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Grazing in a changing Nordic Region, Reykjavik September 14, 2016

Protecting and managing semi-natural grasslands – challenges and innovations in public policy

- On grassland as a resource, a value and a policy object
- EU grassland policies
- Policy challenge long term/large scale needs – short term measures
- Ways forwards and two examples



European grasslands are diverse and valuable



Major problems:

Intensification, abandonment, fragmentation

Grasslands as resource and value

for:

- Food and energy production
- Biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape scenery
- Sustainable rural development

Corresponding policy goals:

- ▶ Supporting agricultural competitiveness and farmers' income
- ▶ Protection grasslands against intensification
Supporting management and restoration
(Supporting changed ownership)
- ▶ Supporting rural community initiatives

Three principal types of policy instruments:

Regulatory measure

- ▶ NATURA 2000 and other env directives



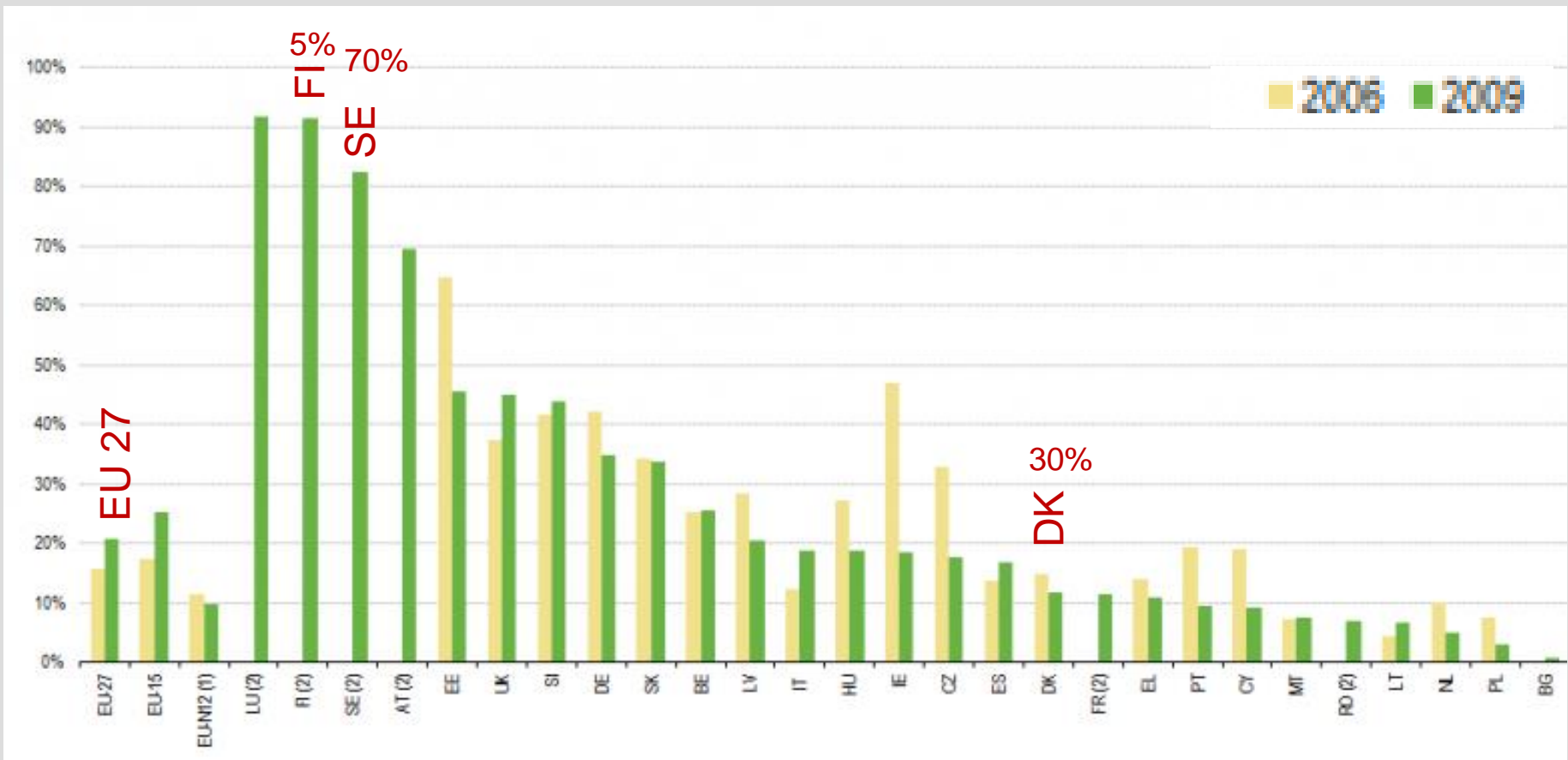
Cross compliance requirements

Incentives

- ▶ Common Agricultural Policy
 - including agri-environmental schemes and other rural development policies

Advisory service, education, training, facilitation etc.

EU the agri-environmental schemes – a key instrument



Share of the agricultural land under AES contracts (eurostat, nov. 2012)

Policy challenges concerning grassland management

- policies are

- fragmented and poorly integrated – sometimes conflicting. The de-coupling of the CAP is not necessarily good for grassland agriculture
- often not well targeted/prioritized
- often based on short term subsidies at the farm level or below
- often not based on evidence and valid impact models
- poorly evaluated – no learning dimension is built in

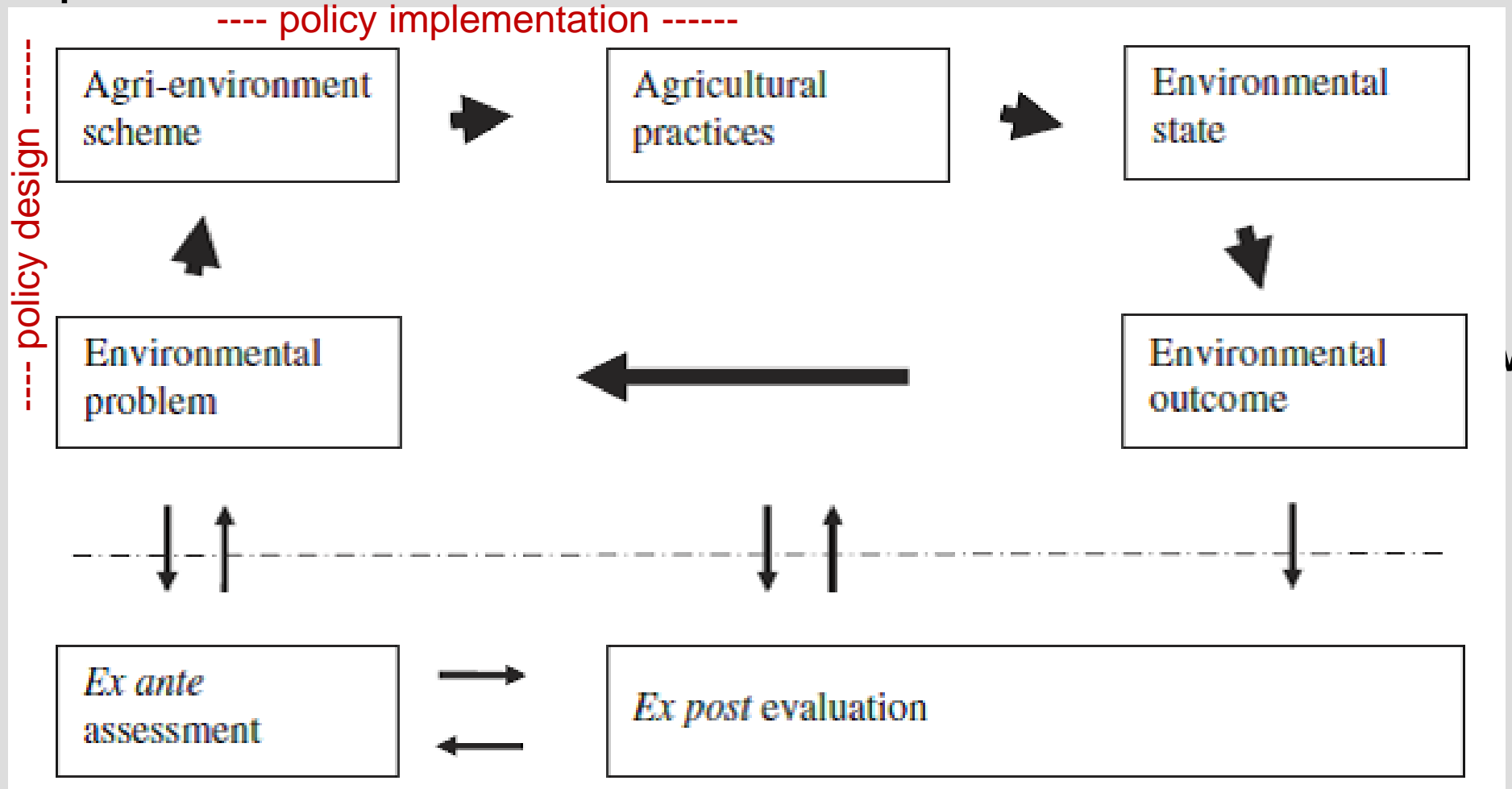
European Court of Auditors (2011). Is Agri-Environment support well designed? Special Report no. 7.

Kleijn et al. (2003). How Effective Are European Agri-Environment Schemes in Conserving and Promoting Biodiversity? *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 40, 947-969.

Primdahl et al. (2010). Current use of impact models for agri-environment schemes and potential for improvements of policy design and assessment. *Journal of Environmental Management* 91, 1245-1254.

Policy challenges concerning grassland management

- policies are



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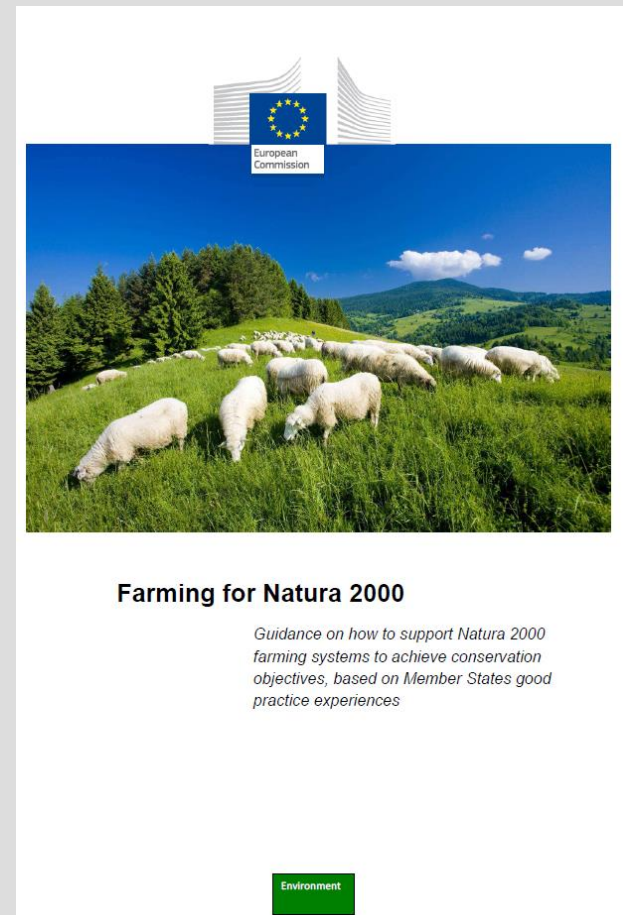
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But it is not all bad news - progress has been made:

- The high nature value farmland approach has improved targeting and effectiveness
- Funds have been transferred from pillar 1 to pillar 2
- Cross compliance has been good for policy implementation and integration
- NATURA 2000 and agri-environmental schemes are better integrated
- Biodiversity protection strategies are being made
- An EU soil conservation directive is likely to be (re-) proposed

And more integrated approaches are evolving



Example 1 – the Dutch territorial co-operatives

1. A territorial co-operative (or environmental c.) is an association of farmers and other who work broadly on agri-environmental and other rural development issues - > 100 throughout the Netherlands
2. The co-operatives can be seen as a new form for partnership between farmers, local communities and public authorities - they have grown in numbers and scope over time
3. The first associations were formed as a reaction to standard based top - down regulation
4. The co-operatives are first of all using the opportunities in the CAP to experiment and to co-operate on better use of local skills and knowledge
5. New regionally based co-operatives are now in place. They get a formal role in designing and implementing agri-environment schemes - back door and front door approach

The Northfrisian Woodland - an example:

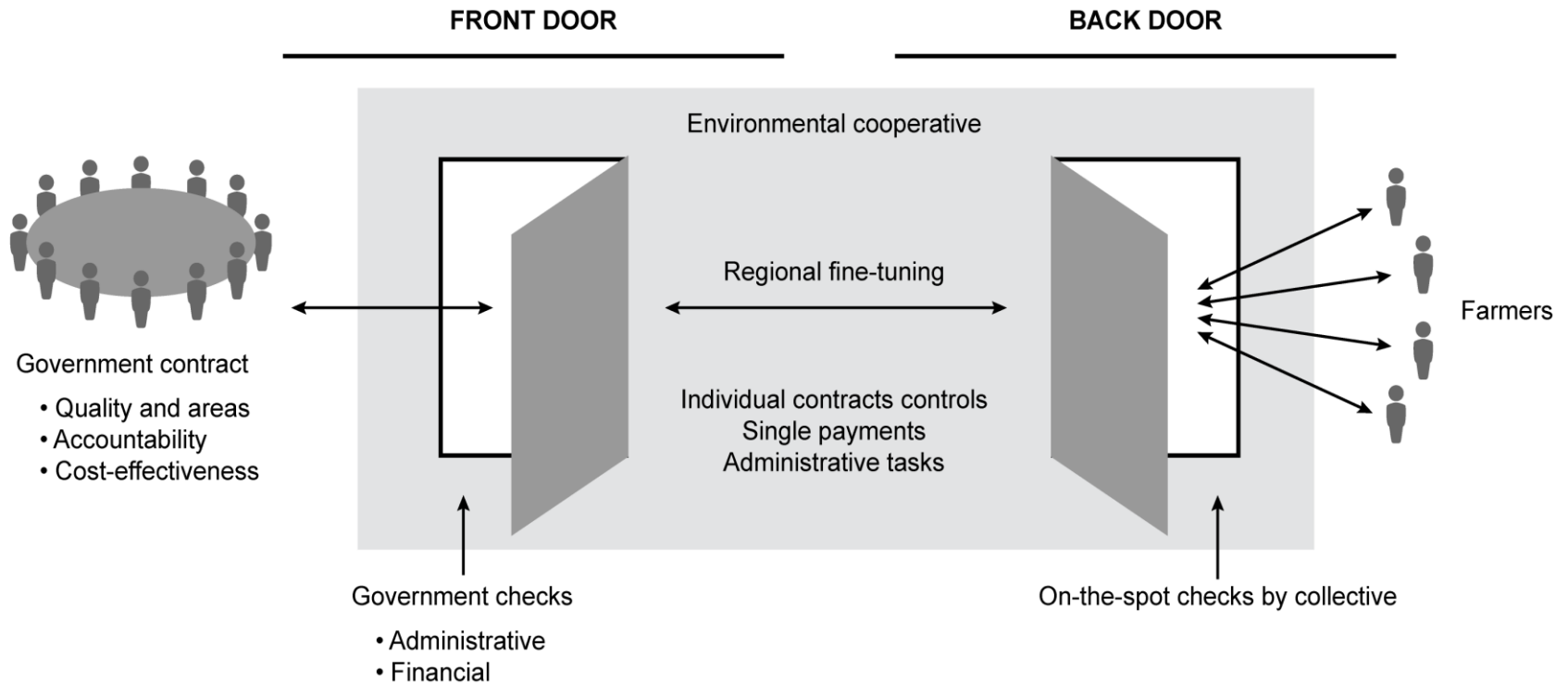
1. 6 local associations, app. 1000 members, 750 farmers
2. App. 60 000 ha landscape with a dense network of old hedgerows and many lakes - designated 'national landscape'
3. A comprehensive agri-environment programme support management of habitats and landscape - the programme is administrated by the co-operative
4. Every farmer recieve on average between 8 000 and 10 000 € annualy (after 5% given to the co-operative)
5. The co-operative has also participated in technology developments



The Northfrissian Woodland - an example:



The Front door - back door principle:



Example 2 – Danish landscape strategies

Med denne bog gives konkrete eksempler på dialogbaseret planlægning i det åbne land, ligesom generelle problemstillinger om kulturlandskabets anvendelse og forvaltning diskuteres.

'Dialogbaseret Planlægning', forkortet Diaplan, repræsenterer en ny måde at planlægge på, hvor alle interesser og parter i planlægningsprocessen involveres. Herved adskiller den sig fra den traditionelle planlægning, der uanset høringer og borgermøder hovedsagelig har behandlet overordnede emner, der kun i begrænset omfang har været integreret på tværs af sektorer.

Med reference til erfaringerne fra Diaplan gives i sidste kapitel en række anbefalinger til en ny, mere involverende og mere integrerende planlægning i det åbne land.

Lone S. Kristensen er uddannet biolog fra KVL og har en ph.d. i Landskabsforvaltning. Hun er lektor i Landskabsforvaltning ved Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet og underviser og forsker i det åbne lands planlægning og udvikling. Siden 2007 har hun været engageret i en lang række forsknings- og udviklingsprojekter vedrørende formynde og udvikling af det åbne lands planlægning. Hovedprojekterne CLIPS (Collaborative Innovation in the Public Sector) samt Diaplan og programmet Fremtidens Landskaber, som hun leder i samarbejde med Jørgen Primdahl.

Jørgen Primdahl er professor i det åbne lands planlægning ved Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. Han er uddannet landskabsarkitekt fra KVL og har en ph.d. i landskabsplanlægning. Han forsker og underviser i kulturlandskabets udvikling og forvaltning. Han har været medlems af Naturrådet 1991-2000 og Natur- og Landbrugskommissionen 2012-13. Sammen med Lone Soderbergt Kristensen har han lavet Diaplan, og sammen med hende leder han programmet Fremtidens Landskaber, der starter i 2017.

Henrik Vejre er professor i Landskabsforvaltning ved Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. Han er uddannet biolog fra KVL og har en ph.d. i skovekologi. Han forsker og underviser i naturforvaltning, landskabsøkologi og landskabsforvaltning og er leder af Sektion for Landskabsarkitektur og Planlægning (siden 2014). Sidder i Geopark Odsherreds bestyrelse.

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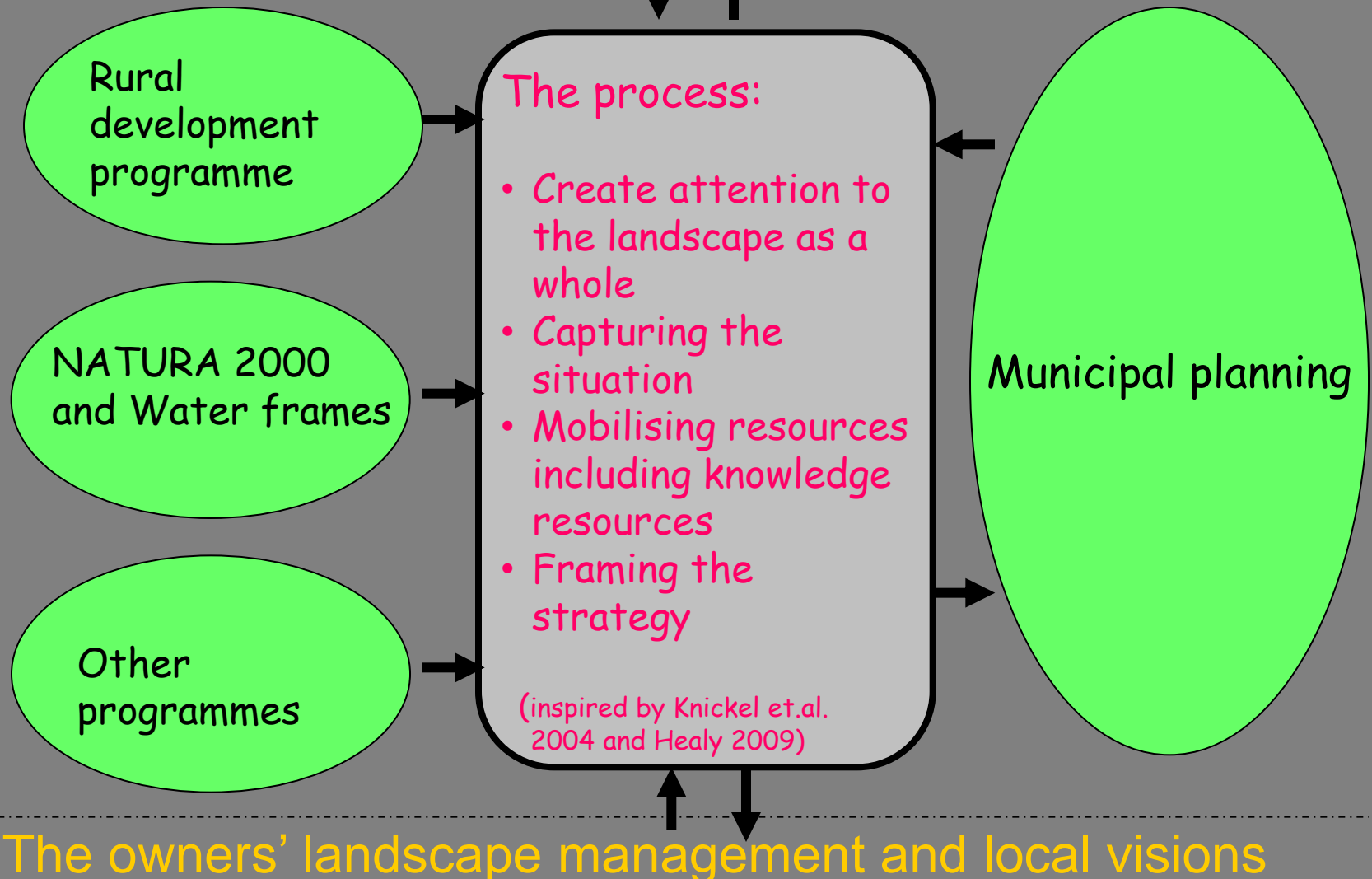
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Pinto-Correia, T., Primdahl, J. & Pedrolí, B. (in print): European Landscapes in Transition – implications of policy and practice. Cambridge University Press

Landscape strategy making in policy context

Central/regional plans and policies



Example: Landscape strategy for Karby parish



Example: Landscape strategy for Karby parish

The citizens have approved a vision for
"... a well functioning village in a sustainable green agri-environment which is attractive for tourists interested in nature"

The municipality supports this vision

The citizens group has identified 54 actions and established 9 working groups

Among current actions is large common grazing project for 250 ha salt marsh areas designated as NATURA 2000

The parish is co-operating with 6 neighbouring parishes on a common development strategy



Thanks for the attention

www.diaplan.dk

www.fremtidenslandskaber.dk