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Policy

Landscape scale governance for nature restoration and climate protection – what works?

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Benefits of integrated landscape management

- Generate solutions that achieve multiple objectives at once
 - Foster biodiversity and contribute to climate change mitigation
 - Improve water quality and resilience to climate change
- Improve inter-sectoral coordination and cost-effectiveness at multiple levels
 - mobilise funding programmes
 - link institutions – local, regional, national government agencies, not for profits, protected areas
- Empower communities through multi-stakeholder processes
 - generate an agreed vision of landscape goals among stakeholders
 - create sustainable economic opportunities, bring in businesses
- Enhance transboundary and regional cooperation
 - embed green infrastructure and ecosystem services in spatial planning



Ecosystem benefits of landscape features

- Ecological corridors and habitats
- Store carbon
- Protect animals from sun & wind & provide micro-nutrients
- Cultural heritage and identity
- Recreational value
- Protect against floods and soil erosion
- Contribute to agricultural production - soil biodiversity and pollinators



Map, assess and value Green Infrastructure & ecosystem services

- **Map ecosystems and GI:**
 - Indicate types of GI features present
 - Map ecosystem properties and conditions, and various aspects of ecosystem services (properties, potential, supply, flow, demand)
- **Assess** the condition of ecosystems and GI currently, and projected changes
- **Quantify** - biophysical, socio-cultural, monetary valuations
- **Outputs**- maps of the location and scale of GI and ecosystems in the planning area, assessment ES condition

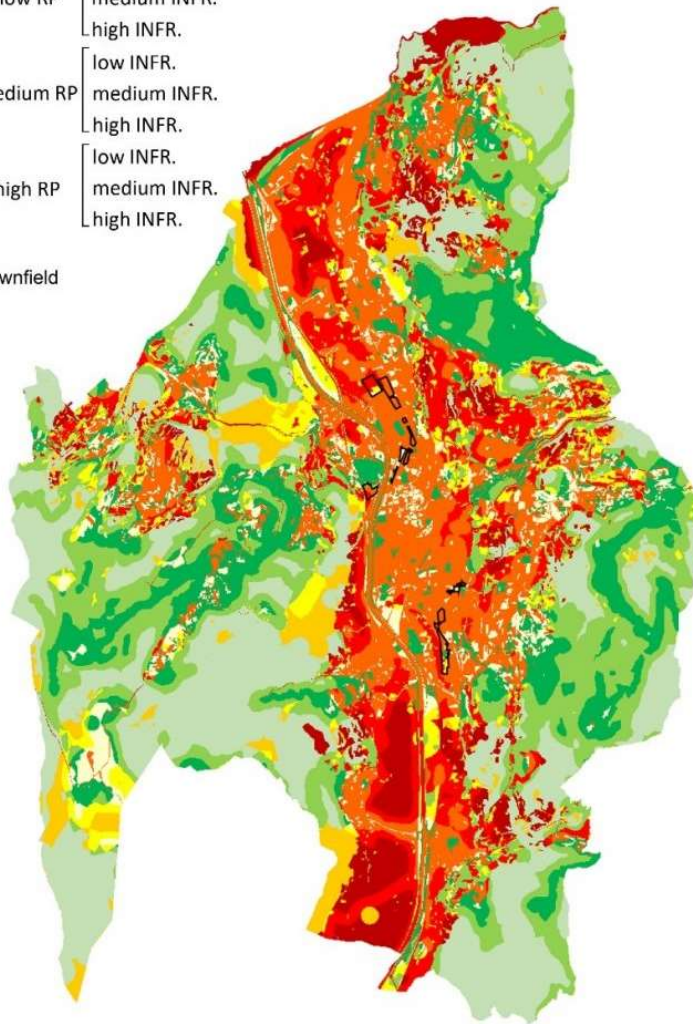
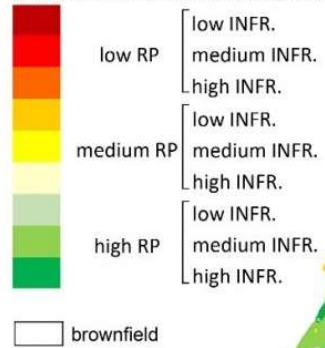


Useful tools:

[MAES 5th Report](#) – condition indicators
[Guidos Toolbox](#), [Conefor](#), [Linkage Mapper](#), [Conservation Corridor](#) – assessing connectivity
[MAES Methods Explorer](#) - database of mapping and assessing ecosystems

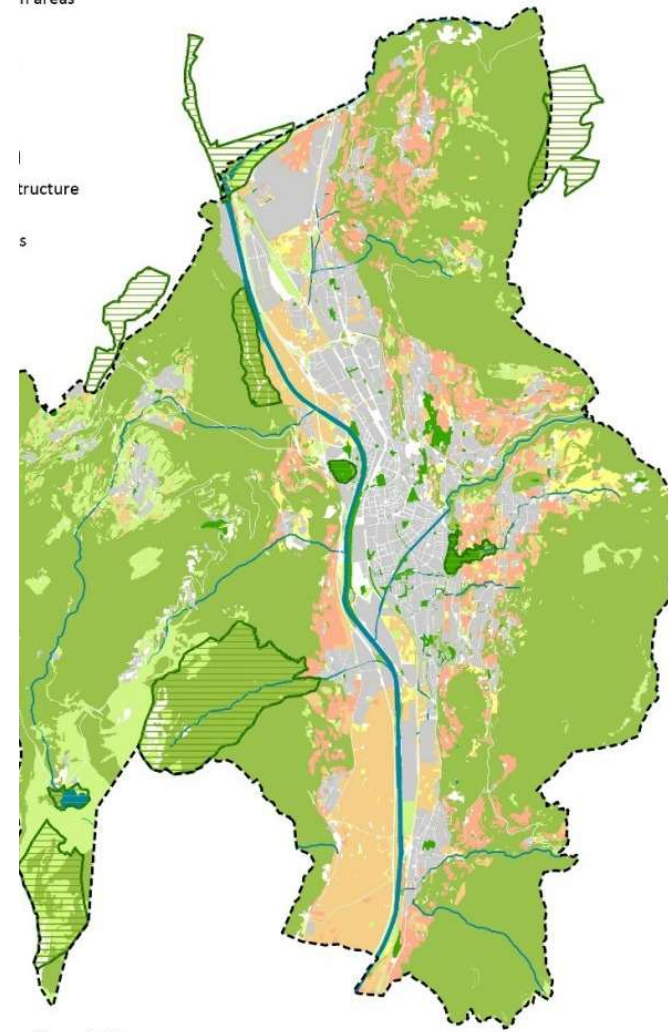


RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)



LUE INFRASTRUCTURE

0 sites
n areas



CAP schemes: factors for success

- Eligibility criteria and safeguards:
 - For CAP payments generally
 - For individual interventions
- Clarity on objectives and priorities
- Targeting and tailoring of interventions:
 - Focus, location and scale
 - Holistic approach – think about the context – territorial, multi-thematic, social-ecological approaches – consider economic, social and environmental
 - Right action in the right place – activity, species etc
- Coherent packages of interventions combining eco-schemes, investments, agri-environment, cooperation, knowledge exchange and capacity building
- Use of EIP Operational Groups – to innovate, trial, test and pilot new approaches
- Advice, training, capacity building, knowledge exchange
- Create space for dialogue, engagement, collaboration ... to generate trust / enthusiasm to engage
- Monitoring – make sure you measure what's important to enable future improvements



Grazing coastal grasslands

Restoration followed by agri-environment

Nordic alvar grasslands in Estonia

- Long-term (10 yr) grazing agreements with landowners
- Agreements between livestock owners and landowners
- Higher payment for alvar grasslands

➤ Boreal Baltic coastal meadows in Finland

- Site management plans approved by nature conservation authorities
- More attractive payment for valuable areas of habitat
- Contracts with registered associations as well as individuals
- Eligibility - Funding for restoration (reed cutting & rotovating roots, dredging, scrub cutting)

Options for ecoscheme:

- ❖ Grazing with rare breeds

Supporting measures:

- ❖ Mechanical restoration techniques
- ❖ Networking of local landowners, livestock owners & govt contacts to sign restoration agreements and agri-environment contracts
- ❖ Farmer training sessions
- ❖ Reconstructed infrastructure for grazing (bridges, culverts, fences, access to land)

Benefits:

- ❑ Winter employment, local markets for beef, co-tourism



Burren Conservation Programme: How does it work?

A simple, farmer-friendly scoring system allocates a 0-10 score per field per year



4/10 Undergrazed, no 'result' payment



10/10 Very well managed, €180/ha



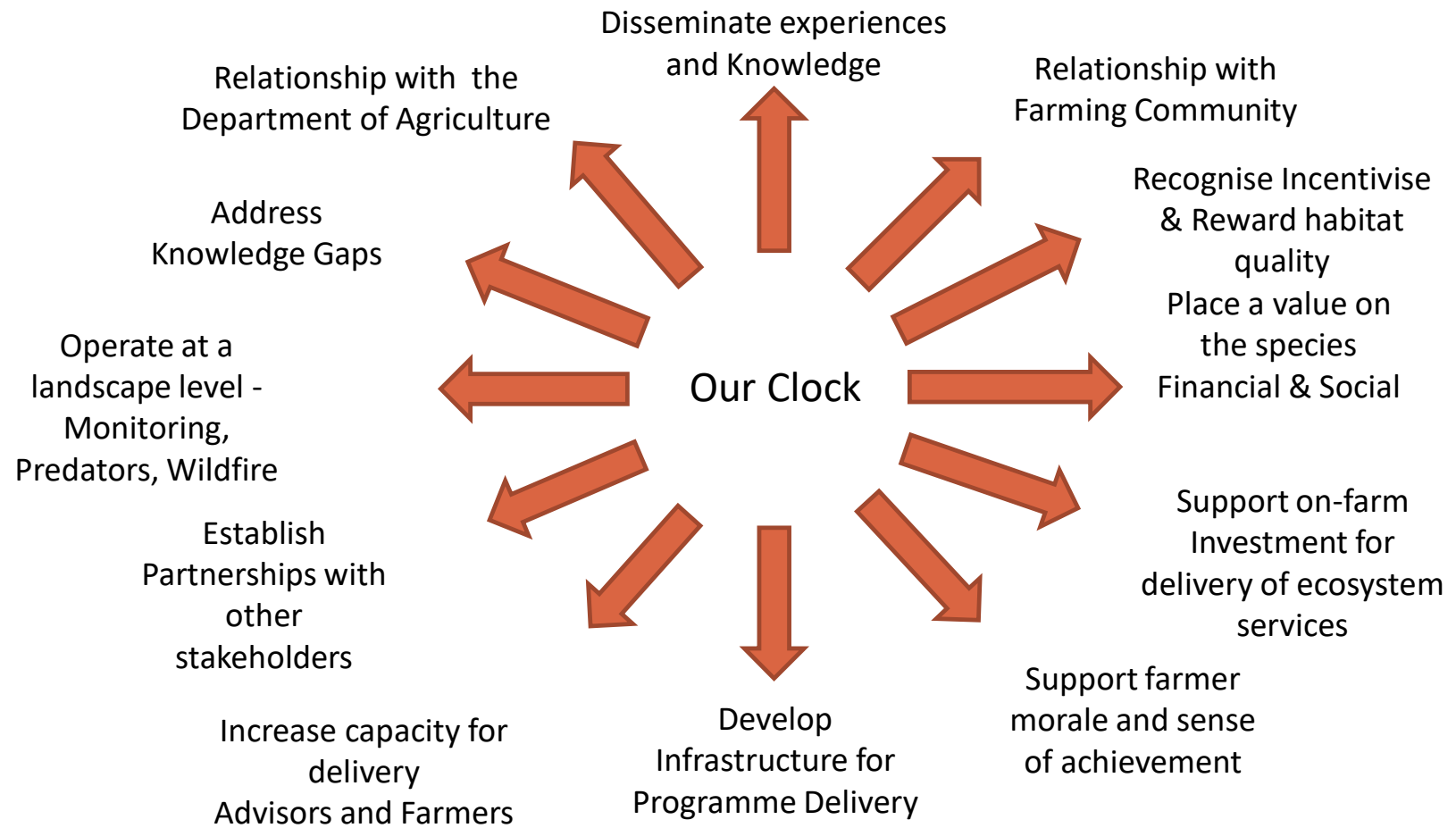
0/10: Overstocked, no 'result' payment

Simple annual payment sheet showing scores, payments and basic management recommendations.

Payment for Results (P-1)											Maximum payment (if all fields score 10/10): €5,647.40	
Field no.	Field name	Pasture type (e.g. strength)	Grazing		Management recommendations	Digitised area (ha)	Assessable P-1 area (ha) (A)	Payment rate (€/ha) (see table below) (B)	BFCP 2015 score (0-10)	BP Year 1 score (0-10) - Baseline	Payment (€) (A x B)	
			Winter	Late summer								
Meadows												
7	7th Field	Meadow-like*	Yes	Yes	Delay grazing until late summer (late July onwards) then graze out well while taking care to avoid poaching. Do not apply any fertilizer. Control weeds.	0.50 ha	0.34 ha	€0	3	3	€0.00	
9	Pump Field	Meadow-like*	Yes	Yes	Delay grazing until late summer (July onwards) if possible, then graze out as well as ground conditions allow (avoid excessive poaching). Control scrub, especially along fringes of rocky outcrops. Control weeds and improve water supply to prevent damage at water points.	3.00 ha	2.10 ha	€168	7	7	€352.80	
Winterage												
5	5th Field	Middling	Yes	Yes	Grazing system has improved, increasing field score. Graze well in late summer (August onwards) and early winter. Continue work to control encroaching scrub, as well as the high level of bracken and weeds found across the site.	3.40 ha	0.49 ha	€72	4	6	€35.28	
6	6th Field	Strong	Yes	Yes	Reduce level of summer grazing - graze in late summer (August onwards) and early winter. Avoid poaching. Control weeds.	1.40 ha	1.07 ha	€72	5	6	€77.04	
1	1st Field	Middling	Yes	Optional	Reasonably well grazed over winter; occasional light summer graze (August onwards) will help top-off stronger sections. Also, improve water facilities - this will help improve grazing and reduce pressure on water point. Treat regrowth from previous scrub work - failure to fully address regrowth has reduced score.	13.95 ha	11.16 ha	€84	8	7	€937.44	
2	2nd Field	Middling	Yes	Optional	Graze out well in winter. A light, late summer graze (August onwards) will help top-off stronger growth. Requires better water facilities for livestock, continued scrub removal (and regrowth) work, weed control and wall repair.	10.65 ha	8.30 ha	€96	8	8	€796.80	
4	4th Field	Middling	Yes	Yes	Increase grazing in winter and also graze the valley area in late summer (late July onwards). Control encroaching scrub (mainly low blackthorn), bracken and weeds (by entrance gate).	5.25 ha	4.85 ha	€96	8	8	€465.60	
3	3rd Field	Middling	Yes	Optional	Graze out well in winter. A light, late summer graze (August onwards) will help top-off stronger growth. Fix water trough overflow, control encroaching scrub and also control patches of weeds and bracken.	7.20 ha	6.79 ha	€135	9	9	€916.65	
Total:						45.35 ha	35.10 ha		Baseline average (by area):		7.68	

Low scores? – farmers can access money to co-fund farm works that they choose themselves in order to help increase their field score and payment.







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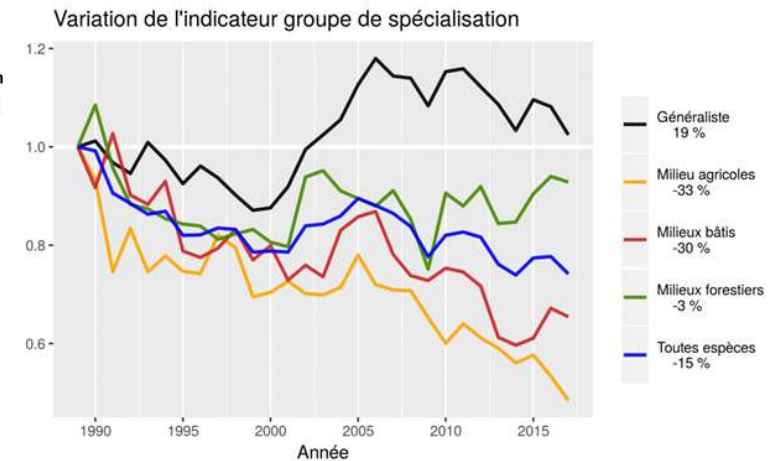
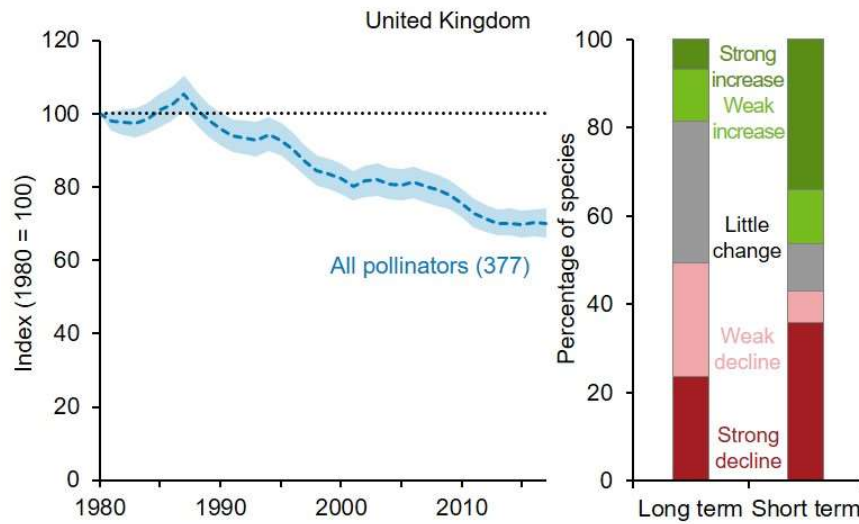
Is the CAP unlocking funding for biodiversity?



**Biodiversity/
landscapes**

14.97%

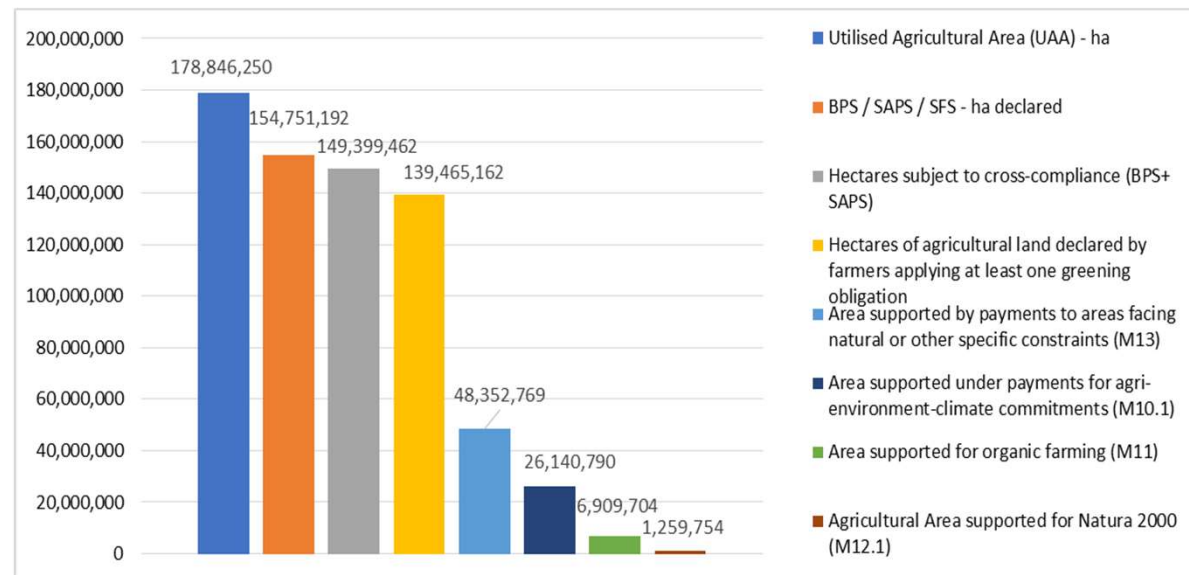
R07: % of agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes



CAP Implementation in Member States 2014-2020

- Member States had considerable flexibility about how they implement CAP Pillar 1 instruments and all Pillar 2 measures related to biodiversity
- 78% of EU agricultural land was subject to at least one greening obligation in 2017
- Pillar 2 measures which tend to have greater biodiversity focus covered significantly smaller areas of EU agricultural land in 2017 e.g. M10.1 (14.6%), M11 (3.9%) M12 (8.9% of Natura 2000 areas)
- 0.7% of the total forestry area was supported under M12 in 2017. However forest measures outside Natura 2000 areas have experienced low uptake to date compared with the targets set
- Provision of biodiversity relevant information/ advice and means of communication under Farm Advisory System differs significantly

Area supported under different CAP instruments and in the EU-28 in 2017 (ha)



Source: DG AGRI Data portal (UAA: Eurostat: apro_cpsh1; BPS/SAPS: CATS (OID_01_2a &OID_02_2b); Cross-compliance CATS & RDIS (OIH_01_1a); Greening (ISAMM Greenings OID_05_3); M13 (CATS - OIR_06_1.4); M10 (CATS - OIR_06_1.1); M11 (CATS OIR_06_1.2); M12 (CATS OIR_06_1.3)

-Alliance Environnement-

European Economic Interest Grouping

Instrument example: Results-based payments

PAYMENT FOR SOIL CARBON



PAYMENT FOR FARMING SYSTEMS

- Agroforestry
- Organic farming
- Conversion of arable to grassland
- Rewetting to paludiculture

Steps for embedding GI and ES in spatial planning

