least 5 million citizens, including 200,000 in Overseas Territories. A guide on how to promote the ecological transition in schools and colleges will be produced specifically for the Overseas Territories. Through the "Teaching to produce differently, for transitions and agroecology" Plan, 800 environmentally responsible pupils will be supported each year, including at least 80 in Overseas France. •

## AREA 4



## GUARANTEE THE MEANS TO ACHIEVE THESE AMBITIONS

*This area includes action sheets 36 to 41.*

### Our objective

To achieve the objectives set by the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030, it is important to ensure that the means are commensurate with these ambitions. These means do not only include financial issues but also research, knowledge dissemination, and governance for steering the strategy.

## Key measures

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### **Develop and enhance knowledge of biodiversity data and issues — Measure 36**

The establishment of sufficient knowledge is a necessary prerequisite for effective action to preserve, restore and manage nature. France will continue to support research and knowledge development projects through the Priority Research Programmes and Equipment (PEPR) of the fourth “Investments for the Future” programme (PIA4), as well as France 2030. **Information systems will be strengthened, both to monitor the state of biodiversity and to track the pressures and responses developed, using open-access data.**

### **Mobilise public and private funding for biodiversity, in France and abroad — Measures 37, 38 and 39**

The preservation and restoration of biodiversity will require investments from both public and private sources.

In terms of public financing, this will involve the widespread adoption of the green budgeting approach. Additionally, from 2024 onwards, the government will initiate a plan for the gradual phasing out of subsidies harmful to biodiversity. This plan will be organised by types of expenditure, accompanied by progressive implementation modalities to move towards the elimination or reform of public expenditures that harm biodiversity. Reducing expenditures harmful to biodiversity remains a key lever to achieve global, European, and national biodiversity protection goals, as reaffirmed by the Kunming-Montreal agreement with an ambitious target of reducing 500 billion dollars globally by 2030.

A joint mission by the General Inspectorate of Finance, the General Inspectorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the High Council for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas (CGAAER) will analyse in detail the subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity and propose a plan to redirect and gradually reduce these subsidies.

**From 2024, the budget of the French State and its agencies will increase by 264 million euros to achieve the objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030**, in addition to the continued resources mobilised for the brownfield fund (300 million euros per year) and rewilding (100 million euros per year) as part of the Green Fund, forest regeneration under France 2030 and the removal of coastal landfill sites.

The report by the General Inspectorate of Finance and the General Inspectorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development on the financing of the National Biodiversity Strategy provides a trajectory that will serve as a reference for the development of finance bills.

The 264 million euros in additional funding will be used to strengthen the effectiveness of protected areas (+114 million euros), ecosystems (+80 million euros), species protection (+18 million euros), biodiversity in forest environments (+15 million euros), marine environments (+6 million euros) and support for soil restoration (+6 million euros).

The territorialisation of some of the measures, in particular those relating to protected areas and ecological restoration, will enable effective synergy with local funding, particularly from local authorities.

As biodiversity is a common good, the vast majority of funding for conservation and restoration measures is provided by public authorities. In 2021, nearly 2.3 billion euros were allocated to public expenditures directly favourable to biodiversity (protected areas, species preservation, ecological restoration, marine environment protection, knowledge, environmental policing). A further 2.4 billion euros were allocated to additional biodiversity-related spending for activities geared towards reducing pressures (adoption of favourable agricultural practices, combating soil sealing, water cycle policies).

The majority of current funding comes from the government and its agencies, including the French Biodiversity Agency and water utilities, totalling 1.3 billion euros for biodiversity policies and 1 billion euros for related policies. In 2021, local authorities accounted for nearly 900 million euros in directly favourable expenditures, with a significant share from French departments (430 million euros). In terms of related policies, local authorities accounted for 400 million euros in additional spending. Furthermore, in France, the European Union contributes 60 million euros annually to direct biodiversity expenditure and 990 million euros for related policies, including the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Private funds will also be mobilised to support biodiversity, both by redirecting investments from major private investors and by strengthening innovative means of financing nature preservation and nature-based solutions, such as the Low-Carbon label or natural restoration and renaturation sites (SNRRs).

For local projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging carbon sequestration, the Low-Carbon label, created in 2018, will be used to finance protected areas and the stakeholders contributing to their management, in accordance with the Climate and Resilience Law. For methods not directly related to natural ecosystems, the biodiversity requirements and co-benefits approach will be employed.

A biodiversity lottery called "Mission Nature" was launched in 2023 in partnership between the French lottery and the French Biodiversity Agency. This new scratch card game serves as an educational and awareness tool for the general public, providing an innovative and engaging way to involve citizens, by allowing them to directly support concrete local biodiversity restoration projects.

At the international level, France will double the funding of the French Development Agency (AFD) for biodiversity by 2025 (compared to 2019), aiming to reach 1 billion euros per year. It will also undertake determined diplomatic action to ensure the achievement of international funding goals outlined in the Kunming-Montreal deal.

### **Set up inter-ministerial governance to steer and ensure accountability of the Strategy — Measure 40**

In order to ensure full mobilization and accountability for the actions implemented by all relevant ministries and government agencies, **the management of the National Biodiversity Strategy will be based on precise resource and result indicators**. Each action will be overseen by a specific department or agency responsible for reporting on these indicators. The French Biodiversity Agency will compile this information and regularly report to the General Secretariat for Ecological Planning, which can then take any necessary corrective measures. **The National Biodiversity Committee (CNB) is responsible for the annual monitoring of the strategy, examining its progress and effects**. In particular, it will receive an annual overview of the progress and effects of the strategy, based on key indicators established annually, supplemented by other relevant data when necessary.

The CNB's opinion on this overview can contribute both to the government's public decision-making and to the monitoring missions and legislative initiatives of Parliament.



## Implement fine management using indicators

### — Measure 41

The monitoring framework for the National Biodiversity Strategy aims to track the progress made in achieving the strategy's ambitions and targets, using a set of indicators. These indicators measure either the overall impact of the strategy on nature and society, or the results of action implementation.

In order to provide a high-level political summary that can be communicated to the public, **a set of key indicators has been defined based on expertise conducted by the National Biodiversity Committee (CNB)**. The criteria for selection include representation of key issues related to biodiversity, clarity, and, whenever possible, an annual update.

These key indicators are complemented by a comprehensive dashboard that brings together all the indicators identified in the action sheets, enabling daily project management of planned actions. The dashboard is managed by the French Biodiversity Agency, under the guidance of the Ministry of Ecology Transition and Territorial Cohesion, and supervised by the General Secretariat for Ecological Planning (SGPE). Indicators from the Convention on Biological Diversity and those of the new EU Nature Restoration Law will be considered as soon as they become available.

The monitoring and impact indicators specified for each measure may be improved over the duration of the deployment of the strategy, in compliance with the established governance.

## Key indicators proposed based on the work of the CNB

### Status of biodiversity of which an increase is expected with the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030

Abundance of common specialist bird populations in agricultural, forestry and urban environments

Ecological status of surface water bodies

Conservation status of habitats of community interest

### Pressure on biodiversity

### Targets & Milestones

Consumption of natural, agricultural and forest areas

Halved by 2030  
(preservation of 120,000 ha per year)

Status of fish stocks

100% by 2030

➤ Number of invasive alien species  
— per department

Stabilised or even decreased, in all departments where this is possible  
- 50% introduction (i.e. a maximum of 6 species every 10 years)

➤  
— in Overseas Territories among the 100 most invasive species in the world

Stabilised to 60

Chemical pollution of rivers and lakes calculated using the Cumulative Toxic Pressure Index (IPTC, acronym in French)

100% of stations do not exceed an IPTC of 1

Number of Unit Doses of plant protection products

- 50 % by 2030

Greenhouse gas emissions

2030 Target = 55% net compared to 1990

## Completed with the deployment compass of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2030

| Key measure concerned                                   | Indicators  | Target  |
|---|---|---|
| State resources   | Additional State resources [€]  | €465 million in 2027)   |
| Clear, local governance in partnership with the regions | Adapt SRBs to the global framework (adjustments or recognition that this is already the case) [Percentage of regions covered] | 100 % by 2027   |
| Protected areas   | Percentage of territory under strong protection [%]   | 10 % of national terrestrial and marine territory by 2030, with 5% of the Mediterranean coast by 2025 and 10% of public forests |
|   | Number of new protected areas [Nb]  | + 400 by 2027   |
| Management of invasive alien species                    | Number of rapid response operations [nb]  | 500 operations by 2025  |
| Protection of endangered species                        | Number of species protected by a conservation plan [nb]   | 300 species by 2030   |
|   | Percentage of overseas coral reefs protected [%]  | 100 % by 2025   |
|   | Percentage of national and regional red lists updated   | 100 % by 2030   |
| Agro-ecological transition                              | Percentage of the UAA used for organic farming  | 21% of UAA used for organic farming in 2030   |
| Plastic pollution                                       | % of former coastal municipal landfills at risk of being released into the sea rehabilitated                                  | 100 % by 2030   |
|   | Percentage of coastal municipalities involved in the plastic-free beaches initiative [%]                                      | 50% of communes by 2025<br>100% by 2030   |
| Light pollution   | Light pollution in France [%]   | 50% drop by 2030  |

| Key measure concerned     | Indicators  | Target  |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Overcrowding              | Areas covered by a 'Grands Site de France' label [Nb]   | Doubling of number by 2027  |
| Ecosystem restoration     | Restored wetlands [ha]<br>Change in permanent grassland area [ha]   | 50,000 ha by 2026<br>15.7 Mha by 2030, i.e. 1 Mha more than in 2020 |
| Restoration of continuity | Priority black spots eliminated [%]   | 100% by 2030  |
| Forest resilience         | Trees planted with species adapted to future climate [Nb]   | 1 billion trees by 2030   |
| Forest resilience         | Increase in the proportion of forests under sustainable management:   | 60 %  |
| Economic actors           | Restoration/rewilding operations using nature-based solutions [Nb]  | At least 70 operations by 2030                                      |
| Access to nature          | Amount mobilised for rewilding  | €500 million mobilised by 2027                                      |
|                           | Percentage of area with access to nature less than 15 minutes from home [%]                                     | Indicator to be developed, 100% target                              |
|                           | Nb of ha rewilded in cities<br>Nb m2 de-sealed  | 100 ha rewilded per year by 2022                                    |
| Student education         | Number of additional young people involved in civic ecology practices [Nb]                                      | 10 times more by 2030   |
|                           | Number of educational areas [Nb]  | 18,000 educational areas by 2027                                    |
| Continuous education      | Percentage of mayors trained in biodiversity and climate issues [%].  | 100% by 2030  |
|                           | Percentage of State and local government executives trained on biodiversity and climate issues [%]              | 100% by 2030  |
| Business world            | Number of nature-committed companies that have submitted an ambitious action plan for biodiversity [Nb]         | Total target of 300 in 2025<br>And 5,000 in 2030 (action plans)     |
|                           | Number of biodiversity transition plans published voluntarily in connection with the implementation of the CSRD | Double between the first reporting year and 2030                    |
| Communication             | Participation in the 'Fête de la Nature' [Nb of participants]   | At least 5 million participants by 2027                             |

## Tableau de correspondance des Cibles du cadre mondial et des Mesures de la Stratégie nationale biodiversité 2030 :

### Global Framework Targets Correspondence with NBS Measures

| N°  | Name  |  |
|-----|---|--|
| C01 | Land-use planning                           | Measure 2, Measure 9, Measure 15, Measure 19, Measure 20, Measure 23, Measure 24, Measure 28, Measure 30, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C02 | Restoration                                 | Measure 2, Measure 3, Measure 9, Measure 19, Measure 20, Measure 21, Measure 23, Measure 24, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C03 | Protected areas                             | Measure 1, Measure 13, Measure 19, Measure 24, Measure 25, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C04 | Species conservation and restoration        | Measure 3, Measure 9, Measure 15, Measure 16, Measure 17, Measure 19, Measure 20, Measure 21, Measure 22, Measure 23, Measure 25, Measure 27, Measure 28, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40           |
| C05 | Overexploitation                            | Measure 3, Measure 11, Measure 13, Measure 19, Measure 25, Measure 29, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C06 | Invasive alien species                      | Measure 10, Measure 17, Measure 19, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C07 | Pollution                                   | Measure 6, Measure 7, Measure 8, Measure 9, Measure 12, Measure 16, Measure 17, Measure 19, Measure 20, Measure 22, Measure 23, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 28, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40 |
| C08 | Climate Change                              | Measure 5, Measure 15, Measure 19, Measure 21, Measure 23, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 28, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C09 | Sustainable use of wild species             | Measure 3, Measure 19, Measure 23, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C10 | Agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, forestry | Measure 6, Measure 12, Measure 13, Measure 14, Measure 19, Measure 22, Measure 23, Measure 24, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 34, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40                                  |
| C11 | Nature-based solutions                      | Measure 2, Measure 16, Measure 17, Measure 19, Measure 21, Measure 23, Measure 24, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 28, Measure 29, Measure 34, Measure 38, Measure 40                                  |
| C12 | Nature in cities                            | Measure 2, Measure 16, Measure 19, Measure 21, Measure 23, Measure 25, Measure 26, Measure 28, Measure 29, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C13 | Sharing of benefits                         | Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C14 | Public policies                             | Measure 2, Measure 3, Measure 4, Measure 5, Measure 13, Measure 16, Measure 18, Measure 19, Measure 25, Measure 28, Measure 29, Measure 31, Measure 35, Measure 38, Measure 39, Measure 40             |
| C15 | Companies                                   | Measure 4, Measure 5, Measure 16, Measure 18, Measure 19, Measure 31, Measure 38, Measure 39, Measure 40   |
| C16 | Citizens                                    | Measure 5, Measure 18, Measure 28, Measure 33, Measure 34, Measure 38, Measure 40  |
| C17 | Biosafety                                   | Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C18 | Incentives                                  | Measure 19, Measure 26, Measure 36, Measure 37, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C19 | Funding                                     | Measure 19, Measure 21, Measure 25, Measure 31, Measure 37, Measure 38, Measure 39, Measure 40   |
| C20 | Mobilisation and capacity building          | Measure 25, Measure 35, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C21 | Knowledge                                   | Measure 1, Measure 3, Measure 15, Measure 19, Measure 22, Measure 26, Measure 33, Measure 34, Measure 35, Measure 36, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C22 | Inclusive society                           | Measure 28, Measure 33, Measure 38, Measure 40   |
| C23 | Gender equality                             | Measure 33, Measure 38, Measure 40   |





**GOUVERNEMENT**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

Directorate-General for Planning, Housing and Nature  
Department for Water and Biodiversity