

Flemish Land Agency Department of agri-environmental agreements

INVESTEREN IN DE OPEN RUIM

Policy perspectives on the CoP

Round Table discussion on the Community of Practice on Ecosystem services Belgium 26 04 2012 Dr. Marion Liberloo

Agri-Environmental Measures @ VLM

- Aim:
 - Improve the environmental quality (water, soil, valuable landscapes)
 - Enhance habitat quality (food, cover, nesting) of specific farmland species
- Evolution AEM:
 - 2000= administrative procedure
 - 2012= delivering tailored advice to farmers
- Anno 2012: 3916 farmers with AEM, 17.310 detailed agreements
- RDP III: 2014-2020: time for evaluation of the AEM policy and practice
 - Mapping points of improvement
 - Innovation!



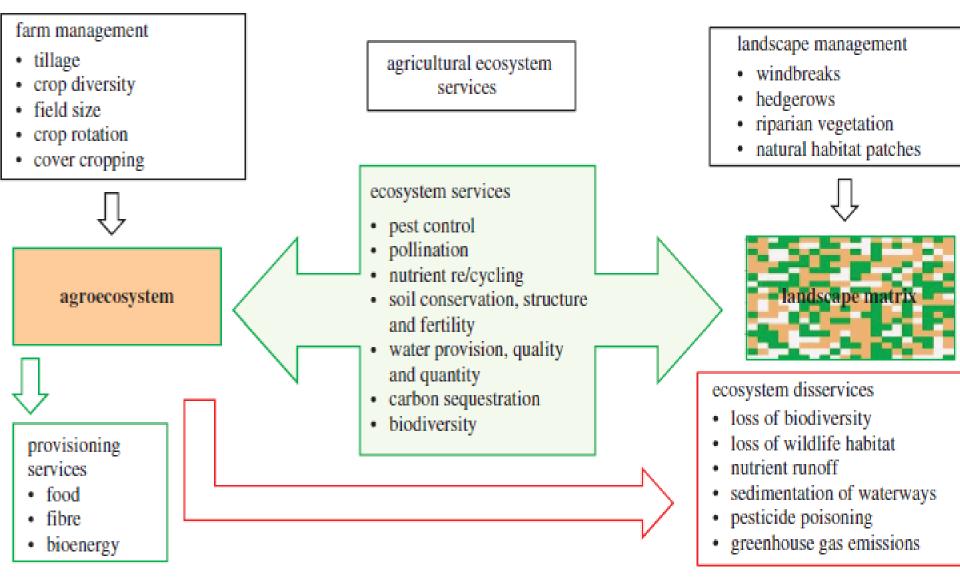
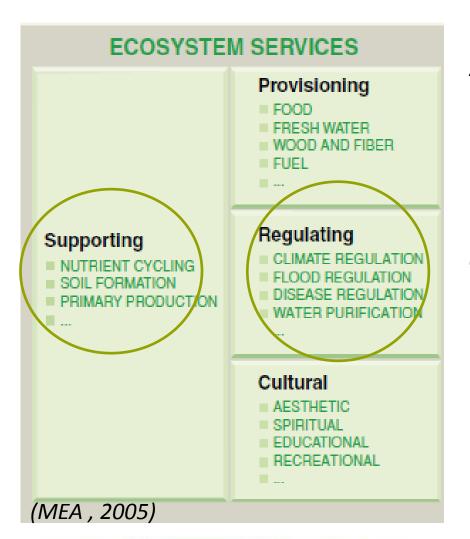


Figure 1. Impacts of farm management and landscape management on the flow of ecosystem services and disservices to from agroecosystems.

(Power 2010)





AEM: payments for environmental services that mainly **support** the provisioning services or are **regulating** services.



Erosion control

Grass corridors catch surface run-off

Flood control
Water quality control
Soil conservation and fertility



Field margins

Protecting vulnerable landscape elements (streams, hedge rows, forest, sunken roads) against inflow of nutrients and pesticides,
Create a habitat for plants and animals

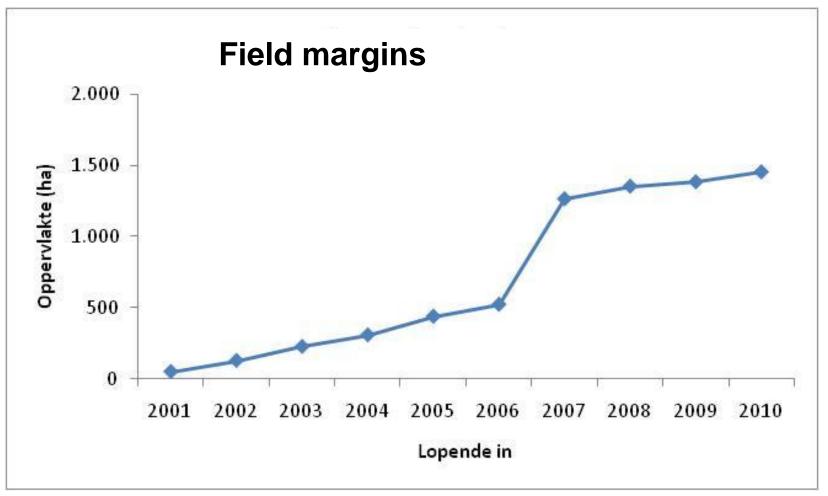
ESS and AEM: AS IS Species conservation: farmland birds

Supplying winter food, nesting ability and cover to farmland birds

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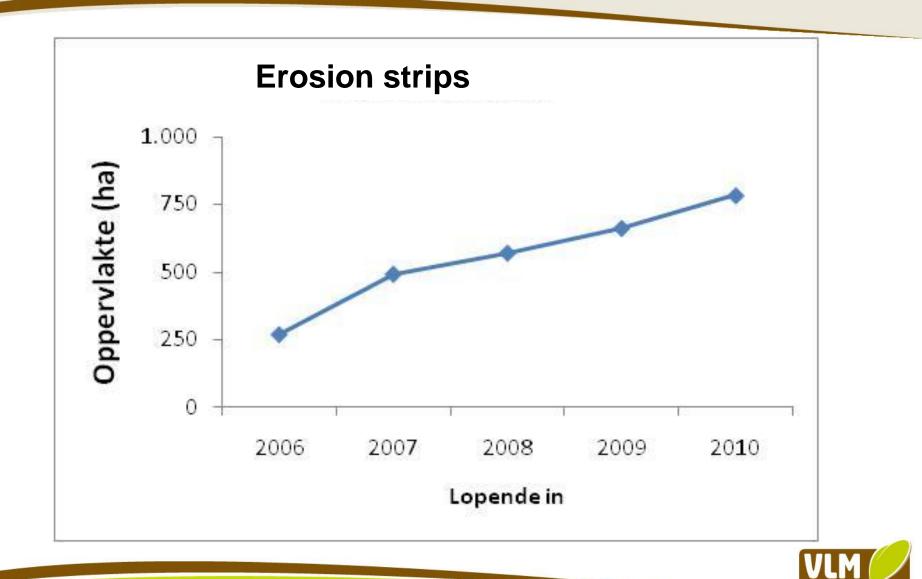


ESS and AEM: AS IS 10 years AEM in Flanders: a success?

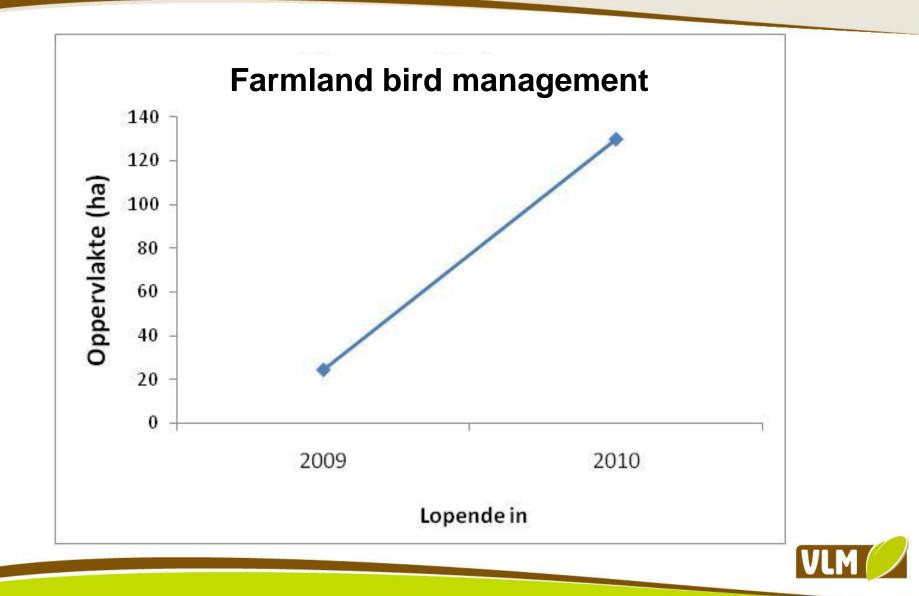




10 years AEM in Flanders: a success?



10 years AEM in Flanders: a success?



ESS and AEM: AS IS Effect of AEM on biodiversity

Positive effect on BD is still difficult to prove :

- Quantity of AEM overrules quality
- Few studies look at the scientific effect of AEM
- 'vague' goals of policy
- AEM= young instrument:
 - monitoring across several years needed
 - Large scale monitoring needed in areas with and without relative high densities of AEM



ESS and AEM: AS IS Effect of AEM on biodiversity

First evaluation: Mid Term review: Study INBO: « Impact of RDP II measures on the biodiversity », Strubbe D. et al. 2010

RDP II measures have a probably positive effect on the number and diversity of (certain) farmland and meadow birds

Continuation of this study 2012-2013

Impact van PDPO II maatregelen op de biodiversiteit



Onderzoek ultgevoerd in opdracht van:

Departement Landbouw en Visserij afdeling Monitoring en Studie Diederik Strubbe Pieter Verschelde Maarten Hens Carine Wils Dirk Bauwens Maarten Dermout Luc De Bruyn (INBO)





ESS and AEM: AS IS -> TO BE



- Evaluate current agri-environmental measures (AEM) on effectiveness (monitoring) and adapt to higher standards
- Develop new, effective measures by experimenting in the field and collaboration with farmers, researchers and local stakeholders
- Rise farmers' participation to undertake action: through surveys, info sessions, workshops
- Evaluate process of undertaking AEM: picture issues & problems in both administration as in the implementation on the field, development of better, more transparent process

Results VLM @ SOLABIO

Final report « AEM, new tracks for policy. Knowledge and experiences from the SOLABIO project»

Liberloo et al. 2012

- Overview of the results
- References to all extern SOLABIO studies
- Ideas for further reseach
- Input to RDP III





Improvements ESS

RDPIII: Need to invest in new AEM: Ecosystem services flowing back to agriculture: natural pest control, pollination, soil management (organic C, CO2 sink)

- Need for fundamental and applied research supporting policy, delivering AEM and ESS with a win-win for farmers and nature (Universities, INBO, VITO,..)
- Move from ESS on field scale towards ESS on landscape scale



Expectations from CoP platform

- Building up a network
- Scientific input and support -> continuous optimisation of AEM
- Near future: input on measures in new RDP III

