Ensuring consistency of tools dedicated to biodiversity and ecosystem services: case studies

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Nature and society: synergies, conflicts, trade-offs
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Case study n° 1  

*Bromus grossus* in Europe

- Annual grass adapted to Spelt Wheat
- Endemic to Central Europe
- - 80% during the last 50 years

Habitats Directive: Annexe II

In Belgium (Wallonia): thought to be extinct in early 2000’s

New stations found in 2010-11

= Starting point for *larger conservation plan*
Case study n° 1

*Bromus grossus*: conservation plan

- Nature & Forest Department (Nature police)
- Reserve on public land for *B. grossus*
- Agri-Environment Schemes = Tool

2010-2011
Case study n° 1  

*Bromus grossus*: synthesis

- Existing network between farmers and local advisors (Agri-Environment Schemes - AES)  
  = Reactivity & Communication

- Linked to administration/nature police and LIFE project  
  = Strengthening

- Adaptation of existing tools under AES  
  = Dissemination

- Legislation
  - Protected species: derogation
  - European directive for seed: exception for scientific purpose

- Access to land
  - Arable land €€€ (between 30 - 70.000€/ha)
  - Administrative drags
Case study n° 2  

**Landscape multifunctionality**

Through years, rural landscape has changed...

1950

**Context**: for a land consolidation plan → landscape multifunctionality

**Objective**: creating a general tool using ecosystem services (ES) as a framework
1° Selection of stakeholders according to ES categories

Stakeholders:
- Local authorities
- Farmers
- Local initiatives & associations
- Volunteer citizens
Case study n° 2

Landscape multifunctionality – key steps

1° Selection of stakeholders according to ES categories

- Support to agricultural production

2° Identifying 5 priority ES

- Water protection
- Erosion prevention
- Preservation of habitats for biodiversity
- Leisure areas
Case study n° 2  

Landscape multifunctionality – key steps

1° Selection of stakeholders according to ES categories

2° Identifying 5 priority ES

3° Multifunctional diagnosis of land area

4° Co-construction of land-use plans
Landscape multifunctionality – key steps

1° Selection of stakeholders according to ES categories

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5° Impact evaluation over economic, socio-cultural and environmental components
Case study n° 2

Landscape multifunctionality: synthesis

- Ecosystem services = common language, beyond usual conflicts = Communication

- Large diversity of stakeholders + citizen involvement = Strengthening

- Framework and analysis grid = sharable tools = Dissemination

- Required management
  - Trained team to supervise all the project
  - Involvement of local authorities

- Hierarchy of ecosystem services
  - Purpose of the land consolidation
  - Stakeholders’ knowledge and point of view
Conclusion

Key steps for success

1. Reactivity
   - Local partners
   - Existing networks

2. Communication
   - Shared concepts
   - Local partners

3. Project consolidation
   - Authorities endorsement
   - Stakeholders involvement

4. Tool creation and sharing
   - Broadening project (partners + targets)
   - Collaboration
Thank you for your attention!