



EU Environmental Policies and Strategies in South Eastern Europe

IUCN workshop

Capacity building about Natura 2000 -
october 26th, 2011



- Habitats directive and management of Natura 2000 sites
- Different types of management for Natura 2000 sites in Europe
- The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites
- Indicators to monitor the implementation
- Public participation in management plan

Habitats directive and management of Natura 2000 sites

Habitats directive

Article 6

- For special areas of conservation, Member States shall establish the necessary conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans
 - ✓ specifically designed for the sites
 - or
 - ✓ integrated into other development plans

Different types of management for Natura 2000 sites in Europe

England and Portugal

England

- First approach is legislative = protection approach
- Looking for coherence between the public policies = English government is working with local agencies for wildlife conservation

Portugal – Departmental plans for Natura 2000 network

- National inventory
- 64 workshops between 2003 – 2006 for a the elaboration of a consensual project
- 19 meetings of public presentation and debate in 2006 followed by a report to present the main results
- A new Plan was adopted in 2006
 - ✓ Strategic management aims for biodiversity of community interest
 - ✓ Measures for biodiversity conservation planning into development plans and programs for the 6 years to come

Different types of management for Natura 2000 sites in Europe

Spain and Germany

Spain

- Very precise inventories on the national network
- Management is on the responsibility of the provinces (the evolution and the result is different from one province to the other)
- For now, in a general, there are very few management measures

Germany

- Traditional approach as wildlife reserve, landscape reserve, with local management plan
- The Länders have to choose the appropriate tool to “protect” the habitats and the species of community interest
- Usually there is a consensual management plan elaborated for the Natura 2000 sites

The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

Each site is the purpose of a management plan (call DOCOB)

DOCOBs are written with the population participation on a consensual approach

Participation to the management of the site is volunteer

If local actors want to participate and apply a management measure, he can get engaged in a 5 year contract with the State. The change of practices is compensate by co-funding (EU and State).

The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

The 2 phases of the DOCOB

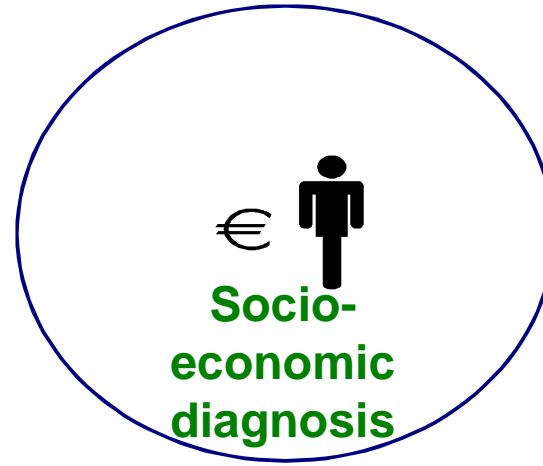
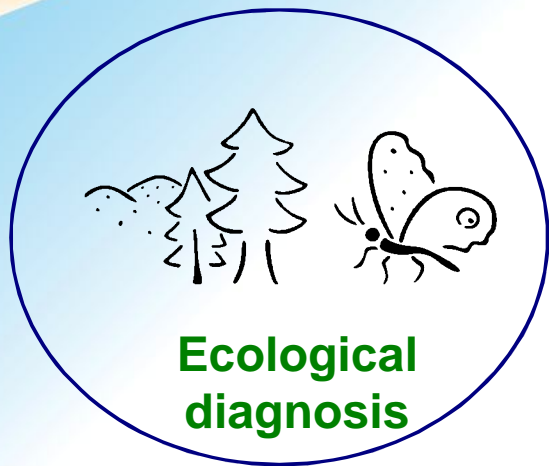
- 1) **Diagnosis phase, identification of ecological stakes and conservation goals**
 - **Ecological diagnosis**
 - **Socio-economic diagnosis**
 - **Stakes = natural habitats and species of community interest that depend on the site for their conservation**
 - **From the stakes are identify the conservation goals of the management plan**

The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

The 2 phases of the DOCOB

2) Consensual elaboration of a measure program, including

- all types of measure: for management, communication, education, monitoring the stakes, conducting the implementation of the management plan (animation)
- requirements to change local actor practices in favor of biodiversity conservation (these are use to establish a financed contract with the local actors)
- indicators to monitor the success of the measures
- indicators to confirm that the measure has been accomplish
- an agreement (*Charte Natura 2000*) to maintain the good practices of the local actors



Measure 1

Measure 2

Measure 3

The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

LA PLANIFICATION DES PÉRIODES ET DES TEMPS FORTS DU DIALOGUE ET DE LA COMMUNICATION AU COURS DE L'ÉLABORATION DU DOCOB

Élaboration « idéale » du Docob, sur une période de 18 mois	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06
RAPPORT DE PRESENTATION																		
Inventaire écologique																		
Diagnostic socio-économique																		
DEFINITION DES OBJECTIFS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (à partir des enjeux de conservation identifiés)																		
PROPOSITION DE MESURES DE TOUTE NATURE (sur la base des mesures proposées dans la circulaire gestion)																		
CAHIER DES CHARGES TYPES DES MESURES CONTRACTUELLES																		
CHARTRE NATURA 2000																		

Légende

Consultations : rencontres individuelles ou par petits groupes

1_ Naturalistes : membres d'associations locales pour la protection de la nature, scientifiques indépendants, universitaires...

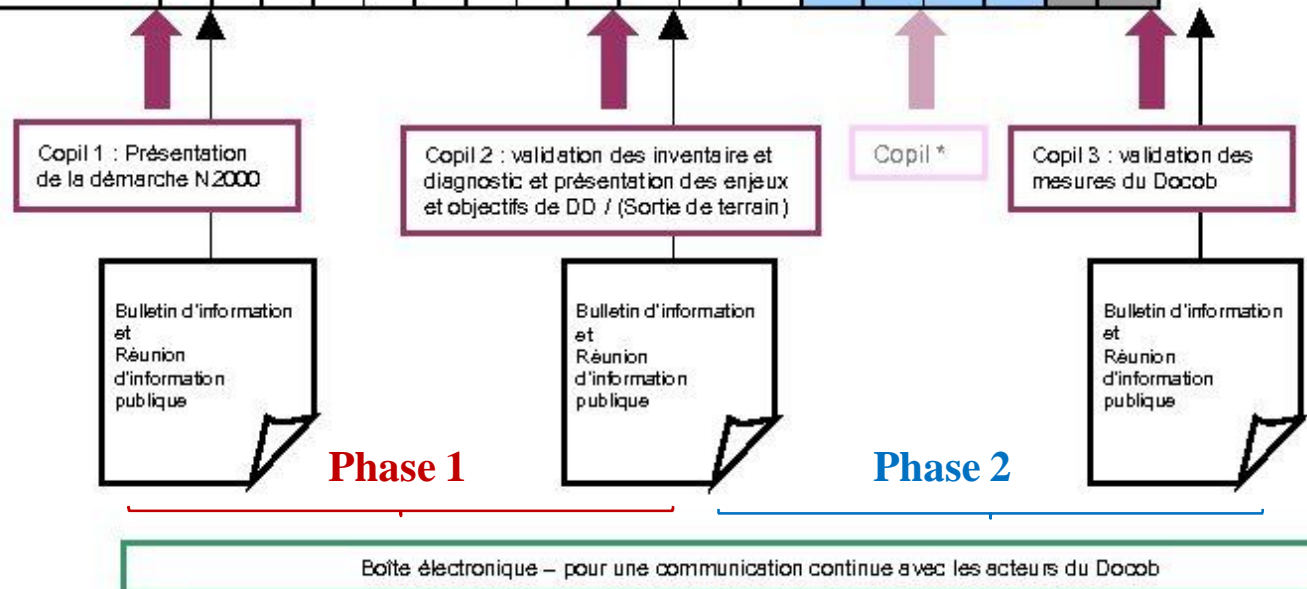
2_ Acteurs locaux : élus, professionnels, représentants des activités de pleine nature...

Groupe de travail : concertation pour l'obtention d'un consensus (leur nombre dépend de la superficie ou du linéaire du site, ou du nombre d'enjeux de conservation)

Validation du CSRPN (communication scientifique), cette étape peut être facultative en fonction des régions et de la taille du site.

Périodes de rédaction moins propices au dialogue territorial.

* Copil intermédiaire pouvant être réalisé si nécessaire pour la validation des enjeux de conservation et des objectifs de Développement durable.



The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

Ecological diagnosis

Why? Looking for more data about natural habitats and species of CI

- Habitats of annex I of the HD
- Species of annex II of the HD
- Species of annex I of the BD

How?

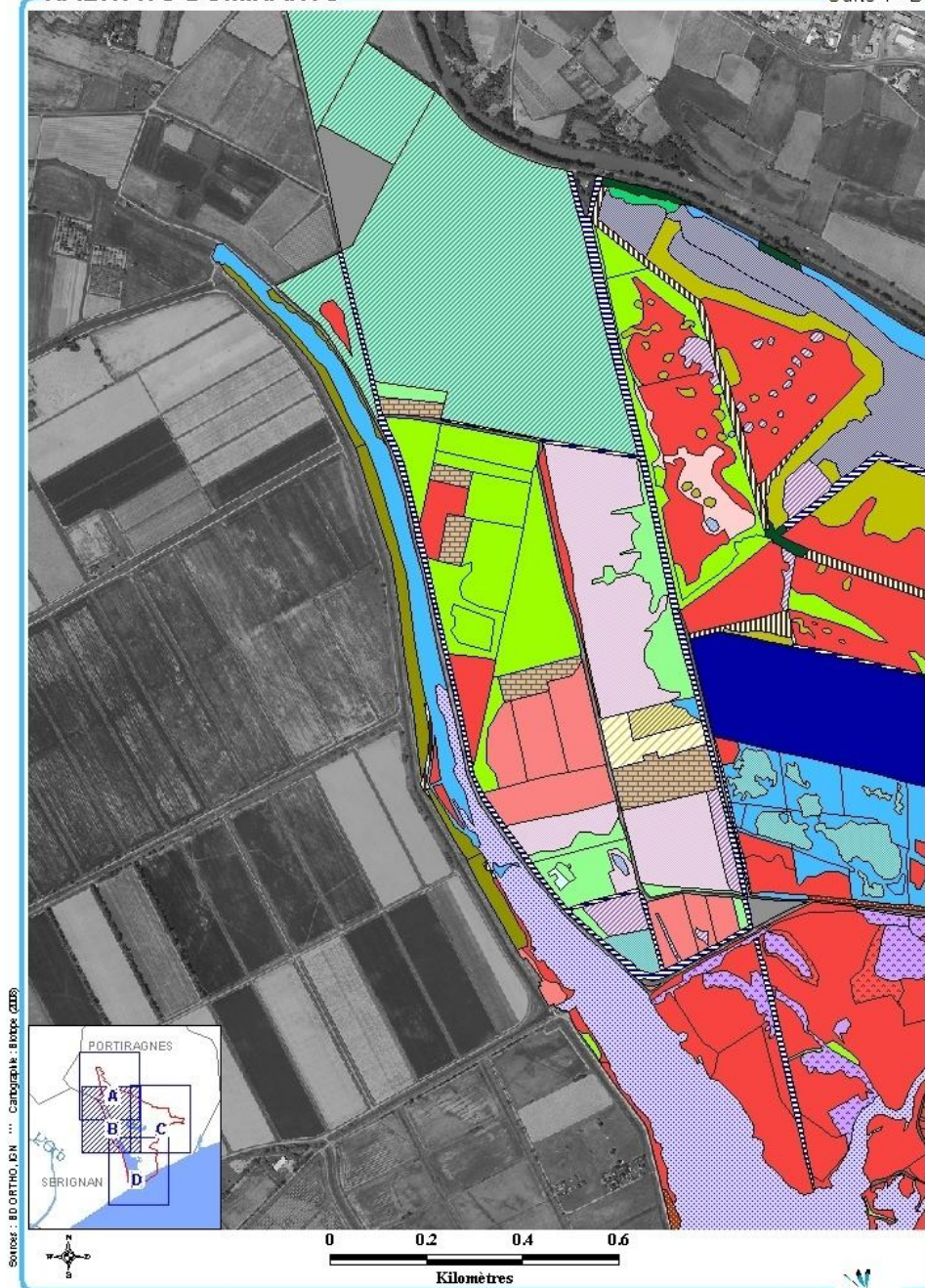
- Expert consultation
- Field work: identify and localise natural habitats and species habitats of CI by using interpretation manuals, identify the threats that realised on habitats and species (high tourism frequentation, important pasturing, pesticides...)

Results

- Create a data base
- Explain the ecological functionality of the site
- Produce maps presenting the natural habitats and the species habitats (see examples on next slides)
- Identify the ecological stakes: natural habitats and species to maintain

HABITATS DOMINANTS

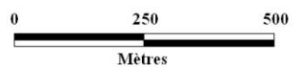
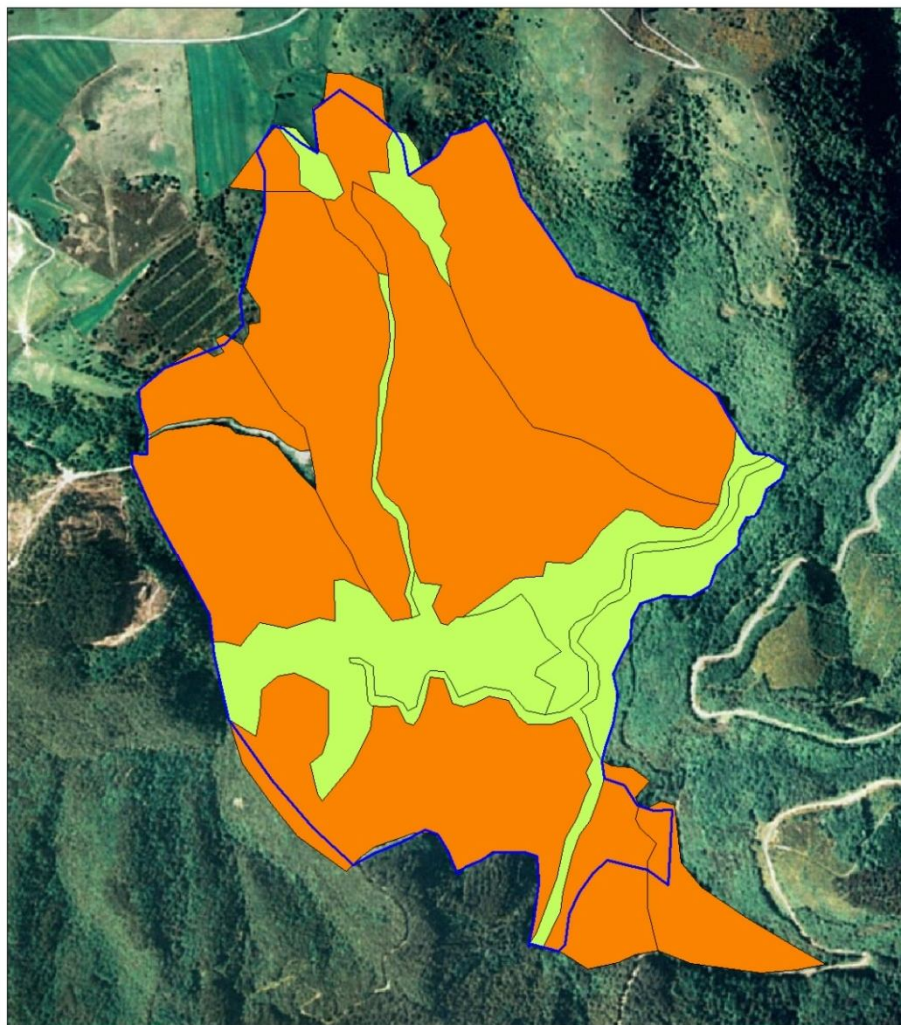
Carte 1 - B



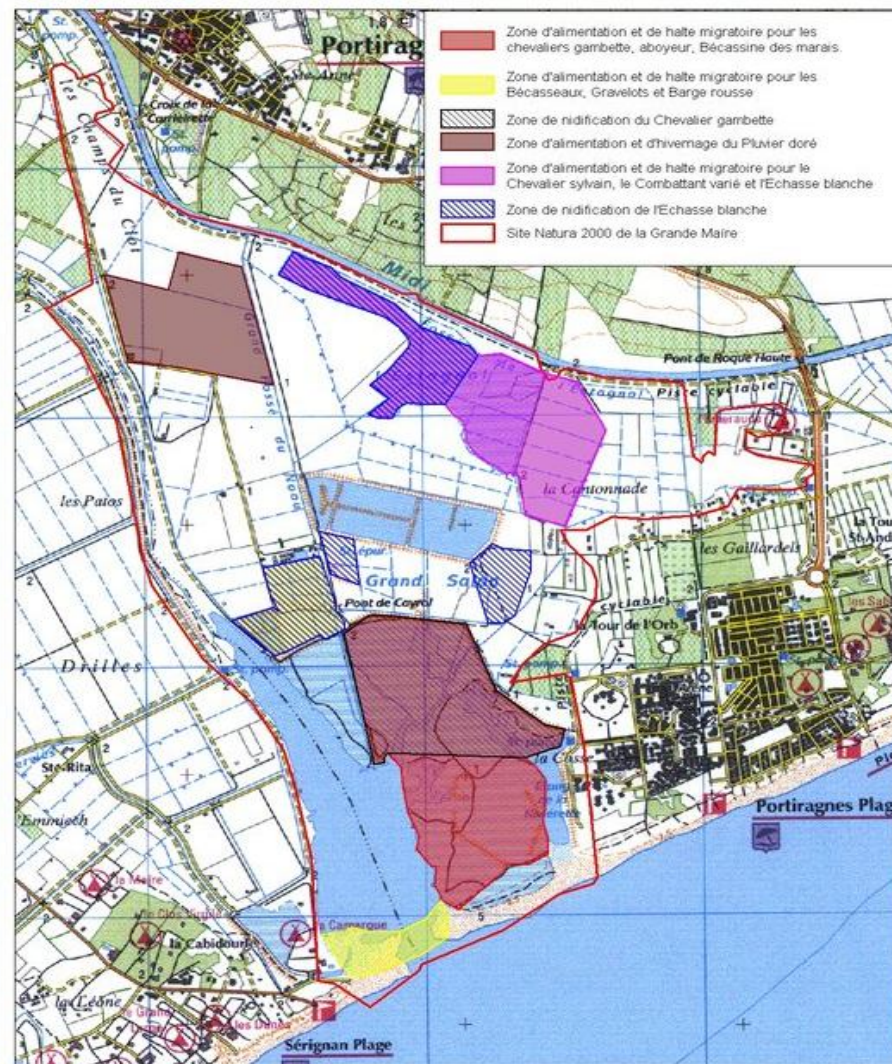
HABITATS DOMINANTS

Habitats dominants

- Canaux et roubines
- Communautés flottantes des eaux peu profondes avec scirpaie
- Cultures
- Dunes blanches méditerranéennes
- Dunes fixées méditerranéennes
- Dunes mobiles embryonnaires
- Forêts de peupliers riveraines et méditerranéennes
- Fourrés et haies de Tamaris
- Fourrés halophiles à *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*
- Fourrés halophiles à *Obione*
- Fourrés halophiles à *Salicornie* en buisson
- Fourrés halophiles à *Soude* en buisson
- Friches
- Gazons à *salicornes* annuelles
- Jardins et bâti
- Lagunage
- Lagunes avec herbiers à *Ruppia*
- Mares
- Mares temporaires à *Crypsis*
- Pièces d'eau eutrophes
- Pièces d'eau saumâtre avec herbier à *Ruppia*
- Pièces d'eau saumâtre sans végétation
- Plages de sable sans végétation
- Pré salé à *Chiendent* avec pelouse à *Brachypode* de Phénicie
- Prés salés à *Aelurop* et *Puccinellia*
- Prés salés à *Carex divisa* avec végétation annuelle halo-nitrophiles
- Prés salés à *chiendent* spp.
- Prés salés à *Jonc maritime* et *Jonc aigu*
- Prés salés à *Juncus gerardii* et *Carex divisa*
- Prés salés à *Juncus subulatus*
- Prés salés halo-psammophiles
- Prés sub-halophiles avec végétation de prairie humide à *Chiendent* et *Rumex*
- Roselières
- Steppes salées méditerranéennes
- Végétation à *scirpes* halophiles
- Végétations annuelles halo-nitrophiles
- Zones rudérales



UTILISATION DU TERRITOIRE PAR LES PETITS ECHASSIERS



- Zone d'alimentation et de halte migratoire pour les chevaliers gambette, aboyeur, Bécassine des marais
- Zone d'alimentation et de halte migratoire pour les Bécasseaux, Gravelots et Barge rousse
- Zone de nidification du Chevalier gambette
- Zone d'alimentation et de halte migratoire pour le Chevalier sylvain, le Combattant varié et l'EChasse blanche
- Zone de nidification de l'EChasse blanche
- Site Natura 2000 de la Grande Maire



Sources : Scan 25 IGN - Données : Biotope, Naturalistes 34 - Cartographie : Biotope, 2002

The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

Socio-economic diagnosis – consultation of local actors

Why?

- To learn more about the local actors and their management of the site (agriculture and forestry practices, urban development or plan, sport practices, leisure activities...)
- Looking for the activities that have positive and negative impact on the nh and sp of CI
- Get in contact with the local actors (representative of local authorities, farmers, foresters, hunters, fishers, local NGOs for wildlife conservation...)
- Identify the actors position about Natura 2000 (in favour or against NK2) to prepare the workshops and other meetings

How to make this diagnosis

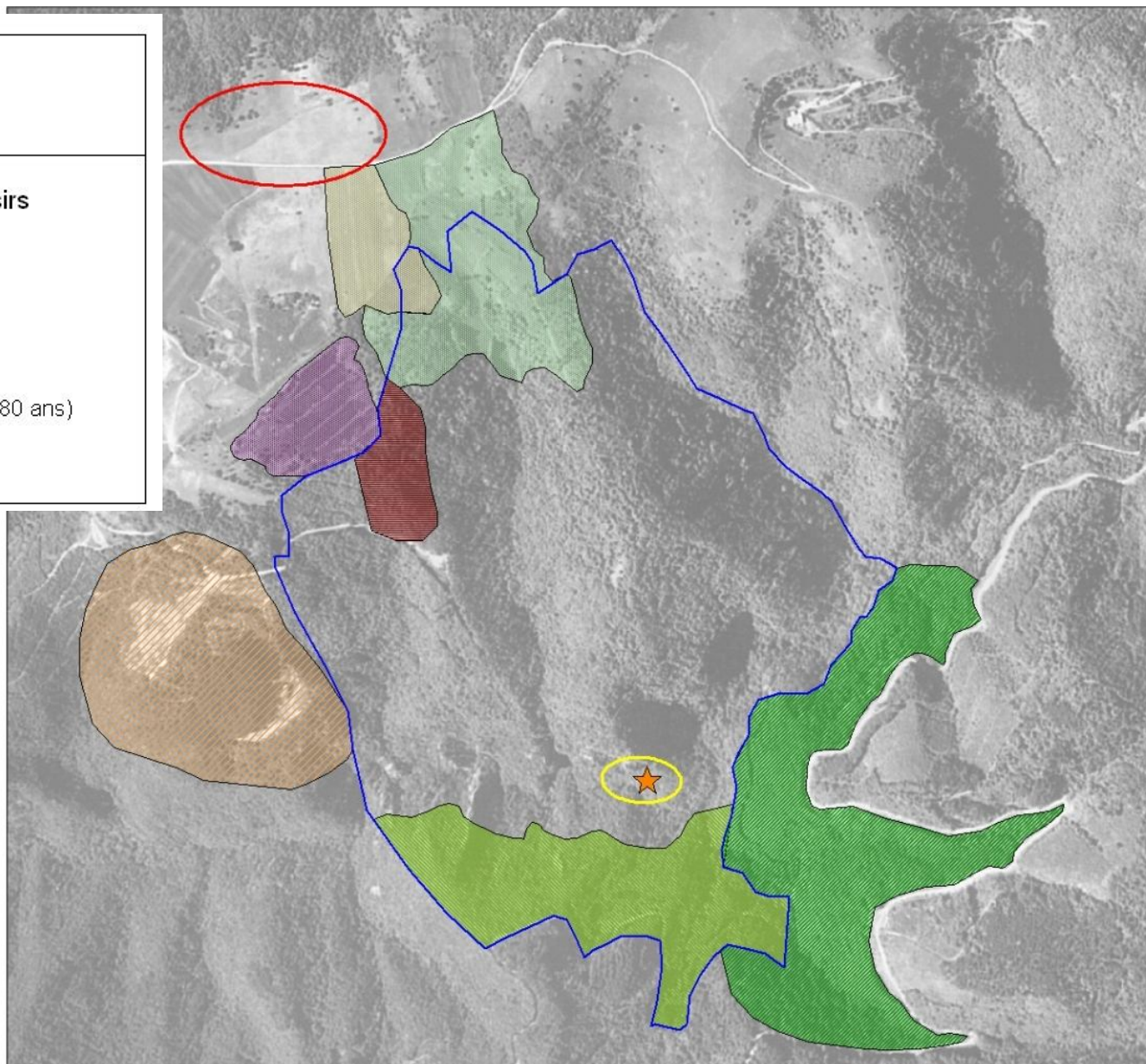
- Search on the web and in the administrative data
- Meet the actors and ask them how they practice their activities (list of question specific for each type of actors)
- Localise activities on a map (see example on the next slide)



Activités économiques et de loisirs du site Natura 2000 : "Grotte de La Valette"

Document d'objectifs du site Natura 2000 FR9101461: "Grotte de La Valette"

	Zone d'étude
	Grotte de Lavalette
Activités économiques et de loisirs	
	Prairies fauchées
	Pâturage bovin et ovin
	Exploitation pour bois de chauffage
	Exploitation forestière actuelle
	Exploitation forestière potentielle
	Plantation communale de pins
	Zone reboisée (taillis exploité tous les 80 ans)
	Projet photovoltaïque
	Zone fréquentée pour la spéléologie



The French experience in undertaking management plan for Natura 2000 sites

Consensual elaboration of a management plan

Ecological goals of the management plan

- Based on the ecological stakes of the site
- They relate to the main aims of Natura 2000 : maintain and restore the natural habitats and species habitats from annex I and II

Measures

- **6 types of measures can be proposed:**
 - ✓ Administrative and legal
 - ✓ Land holding
 - ✓ Management (that may be based on the initial management of the local actors)
 - ✓ Communication – education
 - ✓ Monitoring and knowledge acquisition
 - ✓ Animating the management plan

GH03	Maintain natural prairies	Ordre de Priorité ***
Objectif(s) de développement durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain, or maybe restore open areas, hunting habitats for the <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> and <i>Myotis myotis</i> (bats) - Maintain the good status of conservation of bats 	
Objectif(s) opérationnel	On 100% of the natural prairies naturelles = 3,4 ha.	
Mesure à coordonner avec :		
- La charte Natura 2000		
Habitats et Espèces d'intérêt communautaire	Espèces	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minioptère de Schreibers (<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>) (1310) - Rhinolophe euryale (<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i>) (1305) - Petit Murin (<i>Myotis blythii</i>) (1307) - Grand Rhinolophe (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>) (1304) - Petit Rhinolophe (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>) (1303) - Murin à oreilles échancrées (<i>Myotis emarginatus</i>) (1321) - Grand Murin (<i>Myotis myotis</i>) (1324) 	
Localisation - Périmètre d'application :		Superficie ou linéaire estimé :
<i>Agriculture parcel</i>		3,4 ha
Description des opérations		Modalité de mise en œuvre
Entretien des prairies par la fauche avec limitation de fertilisation et retard de fauche Pour le détail voir le cahier des charges type : Mesure « LR_LAVA_PF1 » : SOCLE_H01 + CI4 + HERBE_01 + HERBE_02 + HERBE_06 Voir le détail dans le cahier des charges à la section suivante.		Type de mesure : Mesure contractuelle – Mesure de gestion Type de contrat : Contrat agricole – MAEt, financement à 100%

When and how to harvest,
 Are cattle acceptable on these parcels? At what time? For how long? How many cows?

Indicators to monitor the implementation

Indicateurs d'évaluation	Indicateurs de suivi (de la réalisation de l'action)
- Maintien ou progression des effectifs de la colonie de chiroptères	- Nombre de contrats signés - Superficie d'habitats contractualisée



Indicators to assess the efficiency of the measure



Indicators to monitor or to follow the good realisation of the measure

Public and NGOs participation in management plan

Diagnosis phase

- **Bringing information and data**

Elaboration of the management plan

- **Participate to the workshop on the definition of the measures**

Realisation of the management plan

- **Take part in the management of the site**



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Part II - Activity

Activity 1: Links between human and Nature

- 1) Each trainee receives a post-it on which he is invited to write**
 - Its activity (e.g: teacher)
 - The kind of relation is keeping up with “nature”: economic, social, sport, educational...
 - The trainees have to keep their post-it for the following of the activity
- 2) Form 6 groups with the trainees, each group receives 5 post-it on which they indicate 5 activities : farming, foresting, industries, hunting, fishing... and the kind of relation they have with nature**
- 3) Each group receives a paper sheet and traces two columns, one for activities that have a good incidence on nature, the other for activities that have negative incidence on nature. They have to place their post-it (including the first one) in a chosen column.**
- 4) Once all the post-it are placed, the trainer ask the trainees to identify the duality and complementary relation.**
- 5) In a plenary session, each group presents their conclusion on duality and complementary relation between human beings and “nature”.**

Activity 1: Links between human and Nature

Conclusion

With this activity, the trainees can understand :

- **that depending on their practices, an activity can sometimes be good for biodiversity and can in other times threaten biodiversity**
- **the role that local actors can play in maintaining and restoring biodiversity.**
- **the need for local participation into nature conservation and into management plan.**