



Transactional Environmental Support System

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TESS Workpackage 6.2

Draft Policy Guidelines

**Lead Partner: European Sustainable Use
Specialist Group of IUCN/SSC**

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**ENV.2007.4.2.1.1. Methodologies for scaling down to regional & local level the analysis of
policy impacts on multifunctional land uses & economic activity**

Africa's Rift Valley

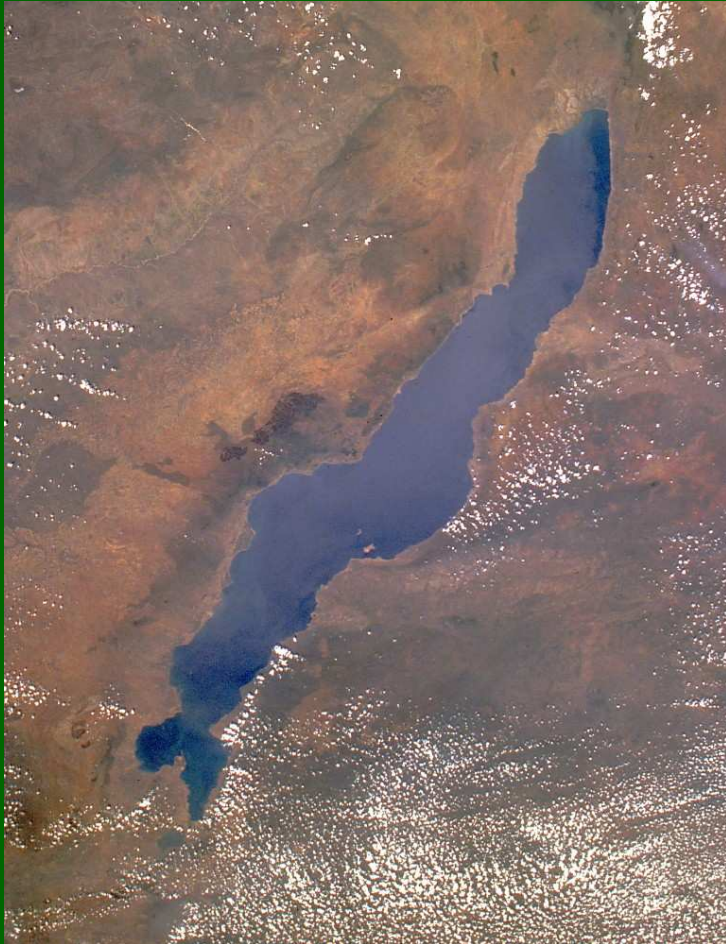


Figure 1: Lake Malawi



Figure 2: Addis Ababa



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CBD Malawi Principles of an Ecosystem Approach (CBD decision V/6)

10. The ecosystem approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity.

11. The ecosystem approach should consider all forms of relevant information, including scientific and indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices.



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Addis Ababa Principles for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (CBD decision VII/12)

4. Adaptive management should be practiced, based on: (a) science and traditional and local knowledge; (b) iterative feedback derived from monitoring the use, environmental, socio-economic impacts, and the status of the resource being used: and (c) adjusting management based on timely feedback from the monitoring procedures.

TESS science

- **Laboratory was Europe of 500 million people**
- **Rigorous random sampling of 130 communities in 27 countries**
- **Used genuinely Pan-European network**

TESS policy guidelines

- **Aimed at governance, research community, land-users**

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (85/337/EEC):

- **projects likely to have a significant effect on the environment by virtue of their nature, size or location have to obtain development consent and an appropriate assessment.**

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001/42/EC):

- **an environmental assessment is to be carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.**

- **Guideline 1. The SEA and EIA Directives should be reconsidered with a view to their integration and formal application at the same level in all member states.**
- **Guideline 2. Member States should be required to give regular accounts of how their planning and other decision-making systems incorporate the principles of environmental and sustainability impact assessment in cases which lie outside the scope of formal SEA and EIA.**

Guideline 3. The Commission and Member States should develop environmental cross-compliance requirements to include assessments of significant changes in agricultural and forestry land use and management, which are currently covered by the EIA Directive, while promoting the integration of biodiversity and other environmental information into single farm payment regimes.

- **Guideline 4. Member States should increase co-operation with the European Environment Agency by ensuring that information gathered for formal assessments is shared with them and the wider public and by supporting efforts under the INSPIRE Directive and other initiatives to improve the quality and compatibility of environmental data generally.**
- **Guideline 5. The Commission and Member States should consider encouraging the Biodiversity Action Plan model of collaboration between stakeholders for biodiversity restoration to provide regional and local frameworks for information gathering and monitoring.**

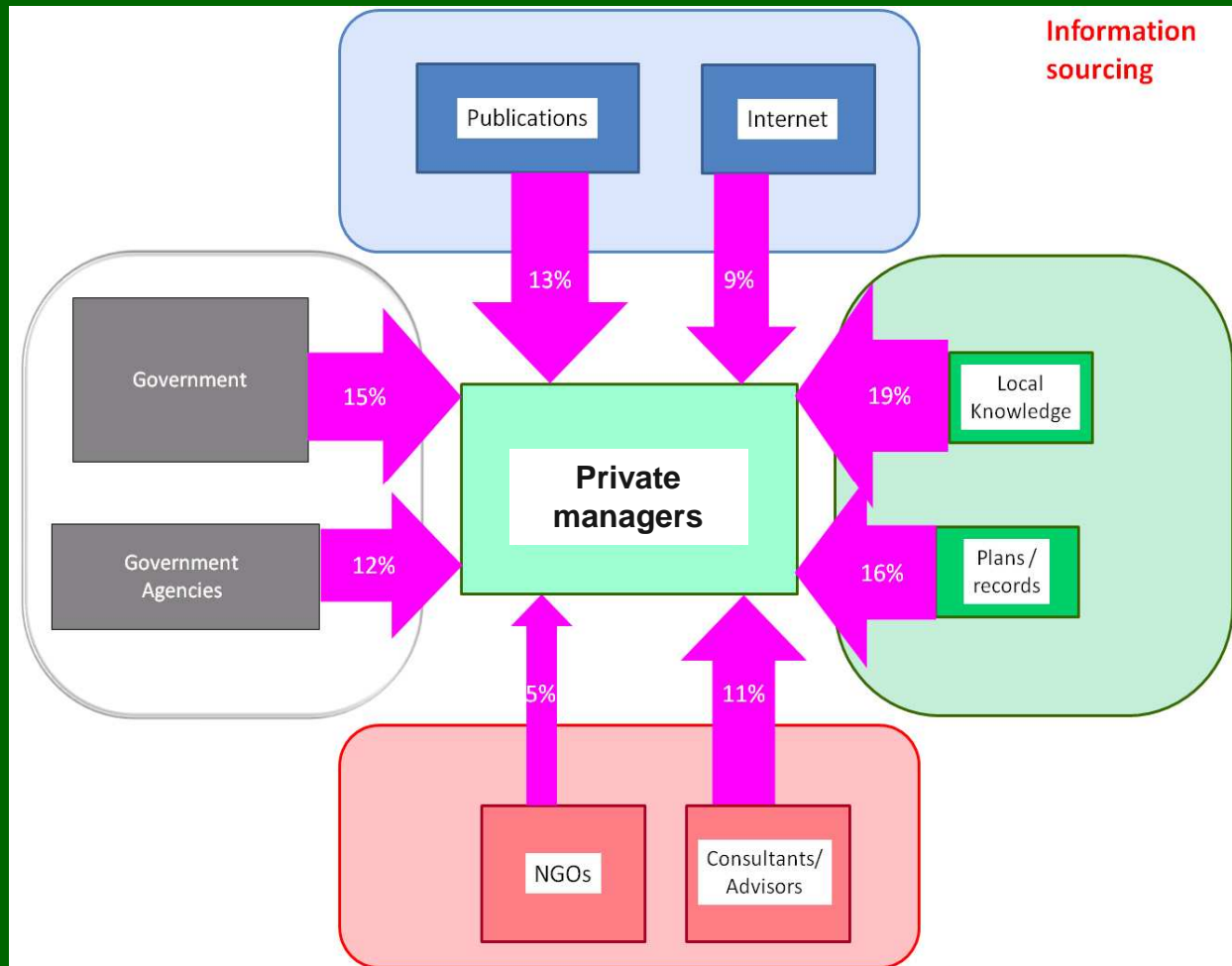
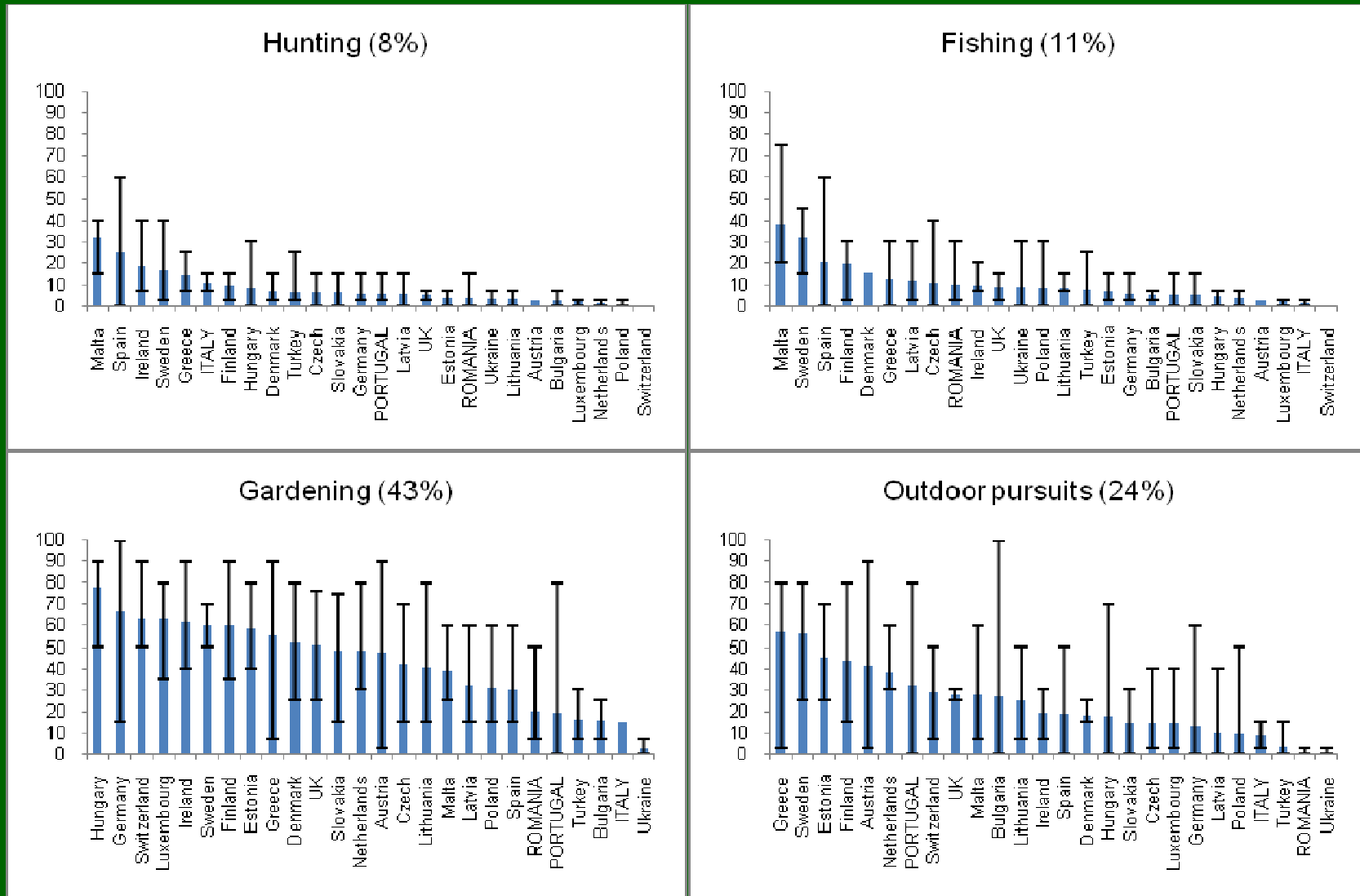


Figure 3: The proportion of information on biodiversity & ecosystem services that was sourced from different suppliers by private managers of land and species in general

- **Guideline 6.** The design of an effective environmental information system needs to standardise and centrally collate a wide variety of ecological and socio-economic data that can be scaled for delivery at all levels. However, the precise data requirements need to be understood and, as far as possible, quantified in more detail.
- **Guideline 7.** In order to refine information needs for different statutory authorities and stakeholder groups further Pan-European survey work will be needed. This would be enormously facilitated if Eurostat were able to establish rigorous sampling frames across Europe for the groups of land users identified by TESS and for local governments with specific functions.

The average % of local households estimated by LAU2s to have participants in activities dependant on land or species (with range bars).



- **Guideline 9.** The relevance of participation in wildlife-related activities by millions of EU citizens and the direct and indirect spending associated with these activities should be appreciated by policy-makers.
- **Guideline 10.** Accordingly Eurostats should be invited to carry out assessments of these activities across EU Member States by appropriate sampling methods, as has been practised for a number of decades in the United States.
- **Guideline 12.** Biodiversity conservation policies need to take full account of the perceptions and attitudes of the people who live closest to wildlife and the countryside if their support for and active participation in conservation is to be secured. These attitudes should be regularly surveyed by the Commission, using the highly developed tools available to Eurostats.

Guideline 11. Noting the rapid progress made in the development of digital tablets, the fall in prices and their dramatic uptake by the public over the last two years, European institutions, national governments and agencies should promote further experiments and training for local people in mapping biodiversity monitoring, conservation and for other purposes.

Guideline 13. Land-use changes both inside and outside protected areas, including Natura 2000, are of fundamental importance for conservation policy. Those recorded by recent CORINE data merit urgent investigation. A locally-based recording and mapping system such as is being developed by TESS could rapidly feed information to higher governmental levels, enabling policy adjustments to be made as appropriate.

Guideline 17. In developing internet-based advice and support for land managers using simple mapping tools, attention should be given to what works and is practical for them, using feedback and market testing and bringing together best practice guidance from a wide variety of sources.

Guideline 18. Support should be given to the portal for ideas and knowledge exchange via

- (a) publicity aimed at land-users from governments and national associations,**
- (b) data and best practice case study material from researchers and environmental institutions and**
- (c), where feasible, appropriate finance from any quarter.**