

A Transactional Environmental Support System for Europe:

Why, What, and How

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Why: formal systems cannot easily reach to the individual manager

- Europe is losing biodiversity and ability to provide ecosystem services.
- **Formal Environmental Assessment processes give some protection and guidance.**
- However, individual local stakeholders who manage land and species also make **daily informal decisions** based mainly on local environments.
- These **myriad small decisions** summate to change land use and the state of our environment.

Why: Convention on Biological Diversity

Article 10: Protect & encourage customary use of **biological resources** in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Article 11: Adopt **economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives** for conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.



Why: finances

SPEND:
(private)

Hunting

16
billion

Angling

19
billion

Watching

8
billion

GEMCONBIO survey of hunting, angling, watching:
34 million adults (7% population) spend >€40 billion.

- In 2006, equivalent US spending was \$120 billion
- €40 billion is about €200 for each cultivated EU ha
- CAP budget €57 billion a year, <20% agri-environment
- It costs €6 billion to run Natura 2000 (17% of EU)

What: An exchange between local stakeholders & central policymakers

Decision support for managers of land and species: **Councils, Farmers, Foresters, Reserve managers, Anglers, Hunters, Access Interests**

1. What does central policy and planning have?
Capability to produce complex knowledge.
2. What does central policy and planning need?
Local knowledge and local actions.
3. What do local managers of land & species have?
Local knowledge & capabilities (skill, cash, time).
4. What do local managers of land & species need?
Complex knowledge to guide their actions.

What: TESS vision

We seek to complement formal environmental assessment with an internet-based Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS) that:

- (a) will make it easy for policy makers to integrate local knowledge into their decision making, while**
- (b) guiding and encouraging local activities that restore and maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

Our vision is to enlighten, encourage and empower local communities to support biodiversity restoration across Europe.

What: TESS functions

TESS:

- (a) collates multiple ways to leverage biodiversity enhancement, uses models to predict economic & biodiversity impacts of small-scale actions, and delivers context-adaptive decision support, so that **local people** can optimise incomes from ecosystem services, in exchange for
- (b) information on their decisions, and monitored results, which integrate to support decisions of central assessors for adaptive governance (regulations & fiscal incentives).

What: Exchanging decision-support for local knowledge and actions

<u>SCALE</u>	<u>CONTEXT / QUESTION</u>	<u>OPERATION MODE</u>
Field individual	<u>! BEEP !</u> <u>HARRIER NEST AHEAD</u> Divert harvester for 20 meters	<i>Map on communication device with GPS-auto-location capability.</i>
Farm individual	If I use my land like this in future, what happens to my income, game bags and nitrate run-offs?	<i>Auto-guides on farm plan: optimizing game, fishing and farm income.</i>
Village community	How do we route this path to optimise views while minimising erosion and wildlife disturbance?	<i>Headland mapping GIS: walking (pay-parking), horse-riding (licence).</i>
Higher government	If trends in land-use continue for 20 years, how can we still meet planned biodiversity targets?	<i>Scenario: model subsidy payments for leveraging sustainable use activities.</i>

How: 14 partners/10 countries

1	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) Coordination
2	Bournemouth University (United Kingdom)
3	NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (United Kingdom)
4	Anatrack Ltd (United Kingdom)
5	Ordenamento e Gestão de Recursos Naturais (Portugal)
6	Tero Ltd (Greece)
7	European Sustainable Use Specialist Group of IUCN (Belgium)
8	Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU
9	Pro-Biodiversity Service (Poland)
10	Centre for Cartography of Fauna and Flora (Slovenia)
11	Szent Istvan University (Hungary)
12	Tallinn University of Technology (Estonia)
13	Danube Delta National Institute for R&D (Romania)
14	WWF Turkey (Turkey)

How: TESS work packages

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WP2

**Central
Survey**

WP3

**Local
Survey**

12

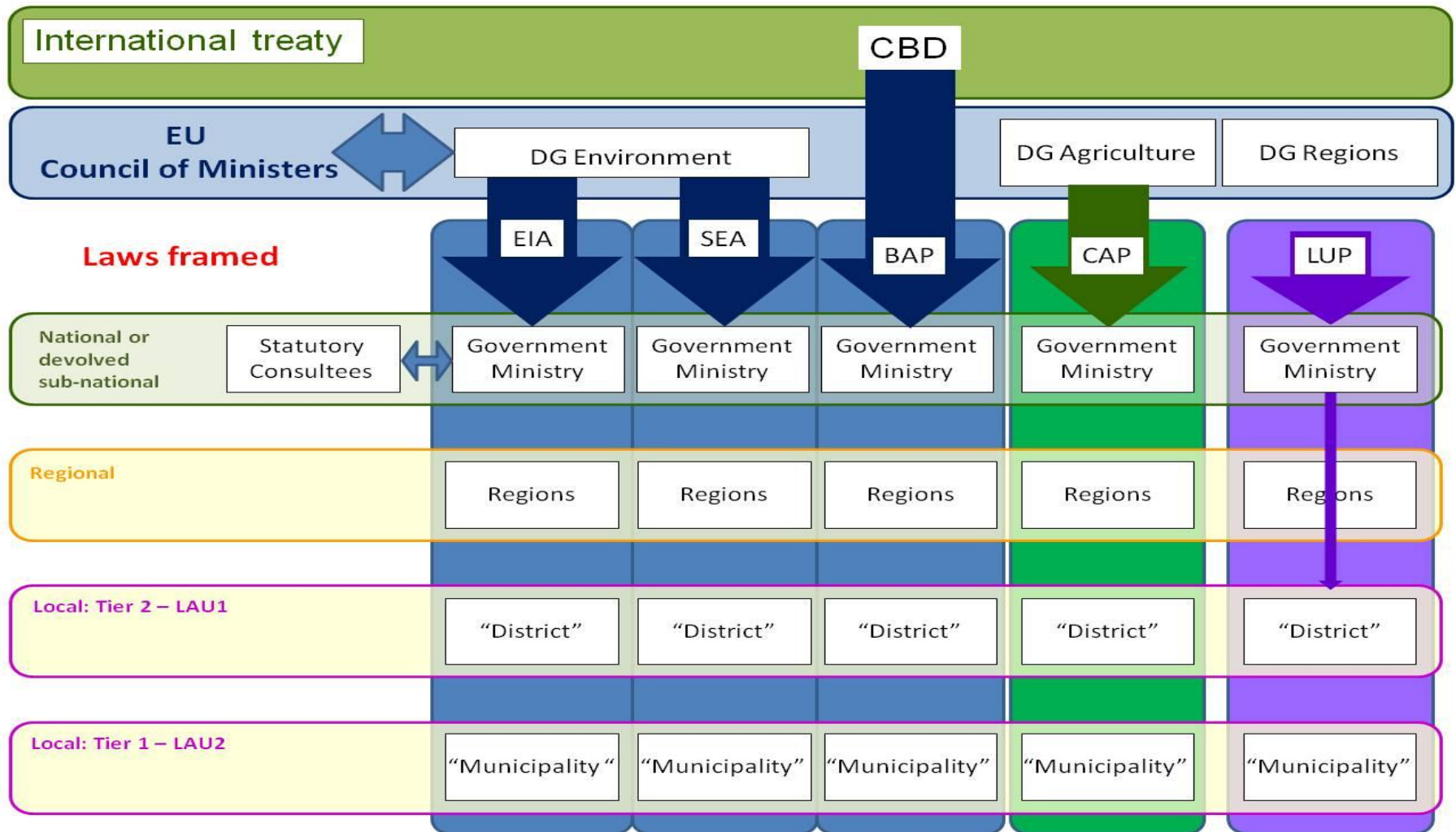
**Workshop
& report**

**Workshop
& report**

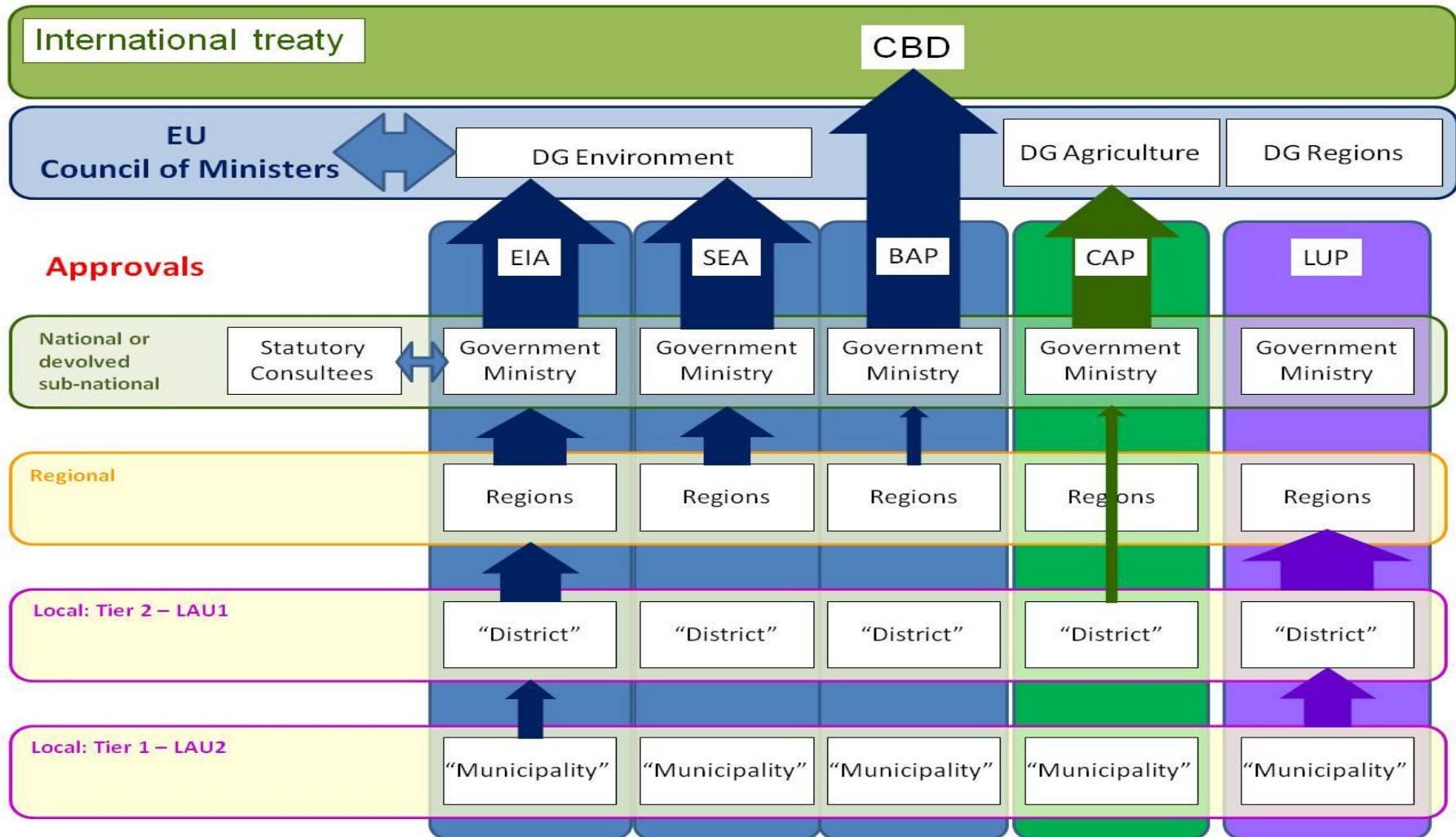
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WP2: Information flows (central to local)



WP2: Information flows (local to central)

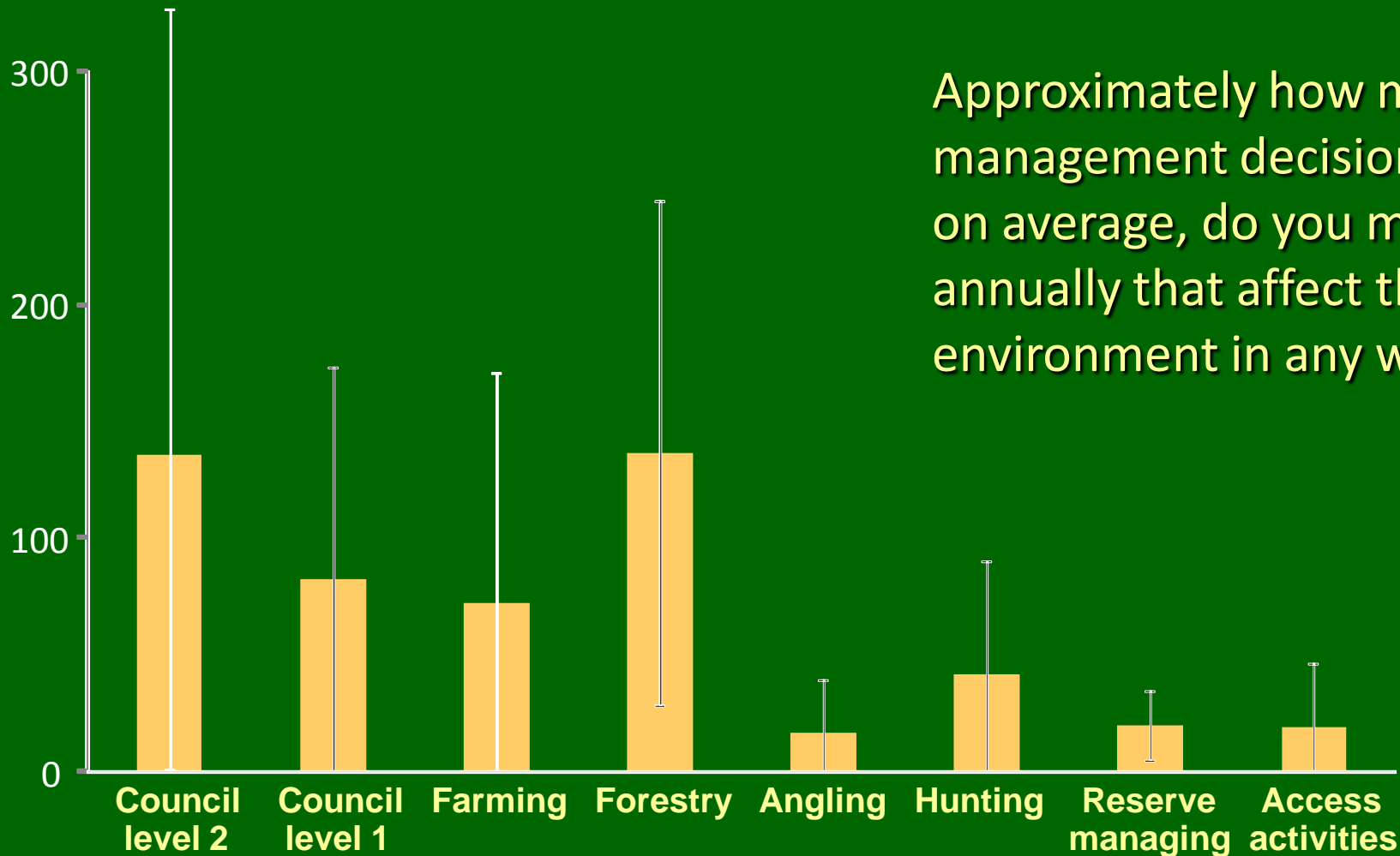


WP3: Barriers in obtaining information for decisions

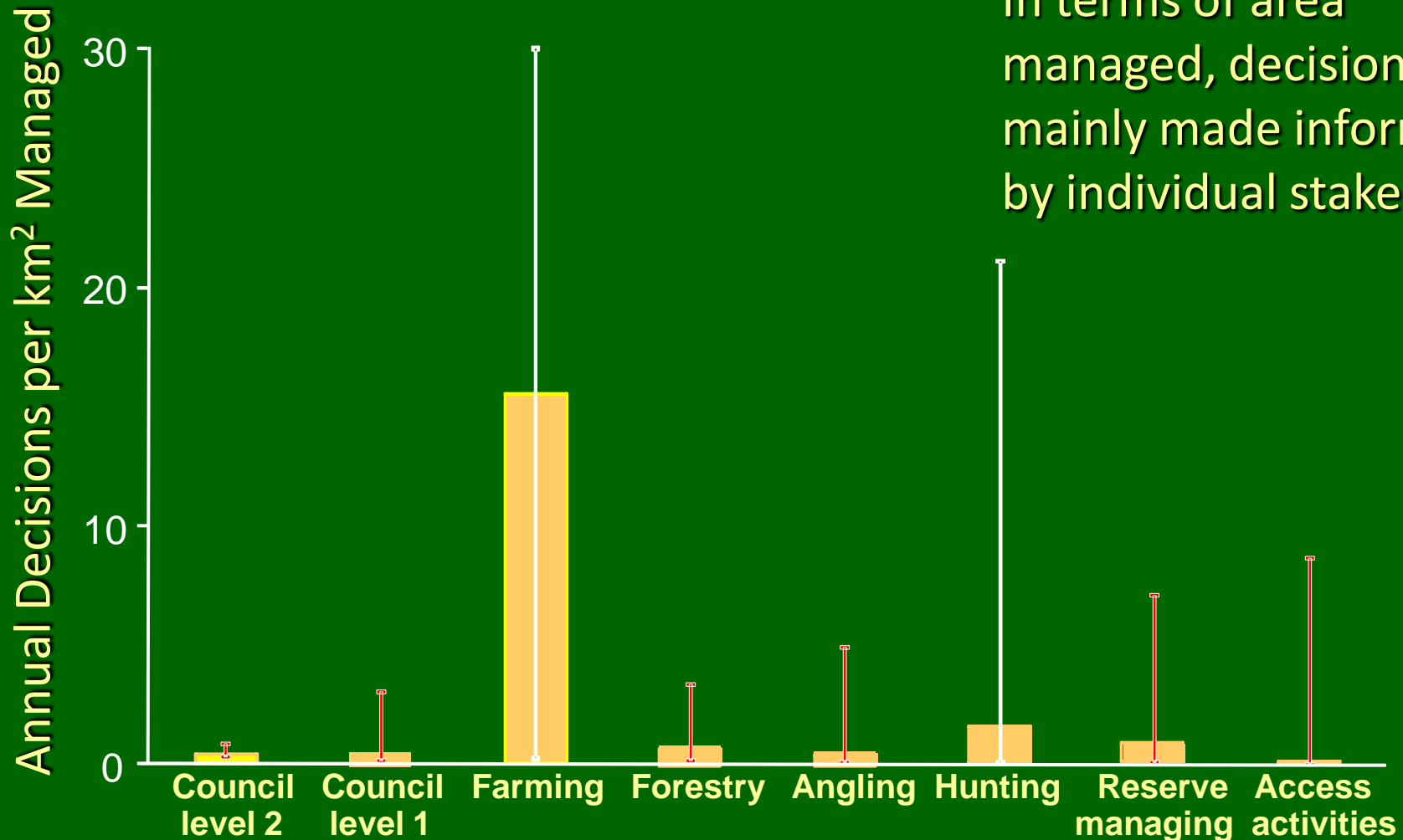


Each barrier was encountered by most of the stakeholders
 Difficulty in finding information - major issue
 Accuracy, scale, access & age – important

WP2: Who makes local decisions?

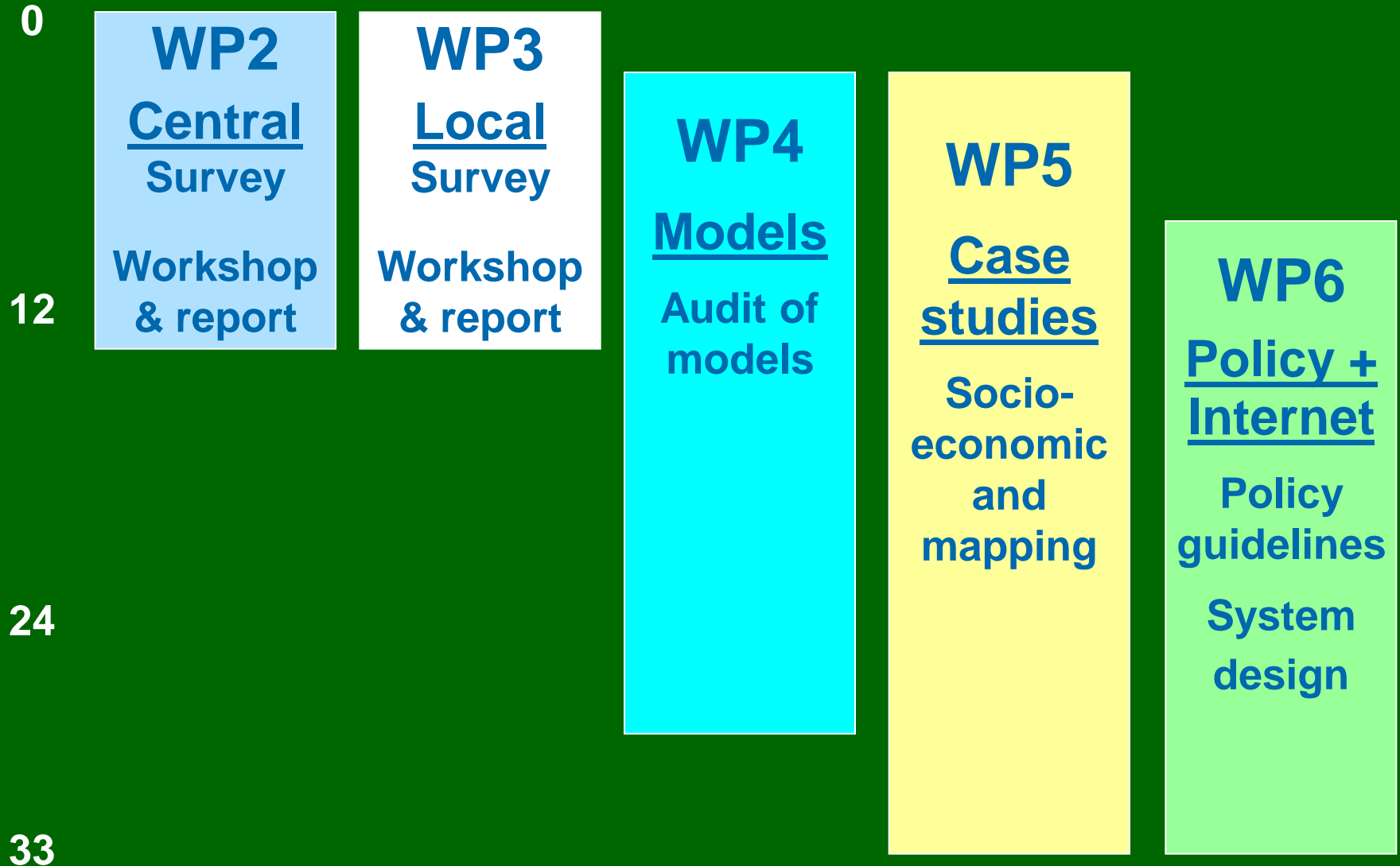


WP2: How do you make decisions?



In terms of area managed, decisions are mainly made informally by individual stakeholders

How: TESS work packages





**Thank you
for listening**