



The Role of SER-Europe and the EU Nature Restoration Regulation

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2nd European Seagrass Restoration Workshop 8th-10th April 2025





1. What is SER?



NGO with the <u>Mission</u> to SER advances the science, practice and policy of ecological restoration to sustain biodiversity, improve resilience in a changing climate, and re-establish an ecologically healthy relationship between nature and culture

SER Vision

Ecological restoration becomes a fundamental component of conservation and sustainable development programs throughout the world by virtue of its inherent capacity to provide people with the opportunity to not only repair ecological damage, but also improve the human condition.



STANDARDS BASED RESTORATION





INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

SECOND EDITION: September 2019

George D. Gann, Tein McDonald, Bethanie Walder, James Aronson, Cara R. Nelson, Justin Jonson, James G. Hallett, Cristina Eisenberg, Manuel R. Guariguata, Junguo Liu, Fangyuan Hua, Cristian Echeverría, Emily Gonzales, Nancy Shaw, Kris Decleer, and Kingsley W. Dixon

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develops resources→ **STANDARDS BASED RESTORATION**





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- International Principles and Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration, 2nd Edition
- International Principles and Standards for the Ecological Restoration and Recovery of Mine Sites
- International Standards for Native Seeds in Ecological Restoration
- Standards of Practice to guide ecosystem restoration: A contribution to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030
- Restoration Guidelines for Shellfish Reefs



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- improve the quality of projects and their associated outcomes in landscapes and seascapes.
- build a common foundation
- reduced risk and uncertainty associated with restoration design and implementation
- increase return on restoration investment
- create consistency in restoration design and delivery without stifling innovation and creativity
- improve opportunities for quality assurance and quality control
- provide a basis for project certification

THE RESTORATIVE

CONTINUUM

Improving biodiversity, ecological integrity, and ecosystem services



REDUCING SOCIETAL IMPACTS

IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

REPAIRING ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION

INITIATING
NATIVE
RECOVERY

PARTIALLY
RECOVERING
NATIVE
ECOSYSTEMS

FULLY
RECOVERING
NATIVE
ECOSYSTEMS

REDUCED IMPACTS

REMEDIATION

REHABILITATION



ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

SER STANDARDS are leading source on technical guidance and capacity building about ecological restoration for international policymakers, implementing agencies and practitioners.

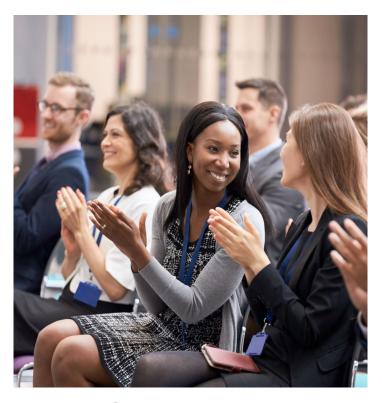
SER2025 - WORLD CONFERENCE, DENVER COLORADO

SER World Conferences provide a dynamic and engaging platform for knowledge sharing with more than one thousand delegates through plenary talks, oral presentations, field trips, and networking.

REGISTRATION OPEN

11th World Conference on Ecological Restoration (SER2025)

25 September - 4 October 2025 ser2025.org













2. What about SER-Europe?

SER SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

SER-EUROPE

- contributes to bridging the gap between science, policy and practice of ecological restoration
- contributes to **standard setting** in ecological restoration
- provides education and vocational training of the next generation of ecologists and practitioners through extensive online programmes
- is a network-of-networks, bringing together voices of national ecological and restoration societies, professional organisations, researchers and practitioners from across Europe



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in France



Réseau d'Échanges et de Valorisation en Écologie de la Restauration

https://reseau-rever.fr/

- contributes to bridging the gap between science, policy and practice of ecological restoration in France
- links up with **SER-Europe**
- provides **opportunities for**
 - → a dialogue between ecological restoration stakeholders: annual workshops
 - → **training**: summer schools
- mailing list



KEY ACTIVITIES



www.ser-europe.org



Biannual conferences

2024 - Tartu, Estonia



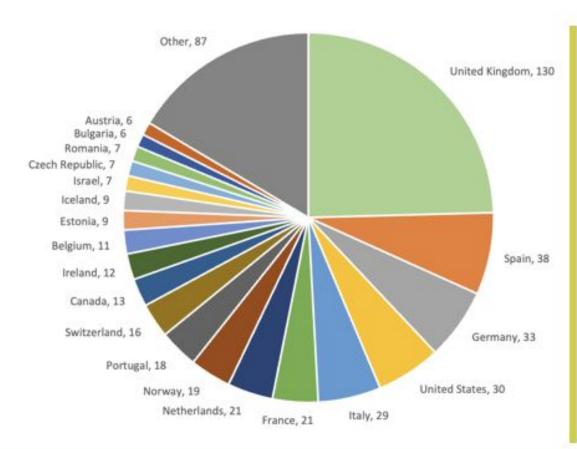
2026 - Brest, France



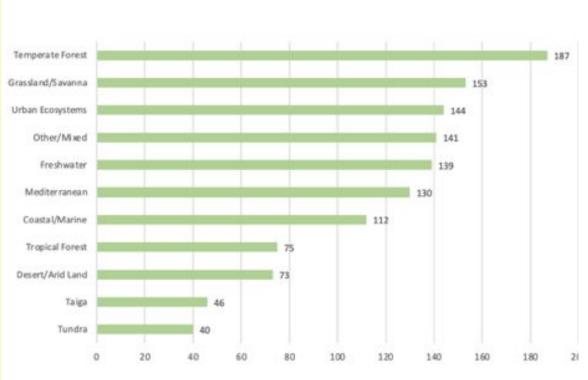


OUR MEMBERS ARE OUR EXPERIENCE CAPITAL

ACTIVE MEMBERS PER COUNTRY



ACTIVE MEMBERS BY BIOME OF EXPERTISE





CURRENT PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

















WORKING GROUPS







www.ser-europe.org/lwg

www.ser-europe.org/mrwg

www.ser-europe.org/etwg



MARINE RESTORATION WORKING GROUP

WHO WE ARE

5

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TASK FORCES

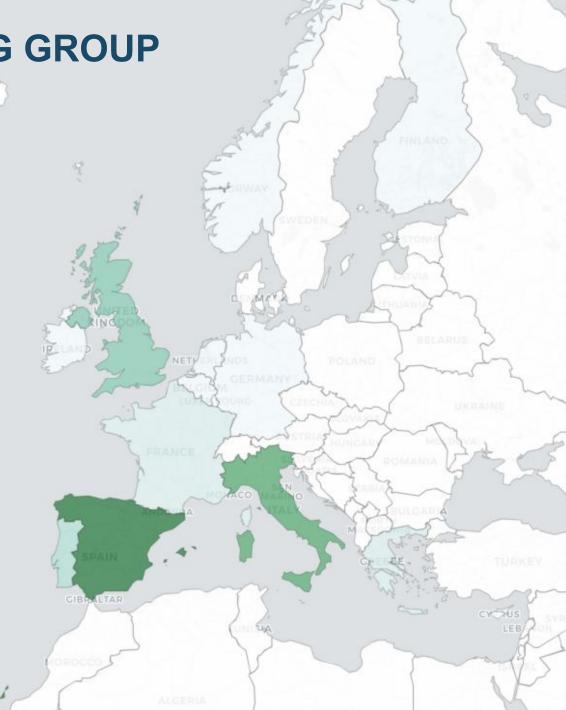
MEMBERS

46

11

INSTITUTIONS

MEMBER STATES



MARINE RESTORATION WORKING GROUP

WHAT WE DO



The Marine Restoration Working Group aims to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among experts and stakeholders dedicated to the restoration of marine environments, initially with a focus on coastal and deep sea ecosystems.

This sharing of expertise will drive the development of marine restoration standards and methodologies, by promoting best practices.





TASK FORCES

1

POSITION PAPER

integrating lessons learned and identify common principles

2

MER STANDARDS

adapt the SER
Principles & Standards
for Ecological
Restoration to the
marine space

3

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

facilitate knowledge exchange on the implementation of the NRR across member states 4

INVENTORY OF MERGs

compile an inventory of existing guidelines and interventions across Europe 5

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

contribute to a comprehensive EAF for MER that evaluates CBA and funding mechanisms





BECOME A MEMBER OF SER-EUROPE

- network of like minded people
- professional and scientific development
- knowledge exchange and sharing
- national or thematic sections
- reduced participation fee to SER events
- involvement in a variety of expert working groups

Early Career Professionals!

learn and have fun with YOUNG#ER

BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE





3. The NRR - Nature Restoration Regulation

Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR)

Recovery of ecosystems

Overarching objectives

Restoration targets and obligations

Implementation framework

20% of EU land and sea by 2030

All ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050

Climate action and land degradation neutrality

Enhancing food security

Financing

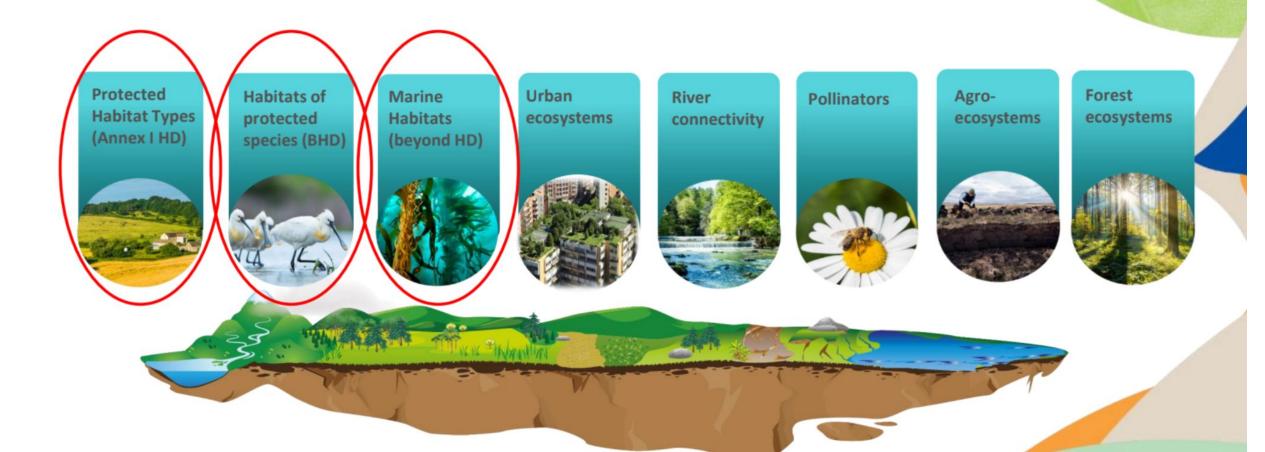
Article 3(3): 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem in order to improve its structure and functions with the aim of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience [...]

EU international commitments





Specific restoration targets



Marine ecosystems (Article 5)

Restoration of seabed habitats (Annex II) important for biodiversity and climate

- •Groups 1 to 6: seagrass beds; macroalgal forests; shellfish beds; maerl beds; coral, sponge and coralligeneous beds; vents and seeps
- •Group 7: soft sediment (not deeper than 1000 metres of depth)

Improvement to good condition of area not in good condition

- •2030 at least 30% of total area of all groups 1 to 6
- •2040 at least 60% of each group from 1 to 6, 2/3 of a percentage so as not to prevent good environmental status (MSFD) for group 7
- •2050 at least 90% of each group from 1 to 6, a percentage so as not to prevent good environmental status (MSFD) for group 7

Re-establishment for reaching favourable reference area

•2030/2040/2050 – 30%/60%/100% of additional area for each group from 1 to 6

Restoration of habitats of species

- •Covered by the Birds and Habitats Directives + additional species (Annex III)
- Quality, quantity, connectivity

Filling the knowledge gap

- •2030 at least 50% of total area of all groups 1 to 6
- •2040 all areas of all habitat types in groups 1 to 6, 50% of total area of group 7
- •2050 all areas of all habitat types in group 7

Non-significant deterioration requirement

- Area where good condition has been reached
- Area in good condition or necessary to reach restoration targets

Use of tools from the common fisheries policy (Art. 18)

·Submission of joint recommendations - 18 months before deadline for targets



Derogations and flexibilities

- Re-establishment at 90% if 100% not possible
- Non-deterioration: derogation for force-majeure, unavoidable habitat transformations directly caused by climate change, overriding public interest, action or inaction of third country
- Further derogation for renewable energy and defence activities



Nature Restoration Regulation Target 2:



Why now?

EU Nature Restoration Regulation since **August 2024**

EU Member States shall:

submit National Restoration
Plans to EC by 1st September
2026

monitor and report on their progress

whilst the European Environment Agency will draw up regular technical reports on progress towards the targets. Member States shall:

Improve areas of marine habitat types that are not in good condition

• Re-establish marine habitat types in areas where they no longer occur

Restore areas of habitats of marine species covered by the Nature Directives or Annex III of the Regulation where this is needed to
ensure the longer-term survival of the species

In addition, Member States shall:

Ensure that areas subject to restoration do not subsequently deteriorate once they have reached a good condition

 Endeavour to prevent areas of habitat types that are already in good condition or needed to reach the targets deteriorating significantly.

Actions and targets

Obligations

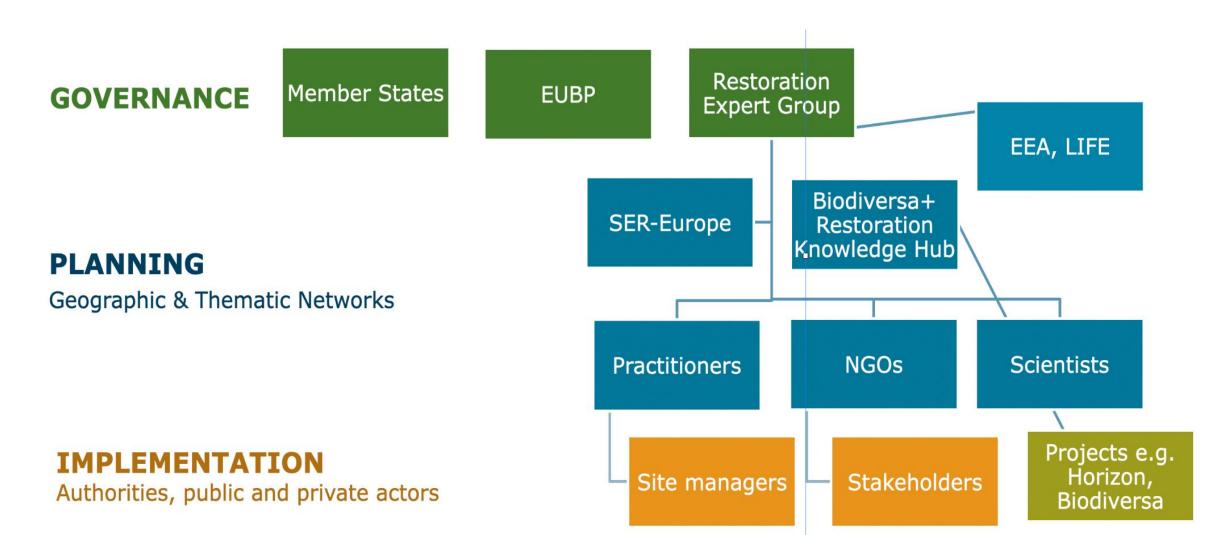
Member States shall put in place restoration measures necessary to **improve to good condition** areas of marine habitat types listed in Annex II. Such restoration measures should be put in place on:

- at least 30% of the total area covered by habitats in groups 1-6 not in good condition as quantified in the national restoration plan by 2030
- at least 60% the total area of habitats in groups 1-6 not in good condition by 2040, and 90% by 2050 Member States shall re-establish marine habitat types (groups 1–6) in areas where they no longer occur. Such restoration measures should be put in place on:
- at least 30% of the additional surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area for each group of habitat type as quantified in the national restoration plan by 2030
- at least 60% of the additional surface by 2040
- at least 100% of the additional surface by 2050

233 marine habitat types targeted (Annex II), classed in 7 groups.

Habitat groups in Annex II of the Nature Restoration Regulation	Number of habitat types
Group 1: Seagrass beds	25
Group 2: Macroalgal forests	35
Group 3: Shellfish beds	25
Group 4: Maerl beds	8
Group 5: Sponge, coral and coralligenous beds	54
Group 6: Vents and seeps	6
Group 7: Soft sediments (not deeper than 1000m)	80
Total	233

ORGANISATION OF NRR GOVERNANCE



NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS = IMPLEMENTATION BLUEPRINTS

- What, where to restore?

- Background data, diagnosis, objectives & targets
- Monitoring and research

- How to restore?

- Planning of restoration measures / by target

- How to finance restoration?

- EU, national, public/private funds
- Business and private financing

- How will it link to other land and sea use activities?

- Renewable energy go-to areas, benefits and co-benefits for climate change mitigation/adaptation...
- Agro-environment and forestry, hydrology, spatial planning
- Public safety and security

- Public/stakeholder participation

- in preparing the plans, acceptance of measures, delivery of restoration actions

MAXIMISING BENEFITS OF RESTORATION

Policies, restoration programmes, plans and projects must:

- deliver ecological, socio-economic and cultural value
- engage society for fair and sustainable development
- align with relevant legislation and strategies
 - Nature Restoration Regulation
 - Nature/Water/Marine Directives
- Fit into socially and ecologically meaningful timescales
- Strengthen land/seascape connectivity









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in SER Europe



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