

National Plan for the Protection of Nature (PNPN3)

By 2030



biodiversity will be on the road to recovery.

By 2050



the ambition is to restore all the ecosystems in the world; Luxembourg shares the Global Biodiversity Framework's objective of "living in harmony with nature".

The **PNPN3** determines the actions to be implemented and the quantifiable measures to be taken by 2030. By taking these actions, Luxembourg will be helping to achieve European objectives.

Like the **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030**, the PNPN3 is structured around **four pillars**:



The Alarming State of Nature Today



Only healthy nature and a balanced environment can guarantee our society's good health and resilience. On the flip side, climate change, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse are currently the main threats to our planet.

For more information, [click here](#)

Artificialisation of soil in Luxembourg is well above the European average.



Luxembourg is the most fragmented country in Europe.



2/3 of protected habitats of European importance have an unfavourable conservation status.



4/5 of protected species of European importance have an unfavourable conservation status.



1 Nature Protection



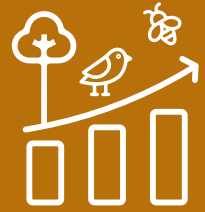
1 **Legally protect** 30% of the country's territory as protected areas, contributing to a truly coherent and resilient Trans-European Nature Network.

2 **Strictly protect one third of protected areas**, i.e. around 10% of the national territory.

3 **Effectively manage** all protected areas.



2 Nature Restoration



1 Halt any deterioration and restore, or improve, the favourable conservation status of at least 30% of habitats and species, focusing on



- species and habitats in agricultural environments,
- farmland species and habitats,
- pollinating insects,
- ecosystems contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



1,700,000
trees planted
by 2030

2 Enhance or even restore **ecological connectivity** and strengthen **ecosystem resilience**:

- in order to restore ecosystem services,
- in order to address climate change,
- in order to sequester and store carbon.

For example, by planting an additional 1.7 million trees by 2030 and contributing to the greening of urban and rural areas.

3 Change as a Driver of Transformation



1 Ensure **inclusive governance** that takes into consideration the benefits of biodiversity in all political and economic sectors in order to transform our society.



2 Ensure better implementation, **monitoring** and **assessment** of the natural environment and its protection, and effective **communication** of this work.



3 Ensure the necessary **financial and human resources**.



In general, **the 'cost-benefit' ratio** for the conservation and restoration of wild nature as well as the related ecosystems and services **is estimated to be 1 : 100**. Investment in nature protection and restoration is, therefore, a key economic factor.

4 International Engagement



- 1** Strengthen the commitment to biodiversity at an international level through practical measures.



- 2** **Quadruple the financial resources** for biodiversity by increasing synergistic effects with climate and sustainable development funding.

