LAND LIFE
care for nature

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC AND EUROPE

PREPARATORY ACTION UNDER LIFE + PROJECT LANDLIFE 2011-2014
LIFE+ 10 INF/ES/540

With the support and collaboration of:

Life

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, ALIMENTACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

Fundación Biodiversidad

Obra Social "la Caixa"

Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia

Coordinator:

Partner organisations:

Collaboration:

Produced by:

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THEMEDITERRANEAN ARC AND EUROPE
May 2012

This study is part of the project *Boosting land stewardship as a conservation tool in the western Mediterranean arc: a communication and training scheme.*
LANDLIFE (LIFE 10/INF/ES/540)
www.landstewardship.eu

AUTHORS:
Biel Quer, Nuria Asensio & Jordi Codina **lavola**, with contribution by Lauriane Chalard, Jordi Pietx & Pilar Rodríguez xct

REVIEW:
Neil McIntosh, Nicole Nowicki & Merijn Biemans **Eurosite**, Claudie Housard **CENLR**, Simona Colombo **Legambiente Lombardia**, Brent Mitchell **Quebec-Labrador Foundation & Landlife advisor**, Montse Masó, Jordi Pietx & Pilar Rodríguez **xct**

ALL PICTURES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE XARXA DE CUSTODIA DEL TERRITORI AUTORSHIP'S EXCEPT:
Page 1. Authorship 5th picture: GEPEC-EdC
Page 8. Autorship: Ajuntament de Girona
Page 15. Autorship 2nd picture: Ajuntament de Girona
Page 22. Autorship: Fundació Emys
Page 28. Autorship 2nd picture: Estació Biològica del Pallars Jussà
Page 36. Autorship 1st picture: Marc Ordeix – Centre d'Estudis dels Rius Mediterranis. Museu Industrial del Ter. Authorship 2nd picture: Daniel Sierra
Page 53. Autorship 1st picture: Estació Biològica del Pallars Jussà. Autorship 2nd picture: Fundació Emys
Page 63. Autorship 2nd picture: Estació Biològica del Pallars Jussà
Page 70. Autorship: CEA Alt Ter
Page 95. Autorship: Centre d'Estudis dels Rius Mediterranis. Museu Industrial del Ter

DATA COLLECTION FOR LIFE PROJECT ANALYSIS:
Alba Iglesias, volunteer, **xct**

ENGLISH REVISION:
Alexandra Rogers, **Eurosite**

WITH THE SUPPORT AND COLLABORATION OF:
LIFE+, Fundación Biodiversidad, Obra Social la Caixa and the Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat Generalitat de Catalunya.

CITATION:
Quer, B., Asensio, N., Codina, J. et al. (2012).
Study of the development and implementation of land stewardship in the different participation regions.

EDITION, DESIGN AND LAYOUT:
Laura Morató · www.lauramorato.net

LANDLIFE Documents
WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO USE AND DISSEMINATE THE CONTENT OF THIS PUBLICATION

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC AND EUROPE

PREPARATORY ACTION UNDER
LIFE + PROJECT LANDLIFE 2011-2014

LIFE+ 10 INF/ES/540

LAND LIFE
care for nature

INDEX

1_INTRODUCTION 9

1.1_SUMMARY OF CONTENTS 9

1.3_PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS 11

1.4_METHODOLOGY 13

2_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC 17

2.1_SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS 17

2.1.1_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON 17

2.1.2_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LOMBARDY 18

2.1.3_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN CATALONIA 18

2.2_SOCIOGRAM IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS 20

2.2.1_INTRODUCTION 20

2.2.2_LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON SOCIOGRAM 21

2.2.3_LOMBARDY SOCIOGRAM 22

2.2.4_CATALONIA SOCIOGRAM 24

2.3_SUMMARY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS 26

2.3.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK 27

2.3.2_LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSH 29

2.3.3_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION 32

2.3.4_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES 34

2.3.5_CONSTITUENCY AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP 35

2.3.6_IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS 37

3_COMPARING LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LANDLIFE PARTICIPATING REGIONS 41

3.1_REGIONS SWOT ANALYSIS 41

3.1.1_LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON SWOT 41

3.1.2_LOMBARDY SWOT 42

3.1.3_CATALONIA SWOT 43

3.1.4_REGIONS SWOT COMPARISON 44

3.2_RADAR CHARTS 45

3.2.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK 45

3.2.2_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION 47

3.2.3_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES 49

3.2.4_PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION 50

3.2.5_MEMBERSHIP AND ALLIANCES 52

3.3_SUMMARY OF THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS 55

4_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE 57

4.1_FRAMEWORK FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE 57

4.1.1_FROM ITS ORIGINS TO NOW: A CONDENSED HISTORY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE 57

4.1.2_LAND STEWARDSHIP AND THE EUROPEAN UNION: LEGISLATION AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS 59

4.1.2.1_CURRENT SECTORAL POLICIES AND FUNDING FOR LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE 59

4.1.2.2_TOWARDS A RATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE EU 60

4.1.2.3_EU 2020 BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY 60

4.1.3_OVERVIEW 1992 – 2010 61

4.2_EUROPE SOCIOGRAM 64

4.3.1_GEOGRAPHICAL RESPONSE 67

4.3.2_CONCEPT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP 68

4.3.3_INVENTORY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVES 72

4.3.4_STRATEGY AND INVOLVEMENT IN LAND STEWARDSHIP 73

4.3.5_CONCERNS AND PRESSING ISSUES ABOUT LAND STEWARDSHIP 78

5_CONCLUSIONS 81

5.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK 81

5.2_LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP 82

5.3_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION 82

5.4_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES 83

5.5_CONSTITUENCY AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP 84

5.6_IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS 84

5.7_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE 85

SUGGESTED INDICATORS 88

ANNEX I ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE 99

ANNEX II LIST OF ORGANISATIONS WHO ANSWERED THE ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE 104

ANNEX III PARTNERS' SURVEY 110

ANNEX IV SAMPLE OF SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW 118

ANNEX V SAMPLE OF STRATEGIC MEETING DOCUMENT 121

ANNEX VI LIFE PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION METHODOLOGY 122

ANNEX VII ORGANISATION GLOSSARY 123

ANNEX VIII BIBLIOGRAPHY 125

1_ INTRODUCTION

1_INTRODUCTION

This study is part of the preparatory actions of a LIFE+ 10 INF financed project called **"Boosting land stewardship as a conservation tool in the western Mediterranean arc: a communication and training scheme" (LANDLIFE).** Developed from the 1st October, 2011 until the 30th of March 2012, this preparatory study will be used for the development of future actions of Landlife.

The overall objective of Landlife is to communicate the value of land stewardship to public institutions, key organisations (i.e. land owners and environmental organisations) and to the general public. It will be used as an effective tool for nature conservation in Europe, especially in the Western Mediterranean arc.

Land stewardship is a strategy that intends to involve land owners and users (farmers, shepherds, hunters, fishers...) in the conservation of natural landscape, with support by a wide range of society groups. Through voluntary agreements between land owners / users and land stewardship organisations, natural environment and landscape will be maintained and restored.

1.1_SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The study is subdivided into 6 different parts or chapters. The **first chapter** is an introductory section which provides information about the study objectives, along with a list of the participating partners and the methodology used the study is introduced.

The **second chapter** addresses the question 'what is land stewardship in Landlife participating regions?' The analysis is developed by taking into consideration the, administrative framework, legal and normative development, ownership structures, and also regional and State involvement. A sociogram has also been designed for each participating region, with the intention of identifying the roles of organisations and how public, private, institutionalized, non institutionalized and other types of organisations influence the development and promotion of land stewardship.

In Europe, land stewardship is understood and addressed by a wide range of perspectives; there is no unique or uniform strategy for its implementation. Therefore, there is a strong need for an established set of criteria that provides comparative information and data, in order to identify common characteristics and different features among Landlife participating regions, and also other EU countries.

The **third chapter** of this study, addresses these issues more in detail. Through a SWOT analysis and a comparative diagnosis, shared characteristics will be identified. The analysis also shows clear and obvious differences of land stewardship development and implementation among participating regions. The work developed and described in this chapter will prove useful, not only for identifying characteristics among participating regions, but will also provide comparative tools useful for future application of land stewardship in other countries and regions.

A **fourth chapter** introduces and analyzes results regarding land stewardship in Europe, in particular those obtained by the online questionnaire, as well as a European sociogram on land stewardship.
Chapter five presents the conclusions overall conclusions of this study, as well as detailed conclusions of the different themes analyzed.

The final **sixth chapter** of the study is focussed on introducing a set of indicators whose aim are to evaluate and monitor the results of the Landlife project, according to action E of the project. These indicators have been grouped, as: indicators of project progress, indicators regarding targeted audiences and indicators regarding nature and biodiversity conservation.

1.2_OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aims at analysing the degree of development of land stewardship at European level, with special emphasis on three western Mediterranean regions: Catalonia (Spain), Lombardy (Italy) and Languedoc-Roussillon (France).

From the analysis, the study draws a 'first picture' of land stewardship development in Europe, identifying both shared and different elements among Landlife participating regions.

The study for the 'Development and implementation of land stewardship in the Mediterranean Arc and Europe', discuss the following specific objectives:

- Collect specific information about the current status and degree of development of land stewardship in the participating regions (Catalonia, Languedoc-Roussillon and Lombardy).
- Characterize land stewardship organisations that participate in the process.
- Identify current needs of land stewardship in the participating regions.
- Design and establish a set of criteria for studying the development of land stewardship from a comparative perspective.
- Gather information regarding land stewardship at the European level.
- Generate information and knowledge needed for the development of LANDLIFE 2011-2014.

The study's scope is broad and twofold, first it intends to introduce information and analysis of the degree of development of land stewardship at the European level. Secondly it focuses on three western Mediterranean regions: Catalonia (Spain), Lombardy (Italy) and Languedoc-Roussillon (France). Land stewardship is therefore characterized by the vision, definition and opinion of those organisations, persons and documents that belong to these European regions.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Figure 1. Landlife INF/ES/540 partners and collaborating organisations and its presence at the Western Mediterranean Regions and Europe

1.3_PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

Landlife is a partnership project, involving Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori (XCT) as coordinator, and Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels Languedoc – Roussillon (CEN L-R); Legambiente Lombardia Onlus (Legambiente); Eurosite and Prysma Calidad y Medio Ambiente (PRYSMA) as partners[1]. The latter is a private consultancy company and was excluded from this study as it was not directly involved in the development of land stewardship in any region.

XCT[2] (Land Stewardship Network in English) is a non-profit organisation formed by organisations, institutions and individuals that promote the development and use of land stewardship. The network sees the opportunity and need to empower civil society to have an active and direct role toward proper land conservation. The mission of XCT is to work together with land stewardship organisations and other groups to promote the use of land stewardship as a strategy for the conservation of resources, natural, cultural, and landscape values. Therefore XCT does not sign agreements, nor does it directly intervene in the development of land stewardship field projects.

[1] The Conservatoire Régional des Espaces Naturels de Midi-Pyrénées (CEN M-P) is also collaborating at Landlife, although not as a partner and therefore the development of land stewardship at the region of Midi-Pyrénées is not studied in this document http://www.cren-mp.org/

[2] http://www.custodiaterritori.org/

Currently, the network is formed by 158 organisations and its members have signed more than 400 stewardship agreements.

CEN L-R[3] is a regional non-profit organisation in Languedoc – Roussillon (France) created in 1994. The action of conservatories of natural areas (CEN) acts as an interface between government, communities, researchers and managers. The first CEN was established in 1976 and today they are located in 21 regions. In 2011, they managed 2.200 sites covering nearly 122.000 hectares. Their statutory mission is to know, protect, manage and enhance the natural environment; their ethical values are those of land stewardship: sharing and integrating knowledge, pursuing compromise for sustainable management agreements, initiating and testing new forms of engagement for the conservation of biodiversity, and contributing to the recognition of skills and expertise. CEN L-R currently manages 1.300 ha and has been introducing land stewardship strategy in the region. CEN also provides technical assistance and training to other organisations, as well as to individuals, and land owners. Therefore, it develops and implements management plans and acts as a land stewardship organisation. Since 2009, CEN-LR has been a member of the Mediterranean Euroregional Network for land stewardship with XCT, CEN-MP[4] and other partners.

Legambiente-Lombardia[5] is a regional non-profit organisation whose objective is the improvement of the environment in the region of Lombardy (Italy). It promotes initiatives against improper soil use, and proper conservation of natural resources. Legambiente created the first network in relation to land stewardship initiatives in 2000-2001 with Retenatura system, the network of green areas managed by Legambiente local groups in Lombardy. The organisation still supports the local groups with consultancy, training, publications, and activities. More recently, Legambiente has adopted a leading role in land stewardship and has launched land stewardship directly, not only to local groups but also to private owners and public institutions.

Legambiente signed the Milano Declaration on land stewardship with XCT and other organisations in 2009 for the promotion of land stewardship in their working areas, in order to help spread proper strategies to other regions and countries and for establishing a permanent and stable communication and collaborative relation among Legambiente, XCT and other interested parties.

Eurosite is a pan-European network created in 1989 that brings together governmental and non-governmental organisations actively collaborating in the management of Europe's nature. It has 67 member organisations from 22 European countries – XCT is a member. Its mission is to exchange, enhance and promote expertise in the management of sites for nature, throughout Europe. The Eurosite network brings people and organisations together across international boundaries to share experience, compare practices and learn from each other to spark initiatives and innovation.

[3] http://www.cenlr.org/

[4] Although not a partner of Landlife, CEN M-P is collaborating and contributing at the project and might directly participate in future actions developed during the implementation of Landlife.

[5] http://www.legambiente.it/

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

1.4_METHODOLOGY

The study has been developed using specific methodology that has used both quantitative and qualitative analysis:

Analysis of state of the art regarding land stewardship: Published materials and documents were researched, some of which were submitted by participating partners. This process gave firsthand knowledge about land stewardship in each participating region, and also brought some general understanding about the concept.

Online questionnaire: In order to gather specific information regarding organisations that are developing land stewardship projects, an online questionnaire was designed and made available online in January - February 2012 (see Annex I).

With 17 questions, the questionnaire is non-probability sampling sent to targeted actors and organisations, which directly or indirectly are participating in land stewardship projects and are interested in the issue. The following actors were targeted for the questionnaire:

- Public authorities
- Non-profit organisations
- Private organisations
- Private individuals

The selection was made using a list of organisations delivered by:

- Contacts from Landlife participating partners, webpages and social networks.
- Contacting organisations that have participated in LIFE biodiversity and land stewardship projects from 1990 to 2010

Quantitative data was analyzed, as answers were categorized and presented in the study as a set or group. In order to reduce inconsistencies and mistakes, some of the answers were revised for consistency. In only three cases (Conservatoire Rhône-Alpes des Espaces Naturels, Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux de l'Aude and Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels de la région Centre) a correction was made as they indicated agreements had been signed, whilst indicating as well they did not participate in land stewardship agreements. This latter indication was changed to positive (participation in agreements).

Survey: in order to collect specific information about land stewardship development in each Landlife participating region, a survey was designed and distributed to Landlife partners (CEN L-R, Legambiente, XCT and Eurosite). With 42 questions grouped in 9 parts, land stewardship was characterized and evaluated (for example, how was the general public and public institutions reactions towards land stewardship; how could present policies in nature protection benefit from the concept; or, which burdens and constrains could affect the implementation of land stewardship). Landlife partners prepared the information and answered the survey that was then checked and analysed.

Partners' interviews: A meeting with each Landlife partner took place during the production of the study. These interviews were used to clarify and ascertain the information provided.

LANDLIFE PARTNERS	MEETING DATE
Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels du Languedoc – Roussillon –CEN L-R, with the presence of a representative from Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels de Midi-Pyrénées	January the 26,' 2012 Montpellier (France)
Eurosite	January the 31, 2012 's Hertogenbosch (The Netherlands)
Xarxa Custòdia del Territori –XCT	February the 2, 2012 Vic (Catalonia - Spain)
Legambiente (Lombardia)	February the 6, 2012 Milano (Italy)

Table 1. Partner meeting dates

In these meetings, the agenda was divided in two different parts. During the first part, members of the hosting organisation met with a representative of the editors of this study and members of XCT, as coordinators of Landlife project.

Through a **semi structured interview** (see Annex III) those aspects that attracted most attention and were considered key factors were addressed and discussed. Moreover, the participating staff were also invited to design and develop a **sociogram** (see 1.3), in order to identify organisations, institutions and persons that were intervening in the promotion of the development of land stewardship in the region.

Based on the Social Network Analysis, **sociograms** have proven useful as they provide information regarding structures of interpersonal relations in a group situation and may reduce constraints and difficulties. In this way, they help to bring understanding into organisational roles and insights into why different results might be achieved in similar regions in land stewardship.

Sociograms will contribute to identification of:

- Actors that intervene in land stewardship in each region
- The degree of implication of these actors in the development and promotion of land stewardship
- The type of relationship among actors

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

In order to collect information that was comparable among participating regions and partners, a specific tool was also designed: **radar charts**. They consist of a two-dimensional chart or tree that displays multivariate data regarding the hot topics of the project. Consequently, comparison will not only be made from a qualitative perspective but also through a more objective and quantitative analysis.
The second part of the meeting at the partner's office had a more **strategic outlook** and other organisations were invited to attend and participate (see Annex IV). The objective of these second meetings was to gather information from other sources, and identify other constrains, difficulties or doubts and distrusts regarding land stewardship in the different regions.

2_ LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

2_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARC

2.1_SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS

2.1.1_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON

Land stewardship is considered as a conservation tool to manage the land and its biodiversity. No laws or public policy strategies specifically mention a concept phrase similar to "land stewardship", neither in the region, nor at the national level. The closest expression of the concept is expressed as "gestion conservatoire". Natura 2000, as a national policy implemented at the regional and local levels, has introduced the land stewardship concept through what is recognised as "l'approche partenariale".

The Land stewardship concept is implemented in France by public an d private organisations such as the Conservatory of coastline areas (*Conservatorie du Littoral*), Department councils and Conservatories of natural areas network (*Reseau des Conservatories des Espaces Naturels*). Recently, the implementation of 'Grenelle of Environment' law renewed the relation between ecology and development and has contributed to the development of initiatives for conservation. In fact, French legislation can be considered significantly useful for the expansion of land stewardship as it has specifically set quantifiable achievements (i.e. "le tiers sauvage" for coast line areas and 20.000 ha of wetlands must be purchased by 2015 with the Grenelle of environment) to recognize the role of public and private organisations in charge of conservation of natural areas and established favourable norms. Natura 2000 as a policy has introduced new ways of working together with land owners and land managers. It has introduced new participative, financial and fiscal tools to encourage the involvement of land owners and land managers in nature conservation. For example, voluntary agreements can be signed under agri-environment schemes, a tax reduction is offered to land owners who have signed a Natura 2000 charter that commit to sustainable management within clear limits. Their application and uses at local level are yet to be fully exploited.

The Conservatory of Natural Areas in the Languedoc – Roussillon (CEN L-R) is a 17 year old organisation that has intervened in different levels of land stewardship development and implementation in the region. The organisation provides scientific and technical knowledge and manages an inventory of the natural heritage. At the same time, CEN L-R own land in the region and develops and implements management plans. Moreover, the organisation designs and creates tools for land management of natural areas as well as raising awareness, informing and educating the public about the preservation of biodiversity.

The following table provides information regarding the land stewardship agreements at the region:

NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	29
NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS AT NATURA 2000 SITES	23
TOTAL SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	1,667.44 ha
% OF SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS COMPARED TO OVERALL REGION'S SURFACE	0.06%

Table 2. Key-data on land stewardship agreements at Languedoc – Roussillon (January 2012)

2.1.2_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LOMBARDY

In the region of Lombardy, there is a widespread concern over a high soil intake used for construction and production purposes. This process has been quantified around 13ha per day in the last ten years. Organisations are therefore interested in policies and strategies that help protect and preserve the natural environment.

At the same time, the region of Lombardy is characterized by an important fragmentation of the ownership structure (i.e. lots of owners that own small portions of land) giving the opportunity to introduce land stewardship agreements among those private owners who are interested in land and biodiversity protection.

Legambiente Lombardy is the organisation which is leading the introduction of the concept in the region. With a relevant presence in the region and an important amount of members and adhesions (there are 97 local groups currently working in the region), Legambiente has been capable of implementing 30 land stewardship voluntary agreements in five years.

NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	30
NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS AT NATURA 2000 SITES	1
TOTAL SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	500 ha
% OF SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS COMPARED TO OVERALL REGION'S SURFACE	0.02%

Table 3. Key data on land stewardship agreements at Lombardy (January 2012)

Regional and provincial public administrations play a relevant role in the development of land stewardship in the region, as they are the owners and main managers of natural protected areas. However, they have not yet integrated the strategy or adopted the concept, nor have signed land stewardship agreements.

However, land stewardship agreements in the region have became a viable and an alternative tool to current policies and strategies on land protection and conservation. And more importantly, the concept has been welcomed by the private sector (i.e. private owners) which is a relevant success as it may introduce conservation practices among them and help stop building developments in agricultural lands.

2.1.3_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN CATALONIA

Of the participating regions in Landlife, Catalonia is the one with higher experience of land stewardship implementation, with a wider and deeper knowledge and understanding among involved organisations, and with a more complete political and administrative framework.

The first land stewardship initiatives in the region date back to 1989, when different public and private organisations undertook measures for the conservation and protection of the natural environment.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

However, the milestone can be set in 2000 at the 'Montesquiu Declaration', when the term 'land stewardship' was adopted. Since then, land stewardship agreements have constantly and increasingly grown.

As a result of the efforts made by the different organisations, there are 441 land stewardship agreements in the region which represents 5.8% of the total surface of Catalonia (185,961 ha). This large number of ongoing agreements must be balanced with the wide diversity of cases and degree of commitment involved in them.

NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	441
NUMBER OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS AT NATURA 2000 SITES	173
TOTAL SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS	185,961 ha
% OF SURFACE OF LAND STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS COMPARED TO OVERALL REGION'S SURFACE	6.58%

Table 4. Key data on land stewardship agreements in Catalonia (2009[6])

Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori (XCT – Land Stewardship Network) is a network for land stewardship organisations responsible for coordinating and promoting the concept and the development strategy in the region. It is also the leading organisation for Landlife INF/ES/540.

XCT aims to promote land stewardship as a participatory strategy in the conservation and management of the natural, rural and urban environment; and specifically, works for[7]:

- Spreading land stewardship agreements.
- Giving support and services to land stewardship organisations and other organisations that intervene in the strategy.
- Promoting collaboration and networking activities among its members and other agents related to land stewardship development.
- Developing and giving support to innovative initiatives in land stewardship.

The present legislative and political framework favours the expansion of land stewardship agreements in the region although work needs still to be done in order to increase the involvement of key organisations and target groups, and specifically citizens.

[6] An updated Inventory of stewardship agreements will be available in June 2012.
[7] Source: III Director Plan, 2012-2016, XCT; February 2012

2.2_SOCIOGRAM IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS

2.2.1_INTRODUCTION

There are 3 sociograms, one for every participating region (Catalonia, Languedoc – Roussillon and Lombardy) plus another one that describes the development of land stewardship at the European level (section 3.2).

In some cases, organisations are listed with their acronyms (see Annex V for the complete list of organisations mentioned in the study), and for each regional sociogram, a short list of the mentioned organisations has also been included in order to help the reader comprehend the sociogram presented.

Organisations have been grouped depending on their role in the development and implementation of land stewardship. For some cases, small images have also been included so the graph may be more comprehensive. A specific description is also provided for each case.

The sociograms delivered are the result of a design and construction process developed by the editors of the study. The building process started with the meeting that editors had with Landlife partners. The staff present at the meeting was asked to build their own sociogram. First they were asked to list all the organisations and persons that were part of the development process of land stewardship in their region. Once the list was finished, they were asked to determine which kind of actors they were (land stewardship organisations, public authorities, private owners, etc) and special efforts were made for detailing as much information as possible on how they participated in the development of land stewardship (i. e. funding providers, legal assistance, representation of individuals or groups, etc). Finally, a map was drawn with all the information.

As the meetings with the regional partners also included other organisations, a second sociogram was built. The design process was developed in exactly the same way as the first sociogram; however in this second one, the persons that had built the first sociogram were not able to participate. Although organisations were listed (in some cases new actors were identified) and the relationship between them was described, showing differences in certain cases.

The following figure introduces the main concepts used at the following sociograms:

	Direct contact, relationship among organisations
	Non-existing relationship
	Non-existing organisation
	Expresses the existence of many different organisations or individuals representing the same group

Figure 2. Sociograms' Caption

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

2.2.2_LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON SOCIOGRAM

LIST OF MENTIONED ORGANISATIONS AT THE SOCIOGRAM
AFA = Association Foncière Agricole (Association of Agricultural Land)
CDL = Conservatoire Du Littoral (Conservatory of Coastline Areas)
CRPF = Centre Régional de la Propriété Forestière (Regional Center of Forest Ownership)
FPF-LR = Forêt Privée Française Languedoc-Roussillon (Regional Union for Private Forest)
ONF = Office National d<es Forêts (National Office of Forest)
PN = Parcs Nationaux de France (National Parks of France)
PNR = Parcs Naturels Régionaux (Regional Nature Parks)
RNN = Réserves Naturelles Nationales (National Nature Reserves)
RNN&R = Réserves Naturelles Nationales et Régionales (National and Regional Nature Reserves)
RNR = Réserves Naturelles Régionales (Regional Nature Reserves)
SAFER = Sociétés d'aménagement foncier et d'établissement rural

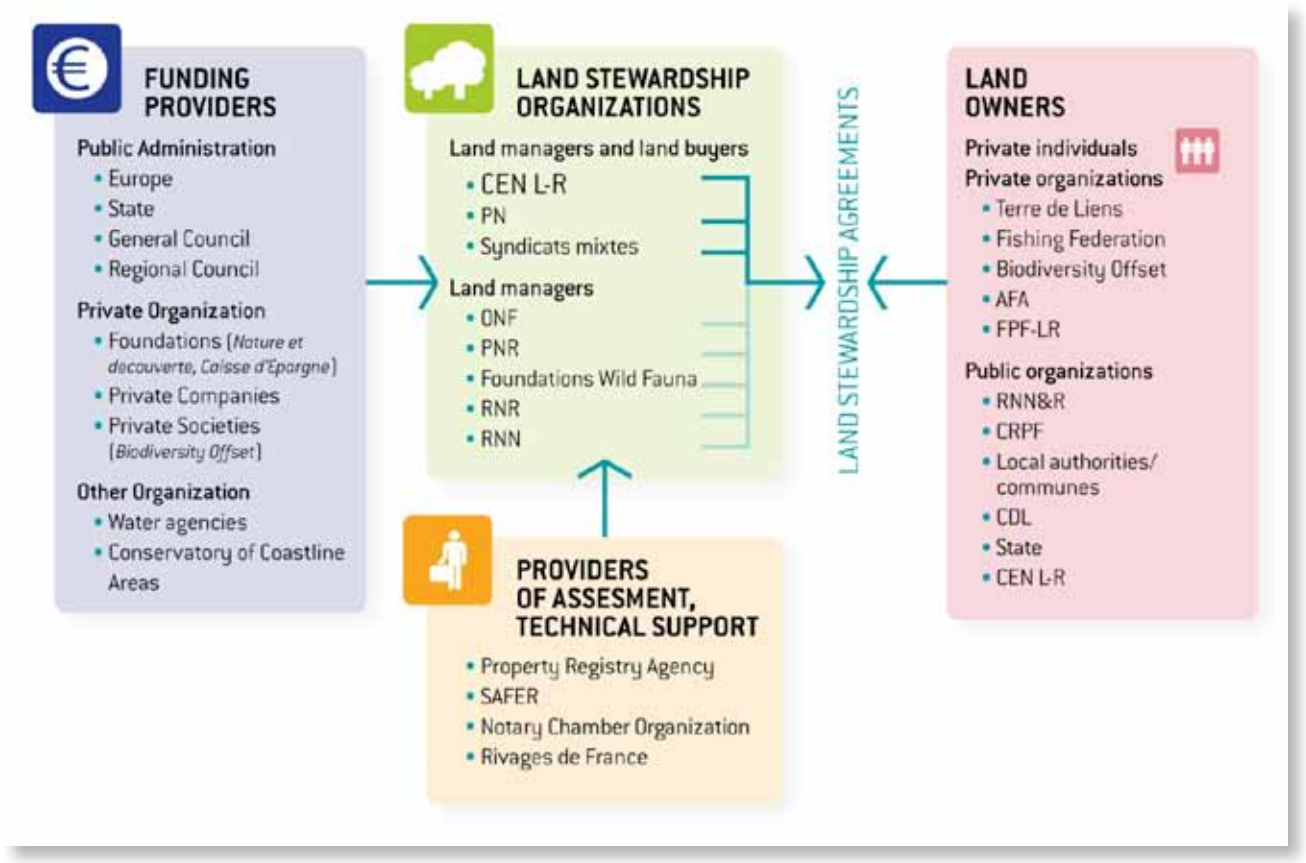


Figure 3. Languedoc- Roussillon sociogram

Current legislation recognises and empowers a wide range of organisations to act as land stewardship organisations.

The information provided from different actors stress the importance of organisational collaboration at local, regional and national level. For instance ownership structure in France and the region of Languedoc – Roussillon has many actors and owners. They are mainly small private owners; although public ownership plays a relevant role in natural protected areas (see 2.3.3).

Funding and technical assistance are mainly provided by public organisations and institutions that focus on current land stewardship organisations and the role of public land managers.

2.2.3_LOMBARDY SOCIOGRAM

LIST OF MENTIONED ORGANISATIONS AT THE SOCIOGRAM
AIAB = Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica (Italian Association for Biological Agriculture)
ANCI = Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani (National Association of Italian Municipalities)
CIA = Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori (Italian Agricultural Confederation)
COLDIRETTI = Organisation of Farmers
ERSAP = Ente Regionale per Servizi All'agricultura e Alla Foreste (Regional Agency for Services to Agriculture and Forestry
FAI = Fondo Ambientale Italiano (Italian Environmental Fund)
Legautonomie = Associazione autonomie locale (Association of self-government)
PLIS = Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracommunale (Local Park of Supramunicipal Interest)
WBA = World Biodiversity Association
WWF = World Wildlife Fund

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

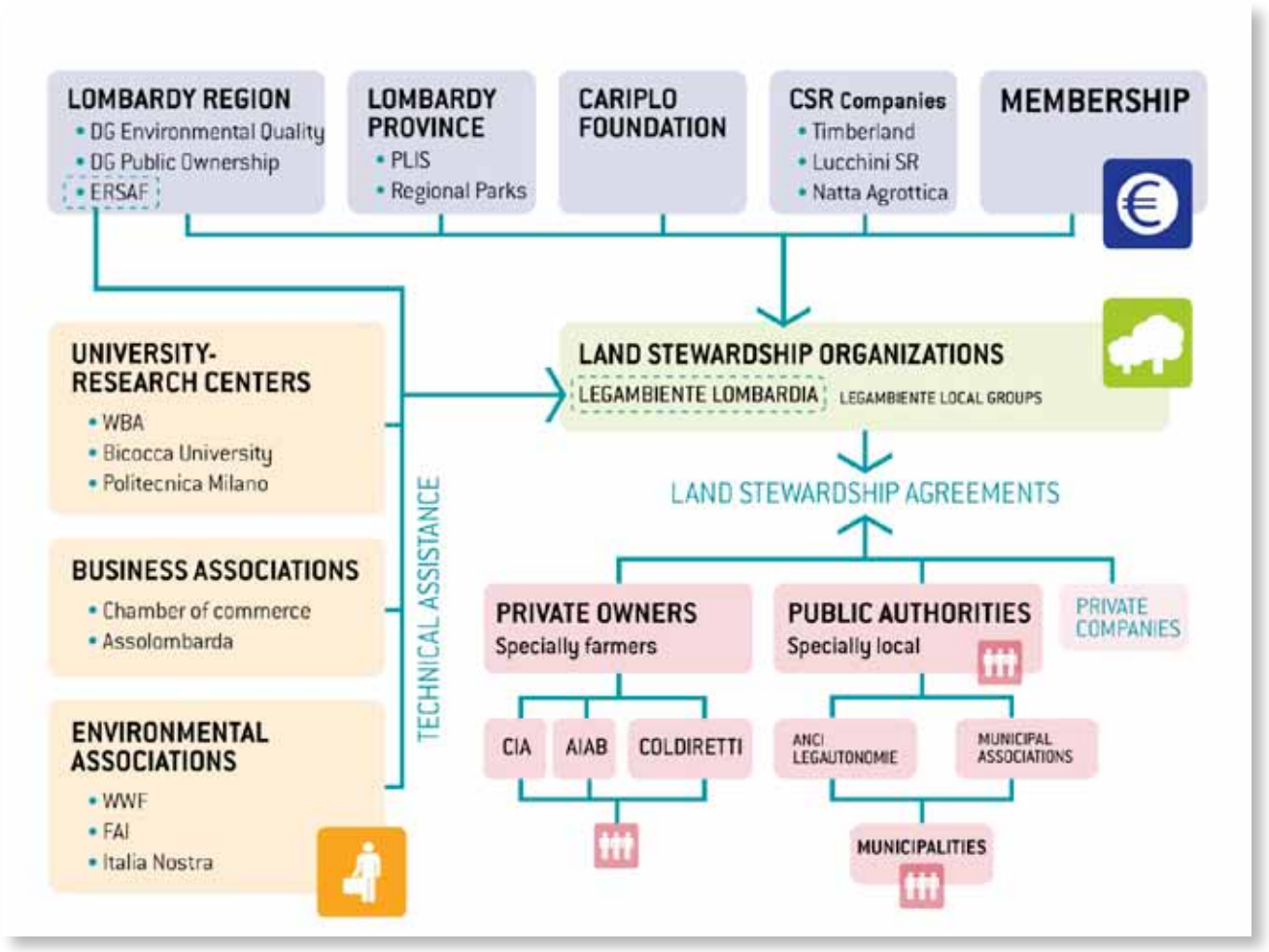


Figure 4. Lombardia sociogram

The development and implementation of land stewardship in Lombardy is totally dependent on the work done by Legambiente Lombardia. The regional organisation and its local groups (as mentioned before, there are 97 local groups in the region) are the only ones promoting and signing land stewardship agreements with land owners. It is actually a relevant difference among Landlife participating regions, where various and different organisations act as land stewardship organisations. In the case of Lombardy, the activity of Legambiente is fundamental for the development and implementation of land stewardship.

Legambiente professionalization and tradition is a benefit for the development of land stewardship but at the same time makes it too dependent.

Public authorities also play a role in the process although it needs to be increased. Only local authorities that own private land have intervened or signed agreements but given the big amount of existing municipalities, is a resource demanding for organisations like Legambiente.

Some success has been achieved with private owners, especially with specific farmers and a relation-building work is being undertaken in order to have direct and permanent contact with land farmers associations

like CIA, AIAB and Coldiretti. Legambiente has explicitly mentioned that the most beneficial use of land stewardship in the region is that it may give an opportunity to conservation in privately owned lands.

The sociogram shows a great amount of funding organisations and contributors. This is an important asset for the development of land stewardship in the region and to involve other organisations.

Hopefully though, regional and provincial authorities will soon contribute significantly not only as funders but also by undertaking land stewardship agreements and implementing it at regional parks and PLIS.

2.2.4_CATALONIA SOCIOGRAM

LIST OF MENTIONED ORGANISATIONS AT THE SOCIOGRAM
ACA = Agència Catalana de l'Aigua (Catalan Water Agency)
ACM = Associació Catalana de Municipis (Catalan Association of Municipalities)
JARC = Associació Agrària de Joves Agricultors (Young Agricultural Association)
AVINENÇA = Associació Valenciana de Custòdia del Territori i Gestió Responsable del Territori (Valencian Organization on Land Stewardship and Responsible Management of Land)
CDCTC = Comissió pel Desenvolupament de la Custòdia del Territori de Catalunya (Commission for the Development of Land Stewardship in Catalonia)
CFC = Consorci Forestal de Catalunya (Catalan Consortium for Forests)
CPF = Centre Propietat Forestal (Forest Ownership Centre)
DAAM = Departament d'Agricultura, Ramaderia, Pesca, Alimentació i Medi Natural (Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Food and Natural Environment)
DECO = Departament d'Economia i Coneixement (Department of Economy and Knowledge)
DGRI = Departament de Governació i Relacions Institucionals (Department of Government and Institutional Relations)
DIBA = Diputació de Barcelona (Barcelona Provincial Council)
DIGI = Diputació de Girona (Girona Provincial Council)
DILle = Diputació de Lleida (Lleida Provincial Council)
DITA = Diputació de Tarragona (Tarragona Provincial Council)
DJUS = Departament de Justícia (Department of Justice)
DPRE = Departament de Presidència(Department of Presidency)
DTES = Department de Territori i Sostenibilitat (Department of Territory and Sustainability)
FCT = Foro de Custodia del Territorio/España (Land Stewardship Forum/Spain)
FMC = Federació de Municipis de Catalunya (Catalan Federation of Municipalities)
GAC = Gremi Àrids de Catalunya (Aggregates Catalan Guild)
IACSI = Institut Agrícola Català de Sant Isidre (Catalan Agriculture Institute of Sant Isidre)
ICTIB = Impulsors Custòdia del Territori a les Illes Balears (Land Stewardship Promoters at the Balearic Islands)
MAGRAMA = Ministerio Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment)
Unió de Pagesos = Farmers Union
XCEPM = Xarxa de Cooperació de l'Eurorregió Pirineus Mediterrània (Cooperation Network of the Pyrenees Mediterranean Euroregion)

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

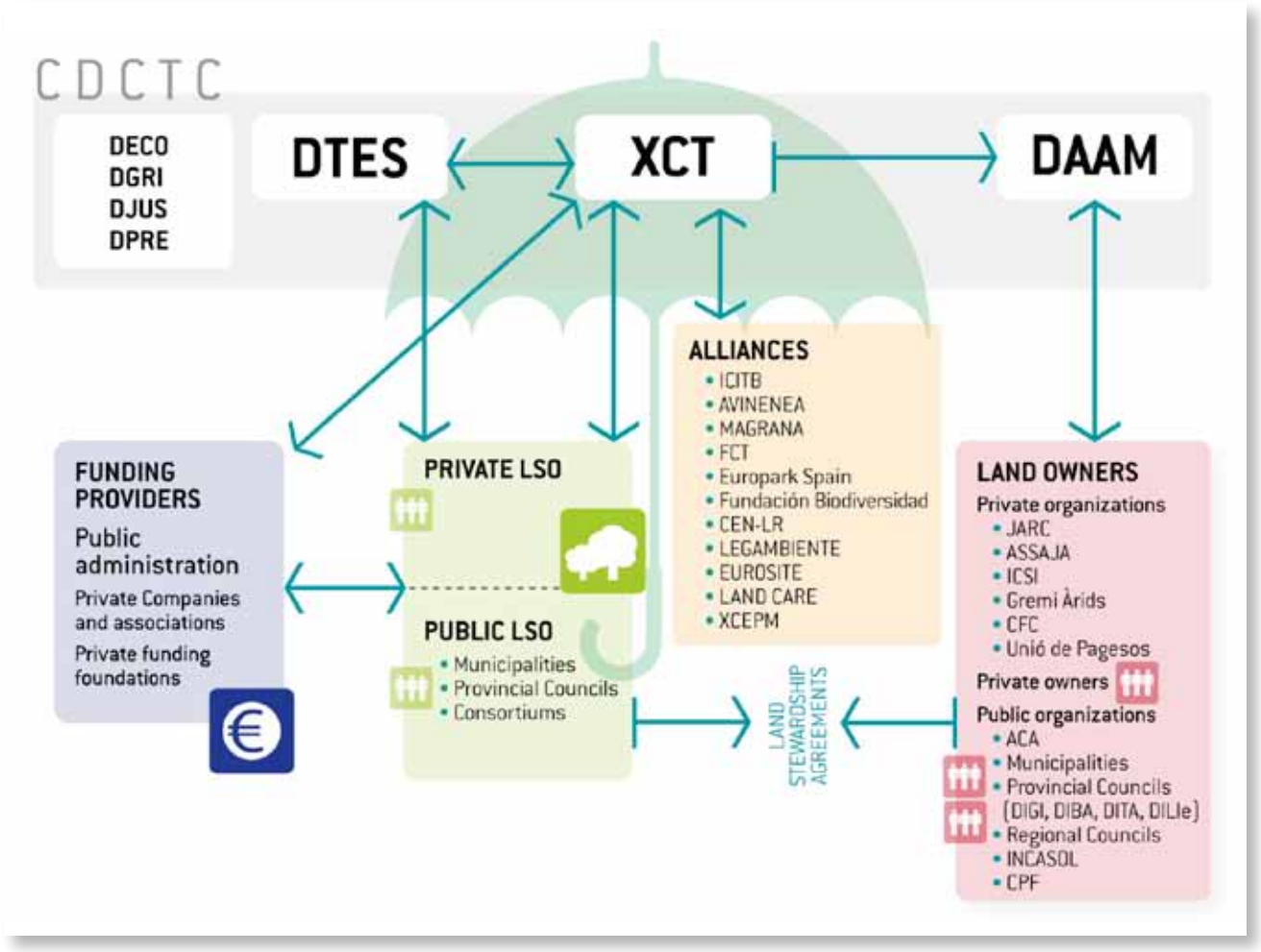


Figure 5. Catalonia sociogram

As a leading region in land stewardship development and implementation, Catalonia shows a complex and multi-related network of organisations and institutions involved in land stewardship processes.

One of the main characteristics of this case is the presence of an organisation like XCT. As an organisation that integrates the majority of land stewardship organisations in the region, it is capable of advocacy to different actors and establishing alliances, while at the same time providing technical assistance and support to its associates and other organisations that participate in the development of land stewardship; i.e. an umbrella for land stewardship in the region.

So far, the work done has also contributed to the involvement of government departments that are not present in other regions. For example, none of the other regions count with so many different regional government departments involved in land stewardship development. Besides none has yet established a permanent and institutionalized commission (CDCTC) lead jointly with DTES, and where other departments of regional Catalan government such as DAAM, DECO, DGRI or DJUS are also involved and play a role.

2.3_SUMMARY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE PARTICIPATING REGIONS

In order to learn how land stewardship is being used, how it is being implemented, which agreements have been made and many other characteristics of the concept in the regions of Languedoc – Roussillon, Lombardy and Catalonia, information has been structured and organized in different chapters or boxes.

For each region, the information has been organized in the following groups:

POLITICAL – ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	Makes reference to the legal and administrative framework established in the region or country related to land stewardship. Thus focussing in how local, regional or state administration act toward land stewardship, which roles they adopt and which legislation and public policies are being implemented.
SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION	Focusing on how state and regional policies have addressed the protection of the environment, this section makes specific references to the legal development of biodiversity protection systems and natural areas, degree of development of Natura 2000 network and nature management systems.
LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP	To what extend does current legislation include land stewardship in its rules and regulations? In this section we focus specifically on the legal development of land stewardship in the participating regions. There is an emphasis towards tax benefits and other economic incentives that may be introduced or are already in place in order to boost land stewardship.
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES	Ownership of land is an important and relevant matter for land stewardship. From determining the degree of public and private property (in general and protected areas) and the degree, to which information on ownership structures is available, this chapter will provide information for designing strategies for the promotion of land stewardship.
CONSTITUENCY (MEMBERSHIP) AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP	Given the relevant involvement of different organisations for the development of land stewardship agreements, a specific section was created in order to characterise organisations and the relationship they have among each other; especially with Landlife partners.
IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS	In this chapter we gather information regarding land stewardship projects in the participating regions. Data is referred to projects developed by the participating organisations of the study.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

2.3.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

REGION: LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON

In France, Law *Grenelle II nº 2009-967 August 3rd 2009* and *Law Grenelle II nº 2010-788 July 12th 2010* are very relevant for land stewardship. Although they do not specifically mention land stewardship as such (there is no equivalent French term to land stewardship), the laws mentioned have resulted in a national strategy for Natura 2000 sites, enabling farmers and land owners to sign voluntary agreements for land management in order to achieve the objectives set for Natura 2000.

The *Grenelle* laws aim to take steps to:

- Ensure the proper functioning of ecosystems and good ecological quality of water
- Develop by 2012 a green and blue natural infrastructure
- Reduce the consumption of agricultural and natural areas along with chemical pollution

It is under this legal umbrella that organisations can contribute to the development of land stewardship in France; and they may do so with the involvement of Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable development, Housing and Transport (MEDDLT) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fishing and Country Management.

It is at the regional and local level where land stewardship is being developed and promoted. This is the reason why the following involved organisations have been identified:

- Regional Directorate for Environment, Planning and Housing (DREAL), mainly responsible for the implementation of the Grenelle of Environment laws.
- Regional council, responsible for the creation and management of Regional Nature reserve.
- General council (Department) can levy a special tax when giving building permits to be allocated to the acquisition and management of sensitive natural areas.
- Coastline Conservatory is responsible for coastal protection against urbanization. It also acquires sites, signs management agreements, but always delegates the management of its protected sites.
- Water agencies, providers of financial support to acquisition and management of wetlands.

REGION: LOMBARDY

There are no laws regarding land stewardship at national level. Therefore, neither policies nor strategies have yet been introduced or implemented. Similarly, local public administrations are not empowered to design or implement policies related to land management, although as land owners they do have the capacity to sign land stewardship agreements (see 2.3.6).

Presently, national and local public administration attitudes toward land stewardship are at an acknowledging level: learning about it, but they are neither promoting nor blocking it.

At the regional level, things function differently: regional administrations have the power to implement and design policies for the protection of the natural environment. At the same time, regional institutions are the managers of a relevant quantity of regional and local parks. Therefore, integrating these kinds of institutions is crucial for the development of land stewardship in the region.

Legambiente has already proposed a regional law for preventing soil consumption in which land stewardship is a sustainable alternative soil use to the building. At the moment the law proposal is waiting for the evaluation. While a Regional Commission created by the Regional Government is discussing and evaluating the law proposal, Legambiente is developing its own strategy and recommendations for achieving some results.

REGION: CATALONIA

Spanish political and administrative framework empowers all levels of public administration (state, regional and local) to have a role in land stewardship development and implementation.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment is responsible for the protection of natural environment, as stated by Law 42/2007 of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity. However, the management of biodiversity, natural environment and protected areas in Catalonia is developed by the Government of Catalonia.

Therefore, the regional government of Catalonia, through the Department of Territory and Sustainability (DTES) and the Department of Agriculture, Food and Natural Environment (DAAM) develops laws, designs and implements policies and has established strategies for the development of land stewardship in the region. DTES is responsible for the protection and planning of natural areas and is a promoter of land stewardship. On the other hand, DAAM deals with management aspects of the Natural Environment.

Recently, the Government of Catalonia has been the first regional government in Spain to assign specific administrative functions for promoting land stewardship (Decree 342/2011, article 119.1); in this case DTES.

Local administrations have also a recognised roles in the administrative and political framework of land stewardship projects[8]:

- They may lead and promote land stewardship agreements in their municipality (or in consortium with others).
- As owners of land they may collaborate and sign agreements with land stewardship organisations in order to receive support in the conservation and management of these lands.
- They may achieve land stewardship agreements with private owners of their municipalities, with the intention of preserving the environment in these lands and, if necessary, give support and assessment to private owners. In this case, local authorities would act as a land stewardship organisation.

At last but not least, land owners are recognised by the law and therefore, they are capable of signing land stewardship agreements. Although the region is characterized by a small and multiple ownership structure (see 2.3.3), associations of land owners are also present and some are considered strongly professionalized and organized (see 2.2.4).

Even though it requires a constant and permanent effort for developing new land stewardship agreements, the existence of this ownership structure has allowed an increase of land stewardship agreements, in particular among land owners and organisations keen on conservation policies.

[8] From 'Oportunitats per a la custòdia del terrritori als municipis. Guia pràctica per a ajuntaments i entitats locals', published by XCT and Fundació Territori i Paisatge, June 2005.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

2.3.2_LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSH

REGION: LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

Although land stewardship is not specifically mentioned in any law or regulation in France, current legislation presents a legal framework for its development and implementation.

Law's Title	Objective	Level of the law (local, departmental, regional or state law)
Conservatoire du Littoral et des Rivages Lacustres (Coastal conservancy. Law 75-602 of July 10th, 1975. Decree 75-1136 of December 11th, 1975	Protection and enhancement of coast line areas and lake shores greater than 1.000 hectares by land acquisition, policy implementation and land management with the aim of respecting the natural and ecological equilibrium.	State
Law Grenelle II of the environment and environmental code art. L414-11. Regional conservatory of natural areas (CREN) agreement. Degree 2011-1251 of October 7th, 2011	The regional Conservatories of natural areas contribute to preservation of natural and semi natural sites including knowledge, land acquisition and land use agreement, management and enhancement of natural heritage in the regional territory.	State Regional
Department of sensitive natural areas. Urban planning code. Article L142.1 to L142.13	Protection, management and public opening of sensitive natural areas	Department
Classified woodlands, urban planning code. Article L130.1 à L130.6	Preserve, protect or create woodlands, woods, forests, parks, isolated trees and hedges.	Local

According to the opinion expressed by CEN L-R, current legislation is considered sufficient for the development of land stewardship however, some improvements could be made as there is a:

- Lack of technical knowledge among land stewardship promoters in the region
- Lack of funding opportunities for organisations working for conservation and biodiversity protection
- Insufficient implementation of current policies
- Need to advance toward a further development of land stewardship in continental areas (coast lines areas are considered to be sufficiently addressed by current law)

It is interesting to note that France is the only participating country in Landlife, which has implemented a tax reduction to land owners for reasons of conservation of natural or cultural values in their properties. Known as the 'Monichon amendment', it enables a forest owner to be exempted of wealth tax (up to ¾ of the forest value) under the twofold condition of keeping ones property for 30 years and subscribing a commitment to sustainable management (Art. 885D General Tax Code[9]).

Moreover, in wetlands landowners can benefit from a total or partial land tax reduction where local municipalities have implemented law nº2005-157 of February 23rd, 2005 and its decree nº2007-511 of April 3rd, 2007 if they sign an agreement for the appropriate management of the wetland for a period of 5 years according to certain management practices.

[9] Code Général des Impöts (CGI) http://www.landes.equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr/regime-monichon-a16.html

REGION: LOMBARDY

Current state and regional legislation do not recognise land stewardship. Although some approaches have been made in order to integrate the concept into regional or national law (see summary of 'Political – administrative framework'), it has not yet happened. Today, the Regional Commission created by the Regional Government is the only formal policy process in place.
Nonetheless current legislation does not incorporate the concept of land stewardship. Organisations like Legambiente are spreading the concept and are also signing non-binding land stewardship agreements (see chapter summary 'implementation of land stewardship projects').
Although land stewardship is not specifically mentioned in any law or regulation in Italy, current legislation presents a legal framework for its development and implementation.

Law's Title	Objective	Level of the law (local, departmental, regional or state law)
Law 394/91 of December the 6th, Framework law on protected areas	Institution and management of natural protected areas to guarantee and promote the conservation and valorisation of Italian natural heritages.	State
Law 979/82 of December the 31st, Measures for marine protection	Institution of marine parks to protect the marine environment.	State
Regional Law 86/83, November the 30th, Regional laws set for natural sites protection	Before the state law, this law instituted protected areas in Lombardy, defining different levels of management and introducing "Local Parks with supra-municipal interest" (PLIS)	Regional
Regional Law 12/2011, August the 4th, New reorganisation of managing authorities of protected areas, changes to law 86/83	Changes to law 86/83, including Regional Ecological Networks (RER) and empowering PLIS system	Regional
Regional Law 31/2008, December the 5th, Set of Regional laws about agriculture, woodlands, fishing and rural development	Management of initiatives and activities in favour of rural and pastoral system in Lombardy to protect the soil and promote a sustainable soil use.	Regional

In Lombardy there is a Regional Plan for Protected Areas (PRAP) too, even if it's not a law. The aim is to collect strategic guidelines to protect and valorise natural heritages in Lombardy.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

REGION: CATALONIA

State Law 42/2007 of natural heritage and biodiversity can be considered a milestone for land stewardship in Spain, as it defines the concept and establishes rules for its promotion and development.

As mentioned at 2.3.1 the region has also implemented laws that recognise land stewardship. In fact, the government of Catalonia was the first regional government in Spain that assigned specific administrative functions for the promotion of land stewardship among its government departments, DTES specifically (Decree 342/2011, article 119.1).

In 2008 a Government Commission was also created aiming to further develop land stewardship in Catalonia and has since then published documents and recommendations for the design and implementation of policies (see 2.2.4).

The following table introduces information on passed laws that define and make reference to land stewardship.

Law's Title	Objective	State or regional law
Law 42/2007, of natural heritage and biodiversity[10]	Defines the concept of land stewardship and land stewardship organisation. Establishes the rules for promotion mechanisms and incentives for land stewardship. This law contains the foundations of what could be in the near future a framework of real planning and promotion of land stewardship	State
Royal Decree 1274/2011 of September 16th	Approves the Strategic Plan of the natural heritage and biodiversity for 2011-2017, in the application of Law 42/2007 of 13 December, and the Natural Heritage Biodiversity. The Objective 5.1 of the law, specifically says "promote land stewardship for the conservation of biodiversity"	State
Law 8 / 2005 of 8 June, for protection, management and planning of the landscape	It pursues the protection of the landscape and establishes management and planning procedures. Specifically it mentions land stewardship as a tool.	Regional
Law 5 / 2006, of the fifth book of the Civil Code of Catalonia on Real Rights	Regulates the real rights of partial use (art. 563-1 to 563-4)	Regional
Law 1 / 2008 of agricultural contracts	Include contracts (leases) relating to rural properties for conservation purposes and safeguarding the natural heritage (Article 40), and other benefits for non-profit leases of agricultural land.	Regional
Law 22/2009 of sustainable fishing in inland waters[11]	Land stewardship and conservation organisations are recognized as guardians of rivers.	Regional
Law 2 / 2010, fishing and maritime action	Does not specifically mention marine stewardship, but Article 36 allows the possibility to apply for concessions for the purposes of marine conservation	Regional

[10] Partially, as a decree is needed for its full implementation. Moreover, the law has not yet been transposed by the Catalan Government. For now, a strategic plan on biodiversity has been approved.

[11] Lacks a Decree for its full development

Although current legislation in Spain and in the region of Catalonia is being useful for continuous growth and development of land stewardship, some further steps shall be taken in order to encourage land stewardship implementation. XCT and its members work to achieve:

- Transpose Law 42/2007, of natural heritage and biodiversity into Catalan legislation
- Legislation will fully recognize land stewardship agreements
- Legislations will fully recognize land stewardship organisations
- Introduce economic incentives or reduction taxes for projects of land stewardship, as already established in Article 73 of Law 42/2007 of natural heritage and biodiversity

In December 2011, the Spanish Ministry responsible for the environment published a study ('Prospective future of land stewardship in the territorial governance context') on current land stewardship agreements in Spain and established a set of lines of actions that affect not only the state, but also local and regional administrations, and land stewardship organisations and the private sector.

2.3.3_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION

REGION: LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

There is a national as well as a regional system of protected areas in place.

As described at the summary on the political and administrative framework, France counts with a range of legal and administrative rules under which nature protection is protected and managed.

Languedoc – Roussillon region has different types of protected sites:

- 8% of the total surface is protected by regulations (National Natural Reserves and Biological Reserves)
- 37% of the total surface is managed by contractual policies (Natura 2000 and Regional Natural Parks)
- 16% of the total surface is labelled territory (UNESCO protected area and Large operation sites)

The possibility for future development and implementation of land stewardship in this region is considered significantly relevant. Although land stewardship has a recent presence in France and the region, the interest for its characteristics and its achievements is significant. Given the amount of protected system areas in the region, constant development of land stewardship agreements in the region would be feasible.

Natura 2000 and Laws Grenelle of Environment have also given a proper administrative framework for further implementation of land stewardship in France; mainly in wetland areas.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

REGION: LOMBARDY

Lombardy has regional system of protected areas, but as expressed by some organisations (meeting in Milan, February 6 2012), more actions need to be taken. Current laws on planning ownership and management date back to 1983. There are some concerns regarding its effectiveness and its capacity to forbid construction and building developments in certain areas. Recently though, some measures have been adopted in order to increasing protection, and more especially to restrict or restrain building developments in natural protected areas.

In the region there are national, regional and locally managed parks (see 2.3.4 for information on ownership structures) and even though public-private participation at the managerial level is allowed although it is not considered especially significant for increasing the development of land stewardship at the region.

In fact, land stewardship is not relevant at all as an element for nature protection systems in the region at the moment (only one of the current land stewardship agreements is in a Natura 2000 site, see table at 2.1.2). Apart from being considered a new concept and that it is not well known or recognised by public administration and the private sector, it has not yet been integrated by public opinion.

However, it is considered of great potential as land stewardship can become a useful tool for introducing means of protection of the natural environment into private lands and also as it may prove to public administration decision makers that there are other means for land protection and conservation.

REGION: CATALONIA

In Catalonia, approximately 30% of the territory is part of the network of natural protected area. The areas that are part of this network are included in the PEIN[12] – Nature Plan of Interesting Sites, which provides them with a common protection system. Moreover, some of these areas are also protected with another form known as 'Specially protected natural sites'[13]. The level of protection for these areas is higher and more restricted and the law provides them with its own management mechanisms so an active management of these areas can take place.

National parks were initially created by the State (and it even is the owner of these Parks), but since 2006 the Government of Catalonia is the current management of this sites.

As a result of current legislation and policies, up to 10 different types of protection systems can be identified in Catalonia:

- National park
- Natural park
- Natural landscape of national interest
- Partial natural reserve
- Integral natural reserve
- Area of natural interest
- Natural wildlife reserves
- Marine reserve
- Special plan
- Peripheral zone of protection

According to the latest available information (2009) there are 176 land stewardship agreements in protected sites; 2 of whom were in PEIN but not in Natura 200 site.

However, land stewardship cannot yet be considered a relevant element in the nature protection system in the region, due to the fact that current law does not determine or promote its introduction in natural protected systems. On the other hand, land stewardship initiatives are increasing exponentially. Spanish state law already recognises the concept and in Catalonia, regional law has incorporated it. Furthermore, public administrations are promoting land stewardship initiatives in their programmes.

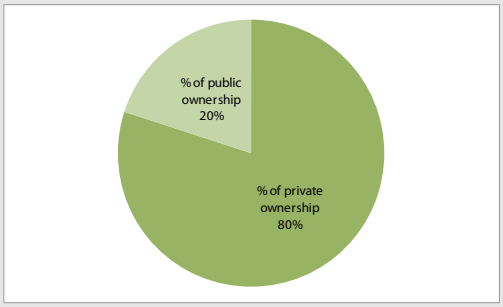
[12] Officially: Pla d'Espais d'Interès Natural
[13] Officially: Espais Natural de Protecció Especial

2.3.4_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES

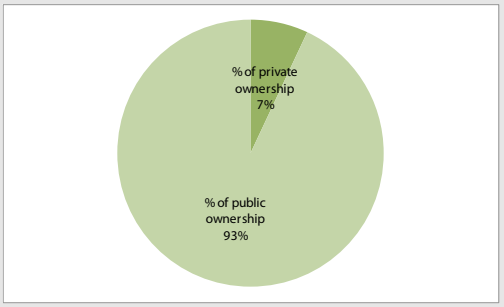
REGION: LANGUEDOC- ROUSSILLON

Although 80% of the land is privately owned in the region, nearly all natural protected areas are in public hands (93%).

% of land ownership



% of natural protected areas ownership



Even though 7% of natural protected areas are privately owned, these owners receive public funding; therefore, public intervention at natural protected areas is certainly relevant.

According to the input received from CEN L-R information regarding ownership and geographical limits are easily identified and well-set. Moreover, information can be considered up to date and is accessible.

REGION: LOMBARDY

Information regarding ownership structures not only in Lombardy, but also for the rest of the country is not yet available and in case of finding some information, it will not be accurate or up to date.

During the development of this study, the only reference available was related to agricultural land ownership. In this particular case, 62% of this land was privately owned.

Therefore, building a relationship with land owners is essential for developing land stewardship in the region. Some efforts have already been made, however there are not too many land owners associations so the communication has to be made on a case by case basis.

Information on land ownership of national, regional and locally managed parks (Plis) was also not quantifiable[14]. In the case of national parks (Stelvio National Park, the only of its kind in the region), their ownership is majorly public, while the 24 regional parks and the 87 Plis present in Lombardy, are predominantly private[15].

[14] There is no data available regarding this specific issue.
[15] Information was also not quantifiable in this particular mater.

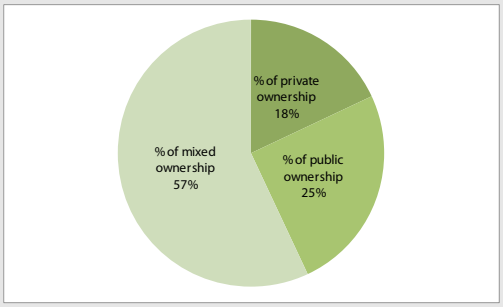
WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa • Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

REGION: CATALONIA

Land ownership is basically private in Catalonia; similarly to Languedoc – Roussillon, 80% of land is privately owned.

Regarding land ownership of natural protected areas, we can see that although a fourth of every protected area is entirely privately owned, the mixed ownership is mostly present in the region. Areas which are entirely owned by public administrations are coastal and river public areas, communal forests and some high mountains.

% of natural protected areas ownership



In Catalonia properties are usually very small, and albeit there is a data base (available online) for checking ownership, geographical limits and borders, information may not be updated or match with the deeds of the property. Therefore, the research analysis is sometimes costly and it may even prove unfruitful.

In this case, approaching ownership and farming associations in order to exchange information, opinion and views on conservation and specifically on land stewardship strategies and initiatives are necessary.

2.3.5_CONSTITUENCY AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP

REGION: LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

Approximately, 80% of land stewardship organisations are public, and they develop their activities in a region where it is difficult or even impossible to evaluate the degree of knowledge toward land stewardship concept.

There is no such concept as 'land stewardship' in France, and although in Quebec it is referred as 'intendance du territoire', it is not used in France so far. If a survey was made for the general public asking what they know about land stewardship, most likely no one would be able to say much regarding the topic (see Figure 10)

CEN L-R has been focused specifically on establishing relationships with other organized bodies, and has specially been successful with these public organisations:

- Regional Directorate of Environment, Spatial Planning and Housing (DREAL)
- Coast Line Conservatory (CDL)
- General Councils
- Water agencies
- ONF National Forest Office
- Society of land development and rural establishment (SAFER)

The objective is to introduce the concept of land stewardship in their activities and objectives. Once this is achieved, collaboration and cooperation mechanisms shall be established.

The presence and involvement of the private sector is relatively small, although given current legislation it is expected to grow. Today, the private companies involved in projects do it mainly for compensatory reasons and social responsibility strategies.

REGION: LOMBARDY

Only one organisation (Legambiente and its local branches) has been identified in the region of Lombardy as a land stewardship organisation, and although other environmental associations may participate in the future, Legambiente's role is still unique in the region.

The degree of knowledge of the general public towards land stewardship concept is considered very low (see chart at Figure 10), as the concept has recently been introduced and incorporated into conservation measures and policies. But some steps have already been taken in order to introduce the concept and spread its objectives and benefits (for example, a specific webpage has been created[16]). In contrast to the previous case, the concept land stewardship in Italian ('Custodia del territorio') has been adopted by Legambiente and other organisations in the region

Some private companies have already expressed their interest and are even collaborating and participating in some activities (mainly through funding). Through Corporate Social Responsibility strategies, further development could be expected in the near future.

REGION: CATALONIA

The presence of private land stewardship organisations in Catalonia is the greatest of all the participating regions in the study. In fact, 57% of the organisations are private[17], which represents a significant difference. However, this specific issue seems not to be significant toward a wider knowledge of land stewardship concept in at the general public (according to the information provided by XCT, it is very low; see Figure 10).

XCT has been very active on the organisation of activities, meetings and processes to discuss land stewardship through specialized or key organisations and the general public; which has contributed to spread the concept, network building mainly with stakeholders involved on land stewardship. As mentioned before, a milestone was set at the Montesquiu Seminar in 2001 when different organisations and, public and private institutions signed a declaration for establishing a land stewardship strategy for the region. It was the starting point from where land stewardship.

The organisation has also involved private companies on land stewardship projects though specific projects, like 'Business Agreeing with the Land Program[18] which aims at promoting an active and voluntary collaboration of business and institutions in land stewardship initiatives through its Corporate Social Responsibility strategy. Also, the Land Stewardship Projects Portfolio[19] is available for interested organisations in land stewardship and who are willing to financially contribute, partially or totally, into a specific project.

[16] http://www.custodiadelterritorio.it/

[17] **xct** has 157 members (May 16th, 2012)

[18] Programa Empreses d'acord amb la terra https://www.xct.cat/ca/iniciatives/empresesdacordamblaterra.html

[19] Dossier de Projectes de la Custòdia del Territori http://www.dpcxct.org/

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

2.3.6_IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

REGION: LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON

Currently, 29 land stewardship agreements have been signed by CEN L-R, 13 of them are in Natura 2000 sites. They represent a total surface of 1,667.44 hectares. In 2011, 6 agreements were terminated, although 3 of them were renewed[20].

Currently there are two types of land stewardship agreements:

- Management Agreement (Convention de gestion), which are the majority (95%) and consist of a multi party agreement delegating the management of land use.
- Rural lease with environmental specifications (5%), a leasing between a land owner and a farmer, who is allowed to manage the site under a limited list of agricultural practices and with compliance of certain specifications on these practices.

There has not been yet a process of communication or public outreach about land stewardship agreements currently being developed in the region. Nor has CEN L-R published specific communication tools about land stewardship. However, the organization has a monthly newsletter and a web site where information is published periodically.

REGION: LOMBARDY

In the region there are 30 land stewardship agreements, and only one of them is in Natura 2000 site. They represent a total surface of 500 hectares.

A web page[21] with all the information regarding land stewardship and current agreements can be found. Many gadgets and informative materials (paper and online) have been produced to spread the idea of land stewardship and for marketing and communication about it.

There are 3 different types of agreements being used in the region:

- Land stewardship contract with private owner: Legambiente, as a land stewardship organisation, and a private owner signs a voluntary agreement where the owner commits for not building in the land for at least 5 years
- Land stewardship contract with public institution: Legambiente, as a land stewardship organisation, and a local administration signs a voluntary agreement where the latter commits to not building in public landscapes, and also attempts to improve the quality and usability of soil.
- Agreement for the natural areas coordinated by Legambiente (OASI RETENATURA): Agreements made before the adoption of land stewardship concept. Initially focussed at land management, currently these agreements are becoming land stewardship agreements (to private or public owner.
- Retenatura system, Legambiente Lombardia local groups' network, is considered the starting point of land stewardship in Lombardy. Its aim is to involve local volunteers in taking care of natural or rural areas. Local groups directly signed an agreement with land owner (private or public) for the management of an green area, organising educational or social activities.

The main difference between the types of agreements is which organisations sign it.

Moreover, on the case land owned by public institutions, the owner has to agree on not to develop any buildings in the area for at least 5 years, plus develop policies and activities that will bring a certain degree of improvement to the quality and usability of soil.

Legambiente has made special focus on its communication strategy for land stewardship development in the region. Specific publications about land stewardship have been designed and produced, for the general public and land owners and also for Legambiente's local groups. Moreover, when a new agreement is signed the organisation makes public outreach and also uses its communicative tools for reaching a wide public and organisations. These tools are:

- Newsletters, regularly published and forward to its subscribers
- Publications, regularly leaflets, manuals and dossiers are published by the organisation
- Website, a specific webpage was created for land stewardship development in the region (www.custodiadelterritorio.it)

[20] No information was available regarding the reasons why some of the projects were not renewed.

[21] http://www.custodiadelterritorio.it

REGION: CATALONIA

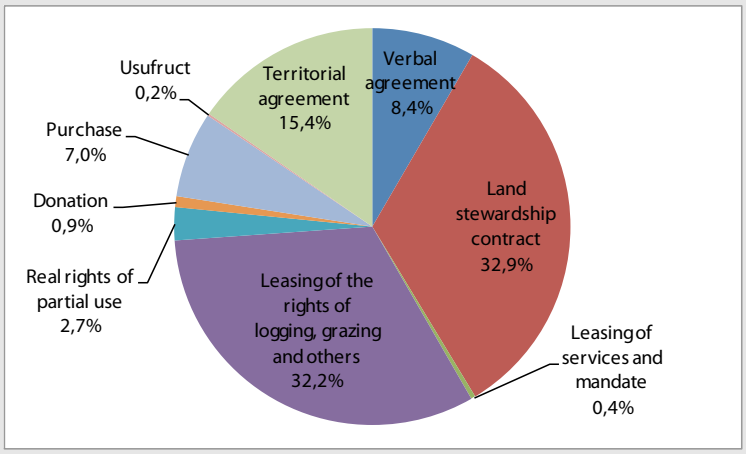
Given a longer experience and implementation of land stewardship in the region, in 2009 there were 441 agreements, representing 185,961 hectares[22].

There have been identified 13 different types of land stewardship agreements. These agreement types are not unique Catalonia, as they appear in other regions as well, but XCT has classified them in detail. These are:

- Verbal agreement: is the simplest form of stewardship agreement between the land stewardship organisation and the owner, with a common compromise but no signed document.
- Land stewardship contract: is an open document, meaning that parts include any pacts and clauses they agree. Despite these contract is not recognized by any law, once formally written and signed becomes fully binding.
- Leasing of services and mandate: these are options recognized by Spanish law to give form to the land stewardship contract. These are especially suitable when land stewardship organisation is responsible for monitoring and give assistance to the owner, who, in exchange, accepts some management restrictions.
- Leasing of the rights of logging, grazing and others: through these options, a land stewardship organisation may compensate the owner for not exercising these activities when required for a land stewardship project.
- Territorial agreements: Type of agreement developed by a particular organisation Obra Social CatalunyaCaixa (Bank Welfare), which consists in an integral management plan to preserve an area through annual agreements of cooperation. The organisation might even finance and execute various projects.
- Transfer of use and lease: these options are suitable when the land stewardship organisation is interested in entirely develop land management.
- Rights of partial use: related to the natural goods and services provided by the land. The land stewardship organisation becomes the owner of these goods, independently of the ownership of the land and other uses.
- Usufruct: this is a way of transfer of full use and profit of land in a very wide sense. The land stewardship organisation may thus exercise its right independently of the ownership of land.
- Donation: though this option, the land stewardship organisation acquires property. The donor may condition its donation to certain restrictions in management that the land stewardship organisation must accept.
- Purchase: equal to the former, through purchase, the land stewardship organisation acquires property. Purchase can also be conditioned to management restrictions.
- Legacy: this is a mortis causa option to give a certain good to a certain person. Through legacy, a landlord can express the will to give a piece of land to a land stewardship organisation, which can be revoked until the time of death.

Although not all types have been used on the ongoing land stewardship agreements.

% of land stewardship agreements in Catalonia



[22] Unfortunately more recent information regarding this issue has not yet been published by the organization. Therefore, the information provided makes reference to 2009. See: http://www.custodiaterritori.org/ca/cdt/inventari.html

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

In the case of Catalonia, there is some data regarding monitoring processes of current land stewardship agreements. According to the inventory of land stewardship agreements of XCT[23] of 2009, agreements are partially monitored in the region (78% of land stewardship organisations that answered the questionnaire responded affirmatively when asked about monitoring processes).

An important communication effort is being made by land stewardship organisations in general and XCT in particular in order to inform, spread and communicate land stewardship development in the region. For instance, when a new agreement is signed, it is publicly announced and, if possible, with the presence of the land owner or at least mentioning it.

XCT uses different types of communication tools, they are:

- Newsletter, a monthly newsletter directed to a wide public of subscribers. The contents are basically technical.
- Publications, that can be specialised and focussed to specific target groups (i. e. land owners, municipalities, river stewardship, etc.) or wider and general (for the general public)
- Brochures, pamphlets and boards, directed to different publics these tools are used for describing different aspects of land stewardship
- Web 2.0, it includes Twitter, Facebook and other Internet communicative tools. Moreover, XCT has a portal web designed for the general public (www.viulaterra.cat) and to marine and river stewardship webs, and a more specific and technical one, designed for specific groups (www.xct.cat).

[23] See http://www.custodiaterritori.org/ca/cdt/inventari.html

3_ COMPARING LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LANDLIFE PARTICIPATING REGIONS

3_COMPARING LAND STEWARDSHIP IN LANDLIFE PARTICIPATING REGIONS

3.1_REGIONS SWOT ANALYSIS

The following information introduces the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of land stewardship in the participating regions at Landlife.

The analysis has been made through data and information gathered during the development of the study, and has been organised distinguishing those elements (strengths and weaknesses) that make reference to the regional partners (CEN L-R, Legambiente and XCT) from those who are connected to external elements and factors (threats and opportunities).

3.1.1_LANGUEDOC – ROUSSILLON SWOT

STREGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Large amount of land protected surface in the region. Ongoing projects in land stewardship and commitment for developing new ones. Permanent relation with other public organisations present on the region and with specific role on the development of land stewardship International alliances, capacity for learning from other experiences and organisations.	Little experience in land stewardship projects. Lack of training and experience in land stewardship. Difficulty for connecting with the general public. Insufficient connection with private organisations and companies. Resource deficiency. Developing other activities that are also resource consumers (funding, time and team involvement).
THREATS	**OPPORTUNITIES**
Currently the word ‘land stewardship’ has no adaptation or direct translation to French. Present economic and financial context. Difficulties for funding land stewardship activities on the long term. Inexistence of an established national land stewardship strategy or policy. Too many public organisations have intervention capacity; in some cases competences are too blurred. Lack of a communication strategy of land stewardship in the region which restricts contact with land owners	High possibilities of future development and implementation of land stewardship in the region. Current legislation promotes the development of measures for a sustainable management. Land owners may be eligible for tax reduction for having signed a land stewardship agreement, for woodlands and wetlands for example Land stewardship can be addressed from the local level, therefore local organisations and local owners may sign agreements. Natural protected areas are publicly managed; hence introduction of land stewardship concept may be adopted and reproduced in other sites and regions.

3.1.2_LOMBARDY SWOT

STREGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Increasing knowledge of land stewardship among organisations. Current land stewardship projects are becoming a reference for future projects in the region. Presence of committed organisations in the development of land stewardship. High experience in communication and spreading strategies. Having achieved citizen involvement.	Lack of resources. Lacking of knowledge and experience on land stewardship. The benefits of land stewardship are on the long term, especially when land stewardship agreements are developed in small land properties. Difficulty for spreading land stewardship among private organisations. Inexistence of land owners associations. Land owners are too many and they own small proportion of land. Too few land stewardship organisations in the region. Inexistence of a land stewardship networking process in the region. A need to have a strong network and communication area or department.
THREATS	**OPPORTUNITIES**
Lack of training among conservation organisations. Lack of knowledge among the general public and private companies. No national or state implementation capacity in land stewardship. Natural protected areas are managed by different levels of administration.	Alliances toward a change on regulations and attained support. Land stewardship might contribute to the introduction of land prize and regulation into the public agenda. Land stewardship is a tool for fostering protection and conservation of biodiversity and habitats in private lands. Involves private ownership into the development of nature protection tools and strategies. A beneficial tool for farmers and agricultural land owners. An alternative tool to current policies and strategies for land conservation.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

3.1.3_CATALONIA SWOT

STREGTHS	WEAKNESSES
XCT is a highly professionalized team Long experience in land stewardship agreements. Strong network with land stewardship organisations present in the region. Advocacy ability at public policy level. National and state recognition of the work developed. International presence. Alliances with other land stewardship organisations from other regions and countries.	Low influence capacity among private land owners associations. Difficulty to translate the concept and strategy to the general public. Difficulty for involving not committed organisations and persons in projects and agreements. Lacking resources for the development of projects. Long term assessment, monitoring and funding in current land stewardship agreements.
THREATS	**OPPORTUNITIES**
Current financial and economic context. Current legislation does not fully recognize land stewardship agreements. Current legislation does not fully recognize land stewardship organisations. Need to adopt and adapt current state legislation at the regional level (specifically Law 42/2007 of natural heritage and biodiversity). Need to introduce economic incentive or reduction of taxes for land stewardship projects. Non-professionalized and small land stewardship organisations.	High and increasingly public administration involvement. Creation of a Government Departmental Commission in land stewardship. Corporate Social Responsibility increasingly involved. Expansion of the concept in other regions and countries. Adoption of land stewardship strategy in newer sectors (for example, at forest areas). Emergence of new concepts like, urban stewardship. Decreasing demand of land by the construction sector is leading into lower revalue expectations among land owners. Current legislation recognises land stewardship and its agreements

3.1.4_REGIONS SWOT COMPARISON

- It is challenging to compare characteristics among the three regions / Landlife partners, given their **organisational differences**. XCT, as a network of land stewardship organisations in Catalonia, does not directly develop nor sign land stewardship agreements while, Legambiente and CEN L-R are directly involved in specific projects and sign agreements. However, Legambiente is an important environmental organisation in Lombardy. It has many members that directly contribute to its funding, making it less dependent to public funding and public administration. CEN L-R on the other hand is an NGO with a relevant role on the conservation and protection of natural sites in Languedoc – Roussillon as manager and advisor, but at the same time is a land owner.

- In all three cases, the **present experience** in the development of land stewardship is valued significantly in the Landlife alliance. The 'know-how' and work developed so far have given guidance and knowledge on how to proceed and improve current trends. Clearly, the common commitment to developing and promoting land stewardship, at a technical, institutional and social level, is the key in the project process.

- **Networking** and exchange activities, especially for strengthening existing relations and building new ones is also considered valuable among organisations although only has been developed in Languedoc – Roussillon and Catalonia. In Lombardy, even though Legambiente has a powerful and well-experienced team in communication strategies, a network process with other stakeholders has not yet been developed.

- To a certain degree, Landlife participating organisations **lack resources** (especially economic) and have difficulty connecting with the general public and private owners. Citizen awareness is important for the development of land stewardship as they shall become an important pressure group for its promotion and get directly involved in projects. On the other hand, private owners are a relevant group given ownership structures in the participating regions. Their interest in land stewardship means an increase in the number of land stewardship agreements.

- Even though CEN L-R and Legambiente are already developing land stewardship projects, they both point the need to stress **knowledge and experience** and participate in training activities.

- **Current economic and financial context** is the common threat for the promotion of land stewardship in the participating regions, and to a certain extent the rest of Europe. The reduction of public investment and funding directly influences current land stewardship projects and threatens new ones.

- Lombardy and Languedoc – Roussillon, have also identified the need to have a **strong and permanent network** in order to implement further land stewardship projects and agreements. Oppositely, in Catalonia, XCT's central network role is a key strength that can be shared and transferred to the regions of France and Italy.

The analysis of the opportunities identified at the swot analysis, shows considerable differences among Landlife regions. Nearly all of them make reference to internal (regional or state) characteristics that are not specifically shared with the other regions.

Specifically in France, current legislation is considered an asset for the promotion of land sustainable management. Tax reductions to landowners for reasons of nature and cultural conservation in their properties, are considered an opportunity as well.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

In Lombardy, land stewardship is considered a complementary tool to current policies and strategies for land conservation. Land stewardship is a useful strategy for involving private owners and public institutions interested in nature protection.

And last but not least, Catalonia's opportunities make reference to a high and increasing involvement of public administration in land stewardship and the possibility to spread the concept into new fields (for example, urban stewardship).

Nevertheless, Landlife can be considered a common opportunity for the development of land stewardship in the participating regions and even for the expansion of the concept in other regions and countries and its adoption and promotion.

3.2_RADAR CHARTS

Information will be presented in 5 different charts and data will include results for all three participating regions (Catalonia, Lombardy and Languedoc-Roussillon). In each case, a supplementary table will include the questions asked and the different options provided. Given certain particularities for each studied case some comments will also be provided.

The distance to the radar centre does not have a positive or negative meaning. The result points specific comparable characteristics among participating regions for a given set of indicators.

3.2.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The indicators created for analysing the degree of political and administrative framework for each region are as follows:

AXIS	ANSWER
Which roles have state governments adopted toward land stewardship?[24]	1. Act as a promoter of land stewardship in the country (facilitator) 2. Gives economic and financial support to others 3. Acts as a land stewardship organisation
Which roles have regional governments adopted toward land stewardship?[25]	1. Acts as a developer of land stewardship in the country (facilitator) 2. Gives economic and financial support to others 3. Acts as a land stewardship organisation
Which roles have local governments adopted toward land stewardship?[26]	1. Acts as a developer of land stewardship in the country (facilitator) 2. Gives economic and financial support to others 3. Acts as a land stewardship organisation

[24] The provided answers should be understood as a step forward. That is, if determined a level 2, it means that the organization can act as facilitator (1) and may give financial and economic support (2). The same happens with level 3
[25] Idem
[26] Idem

AXIS	ANSWER
Levels of public administrations with law implementation capacity	1 2 or 3 levels (as 1 meaning only one administration has a recognised capacity of law implementation, 2 means up to two different type of public administration, etc)
Law status	1. Local 2. Regional 3. National
Number of laws in land stewardship	Numerical
Does the law establish restrictions into the type of agreements (incentives, habitat characteristics, length of the project, etc)	1. Yes 2. No
Does the law provide financial and economic support to land stewardship agreements?	0. None 1. Incentives to land owners 2. Financial support to land stewardship organisations 3. Both

Table 5. Questions & answers for radar chart 1: political and administrative framework

As already mentioned, results do not express a ranking or set a desired situation; they show the current state or characteristic of different elements that influence current development of land stewardship in the participating regions.

The radar chart presents all the results together in order to facilitate comparison among Landlife participating regions.

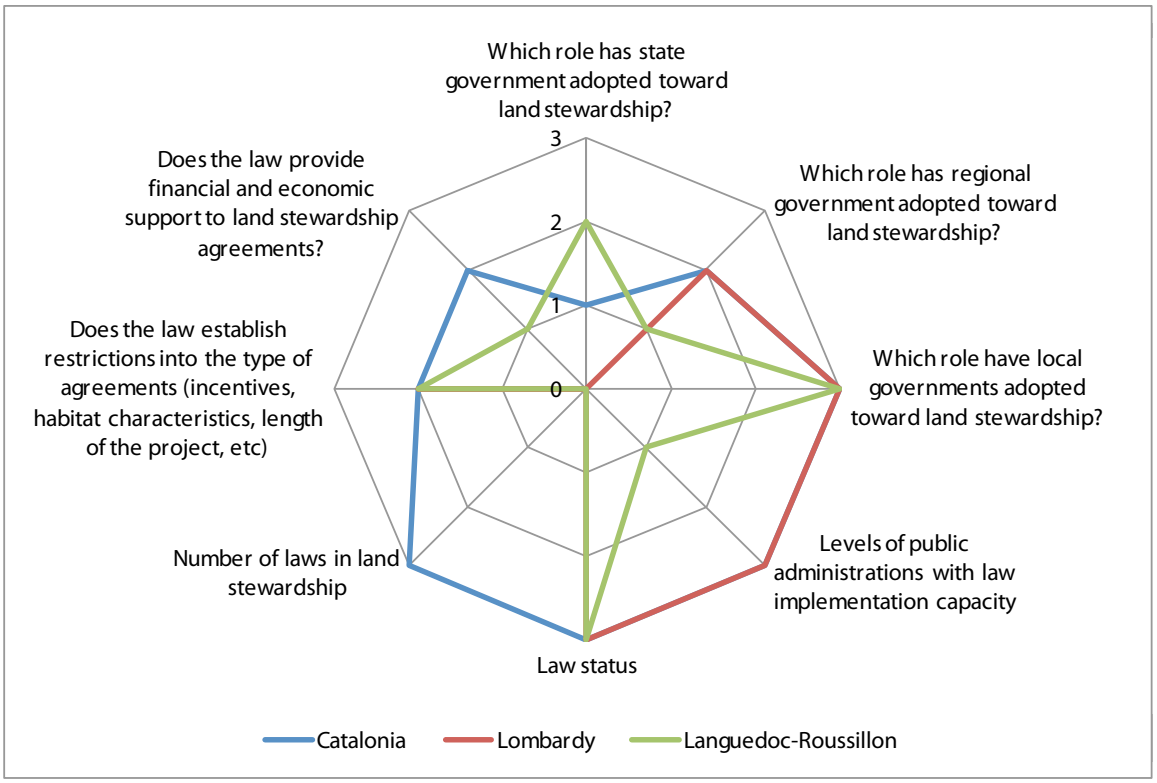


Figure 6. Grouped Radar chart 1. Political and administrative framework

Radar chart 1 draws attention to certain differences between regions. The degree of development at the political and administrative framework in Catalonia is higher than the other regions (there are laws which make explicit reference to land stewardship) although land stewardship agreements and those that sign it do not receive economic incentives, tax reductions or any other forms of financial incentives.

Differences among regions can also be identified regarding the involvement of public administration (state, regional and local). In Languedoc-Roussillon, the state may provide economic and financial support (although only for Natura 2000 sites); while in Catalonia it gives support as facilitator. Also, the role that regional public administration is playing in land stewardship is different than at the local level. Public administration is actively participating, even as land stewardship organisations[27]. There may be huge differences even between local administrations in the same country and region. Depending on the willingness of each case, their involvement may be greater than others.

3.2.2_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION

For the evaluation and comparison of the current systems of nature protection, these are the set criteria:

AXIS	ANSWER
% of agreements in Natura2000 network	0-100%
% of agreements in Green Infrastructure	0-100%
% of agreements in natural protected areas	0-100%
Degree of development of Natura2000 network management	1. Defined (33.3%) 2. Planned (66.6%) 3. Managed (100%)
System of natural protected areas management	1. Private management (33.3%) 2. Public management (66.6%) 3. Public-private management (100%)
Is land stewardship used in the management of natural protected areas?	1. No (33.3%) 2. Each management body decides independently (66.6%) 3. Yes, in all cases (100%)

Table 6. Questions & answers for radar chart 2: systems of nature protection

[27] There is not enough information in the case of Lombardy for establishing its trend.

In order to reproduce the results in a graphic form, the answers for the last three questions have been transformed into percentages (see table above).

No information is available to the % of agreements in Green Infrastructure in the case of Catalonia. No information has either been found on the % of agreements in natural protected areas in the case of Languedoc-Roussillon.

Due to the methodology used for the radar chart (see table above), not all Natura 2000 sites in Catalonia are currently being managed; although they are all defined, some are only planned but not managed.

It is also worth mentioning that in Catalonia, nearly all natural protected areas are also Natura 2000 sites.

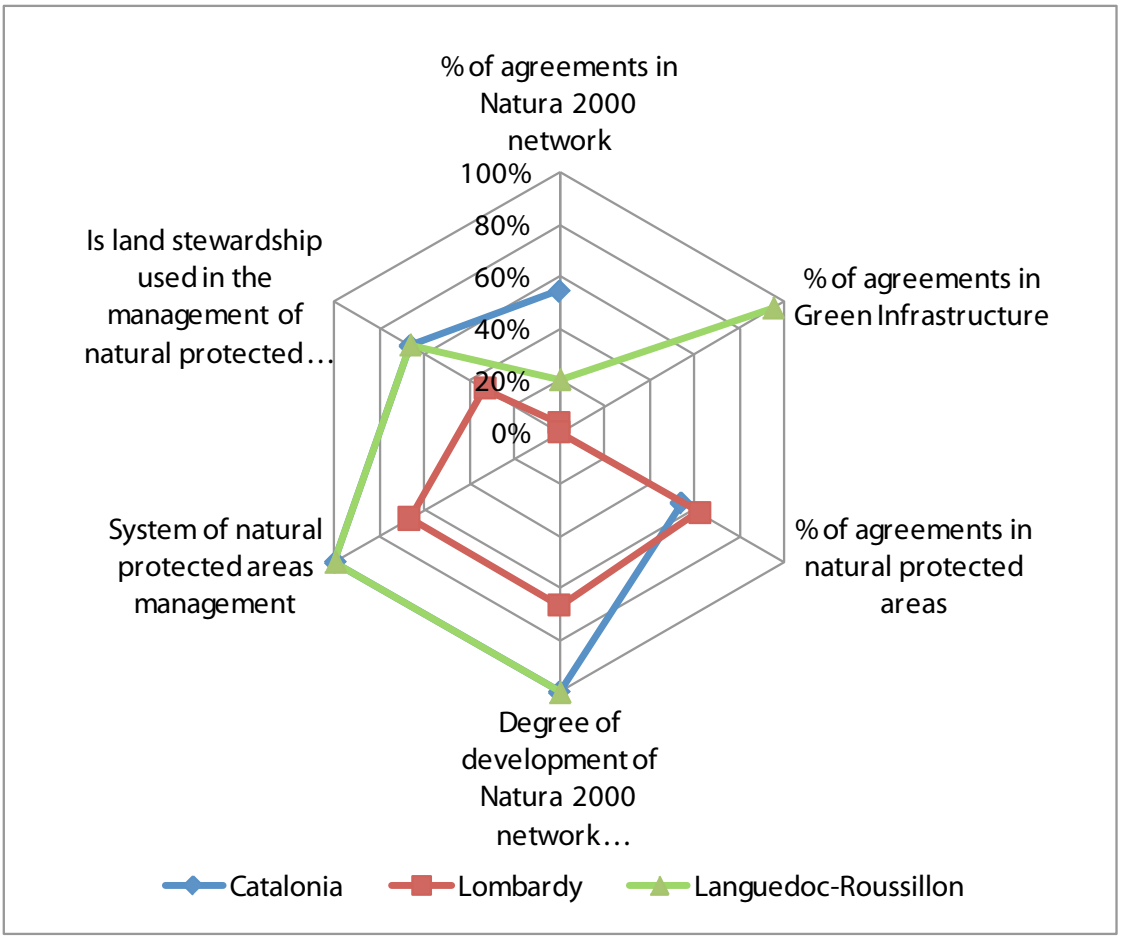


Figure 7. Grouped Radar chart 2. Systems of nature protection

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Catalonia and Languedoc-Roussillon have adopted very similar systems of management of natural protected areas and Natura 2000 sites[28].

According to the information provided, the percentage of agreements in Natura 2000 is below 55% for all cases. An improvement could be expected for this indicator in the near future. As mentioned in part 3.3 of this study, key organisations and institutions believe that land stewardship strategy could be useful in these sites.

3.2.3_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES

Given the relevance of land ownership on the development and implementation of future agreements and projects in land stewardship, a set of indicators have been created for the characterization and comparison of ownership structures for each region:

AXIS	ANSWER
Main ownership structure in the region	1. Multiple land ownership (50%) 2. Large land holdings (100%)
% of private land ownership	0-100%
% of private land ownership in natural protected areas	0-100%
Number of public administrations that owns land	Numerical (1 administration is 25%, while the maximum are 4 different administrations and are represented by 100%)
Type of structure of land ownership associations	1. There are no associations (33.3%) 2. Organisations are structured with voluntary members (66.6%) 3. Professional organisations well structured and with employees (100%)

AXIS	ANSWER
Attitude of land ownership associations towards land stewardship	1. They do not know what land stewardship is (25%) 2. They know about land stewardship but they haven't been active in it (50%) 3. They are involved in land stewardship (75%) 4. They work in land stewardship projects and are proactive for future projects (100%)
In private owned land, which is the major attitude toward accessing it?	1. Permissive (33.3%) 2. With difficulties for accessing (walls, barriers, etc.) (66.6%) 3. Closed and with no access (100%)

Table 7. Questions & answers for radar chart 3: ownership structures

[28] There is not enough information in the case of Lombardy for establishing its trend.

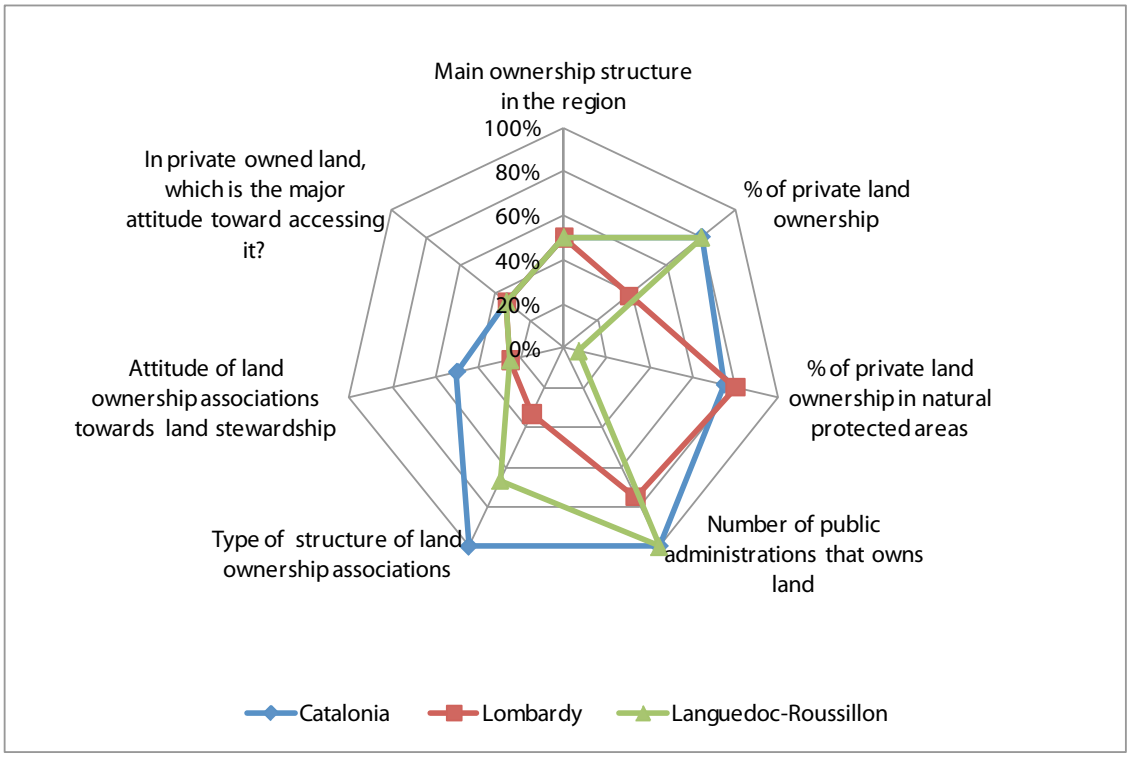


Figure 8. Grouped Radar chart 3. Ownership structures

All regions are characterized by multiple land ownership, usually small ones. In Languedoc-Roussillon and Catalonia, land is mainly owned by private individuals or organisations.

In the specific case of natural protected land, the region of Languedoc – Roussillon differs from the Catalan and Lombard case. In the French region, public administrations and institutions are the main owners of natural protected lands; while in Catalonia only 20% of the total land is public and in Lombardy only 25%.

Catalonia is the only region where land ownership and rural use associations are considered professionalised organisations, with a permanent structure and employers at its service. Languedoc-Roussillon defined these groups with a lower degree of development, while Lombardy stated that there are hardly any in the region. As a result, it is perhaps understandable that, in these last two regions, organisations have not yet heard what land stewardship is and which benefits it is able to provide.

3.2.4_PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The following radar chart pictures land stewardship project implementation at Landlife participating regions. Indicators expressing the different types of existing agreements have been designed, and some others are used in order to determine the level of development of these experiences and degree of monitoring currently performed.

Initially, an indicator quantifying the number of land stewardship agreements signed by each organisation was included in the radar chart. However, due to the fact that XCT is a network of land stewardship organisation and it does not sign agreements, the indicator was excluded.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

On the other hand, we know quite accurately how many land stewardship agreements have been signed in the region of Catalonia. According to the most recent available data (2009)[29], the total number of agreements is 441. Given the fact that Legambiente is the only land stewardship organisation acting in the region of Lombardy, we can assume that the agreements that this organisation has signed are the total number of agreements in the region; that is 30.

It has not been possible to determine the total number of land stewardship agreements in the region of Languedoc – Roussillon. For certain, the total number of agreements in which CEN L-R has participated is 29, but this does not necessarily mean that these are all the land stewardship agreements that exist in the region.

A second indicator has also been excluded; it quantified the number of land stewardship agreements that had been rescinded over the previous year. Only CEN L-R could state the number of finished agreements (in 2011, there were 6, although 3 of them were renewed) while Legambiente has not finished any agreement yet. XCT could only provide information regarding 2008 and therefore it was not comparable to the other cases.

Nevertheless, both excluded indicators can be considered interesting and needed for the Landlife monitoring. Therefore, they have been included as suggested indicators at part 5 of this study.

AXIS	ANSWER
% of verbal agreements in land stewardship	0-100%
% of land stewardship contract / other voluntary agreements	0-100%
% of Conservation easements, covenants, and other deeds of conservation	0-100%
% of Land leases	0-100%
% of Land stewardship agreements with property transfer	0-100%
Do you monitor the land stewardship agreements	1. No (33.3%) 2. Partially (66.6%) 3. Yes (100%)
Degree of compliance with the set objectives	0-100%
% of land with land stewardship agreements related to the region area	0-100%

Table 8. Questions & answers for radar chart 4: project implementation

[29] An updated Inventory of land stewardship agreements in Catalonia will be available in June 2012.

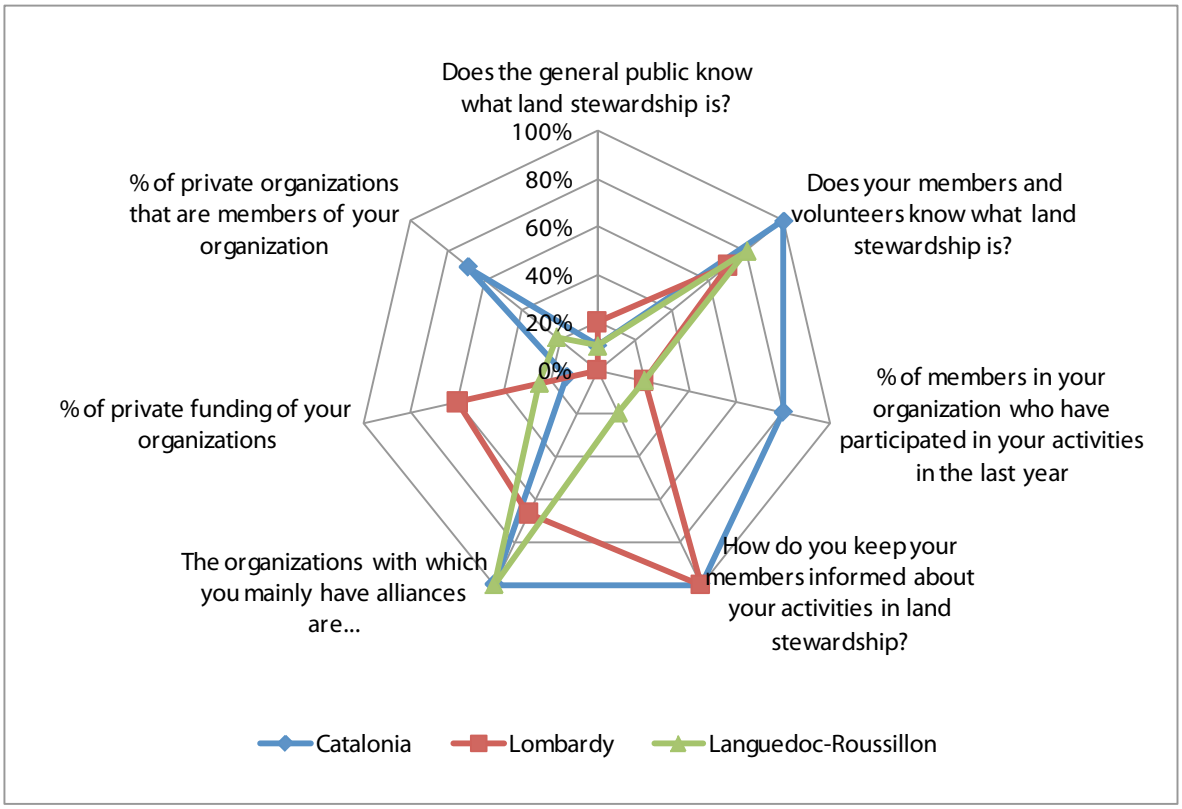


Figure 9. Grouped Radar chart 4. Project implementation

One of the main differences among regions is related to the type of agreements. The complexity expressed by the different types of land stewardship agreements in Catalonia (see 2.3.7) is not replicated in the other two regions. In fact, all the agreements signed in Lombardy and nearly all in Languedoc-Roussillon (93%) are considered voluntary contracts. The difference is probably also related to the fact that in Catalonia legal analysis and application of stewardship is much more developed in terms of civil law and land contracts. Possibly the voluntary contracts in the other regions may also be classified in more detail.

Regarding the monitoring and analysis of land stewardship implementation projects, all organisations have already adopted measures. XCT and Legambiente are partially monitoring their land stewardship agreements, while CEN L-R is doing it in all cases. A proof of it is that organisations are capable of stating the degree of compliance with the set objectives (between 78 and a 100% achievement)[30].

3.2.5_MEMBERSHIP AND ALLIANCES

A final group of indicators characterizes membership (groups or individuals) of land stewardship organisations and established alliances. Such group is relevant given the importance of social communication about land stewardship.

[30] The result provided by XCT makes reference to monitoring of current projects, not of compliance with the set objectives.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

In the case of Catalonia, a specific indicator that quantifies the number of partnerships or collaboration agreements signed with other organisations seemed useful and indicative to the extent of relations and network activities of the Landlife participating organisations. However, data has proved that CEN-LR and Legambiente did not have a formal method to quantify and classify this kind of agreements and therefore the indicator has finally been excluded.

AXIS	ANSWER
Does the general public know what land stewardship is?	Numeric (0 to 10), where 0 is the lowest and 10 the highest. Results have been transformed to a percentage
Do your members and volunteers know what land stewardship is?	Numeric (0 to 10), where 0 is the lowest and 10 the highest. Results have been transformed to a percentage
% of members in your organisation who have participated in your activities in the last year	0-100%
How do you keep your members informed about your activities in land stewardship?	1. Newsletter (20%) 2. Training (40%) 3. Visits and meetings (60%) 4. Only some of them (80%) 5. All three (100%)
The organisations with which you mainly have alliances are...	1. Public organisations (33.3%) 2. Private organisations (66.6%) 3. Both (100%)
% of private funding of your organisations	0-100%
% of private organisations that are members of your organisation	0-100%

Table 9. Questions & answers for radar chart 5: membership and alliances

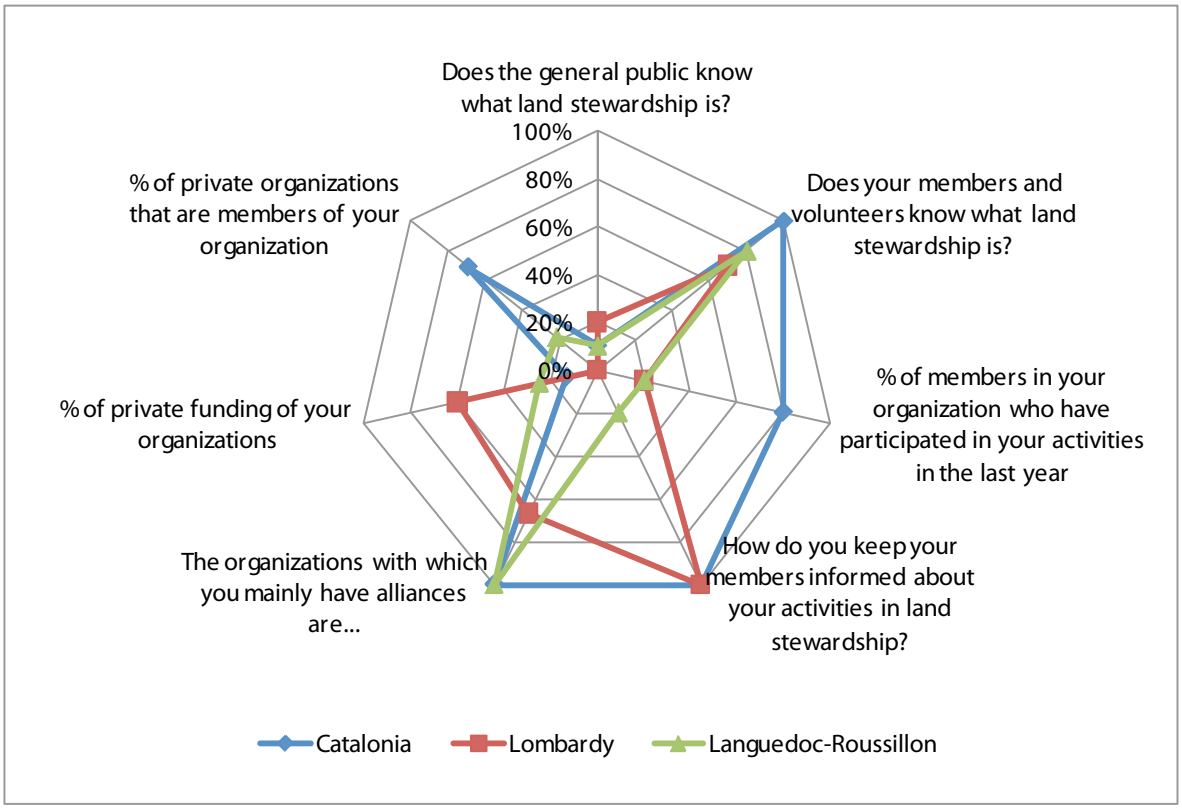


Figure 10. Grouped Radar chart 5. Membership and alliances

According to the results of this radar chart, lack of awareness among the general public about land stewardship, its concept, strategy and objectives, is common to all regions. All organisations have stated the level of knowledge on a scale (where 0 is the lowest and 10 the highest), is around 1 or 2. A much different result is achieved when the targeted groups are the members of the organisations. The result is then between 7 and 10.

Although all three organisations keep their members informed, in some cases not only with newsletters but also by organizing events and training, only XCT seems to offer high assistance (around 80% of the members have participated in activities organised over the last year).

Studying membership characteristics, in each case, results show relevant differences. No common feature seems to be shared in this case and no comparison should be made given the significant differences. For example, the fact that XCT is a network of organisations explains the reason why 70% of its members are private organisations, or given the successful and long implementation of Legambiente in the region may be the reason why 60% of its funding is private (membership fee).

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

3.3_SUMMARY OF THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The different tools used in this study (radar charts, sociograms and swot analysis), the meetings with Landlife partners and other organisations, state of the art revision, etc. leads to the conclusion that the most common characteristic among Landlife partners is their differences.

In short, XCT, Legambiente and CEN L-R are different types of organisations, and the regions' political and administrative structures that determine the working capacity and the development of land stewardship are significantly different in each case. In addition, the legal development of land stewardship and the nature protection system in place are also considerably different for each participating region.

Further differences can be identified between the type of agreements currently applied in each region (in relation to monitoring, legal acknowledgement, duration, etc).

These differences also explain why the objectives and opportunities for the development of land stewardship for each organisation and for each region are considerably diverse (see 3.1.4)

However, also some similarities can be identified. An example is the lack of knowledge of the general public towards land stewardship –in all three regions results show degree of knowledge of 1-2 in a scale where the maximum is 10; or the degree of knowledge of the members and volunteers of the organisations (which in this case is much higher; 7-10).

Certain similarities can also be identified in the communication strategies and alliances that the Landlife organisations have established. Certainly the application of Landlife as a project will help to harmonise and improve communication and dissemination strategies among the various partner organisations.

A specific similarity has also been identified regarding the role of local public administration in land stewardship. In all three regions, local administrations act as a land stewardship organisations. Gaining their support and involving them may become an important asset for the development of future land stewardship agreements; however, it also means that an important effort must be made for changing current attitudes municipality by municipality.

The need for resources (funding especially, but also technical assessment, acquiring experience, etc.) is also a common and pressing issue. A shared concern is also raised regarding the capacity of obtaining funding on a long-term perspective.

Catalonia and Languedoc-Roussillon have adopted very similar systems of management of natural protected areas and Natura 2000 sites[31] and, given the fact that the percentage of agreements in Natura 2000 is below 55% for all cases, an improvement on the number of agreements in such sites could be expected.

Present experience in the development of land stewardship projects can be valued positively, not only on an individual or regional case, but also as a way to communicate and promote land stewardship in other areas. The 'know-how' obtained so far and the new knowledge acquired in the future, (Landlife develops some specific actions for promoting it) shall prove useful for the success of promoting and boosting land stewardship.

[31] There is not enough information in the case of Lombardy for establishing its trend.

4_ LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

4_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

Gathering information regarding the development of land stewardship in the whole of Europe proved to be quite complex – the diversity of approaches and variations in land stewardship concepts also contributed to making how best to access information difficult. Different tools were used during the study in order to enable a snapshot to be made of how land stewardship is perceived, understood, known and implemented in different regions and countries of Europe.

Eurosite has had an important role in the development of this chapter, as this organisation is one of the largest pan-European networks aiming to improve practical management of Europe's nature. An online questionnaire was made available on the net and distributed among known organisations more widely through established contacts in partner organisations, as well as through social media outlets. Furthermore, any environmental organisation or particular person could express their opinions and desires about land stewardship (see Annex I). And last but not least, research was conducted in order to find out LIFE projects which had, directly or indirectly, been related to land stewardship.

4.1_FRAMEWORK FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

4.1.1_FROM ITS ORIGINS TO NOW: A CONDENSED HISTORY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

Land stewardship is a wide concept including a variety of approaches throughout the world and in Europe. For the purposes of LandLife, an open definition is used (see section 1 and table below). Under this definition we include a spectrum of historical approaches, from private and voluntary conservation initiatives, to recent programmes and organisations visibly using this concept.

Land stewardship is a strategy that aims to involve land-owners and land users (farmers, shepherds, hunters, fishers...) in the conservation of natural landscape, with support by a wide range of society groups. Through voluntary agreements between land-owners / users and land stewardship organisations, natural environment and landscape will be maintained and restored.

Table 10. Definition of Land stewardship in Landlife Project.

Effectively, *The National Trust* (UK), founded in 1884, can be considered as the modern originator of land stewardship organisations worldwide. Shortly after, the first organisations in the United States appear as well, forming what is today the land trust movement. Continuing in Europe, two other relevant organisations are the Dutch *Natuurmonumenten* (founded in 1905) and the French *Conservatoire du Littoral* (founded in 1975): the Conservatoire is particularly significant as it is not a charity or non-governmental-organisation, but a public agency using voluntary approaches and agreements that can also be framed as a land stewardship approach. In fact, all these organisations are also owners of lands of natural and landscape value: this extends the concept of voluntary agreements to include owners selling land to organisations with conservation purposes.

It is not the aim of this report to detail the history of these or other similar organisations that arose across Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries. However, a key point is that, by 1996 a Council of Europe report - *"Private or voluntary systems of natural habitats' protection and management"* - shows an extension of these approaches throughout Europe (Shine 1996).

Using the term *land stewardship* as a descriptor for these approaches in Europe, demonstrates a connection to North America, and New England (USA) in particular. In 1989, several Central European countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia) started a decade of exchanging and debating new approaches to land management and conservation together with land trusts, public agencies and other organisations and experts from New England under the concept of land stewardship (Beckmann and others 2000). (It is worth noting, especially as it is not one of the partner countries in LandLife, that the Czech Republic is generated more responses to the questionnaire prepared for this study (see section 4.3.1).)

At the same time, Catalonia (Spain) established contacts that eventually lead to the M*ontesquiu International Seminar on Land Stewardship* (2000), where the concept was presented to an expert and grassroots audience: international examples were presented from Canada, France, Italy and the United States. The Seminar was organised by *Fundació Territori i Paisatge-Caixa Catalunya* (today *Obra Social Catalunya Caixa*), founded in 1998: working as a large nature conservation trust in Spain, the organisation soon became an active member of Eurosite and promoted the creation in 2003 of XCT, the (Catalan) Land Stewardship Network[32].

A few years after XCTs' birth, and once Catalan land stewardship organisations grew in capacity, European exchanges started under the actual land stewardship concept. The Czech Union for Conservation of Nature (CSOP) and XCT shared three exchanges (2006-2009), and they also joined Legambiente-Lombardia and the German Association for Land Care (DVL) in seminars and exchanges. This resulted in the 2009 Milano Declaration on Land Stewardship, a proposal to promote and extend the concept throughout Europe. (Interestingly, DVL promotes a very similar approach based on the term land care, as used in Australia.) The first Euro-regional Land Stewardship Network[33] in Europe, following the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC, Regulation (EC) 1082/2006 of the European Parliament), was formed in the Pyrenees-Mediterrenean Euroregion – this was achieved with the participation of Conservatorie des *Espaces Naturelles Languedoc-Rousillon & Midi-Pyrenees*, *XCT* and the Balearic and Valencian land stewardship networks *ICTIB and Avinença*.

Participating as members of the Eurosite network, Obra Social Catalunya Caixa (1998) and XCT (2007), Eurosite was approached to become involved in exchange and promotion of the concept of land stewardship throughout its membership across Europe.

This brief historical overview, brings the reader to the Landlife project initiative, which stared in September 2011. The project aims to launch new steps in promoting the concept of land stewardship across Europe, and involves a partnership of some of the aforementioned organisations.

[32] **xct** is the accronym in Catalan for Land Stewardship Network (Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori)

[33] Blog in French & Catalan: http://cepmctgc.blogspot.com.es

4.1.2_LAND STEWARDSHIP AND THE EUROPEAN UNION: LEGISLATION AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As explained in the Second Part of this study, land stewardship is a strategy which aims to preserve or to restore land by recognizing and enhancing its values. Designed to fit to the specific uses and needs of the territory, as an approach, land stewardship is a multifaceted strategy, which uses a huge variety of tools. In political terms, land stewardship is a cross-cutting strategy, which can be promoted and implemented through various means and for achieving multiple purposes. In particular, land stewardship can be applied to various contexts, according to needs, and can foster genuine integration between various parties for land.

Such flexibility can be interpreted as an asset for the development of land stewardship in the European Union. At the same time, given the historic and geographic diversity of land uses, resources and values in Europe, the European Union has developed a wide range of sectoral policies and specific financial instruments for land management. Through LandLife, there is a distinct opportunity to explore, define and secure multiple opportunities for land stewardship's development, especially in ways, which usefully support and strengthen the implementation of various EU policies.

4.1.2.1_CURRENT SECTORAL POLICIES AND FUNDING FOR LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

As far as nature conservation is concerned, the Natura 2000 network forms the cornerstone of EU nature and biodiversity policy. Thanks to the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC) and the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC), Natura 2000 now constitutes a vast network of 26 000 protected areas in all Member States and an area of more than 750 000 km2, which represents 18% of the EU's land area. An important number of land stewardship agreements exist in Natura 2000 sites, and, although the concept of land stewardship is not explicit in these Directives, Article 6.1 of the Habitats Directive embraces it under the concept of "contractual measures". Noting this relationship more explicitly would be an important step forward for the institutional and social recognition of land stewardship in Europe.

It's important to note that Natura 2000 receives funding under the different EU sectorial funds. Among those, LIFE funding is meant to be the main financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects. Since 1992, LIFE has co-financed some 2,750 projects with a total of €1.35 billion -this includes, of course, LANDLIFE for the promotion of land stewardship in the European Union.

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is another key funding instrument used to implement the management of the Natura 2000 sites. CAP is being reformed and could play an increasingly central role in the conservation and management of habitats in Europe – this recognizes that much of Europe's biodiversity resources are currently found on agricultural land. Therefore, as part of the current review process, CAP's design and implementation during the 2014-2020 programme period is being closely analysed by European conservation organisations. The CAP also would have a key role in the development of land stewardship in farms across Europe. To capitalise on the link and realize the potential, XCT is proposing several key elements to increase the impact of land stewardship in the 2014-2020 CAP Regulations of direct payments and rural development.

The different structural funds and, more specifically the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), could also become decisive assets for the development of land stewardship in Europe. For example, in France, ERDF can provide funding for NGO and private entities, enabling them to implement local conservation initiatives. This funding instrument represents between 25 to 50% of the annual budget of the Conservatoire des Espaces Naturels de Languedoc Roussillon.

4.1.2.2_TOWARDS A RATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE EU

Initiatives like the Natura 2000 network, the Common Agricultural Policy, and the structural funds offer great opportunities for land stewardship's implementation in Europe. Nevertheless, as commented by the European Commission, a fragmented, sectoral approach is neither capable of maximizing the combined benefits of the different sources of funding, nor of giving coherence to the land management policy in Europe. In this regard, the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the Proposal for the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2014-2020 are key initiatives - are above all, they are specifically designed to integrate combined funds from multiple sources. In addition then, they can have significant potential to directly boost the use of land stewardship in Europe.

On 29 June 2011, the European Commission presented its proposal for the multi-annual budget for 2014-2020, which addresses in a mainstreamed approach, environment and climate change as an integral part of all instruments and interventions of the EU. One of the most relevant innovations is the integration of the different EU funding instruments. The Leader methodology, which promotes local and cooperative strategies for sustainable development, could be used for land stewardship initiatives and financed through any of the EU funding instruments. At the same time, the new LIFE+ proposes to help mobilise other EU, national and private funds for environmental and climate objectives. This integrated approach for biodiversity and sustainable development would therefore both simplify access to funding and increase available funding for land stewardship.

4.1.2.3_EU 2020 BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

As part of the process of implementing the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy a key aim is to realise greater rationalisation and strategic coherence to the EU different environmental policies. It is indeed a global and crosscutting Strategy that fixes six mutually supportive and inter-dependent targets for the conservation of the environment. It is crucial to highlight that this Strategy directly promotes all the distinctive elements that also usually define land stewardship, but without formally recognising it. In concrete terms, this Strategy seeks to:

- Increase stakeholders awareness and involvement (Target 1, action 3)
- Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services (through the promotion of the development of a European green infrastructure) (Target 2)
- Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry biodiversity (Target 3) (through for instance the creation of positive incentives for farmers and forest holders to deliver biodiversity objectives).

Since the objectives and essential characteristics of land stewardship match up the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy's mission and objectives, it seems fair to conclude that land stewardship would be a suitable tool in order to implement the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy.

Therefore, it is reasonable to consider that the EU 2020 Strategy, as well as the global initiative to rationalise and better integrate the various EU land management and conservation policies and funding instruments, promote land stewardship although they do not explicitly recognizing this. To improve the relevance and coherence of this EU initiative, it would be appropriate to provide a European definition of land stewardship, in either institutional or legislative terms, and to explicit the perfect suitability of land stewardship for the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. Such an innovation would help to make the most of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and of the significant opportunities it holds for the development of land stewardship in the EU. Besides, it would increase the legitimacy and maximize the combined benefits of both strategies -that is to say, of the land stewardship and of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy-. At this stage it would be appropriate to clearly define the contribution of land stewardship to the various objectives and priorities of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, as identified above, and this can be an appropriate action during the lifespan of Landlife Project.

4.1.3_OVERVIEW 1992 – 2010

Recognising the diversity of concepts used to refer to land stewardship and the different levels of development of land stewardship experiences at European level, LIFE projects provided a useful means to draw a map of actors that use land stewardship as a tool to achieve their objectives for nature conservation, biodiversity and land management[34].

Relevant projects were identified by using the LIFE+ project website database[35] and its search system that allows identification of LIFE projects by various options.

The diversity of concepts and forms adopted by land stewardship projects at European level has led to the need to use flexible and broad search criteria. In this sense, the search was based on two elements: keywords and free text[36]. The two-step identification and selection process focused on:

1. Projects identified in relation to a number of database key words and pre-defined free-text (see annex 6), open enough to cover any land stewardship related LIFE project.

2. Projects identified in step 1 then refined to select those with at least one of their objectives linked directly or indirectly with land stewardship (see working areas identified on Table XX).

This methodology was adequate for a general and systematic review of all LIFE projects funded to date, and its results can be considered as a reasonable estimate of all LIFE projects related in some way to the concept of land stewardship. A further step, beyond this study, would be to identify and quantify specific examples on how and to what extend land stewardship was specifically used in these projects to realise the project goals and Natura 2000 priorities.

[34] This project selection has been useful to create a database of LIFE project beneficiaries, working with or related to land stewardship.

[35] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm

[36] Identification of projects by writing the text you want to search for

WORKING AREAS	
Stewardship agreements	Agri-environment contracts and agreements with farmers and landowners
Management plans and agreements (Management and planning methods)	Contractual and management agreements with landowners
Conservation of threatened species presents on land management plans	Active management
Conservation and restore the habitats of species in co-operation with landowners	Co-operation and collaboration between landowners, nature conservation authorities and other interested parties.
Conservation management	Programme of financial incentives to compensate for loss of profit (Compensation payments and agreements).
Restoration and sustainable management	Land acquisition
Conservation of biodiversity by planning methods and management	Sustainable management practices.

Table 11: Working areas of LIFE projects considered to be related to land stewardship.

As a result of this search, going back to 1992, we have identified a total of 198 LIFE projects related to land stewardship – this represents 7% of total LIFE projects. These projects are not strictly focused on land stewardship, but they use land stewardship in some way as a mechanism to achieve their objectives.

As can be observed in the Figure below, 1999 and 2000 are years with the greater number of projects. These results reflect the evolution of the LIFE program, currently is in its fourth phase (LIFE+)[37].

Correspondingly, since 1999, the number of beneficiary countries has grown: also, as the LIFE programme extended to an enlarging EU (Austria, Finland and Sweden joined in 1995) and participation was more recently opened to EU accession countries (Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia).

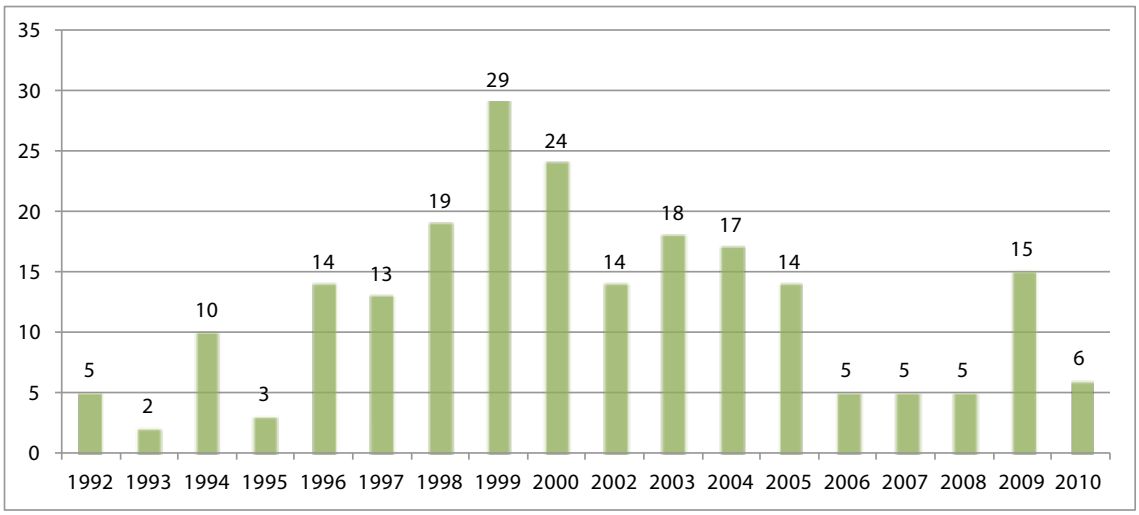


Figure 11. Number of LIFE financed projects related to land stewardship, 1992 - 2010

[37] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/index.htm

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Analysed by country, the results yield a European map characterised by diversity. That said, it is possible to identify two different trends:

- France, Spain and Italy are countries with the greatest number of land stewardship related projects. As a result, there is not only wide experience in the development and management of land stewardship projects, but also a high level of involvement in the LIFE programme since 1992.

- The East European countries show a low number of projects. This is understandable given the later participation of these countries in the LIFE programme. The majority of these countries started to participate from 1999 and 2000 – for example, Romania (1999), Estonia (2000), Hungary (2000) and Latvia (2000). In this sense, this low number of projects is not necessarily the most comprehensive measure of the extent of development of land stewardship.

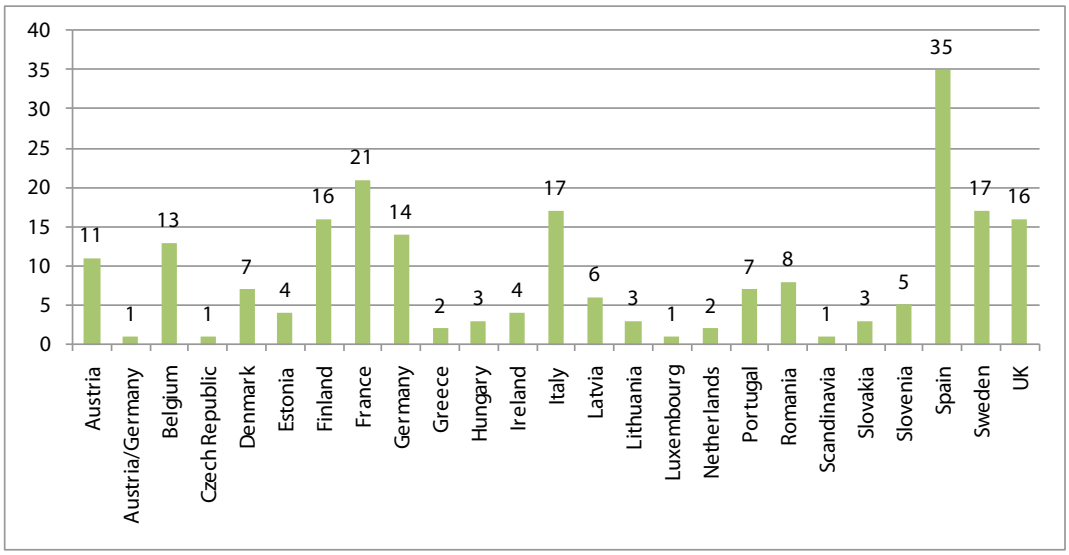


Figure 12. Number of Life financed projects related to land stewardship by country of implementation

4.2_EUROPE SOCIOGRAM

LIST OF MENTIONED ORGANISATIONS AT THE SOCIOGRAM
A Rocha
Bank of Scotland
CEPI = Confederation of European Paper Industries
Client Earth
COPA – COGECA = European Farmers – European Agri-cooperatives
CSR Europe = Business network for corporate social responsibility
DG Agriculture and rural development = Agriculture and rural development Directorate-General
DG Environmental = Environmental Directorate-General
EEA = European Environmental Agency
EEB = European Environmental Bureau
EEUROPARC
ELO = European Landowners Organisation
EUROCITIES
European Council
European Foundation Form
European Parliament
ICLEI = Local Governments for Sustainability
IEEP = Institute for European Environmental Policy
IENE = Infra Eco Network Europe
IUCN – WCPA = International Union for Conservation of Nature – World Commission on Protected Areas
Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environmental Sustainability
Land Management and natural hazards unit
LEAF = Linking Environment And Farming
PAN PARKs = Protected Area Network of Parks
Triodos = Triodos Bank

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

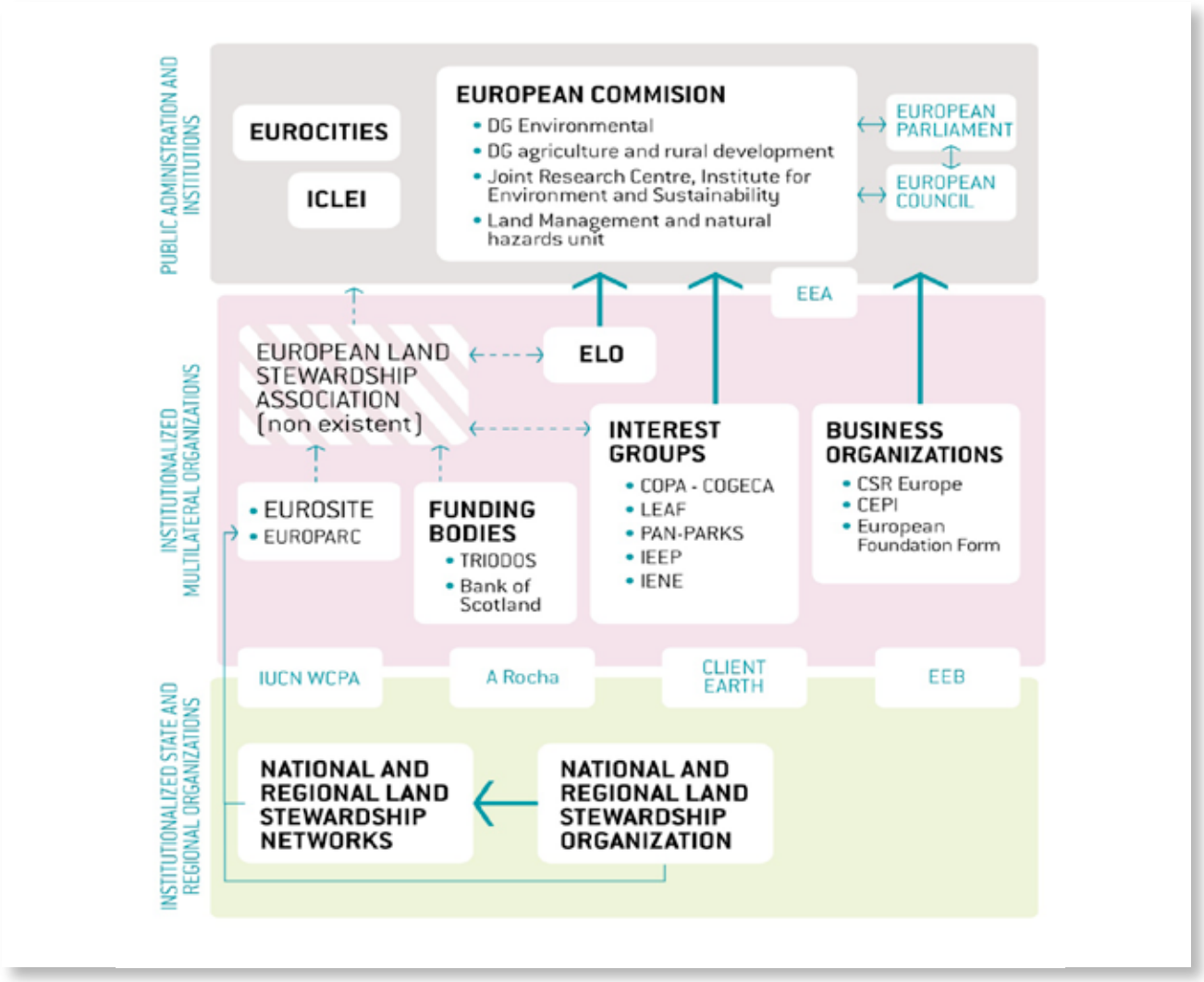


Figure 13. Europe sociagram

Current European policy does not mention land stewardship as a tool or strategy for biodiversity and land conservation, nor is there a specific policy or objective for its development and implementation.

Therefore, the main relation among identified organisations is for policy development and implementation.

However, one of the significant issues that can be identified at the sociogram is that today, a European land stewardship organisation does not exist, although European environmental organisations, such as Eurosite or Europarc could play a role in its development, although this is clearly not their excusive role.

4.3_ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

From 9th January to 17th February 2012, an online questionnaire was made available on the internet in order to gather information world-wide about land stewardship projects and organisations, although it was addressed specifically to European projects and organisations. Landlife partners spread the

questionnaire across European professional networks and, more specifically, among known colleagues. The questionnaire could be accessed through the partners' websites, although an independent internet address was also provided so it could also be forward among organisations and individuals outside the Landlife project. Moreover, the questionnaire was also spread through social internet networks, especially LinkedIn as it proved very useful for contacting professionals in environmental issues.

The questionnaire has 17 questions, distributed in the following groups:

- General data: origin and activity of the actors that have answered the questionnaire
- Identification of implemented land stewardship projects
- Strategy and involvement of land stewardship
- Concerns and pressing issues about land stewardship

The main targeted group are organisations, being public and private indifferent, that develop land stewardship projects or that may be interested in the issue. Nonetheless, the questionnaire was also open to any organisation or individual.

The sample of population was selected through a non-probability system, which lead to sending it to representatives from the studied groups. We have been able to identify the following subgroups or subcategories for the online questionnaire:

- Public authorities
- Non-profit organisations
- Private organisations
- Individuals

The selection of the subgroups was developed given the available information at:

- Contact network of Landlife partners
- Identification of LIFE beneficiaries from 1990 until 2010 related to biodiversity and land stewardship
- In addition, the online questionnaire was also made available online[38] and through Landlife partners' web pages.

The effort and resources used have proved useful, as a wide variety of organisations from different countries (from EU and also non-EU countries) have answered it.

Quantitative data has been analysed while open questions were studied and analyzed and grouped under similar categories given the provided answer. Given the structure of the questionnaire and the questions asked, results allow certain comparisons while they have also provided further scope on certain issues.

Although the number of answers received is high, given the non-probability sampling, global results are not extrapolated to the whole population. However, they can be considered as indicators of reference.

[38] http://forms.lavola.net/enquesta3.php?id=dHdlbnRpYzIwMTIwMTA0MTY0MDE1OTIwOTM4

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

4.3.1_GEOGRAPHICAL RESPONSE

A total of 186 responses were received, by 178 organisations and 1 individual, after 6 weeks online. Responses arrived from a total of 31 countries, including 21 EU Member States (77% of the total EU Member States). Total response was well over the expectation of 150 respondents set by Landlife partners.

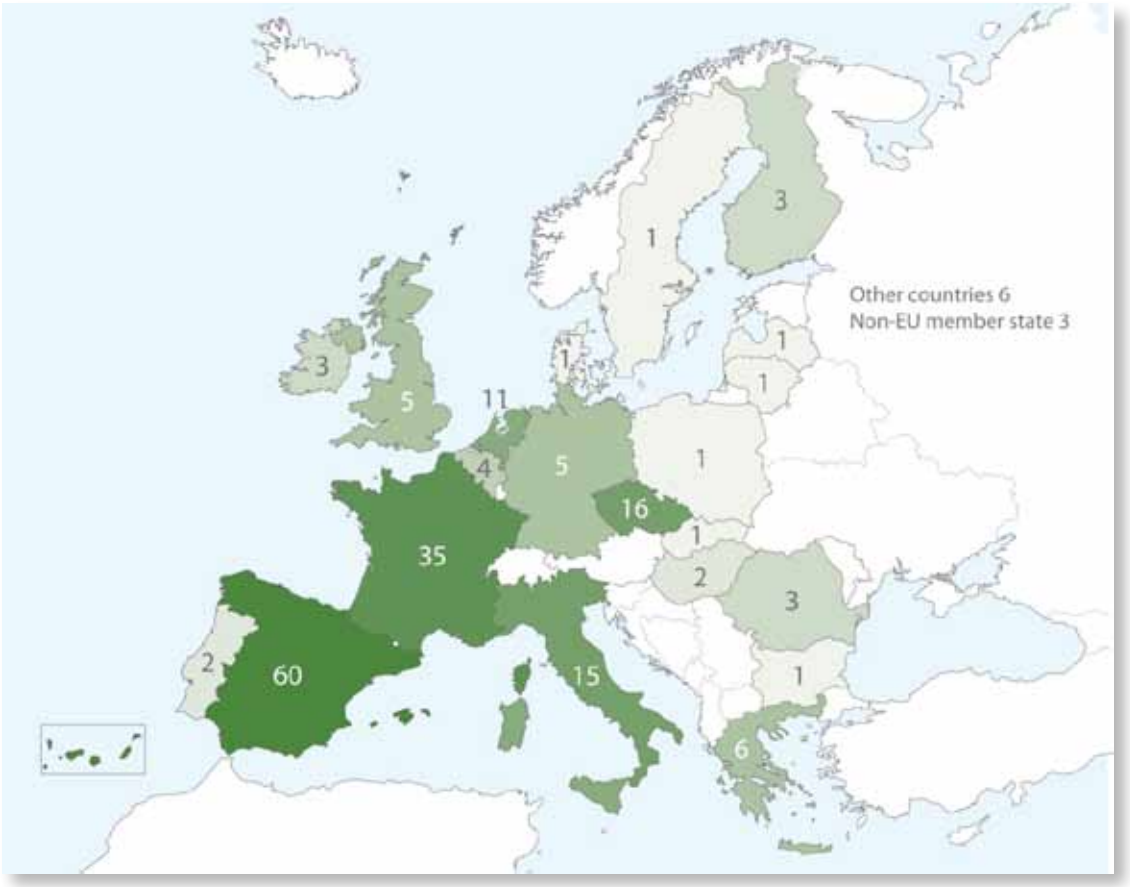


Figure 14. Number of answers received to the land stewardship online questionnaire by State of origin

However, given the long experience in land stewardship agreements in the United Kingdom for example, the low volume of responses that have been received from this country, as well as the zero response from Austria is perhaps surprising.

Those organisations that selected “other countries” and “Non-EU member states” develop their activities in: Ukraine, Siberia, United States, and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean or in Transylvania regions (see ANNEX VI).

France (see Figure 15) is the country with the most answers from public administration organisations (15), although the majority of French organisations are NGOs (17). Both Italy and Spain have a high number of NGOs too (10 and 23), although the latter has 16 public administrations working in land stewardship in the country. Interestingly, 18 organisations from Spain are under the category “other”;

which integrates private organisations, universities and research institutes, among others. This shows the high degree of partnership and networking of land stewardship organisations with this other type of organisations.

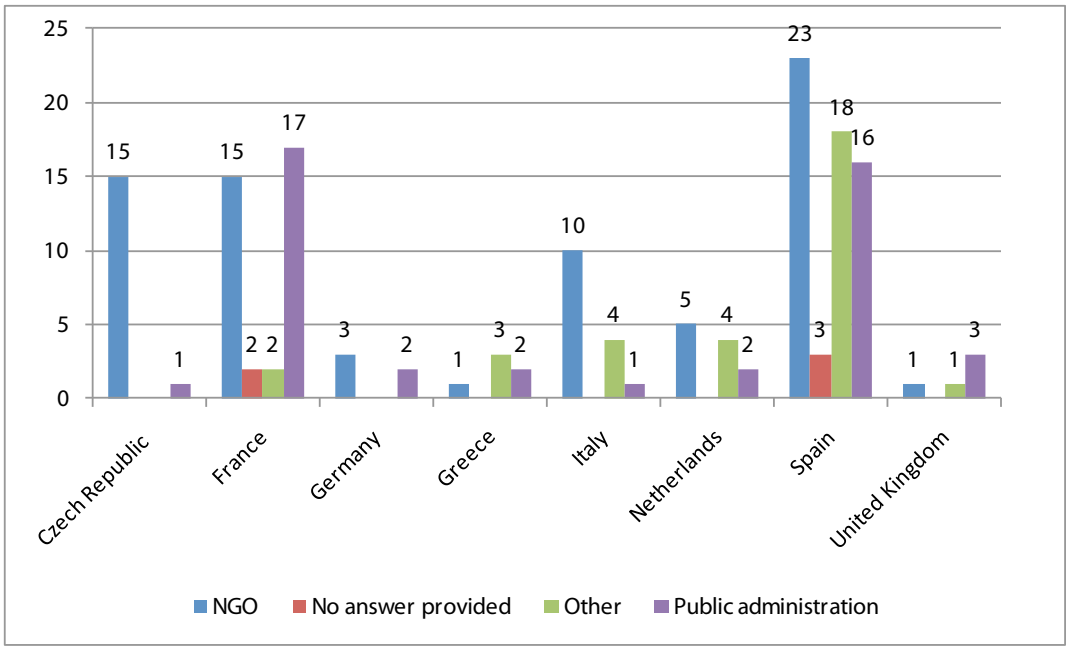


Figure 15. Type of organisations that answered the online questionnaire related to the country where they majorly develop their activities

Nearly all the answers received from the Czech Republic are from NGOs. It is also worth mentioning, that the number of answers received from this country (16), to a certain extent can be explained by the degree of contact and networking built during the Exchanges and activities organized by the Check Stewardship Network established by CSOP[39] with the participation of XCT and other land stewardship organisations in 2006, 2008 and 2009 (see 4.1).

4.3.2_CONCEPT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP

Land stewardship is not an unknown concept or idea. The results show that 74.4% of respondents knew what land stewardship was before receiving the questionnaire although they also indicated that other words were being used to talk about the same concept (54.5% of cases).

As stated before, the land stewardship concept in Europe is characterized by its diversity and heterogeneity.

In order to introduce these other words and concepts related to land stewardship, and for facilitating understanding, a visual thesaurus has been designed. The words mentioned the most are highlight (letter size has been increased; for example 'land trust') while others are also integrated to similar or related concepts (for example, 'land' that has been related with 'management', 'association' or 'conservation').

[39] http://www.csop.cz/index.php?cis_menu=3&m1_id=1567&m_id_old=1257

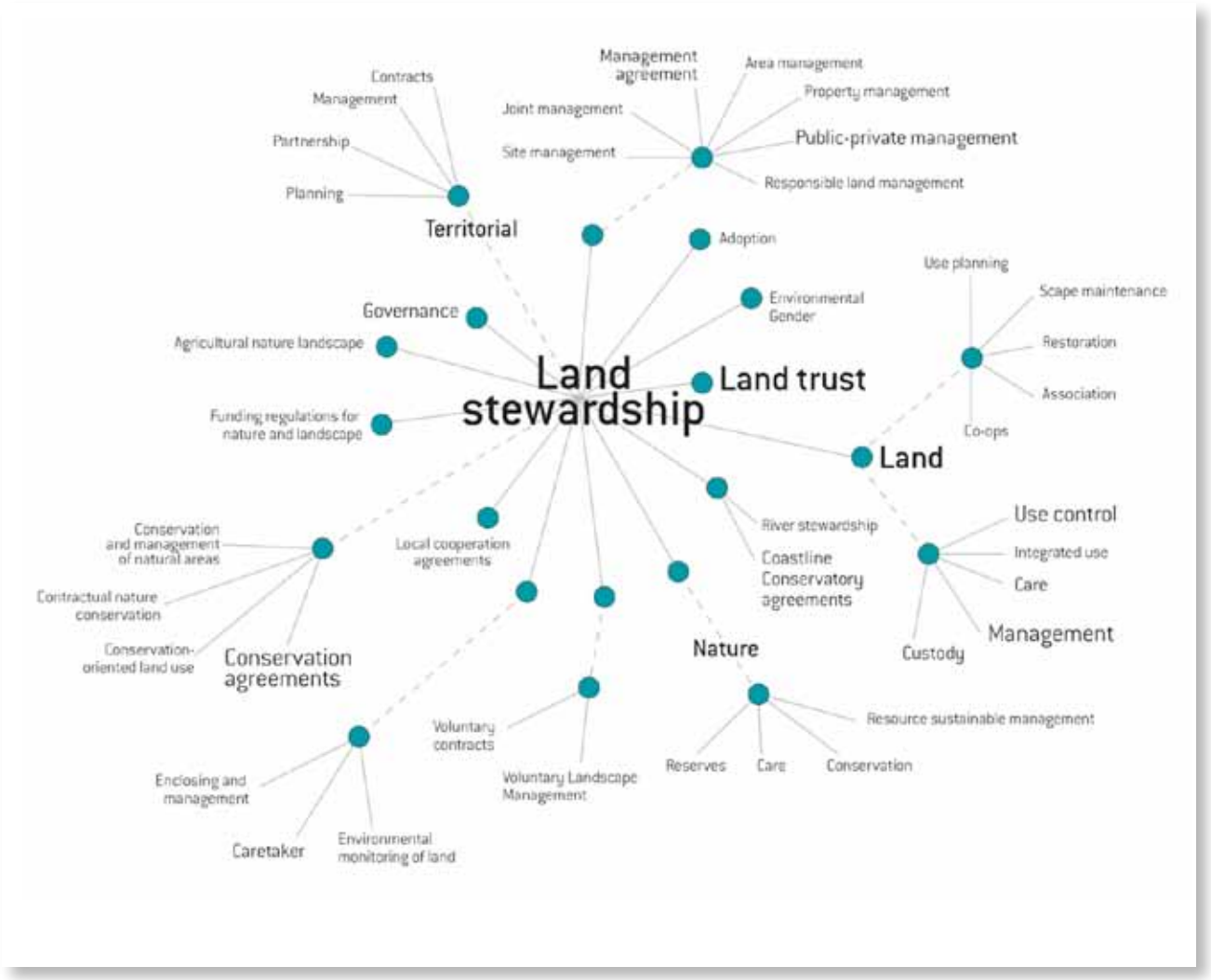


Figure 16. Visual thesaurus for the land stewardship concept resulting of questionnaire response

Data also allowed us to identify that 63% of responding organisations have already participated in land stewardship projects and agreements. Results show a significant presence of land stewardship, however part of the response may be repetitive, since the prior involvement in stewardship must have inclined more respondents to answer the questionnaire, than those not previously involved.

It is interesting to note that 100% of the organisations from the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom have experience in land stewardship agreements.

The table below shows the number of organisations that have participated in land stewardship projects depending on the countries in which they mainly develop their activities.

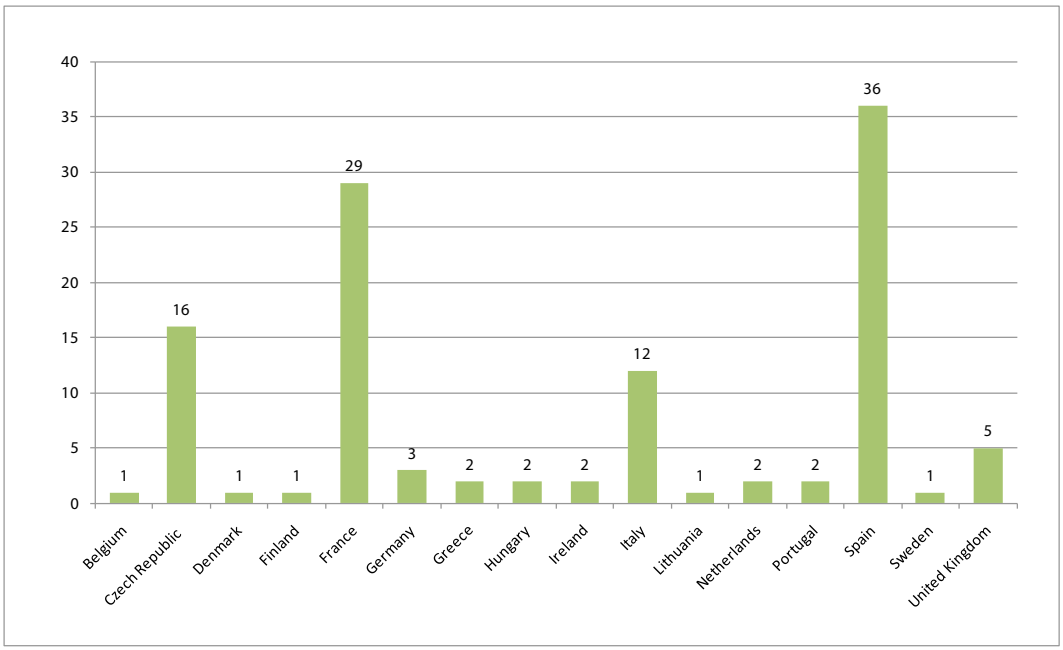


Figure 17. Number of organisations by country that participate in projects related to Land Stewardship

In all responding States, at least one land stewardship project is being developed[40], showing the presence of stewardship throughout the EU.

However 39.7% (74) respondents of the questionnaire did not use land stewardship.

The following figure shows the result depending on the country where the organisation is mainly developing its activities[41].

[40] Excluding categories 'Non-EU Member States' and 'Other countries', as some of the organizations that answered develop activities in more than one country.

[41] Organizations from group "Other countries" and "Non EU Member States" are not shown in the figure as some of them develop their activities in moret han one country.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

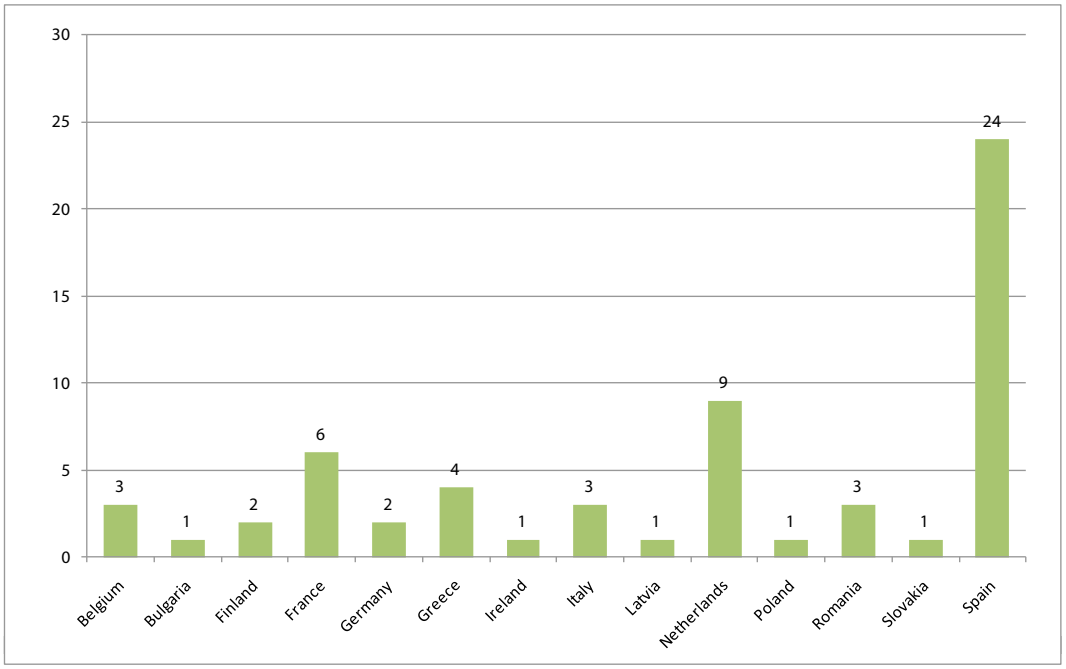


Figure 18. Organisations that do not have participated in projects related to Land Stewardship

Their answer can be interpreted by other type of involvement or interest in stewardship. However, when these negative respondents were asked if they were interested to participate in such projects and using such mechanisms in the future, 81% answered affirmatively (56 answers out of 69).

If the same information is related to the type of organisation that is participating in land stewardship projects, we can see that nearly half of the organisations that participate in land stewardship projects are NGOs (49%). The group 'Others' (which includes private institutions, organisations, companies universities and research) is significantly high (21%). Future actions of Landlife and other tools aiming for the promotion of land stewardship should take into consideration the role this particular group of organisations may develop.

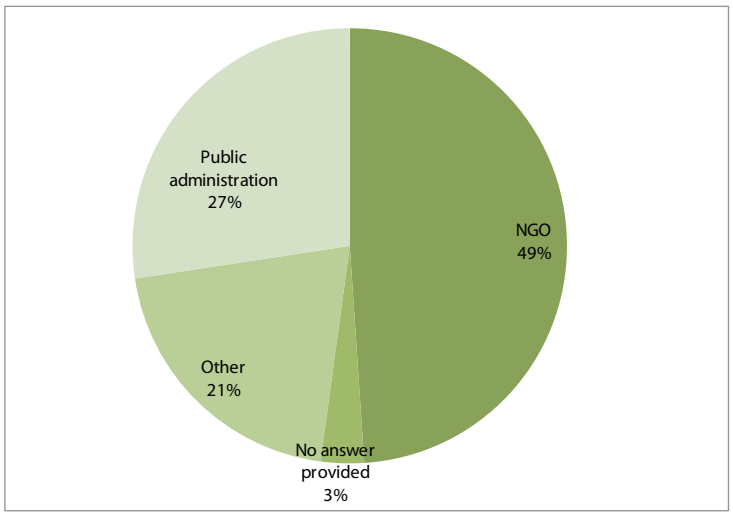


Figure 19. Type of organisations that participate in projects related to land stewardship

4.3.3_INVENTORY OF LAND STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVES

In order to know the development of land stewardship projects across Europe, the questionnaire had questions regarding land stewardship projects that might be implemented, for example: number of them, total surface, percentage of agreements in Natura 2000 and ecological networks, etc.

Results showed very large differences among organisations and countries. The total amount of land stewardship agreements in Europe according to the answers received is 16,269. We must take into account that 3 organisations have stated to have signed more than a thousand land stewardship agreements. They are:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland; Agency for Rural Affairs, which stated 7,600 land stewardship agreements.
- Cesky svaz ochrancu prirody of the Czech Republic, which stated 4,000 land stewardship agreements.
- Natuurpunt Beheer vzw of Belgium, which stated 1,250 land stewardship agreements.

The responses show a large variability and lack of homogeneity of land stewardship as a concept in Europe and differences among forms of agreements, what may or may not be an agreement, lack of information, etc. , Further and deeper analysis of this matter would be worthwhile during the course of Landlife and throughout its different actions.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

4.3.4_STRATEGY AND INVOLVEMENT IN LAND STEWARDSHIP

80% of respondents indicate that public institutions were involved in the development of land stewardship projects in their countries, but they also expressed the need to implement certain improvements in order to obtain further results (see 4.3.5).

The involvement of public institutions varies significantly among Member States; the following graph shows results relating States and public institutions involvement according to the answers received. For those countries where only one answer was received (Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden), results are not shown in the figure. Neither are results from the category "Other countries" and "Non-EU Member States" shown.

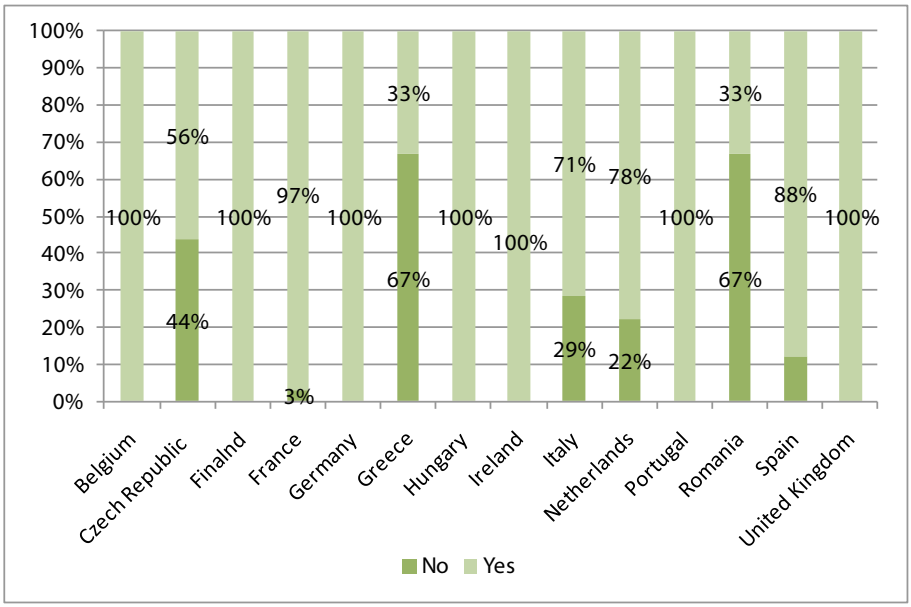


Figure 20. Are public institutions involved in land stewardship?

Future studies and analysis of the development of land stewardship in Europe will probably focus more specifically on the development of legal instruments for land stewardship in Member States.

The questionnaire did not ask about the specific degree of involvement of public institutions, although it was asked whether legal instruments had been established in the country. Aggregate results show that 61% respondents state that there are legal instruments being used. However, when results are analysed depending on the Member State, variability is the common characteristic. This could be due to the fact that organisations did not have enough information, or due to lack of knowledge regarding this matter.

The figure only shows results for countries with more than one answer received. Opinions from organisations under the category 'Other countries' and 'Non-EU Member States' are not shown.

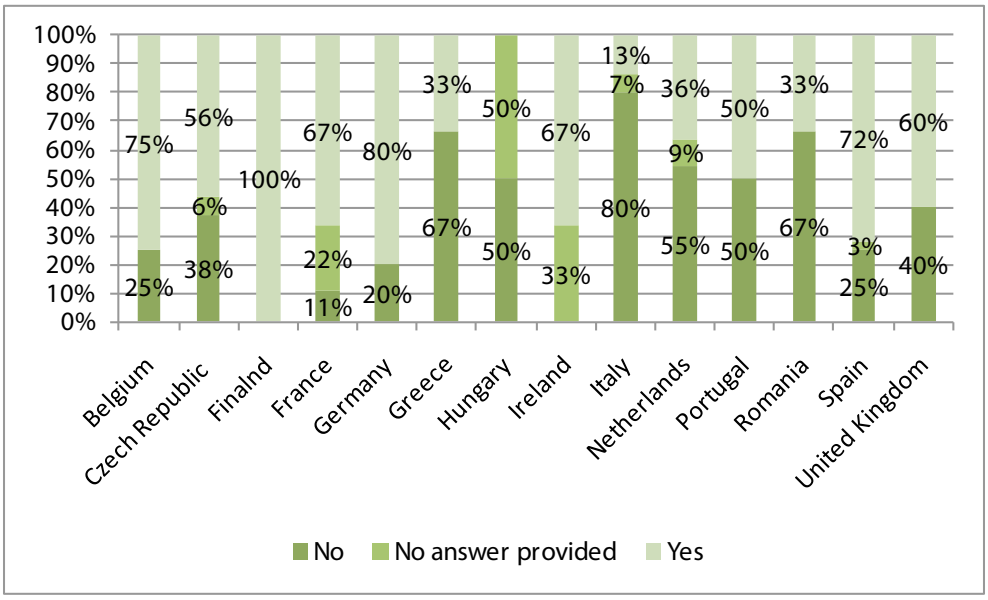


Figure 21. Are legal instruments been established regarding land stewardship?

Focussing on the degree of involvement of organisations, results show that 93% are interested or would be interested in the future to participate in debates, discussions or attend events related to land stewardship.

	NO %	YES %	YES IN THE FUTURE %	TOTAL %
WOULD YOU PARTICIPATE IN DEBATES, DISCUSSIONS OR ATTEND EVENTS?	12 6.5%	111 60.3%	61 33.1%	184 100%

Furthermore, results also show that there are a relevant number of organisations (36%) which have not organized activities for the promotion of land stewardship.

	NO %	YES %	TOTAL %
DO YOU ORGANIZE ACTIVITES THAT PROMOTE LAND STEWARDSHIP?	63 35.8%	113 64.2%	176 100%

Indirectly this result shows a demand for activities related to exchange of information and experiences, training activities and other communication tools. This is certainly encouraging for developing Landlife actions.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Across Europe, participating countries in the Landlife project (Spain, France and Italy) are those where more activities for the promotion of land stewardship are taking place. According to results, the organisations at the Czech Republic have also been active in the organisation of activities and could therefore become future collaborators of projects and activities[42].

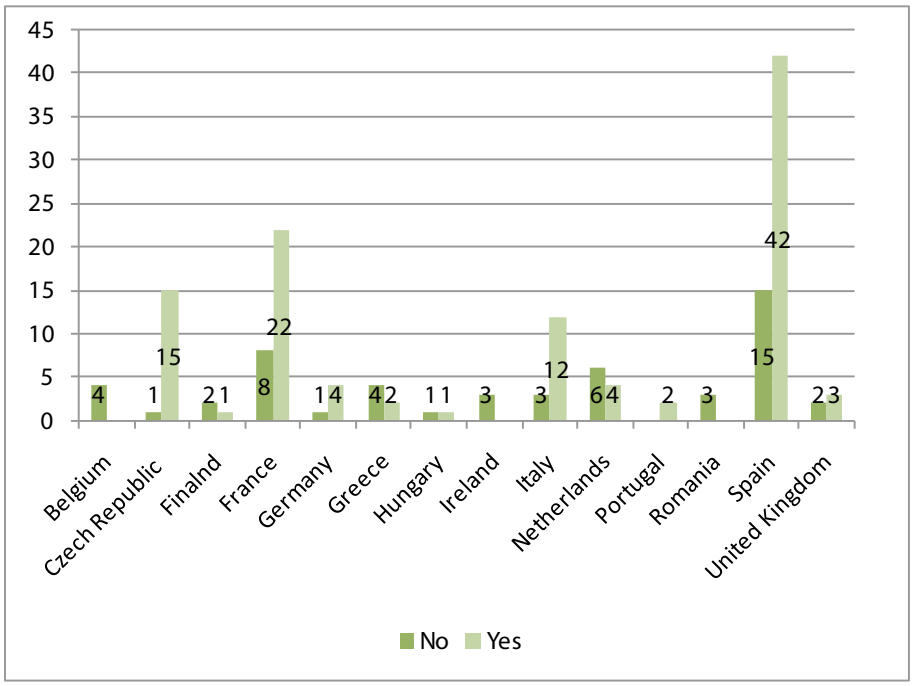


Figure 22. Do you organize activities to promote land stewardship?

A question was also asked in order to determine the usefulness of tools and activities for increasing the responding organisation's involvement and participation in land stewardship (Figure 23)**.** Specifically, the question invited a reply, grading it on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 being less useful and 5 the most).

[42] As mentioned at 4.1, Landlife partners and other organizations have participated in exchange programmes with the Czech Republic organization CSOP, as well as with the German DVL, on a number occasions. This could be an explanation on to why there are so many answers from this country and specifically in this case, the high number of land stewardship activities.

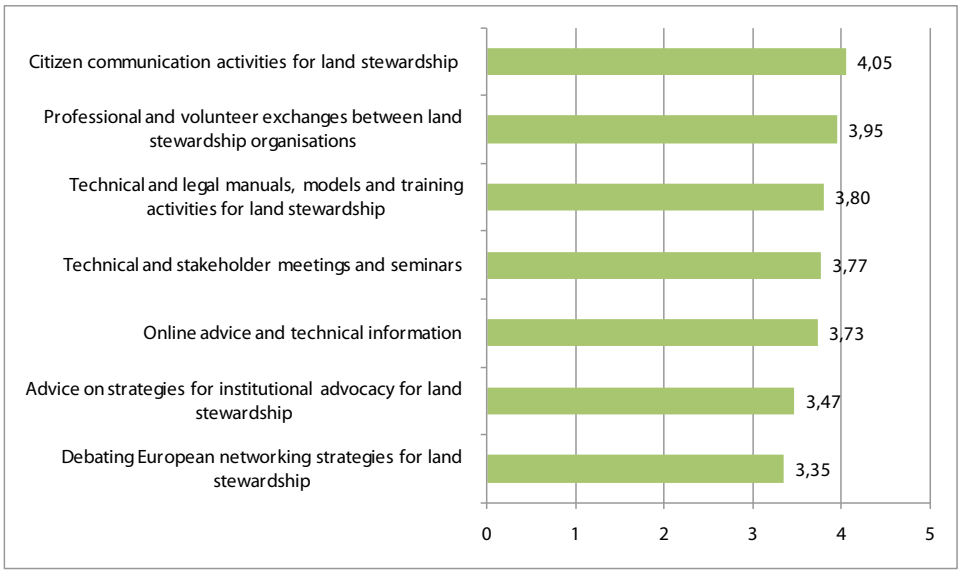


Figure 23. Preferred activities for increasing organisation's involvement in land stewardship, where 0 is the lowest valued and 5 the highest

Communication activities targeting the public to introduce land stewardship concepts and measures were ranked as the most popular option: methods for exchanging information among professionals and land stewardship organisations were a close second highest option.

If the same information is related to the type of organisation (NGO, public administration and others[43]) that answered the questionnaire, results vary (Figure 24); and in some cases, significantly. The results may prove useful and may give guidance for adapting Landlife actions and other communication and spreading tools of land stewardship.

[43] Includes private organizations, research institutes and other type of organizations and individuals

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

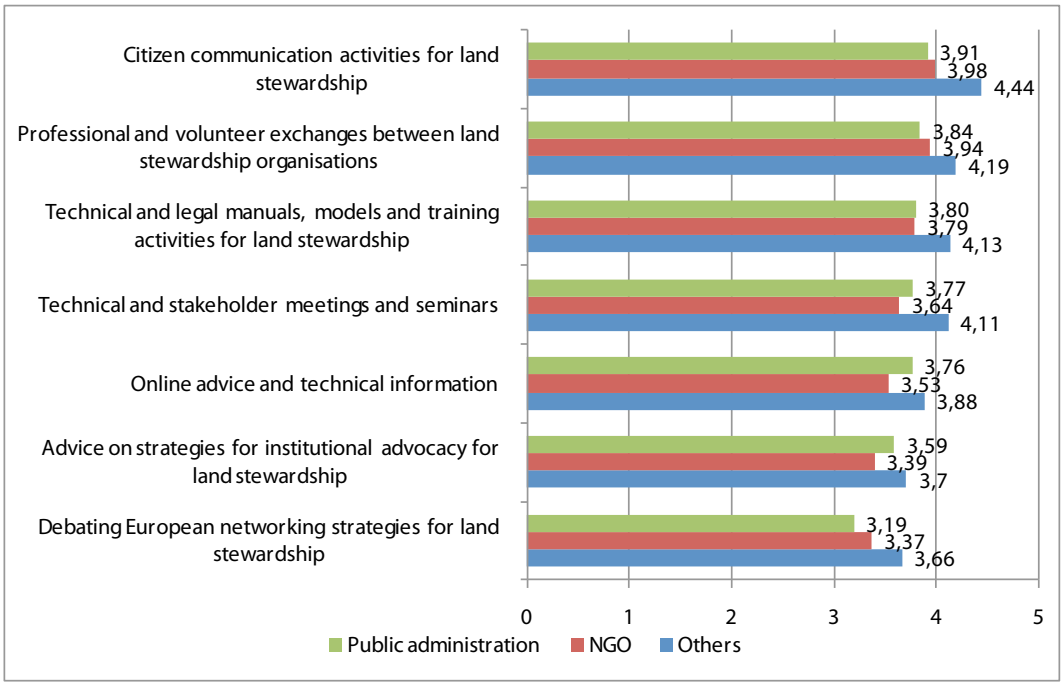


Figure 24. Preferred activities for increasing involvement in land stewardship, where 0 is the lowest valued and 5 the highest; depending on the type of organisation

In general, private organisations and institutions, research centres and universities (category 'Others') have given a higher value to all the suggested actions compared to the other two organisation categories (NGO and public administration). Four of the seven actions ranked higher than 4 by the group 'Others' are:

- Technical and stakeholder meetings and seminars
- Technical and legal manuals, models and training activities for land stewardship
- Professional and volunteer exchanges between land stewardship organisations
- Citizen communication activities for land stewardship

NGO and public administrations present similar results in nearly all suggested actions. When ranked, the list of preferred actions is the same for both categories.

Some organisations also stated other tools and activities that, from their point of view, could also be useful for the development of land stewardship. The inputs received have been grouped by topics. Those suggested actions that are already expected to be addressed by Landlife are identified with a * symbol.

EDUCATION AND TRAINNING	Include land stewardship as a transverse subject in University courses
	Education and Youth Engagement in land Stewardship
	Online courses
	Train local NGOs to move land stewardship activities at their local level
FUNDING	Information on how to raise funds for land stewardship
	Introduction of fiscal benefits for land owners and organisations which have signed land stewardship agreements
	Publication of manuals on how to obtain funds for buying land
INFORMATION	Text models of legal agreements
	Further information regarding the vital role that laws and taxation play in land stewardship
	Collaborate with other fields of expertise (jurists, sociologist, etc.) on the shape and scope of land stewardship
COMMUNICATION	Visits of projects and on-going land stewardship experiences
	Public campaigns directed to the general audience
	Create a web site with clearer explanation of land stewardship and show real examples
	Communication campaign of best practices
	Bring the debate into the younger generations. They also have something to say

4.3.5_CONCERNS AND PRESSING ISSUES ABOUT LAND STEWARDSHIP

Land stewardship organisations in Europe (and organisations that have not yet participated in a project) express similar concerns about land stewardship. The table below is an integrated summary of their concerns.

LAND OWNERS	Difficulty for signing long term agreements
	Land owners express their doubts regarding the direct benefits obtained when signing agreements (financial, environmental, etc.)
	Unwillingness and resistance to participate as owner in such agreements
	Land properties are usually very small; therefore there are too many land owners. In other areas, is absolutely the contrary: few owners owning massive land surface
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTIONS	Lack of interest for land stewardship
	Disregard the use of land stewardship
	Lack of understanding and knowledge of the benefits they may obtain by participating in land stewardship projects
	Social, legal and economic barriers restrict the development of land stewardship
	Rigidity of current governmental practices (at all levels) that inhibit real and effective public involvement and empowerment

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

FUNDING	Need of funding and resources for developing projects
	Lack of public (state or regional), regular and long term funding
	Difficulties for buying land
LAND STEWARDSHIP ORGANISATIONS	Need to strengthen their presence
	Establish collaborative relations with other type of organisations, specially with land owners associations
	Involve public administration and land owners into land stewardship
	Too few and too small environmental organisations that do not have the capacity to be active in such agreements and projects
	Need of legal and insurance assessment
	Lack of training and knowledge
	Absence of a common strategy for the development of land stewardship
	Difficulties for monitoring on-going land stewardship agreements
MARINE STEWARDSHIP	Lack of information regarding experiences on marine stewardship
	Absence of ownership but with a lot of users and stakeholders
GENERAL PUBLIC	Need to inform them about land stewardship projects
	Lack of interest and awareness of the general public
	Need to have a general and comprehensible definition of land stewardship so it may be understood by everyone
ISSUES RELATED TO LAND	High level of soil consumption
	Increasing need of land use for infrastructure development
	Demographic downturn
	Belief that land stewardship is incompatible with land development
	Presence of non-native species and highly polluted soil
	Land abandonment

Although the majority of expressed concerns make reference to specific issues and regional characteristics the following mentioned ideas can be identified as the most pressing issues for land stewardship organisations in Europe. These are:

- Lack of resources (funding, technical assistance, training, etc), not only for developing a project but also for a long-term perspective
- Ignorance of the concept and its mechanisms at all levels of society, from the general public to public institutions and land owners too
- Rigidity of current administrative and legal practices which limit the development of such projects

5_ CONCLUSIONS

5_CONCLUSIONS

Land stewardship is an opportunity to empower society and allow its active involvement in the conservation of biodiversity, nature and landscape management.

Land stewardship materializes in voluntary agreements between land owners, land managers and land stewardship organisations aimed at maintaining and restoring the natural environment and landscape, for the long term.

Landlife is a milestone for land stewardship development and implementation in the Western Mediterranean Arc, and within all Europe. Landlife actions shall directly contribute to clarify the concept and tools available for land stewardship in other EU regions and Member States. It can therefore contribute to the growth and development of appropriate legal and fiscal tools available for nature management.

Land stewardship, as a concept is not at all unknown among conservation and nature preservation organisations, and many EU regions and countries are applying some sort of land stewardship agreements.

However, there is not a standardized or shared concept of what land stewardship consists of, what it does, and which characteristics it has (the visual thesaurus proves so).

A future strategy for the development of the tools available shall prove **shapeable and adjustable** to particular cases and regional characteristics. Otherwise, land stewardship development in Europe might not succeed if its implementation is to be unchangeable or inadaptable and does not take into account differences among regions and countries.

Finally, it is also necessary to introduce a short summary of the main points and conclusions raised in this document for each part or chapter introduced.

5.1_POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Landlife participating regions show a clear trend of stewardship interest and activities from a bottom – up approach, i.e. beginning at a local or regional level and working up to national level. In all cases, work is being developed in order to achieve awareness among national public administration and introduce the concept and strategy into the public agenda.

Given that current European legislation does not mention land stewardship as a tool or strategy to biodiversity and land conservation, nor has it established specific policies or objectives for its development and implementation, it may be necessary to discuss if a strategy to bring the debate into the European political arena should be designed. Whether the approach of such a strategy should make effort to replicate the experience of Landlife participating regions, of starting local and building up to national, to the European level may be an option. Alternatively, as national governments begin to recognize the value of land stewardship, a more conventional approach could also be considered: starting with national policy to promote land stewardship in other regions and states at regional and local levels.
Having a favourable policy and administrative framework is clearly beneficial for the development of a

land stewardship strategy and its implementation in other regions and countries. In fact, lack of interest and disregard of its use or even lack of understanding its benefits, has been identified as some of the concerns and pressing issues about land stewardship.

Working to break legal, economic and social barriers that restrict the development of land stewardship and finding ways to increase policy capacity to assimilate new approaches and strategies are also issues that need to be addressed. Tax incentives and other economic and financial tools for land stewardship agreements are valued, as well as communication and spreading initiatives among land stewardship organisations.

The European Union 2020 Strategy is identified as a key instrument to stress the contribution of land stewardship to European nature and biodiversity conservation. A detailed analysis of this contribution regarding different objectives and priorities of the Strategy should be prepared.

5.2_LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP

As stated above, tax incentives and economic and financial tools have been a key issue regarding the development of land stewardship. The tax reduction for forestland owners in France and the first steps taken in the Spanish case (see 2.3.2), has brought attention whether further advances should be made.

The debate should not be focused so much on the incentives, but how can they be maximised, cleared and widely spread. All participating regions at the study, and given inputs received by other organisations, express the need of a legal framework that allows economic incentives and increases funding for current and future land stewardship agreements.

Catalonia and Languedoc – Roussillon are the regions where legal development of land stewardship is the most developed. On the other hand, Lombardy region has not yet developed any law or legislative form that recognises land stewardship and the discussions developed with policy representatives have yet to prove fruitful.

Organisations like XCT are already providing legal assessment to land stewardship organisations in Catalonia. Given the need of legal and technical advice (see figures Figure 20, Figure 21 and Figure 22) of organisations from other countries and taking into account a future increase on the number of land stewardship agreements even in new countries, it is suggested the creation of technical and legal manuals and promotion of training and information activities. Landlife actions, as designed before this study, already cover this suggestion for a first phase.

5.3_SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION

There is a variation on the level of integration of land stewardship and nature protection systems among Landlife participating regions and among other countries (see results of the online questionnaire in section 4.3).

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

For example, land stewardship in Catalonia is not yet covered by its nature conservation legislation, although land stewardship initiatives are increasing exponentially. The fact that public administrations are promoting land stewardship agreements on protected areas proves so, as well as the importance of public and policy involvement. A similar process could be expected at the region of Languedoc – Roussillon, with different types of protected areas. Once some successes are achieved and once policy makers have become aware of the benefits of land stewardship agreements, an increase of the number of land stewardship agreements could be expected and even grant its replication among other French regions, where the same system applies.

Landlife actions and other initiatives that promote inter-regional exchange would be fruitful in this particular case, especially given the relevance of nature protection systems already in place around Europe. Perhaps it would be beneficial to increase such exchange, not just between the promoters of land stewardship and Landlife, but also to other organisations lesser or non-aware of the stewardship concept.

Natura 2000 network can be valued as an appropriate framework for the development and promotion of land stewardship as:

- Natura 2000 is the European protection system of natural areas
- Natura 2000 policy and administrative framework could be used for the development and implementation of policies that promote land stewardship
- Natura 2000 management bodies can adopt and use land stewardship for the protection and conservation of Natura 2000 sites
- Land stewardship is a useful tool for the protection and conservation of all natural areas, from those that do not have any protection to those benefiting of the highest recognition at the European level.

5.4_OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES

Ownership structure is a relevant issue for land stewardship. As identified at 2.3.4, land ownership is basically private in the participating regions and majorly small[44]; around 80% in the cases of Languedoc – Roussillon and Catalonia.

Special effort needs to be made for spreading land stewardship, its benefits and what it represents. As stated in one of the answers at the online questionnaire, a process of pedagogy needs to be made. Land stewardship promoters need to work and put energy and resources for convincing land owners, land owners associations, and public administration for involving them in the process. Sociograms (sections 2.2 and 4.2) have shown the central role played by land owners for the development of land stewardship and inputs received by Landlife organisations and other land stewardship organisations state the need to develop citizen communication activities and other spreading tools in order to introduce the land stewardship concept into these targeted groups.

[44] Reliable statistical information is unavailable for Lombardy region, although the statement is considered true.

A study published in 2010 suggested that "solutions to the nature conservation sector, especially those imposed as top-down decisions, are often reluctantly received by local communities"[45]. The study also pointed out that even though there is a physical element attached to opposing attitudes, the unwillingness of owners to accept nature conservation recommendations from external policy bodies in their private land indicated the need to adopt a different and less traditional approach.

Communication actions and programmes should address this issue, providing information about the objectives of land stewardship and its benefits, trying to fill in the gap of current lack of knowledge among land owners and reduce resistance and unwillingness (see 3.2.5).

5.5_CONSTITUENCY AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP

Results show a very low knowledge and awareness of land stewardship among general public (see 3.2.1.5). It is only among members of land stewardship organisations that knowledge and awareness is higher (see 3.2.1.5). Increasing the level of awareness, especially with the general public, may become one of the main objectives of Landlife in particular and, land stewardship promoters in general (a set of indicators to measure the increase of awareness has been suggested, see chapter 6).

Results from the online questionnaire show a need to create and design citizen communication activities but also produce methods for exchanging information among professionals and land stewardship organisations (see 4.3.4).

Altogether, the study has constantly mentioned, or indirectly implied, concepts related to the exchange, cooperation, collaboration among land stewardship promoters and other organisations. Landlife is clearly a step in the right direction, as it represents a gathering point and an opportunity to exchange information, and it may create new opportunities and further projects and studies. Existing alliances should be therefore reinforced and new networks and contacts should be made. Also, with other organisations that have not yet intervened in land stewardship (in some cases, Landlife participating organisations did not have a formal and structured network). However, Catalonia is a very good example of extensive social & institutional alliance of a large and diverse constituency of organisations, which is the key for the wide development of land stewardship initiatives in the country. Given the scope and duration (until 2014) of Landlife, promoting constituencies and alliances should be addressed during the phases of development and implementation.

5.6_IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

Time is a relevant variable on the implementation of land stewardship agreements. With a longer experience in land stewardship implementation, Catalonia exceeds the number of signed agreements compared to Lombardy and Languedoc – Roussillon (see tables at 2.1.1, 0, and 2.1.3).

[45] From "Expansion of Nature Conservation Areas: Problems with Natura 2000 Implementation in Poland?" Published online in 2010, November 25th by Malgorzata Grodzinska-Jurczak and Joanna Cent. The study only made reference to the particular case of Poland, and given the scope of this study we cannot analyse the validity of the generalization. However, we assume it to be true.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

However, other elements influence on the implementation and development. For example, the first agreements at the French region date from 2000 and while in Catalonia the number of agreements have increased exponentially; the same cannot be said about Languedoc – Roussillon.

A favourable legal and administrative framework could influence on the implementation of land stewardship agreements in a certain country or region (tax reduction introduced in France could increase the number of agreements), the same way it could restrict or build barriers for further development.

There is a huge variation regarding the typologies of land stewardship agreements, information provided by Landlife partners indicates so (see 2.3.7). Legal differences among EU Member States (see 2.3.2) and, given the fact that there is no common land stewardship strategy promoted by EU institutions, is clearly a reason.

Whether the existing typologies of land stewardship agreements influence on the development of land stewardship agreements is an issue that goes beyond the scope of this study. It is clear that a sample land stewardship agreement that could easily be adopted by EU Member States and also individual regions (especially those where land stewardship has yet to be implemented), could prove useful or even necessary.

5.7_LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE

Even though it is not the main objective of this study, we now have a wider view of the degree of development of land stewardship in Europe. Given the information gathered, and taking into account that it is not at all complete for an accurate analysis and further examination should be made, some key findings are introduced in the implementation of land stewardship in Europe.

Due to differences among regions and countries, the degree of development of land stewardship is considerably different and therefore we cannot assume to have the capacity nor the knowledge to design the strategy for its development in the whole of Europe.

However, we can argue that:

- Land stewardship has a significant growth potential in Europe.
- A certain degree of clarification of the concept and tools available is needed, especially when referring to the concept
- To have a specific policy and administrative framework at the European level seems at present circumstances premature
- Nature 2000 legal and administrative framework could be used as a starting point for the development of land stewardship
- Introduction of land stewardship concept in Nature 2000 management bodies could be appropriate, so it can be used as a conservation and protection natural environment tool.

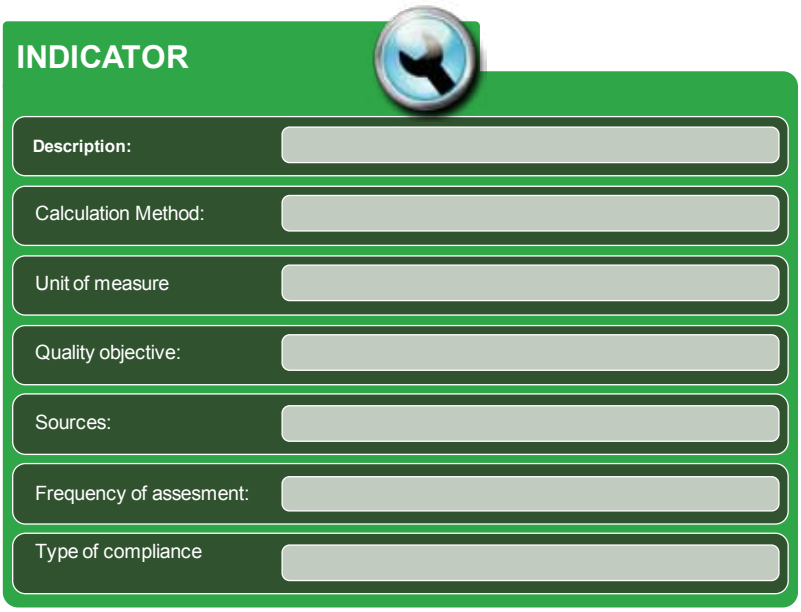
- Need to integrate land owners into the development of land stewardship strategy and achieve its involvement.
- Land stewardship creates and brings together different interest groups (environmental organisations, land owners and public administrations) for a common goal.
- It builds networks and strengthens those that already exist among organisations. Integrate organisations from countries were similar strategies are being developed (Germany, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, etc.).
- Landlife should become a starting point. Further projects should be developed in order to boost land stewardship in other regions and achieve the involvement of other organisations and groups.
- Funding is needed for its development, and although public funding is essential other means shall also be found in order to increase its growth and speed its implementation.
- Introduce land stewardship concept into Europe's policy agenda. Especially EU's conservation and protection of the environment programs as a strategy to spread and integrate the concept into different areas.
- European citizenship is not yet aware of what land stewardship is and what is trying to achieve.

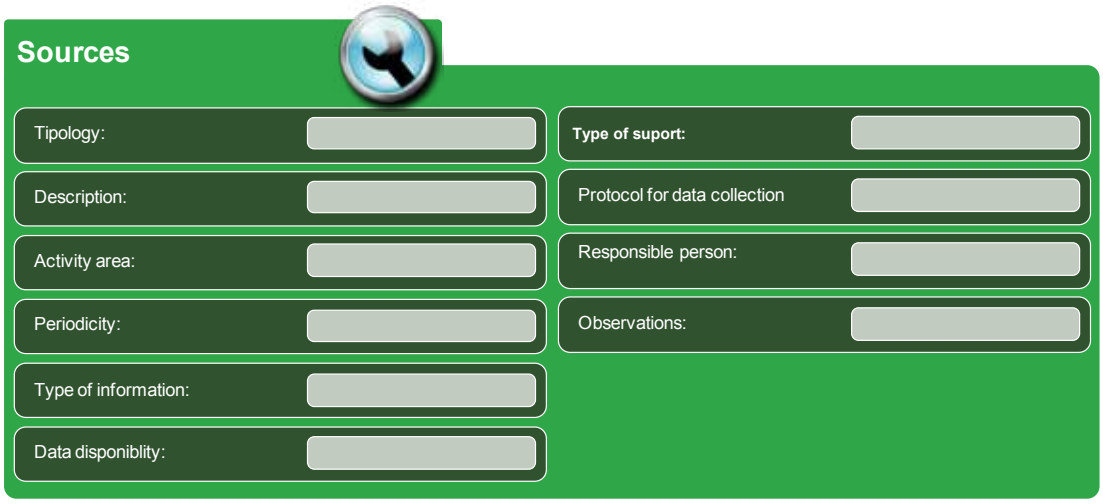
WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

SUGGESTED INDICATORS

SUGGESTED INDICATORS

The Landlife project identifies two different types of impact indicators with the aim to examine the effects of the project on targeted audience and on nature and biodiversity conservation.
Two specific fiches will be elaborated in order to ensure the quality of the indicators and facilitate their use: a source fiche which aim to identify the main criteria and protocol for the data recollection and an indicator fiche that include all the information necessary for monitoring the indicators.





These fiches aims also to establish a common methodology to use the indicators by all the partners involved in the project, facilitating the identification of common criteria for evaluate and monitoring the indicators.
This section includes a first impact indicators proposal that will be submitted to quality criteria of evaluation to ensure the adequacy of the indicators and introduce the improvements necessaries.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Impact indicators on targeted audience

OBJECTIVE

1. Introduce the land stewardship concept in targeted actors

Indicator

1.1. Average awareness level of land stewardship concept among priority groups.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Level of knowledge	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Questionnaire
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 8,5 (SCALE 1-10)			

1.2. Number of activities organised to promote and disseminate land stewardship and the Landlife project per year and region.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Activities	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 3			

1.3. Number of collaborators at the help desk forum.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Nº. Collaborators	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	20%	**SOURCES**	Registration help desk tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 20			

1.4. Number of assessments and questions placed.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Activities	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 250			

1.5. Number of visits per year to the nature stewardship toolkit.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Visits	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Landlife website statistics
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 1000			

1.6. Number of collaborations with other organisations to disseminate and communicate land stewardship

UNITY OF MEASURE	No. Collaborations	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 40			

OBJECTIVE

2. Promote the participation of the targeted actors and stakeholders in the different project activities

Indicator

2.1. % of targeted actors identified on the landlife database participating in the different project activities.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Targeted actors	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 40%			
Observations: To be completed when preparing organisation annual report			

OBJECTIVE

3. Exchange of information and good practices in the framewrok of the European Congress

Indicator

3.1. Number of organisations that have participated in the European Congress

UNITY OF MEASURE	Organisations	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Event Registration tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 50			

3.2. Number of people that have participated in the European Congress.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Persons	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Event Registration tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 200			

3.3. % of participants per region and type of audience

UNITY OF MEASURE	Participants	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Event Registration tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: >10%			

3.4. % of participants from outer regions and type of audience.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Participants	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Event Registration tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: >10%			

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

OBJECTIVE

5. Exchange of experiences of knowledge among all stakeholders in each one of the participant regions.

Indicator

5.1. Number of people that have participated in the workshops per region

UNITY OF MEASURE	Persons	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Event registration tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 50			

OBJECTIVE

6. Become a reference site for land stewardship activities in Europe

Indicator

6.1. Total number of sponsors and supporting partners of the project initiatives.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Sponsors	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 10			

6.2. Total number of international organizations (outside the participating regions) interested in the project.

UNITY OF MEASURE	International organisations	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	questionnaire (organisations database)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 150			

OBJECTIVE

7.The communication of land stewardship to a wider audience.

Indicator

7.1. Number of mentions or appearances and press releases in written, TV, radio or online media of Landlife's actions

UNITY OF MEASURE	Mentions/ appearances	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 5			

Indicator

7.2. Total no. of publications edited.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Publications	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 4			

7.3. Number of subscribers to Landlife Twitter account, Facebook followers, and LinkedIn group members.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Subscribers	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	30%	**SOURCES**	Subscription tool
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 500			

OBJECTIVE

8. Facilitate the understanding of land stewardship by the general public and encourage their involvement and participation in land stewardship initiatives.

Indicator

8.1. % of organisations and people participating in the project activities and that answer the questionnaire who perceive land stewardship as an useful tool to manage the land and promote biodiversity.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Targeted actors	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	questionnaire (organisations database)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 60%			

8.2. Number of views of the online multimedia materials.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Views	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 500			

8.3. Number of download documents through the website per year and region.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Downloads	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 100			

8.4. Number of visits to the website frequently asked questions..

UNITY OF MEASURE	Visits	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 1000			

8.5. Total of inquiries answered through the online tools.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Inquiries	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 100			

8.6. % of organisations and people considering that LANDLIFE has improved their knowledge about land stewardship

UNITY OF MEASURE	Organisations/ persons	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	20%	**SOURCES**	Participant questionnaire
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 60%			

OBJECTIVE

9. Encourage the people involvement in the various events organised during the week

Indicator

9.1. Number of events organised in the framework of the European land stewardship week

UNITY OF MEASURE	Events	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 300			

9.2. Number of people that that have participated in the various events organised during the land stewardship week

UNITY OF MEASURE	Persons	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Monitoring excel
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 800			

OBJECTIVE

10. Improve the quality of the projects developed by the partners involved

Indicator

10.1. Usefullness of the land stewardship on-line course

UNITY OF MEASURE	Level of utility	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Participant questionnaire
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 8 (SCAL 1-10)			

OBJECTIVE

11. Disseminate and communicate the project's actions and results among the interested groups as well as other non-specialized people.

Indicator

11.1. Number of visitors to Landlife's website.

UNITY OF MEASURE	Visitors	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 10000			

11.2. Number of links from other websites

UNITY OF MEASURE	Links	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Website
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 2000			

OBJECTIVE

12. Ensure the project quality and the satisfaction of customers in the use of the main project tools.

Indicator

12.1. Avarege level of satisfaction of the online course

UNITY OF MEASURE	Level of satisfaction	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Participant questionnaire
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 8 (SCALE 1-10)			

12.2. Average satisfaction level of the participants in C3 European land stewardship congress

UNITY OF MEASURE	Level of satisfaction	**PERIODICITY**	Single event
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	Participant questionnaire
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: 8 (SCALE 1-10)			

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

OBJECTIVE

13. Promote Land stewardship agreements with local and regional organisations

Indicator

13.1. Number of new land stewardship agreements signed per year and region

UNITY OF MEASURE	No. agreements	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: VARIABLE: TO DETERMINATE			
Observations: In Catalonia due to large number of stewardship organisations and agreements census is held bi-anually.			

13.2. Number of products and services provided through land stewardship initiatives (Land stewardship market)

UNITY OF MEASURE	Products and services	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	0,5%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: TO DETERMINATE			

Impact indicators on biodiversity

OBJECTIVE

1. Promote land stewardship as a tool for biodiversity conservation

Indicator

1.1. Total number of land stewardship agreements per region and year

UNITY OF MEASURE	No. agreements	**PERIODICITY**	Annual data (bi-anual collection in some cases)
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: VARIABLE PER REGION: TO DETERMINATE			
Observations: In Catalonia due to large number of stewardship organisations and agreements census is held bi-anually.			

1.2. % of region land under stewardship agreements

UNITY OF MEASURE	% Regional surface	**PERIODICITY**	Annual data (bi-anual collection in some cases)
INCREASE PER YEAR	10%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: >1%- <5%			
Observations: In Catalonia due to large number of stewardship organisations and agreements census is held bi-anually.			

1.3. Average presence of region significant species / habitats in stewardship agreements

UNITY OF MEASURE	% of significant species	**PERIODICITY**	Occasional
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	individual case-studies
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: POSITIVE & SIGNIFICANT IN COMPARING TO NON-STEWARDSHIP LANDS			
Observations: Through data provided by examples out of project partners or other European stewardship organisations			

OBJECTIVE

2. Compare results obtained in areas where land stewardship projects are being developed with other areas where such a strategy is not in place

Indicator

2.1. Local/target species populations' variation over time

UNITY OF MEASURE	Local/target species	**PERIODICITY**	Occasional
INCREASE PER YEAR	not applicable	**SOURCES**	individual case-studies
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: POSITIVE & SIGNIFICANT IN COMPARING TO NON-STEWARDSHIP LANDS			
Observations: Through data provided by examples out of project partners or other European stewardship organisations			

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

OBJECTIVE

3. Increase the land stewardship agreement on unprotected areas

Indicator

3.1. % of stewardship agreements on unprotected areas regarding the total number of land stewardship agreements

UNITY OF MEASURE	% of agreements in GE	**PERIODICITY**	Annual data (bi-anual collection in some cases)
INCREASE PER YEAR	Lombardia: 0,5% Languedoc-Roussillon: Keep current trend Catalonia: 0,5%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: LOMBARDIA: 95% ; LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON: 20% ; CATALONIA: 60%			

OBJECTIVE

4. Promote and sign new stewardship agreements and increase the surface of area protected by stewardship agreements

Indicator

4.1. Total number of agreements rescinded by land stewardship organizations in each participating region, per year

UNITY OF MEASURE	Agreements	**PERIODICITY**	Annual (bi-anual collection in some cases)
INCREASE PER YEAR	<10%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: <10%			

4.1. % of restoration / conservation stewardship agreements in relation to total agreements

UNITY OF MEASURE	restoration/ conservation stewardship agreements	**PERIODICITY**	Annual
INCREASE PER YEAR	30%	**SOURCES**	Regional database (Only Cat, LR, Lomb)
STANDARD OBJECTIVE: >20%-<30%			

ĀNNEXES

BOOSTING LAND STEWARDSHIP AS A CONSERVATION TOOL IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ARCH AND EUROPE

ANNEX I _ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

15 MINUTES TO SPREAD LAND STEWARDSHIP IN EUROPE
JUST ANSWER THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear reader,

Five European conservation organisations are starting a 2011-14 LANDLIFE, a LIFE+ Information and Communication project to spread the knowledge of land stewardship, and its use for involving citizens, landowners and users, NGOs and local groups in nature conservation in Europe.

This questionnaire is part of the initial study of the project to learn the development state of land stewardship in Europe. Your answers will be used only with that purpose. Please, answer and forward to other people and organisations this questionnaire to help to develop land stewardship in Europe. LandLife will help you, your organisation and your local and regional stakeholders to increase the use of land stewardship as an instrument to achieve your biodiversity conservation objectives.

Answering this questionnaire will take you 15 minutes, and it will open a door to many interesting opportunities towards your conservation task. You can answer the questionnaire till February the 17th.

LandLife Partners,
Eurosite, Legambiente-Lombardia, Conservatorie des Espaces Naturelles Languedoc-Roussillon, Prysma, Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori

January 2012

What is land stewardship?

Land stewardship is an opportunity to empower society and allow its active involvement in the conservation of biodiversity and nature and landscape management.

Land stewardship materializes in **voluntary agreements between the owners** and/or managers of land, and **land stewardship organisations** in order to maintain and recover the natural environment and landscape.

Land stewardship organisations (also known as land trusts) are public or private not-for-profit organisations that have taken an active part in preserving land and its values through land stewardship mechanisms.

Please, answer the questions below and do not hesitate to contact us if you have doubts or for further information on land stewardship at landlife@custodiaterritori.org

CONCEPT

1. Before receiving this information did you know what land stewardship was?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

2. Do you use other words or terms referring to similar strategies?

- ☐ Yes. Which ones?
- ☐ No

3. Does your organisation participate in projects related to land stewardship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

- If not, do you think stewardship can be an interesting mechanism for your activity in the future?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

INVENTORY

4. If yes, please indicate the approximate number of land stewardship agreements that your organisation has signed. ☐

- Which is the total surface (ha) in land stewardship agreements signed by your organisation? ☐
- Approximately what percentage of the agreements are in Natura 2000? ☐
- Approximately what percentages of agreements could be part of an ecological network (i.e. European Green Infrastructure)? ☐

5. Are your land stewardship agreements monitored regularly?

☐ Yes
☐ No

STRATEGY AND INVOLVEMENT ON LAND STEWARDSHIP

6. Are public institutions involved in land stewardship in your country?

☐ Yes
☐ No

7. Has your country established any type of legal instruments for land stewardship?

☐ Yes
☐ No

8. Do you or would you participate in debates, discussions or attend events related to land stewardship?

☐ Yes
☐ Yes in the future
☐ No

9. Do you organise activities that promote land stewardship?

☐ Yes
☐ No

10. Indicate how useful would these tools and activities be to increase your use and involvement in land stewardship? Please, evaluate from 1 to 5 each one, being 1 the less useful and 5 the most.

Technical and legal manuals, models and training activities for land stewardship

Online advice and technical information

Advice on strategies for institutional advocacy for land stewardship

Citizen communication activities for land stewardship

Technical and stakeholder meetings and seminars

Professional and volunteer exchanges between land stewardship organisations

Debating European networking strategies for land stewardship

Other (please indicate)

11. What is your single most pressing issue/concern/question about land stewardship in your region?

12. Other comments:

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

YOUR DATA[52]

13. What is your organisation's name?*

14. Website

15. Where does your organisation mainly develop its projects?

16. Which is your name, and position in the organisation?

17. Which kind of organisation are you?

Please, provide us an email address

[52] We will use this data only to send you information of your interest related to LandLife and land stewardship (workshops, communication activities, manuals and other tools, etc...). It will not be public data at any case. If you don't want to receive further information, just don't fill in the email address gap, but we kindly ask that you answer your organisation data, so we can do a better analysis of the data. Thank you very much.

ANNEX II _LIST OF ORGANISATIONS WHO ANSWERED THE ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE

BELGIUM	**4**
ABLLO VZW	
European Sustainable Use Specialist Group of IUCN	
Facor-X	
Natuurpunt Beheer vzw	
BULGARIA	**1**
Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds	
CZECH REPUBLIC	**16**
Cesky svaz ochrancu prirody	
Cmelak - Spolecnost pratel prirody (Bumblebeee - Friends of Nature Society)	
Czech Ornitological Society	
Czech Union for Nature Conservation KOSENKA Valasske Klobouky	
Ekologicke centrum Meluzina Regionalni centrum Asociace Brontosaura	
O.s. Vespolek	
PermaLot	
Pozemkový spolek NIVA Hradec nad Moravicí	
Pozemkovy spolek NOSPERK	
SOP ALTER MELES	
SOP Lipník	
SOP Pozemkový spolek Hády (Local Chapter of Czech Union for Nature Conservation Land Trust Hády)	
SOP Sázava	
Sorbus	
The Czech Union for Nature Conservation - RS Iris	
Zamenis	
DENMARK	**1**
Fugleværnsfonden	
FINALND	**3**
Metsä'hallitus	
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Agency for Rural Affairs	
MTT Agrifood Research Finland	
FRANCE	**28**
ATEN (Atelier Technique des Espaces Naturels)	
CEN Ariége	

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Conservatoire d'Espaces Naturels de la région Centre	
Communauté de communes du Grand Lussan	
Conseil Gneral Aude	
Conservatoire des sites lorrains	
Conservatoire d'espaces naturels d'Auvergne	
Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Picardie	
Conservatoire Rhone-Alpes des Espaces Naturels	
Fédération des Réserves Naturelles Catalanes	
IFV (Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin / French Wine Institute)	
Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux de l'Aude	
Office National des Forets agence Hérault-Gard	
Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion	
parc naturel régional de la narbonnais en mediterranée?	
Parc naturel régional des Grands Causses	
Parc naturel régional des Pyrénées catalanes	
PRO NATURA Ile de France	
Réserve naturelle de France	
Réserve naturelle de Nohèdes	
RIVAGE Salses-Leucate	
SIGA TECH	
Syndicat Mixte Camargue Gardoise	
Syndicat Mixte du Bassin de l'Or	
Syndicat mixte du Pays Aigoual Cévennes Vidourle	
syndicat mixte grand site des gorges du Tarn, de la Jonte et des causses	
Terre de liens	
GERMANY	**5**
Deustche Wildtier Stiftung	
Deutscher Verband für Landschaftspflege (DVL)	
German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation	
HBB-consult -- Herbivory Brings Biodiversity	
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg, Ref. Naturschutz/LIFE-Projekt Rohrhardsberg	
GREECE	**6**
Axios Loudias Aliakmonas Management Authority	
Greek Biotope / Wetland Centre	
Hunting Federation of Macedonia & Thrace, Greece	
Management authority of lake Pamvotis	

Management Body of Dadia - Lefkimi - Soufli National Park	
Municipality of Apokoronas	
HUNGARY	**2**
BirdLife Hungary/MME	
Természetvédelmi Egyesület - Society for Nature Protection (former name: Dél-Nyírség Bihari Tájvédelmi Egyesület - South-Nyírség Bihar Landscape Protection Society)	
IRELAND	**3**
BirdWatch Ireland	
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	
Enniscorthy Tidy Towns	
ITALY	**15**
Agenzia InnovA21 per lo sviluppo sostenibile	
Legambiente[46]	
Legambiente Alto Sebino di Castro (Bergamo)	
Legambiente Bergamo	
Legambiente Cinisello Balsamo ONLUS	
Legambiente Lombardia	
Legambiente Lombardia Onlus[47]	
Legambiente Media Valtellina	
Legambiente Seregno Onlus	
University of Tuscia, Viterbo,	
LATVIA	**1**
Daugavpils University	
LITHUANIA	**1**
Viva Sol	
NETHERLANDS	**11**
Arcadis	
Centrum voor Natuur en Milieu Educatie Maastricht en regio (Center on nature conservation and environmental education)	
DE12LANDSCHAPPEN	
IVAM UvA BV	
Kema	
Natuurmonumenten	
Small foundation in restoration ecology	
Staatsbosbeheer[48]	

[46] Three answers were recieved
[47] Four answers were recieved
[48] Two answers were recieved

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Triple E	
Water, Land & Dijken	
NON-EU MEMBER STATES	**3**
ECOLOGICA	
MedPAN	
PAN Parks Foundation	
OTHER COUNTRIES	**6**
Individual (Arturo Lopez Ornat)	
Custodians of Natura 2000 Protected Areas	
Siberian Environmental Center	
Transylvanian Carpathian Society - Satu Mare	
United States Forest Service	
WWF Danube Carpathian Programme Ukraine (Carpathian section)	
POLAND	**1**
Energopol Odpady Pawel Magdziarek	
PORTUGAL	**2**
LPN - Liga para a Protecçio da Natureza	
QUERCUS - Associaçio Nacional de Conservaço da Natureza	
ROMANIA	**3**
Ecological Society AquaTerra, local branch, Iasi, Romania	
Danube delta biosphere reserve authority	
Private Forest Managers of Baraolt, Covasna, Romania	
SLOVAKIA	**1**
CEEE Zivica	
SPAIN	**60**
Acció Ecologista- Agró	
Acciónatura (Fundació Natura)	
Acción Ambiental	
Active LIFE Company, S.L.	
Ajuntament de Molins de Rei	
Ajuntament de Palau-solità i Plegamans	
Ajuntament de Sabadell	
Ajuntament de Sant Cugat	
Apren, Serveis Amientals, SL	
Asociación de voluntaries por Rambla Salada la Carraca	
Asociación Galega de Custodia do Territorio	
AVINENÇA	

Besarte
Casal Terra Roja
Centre per a la Investigació i l'Experimentació Forestal
Consell Comarcal del Berguedà
Consorci de les Gavarres
Consorci del Lluçanès
Diputació de Tarragona
Elcaminodelaardillas
Environmental Studies Centre/Vitoria-Gasteiz Council
Espai TReS · Territori i Responsabilitat Social[49]
Europarc España
Fundació Emys
Fundació Limne
Fundación Biodiversidad
Fundación C.V. Victoria Laporta Carbonell
Fundacion EDE - Gizartenatura
Fundación Félix Rodríguez de la Fuente
Fundación Fragas do Mandeo
Fundación Global Nature
Fundación Internacional para la Restauración de Ecosistemas (FIRE)
Fundacion naturaleza y Hombre
Fundación Oso Pardo
Fundación Oxígeno
Fundación Tormes-EB
Gobierno de Canarias
Government of Catalonia; Department of Territory and Sustainability
Grupo TRAGSA
ICTA (Institut de Ciència i Tecnologia Ambiental), UAB (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
Ihobe
IKT Nekazal Ikerketa
Individual[50]
LIMNOS
Minuartia
Minyons Escoltes i Guies de Catalunya
Muntanyes de Vida

[49] Two answers were recieved
[50] Two answers were recieved from individuals, not members of any organization

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

NEREO, Preservador del medi ambient	
Obra Social de CatalunyaCaixa	
Paisatges Vius	
Serveis de guarderia rural i maritima	
Sociedad Ornitológica LANIUS	
Tecnoma[51]	
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid	
Universidad Complutense de Madrid	
Universidad de Alcalá	
SWEDEN	**1**
Swedish Transport Administration	
UNITED KINGDOM	**5**
Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB	
JBT	
Scottish Natural heriatge - Southern Scotland	
Scottish Natural Heritage	
Wildwood Trust	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS THAT ANSWERED THE QUIESTIONNAIRE	**179**
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANSWERS RECIEVED	**186**

[51] Three answers were recieved

ANNEX III _ PARTNERS' SURVEY

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARCh AND EUROPE

This is a survey sent to all the participating partners in the LANDLIFE project. The study aims at collecting information regarding land stewardship in your region. Questions have been divided in different parts and although the majority of them may be answered easily (choosing one of the options provided), others may need an explanation.

We also encourage you to attach extra documentation available to clarify or explain further some of the questions. And if you need to clarify some of the answers, please feel free to use as much space as you consider necessary and do not hesitate to contact us in case of doubt.

A. POLITICAL – ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Which state departments are involved in land stewardship at your country?

Name of the public administration	In which areas or jurisdictions does the department intervene

Which regional public administrations are involved in land stewardship at your country?

Name of the public administration	In which areas or jurisdictions does the department intervene

Are local public administrations involved in land stewardship at your country?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

B. SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION

Do you have a regional/state system of protected areas in place?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

At the managerial level, is there public-private participation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Is land stewardship a relevant element in the nature protection system in your region/country?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

C. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES

The ownership of the land in your region is mainly private or public? Please, provide an approximate percentage and the name of the region described.

	%
Public	
Private	

In general, who (public or private) is the main owner of natural protected areas? You can also write approximate percentage.

	%	Name (add as many as needed)
Public		
Private		
Mixed		

Is the Information regarding ownership, geographical limits or borders, easily found and available or not?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Have you approached ownership and farming associations to share views on conservation and land stewardship “strategies and initiatives”?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please name three relevant land owner/farming organisations in your region.

If possible, provide webpage address.

	Web page address

D. LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP

Do any laws recognise land stewardship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Which are these laws?

Law's Title	Objective	Regional or State Law?	Implemented? (Yes or No)

Other comments:

From your point of view, current legislation at your country is sufficiently developed for land stewardship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Does the law provide any economic or tax reduction to land owners for reasons of conservation of natural or cultural values in his or her property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

E. CONSTITUENCY (MEMBERSHIP) AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP

Land stewardship organisations are mainly public or private at your region? Provide an approximate percentage?

	%
Public	
Private	

Do you think that general public on your region know about land stewardship? Choose from 1 to 10. Where 1 is the lowest and 10 the highest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Which other organisations do you work with? Please name the 5 most relevant to your work. Are they mainly public or private? Which kind of relation do you have with them (fluent and constant, non-existent, etc)?

Organisation's name	Is it public or private?	Which kind of relation do you have with them? (Fluent and constant, non-existent...)

Do you network with other land stewardship organisations?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Are private companies involved in any of your land stewardship projects?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Do they include land stewardship or biodiversity projects in their Corporate Social Responsibility strategies?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Have you organized land stewardship training activities for members or general public?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Have you organized congressional meetings and processes to discuss about land stewardship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

Is there a land stewardship inventory available at your region?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

If possible, could you send it to us?

Moreover, could you tell us?

	%
How many land stewardship agreements has your organisation signed?	
How many of them are in Natura 2000 sites?	
How many of them belong to some type of Green European infrastructure (http://www.green-infrastructure-europe.org)?	

How many hectares in land stewardship (involved in any agreement) has your organisation?

Have you terminated any land stewardship agreement during the last year?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

What type of agreements you use? How do you call them? Can you provide an approximate average for each one of them?

Type of agreement	Brief description	%
Total		100%

Are your agreements monitored annually?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Partially

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

G. FUNDING

Which are your main funding sources (2011 or indicate year if different)?

Funding sources	Is it public or private?	%
Total		100%

Name your 5 most relevant funders over the last 5 years.

Relevant founders

H. FUTURE PRESPECTIVES

Which tools may be useful for encouraging land stewardship in your region? Choose from 1 to 5 for every tool, where 1 is the lowest priority and 5 the highest.

	Assessment in land stewardship (European manual, workshops or help desk)
	Training to members of your own organisation
	Be involved in communication actions (European Week of land stewardship, press releases...)
	Networking, meetings and direct contact to other land stewardship organisations
	Release of best practices and experiences
	Have access to online and multimedia materials for communication and participation in land stewardship

I. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION AND YOUR COMMUNICATION TOOLS

State your organisation mission/vision

Do you use any strategic planning tool?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

In which thematic areas does your organisation focus its efforts or working activities?

How many members does your organisation have?

Are your members active in your daily activities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Do your members know about land stewardship? Choose from 1 to 10, where 1 is the lowest and 10 the highest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Do they know that your organisation uses this concept on its projects?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Briefly describe your organisation history in land stewardship initiatives

When did you sign your first land stewardship agreement?

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Which type of communication tools does your organisation have and use (newsletter, publications, etc)?

Communication tool	Brief description

Have you published specific communication tools about land stewardship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Are they focused on landowners, general public, or others?

Focused to	Yes / No
Landowners?	
General public?	
Others. Which ones:	

Do you have a media office in your organisation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Do you make communication and public outreach of the agreements together with the land owner?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

ANNEX IV _SAMPLE OF SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

ANALYTIC MEETING

The **analytic meeting** will aim at:

- Collect existing studies on land stewardship and elements of communication and information that the organisation has used in land stewardship.
- Clarify information provided in the survey and fill in information gaps.
- Sociogram. Design a chart of key organisations in land stewardship in the region and its relationship.
- Deeper insight of key issues.
- Explain the conclusions and recommendations of the *Gellis Communication Study*.

People called the meeting: Members from your organisation who works in land stewardship and that are able to answer the questions raised should attend it.

You should estimate a 3 hours meeting and we would rather have it before the strategic meeting.

The analytic meeting agenda will cover:

1. Introduction
2. Sociogram design
3. Debate and discussion of main issues (see questions below)
4. Charts design
5. *Gellis communication study*

Below you will find the main issues at debate and questions, although other topics may be raised during the meeting:

A _POLITICAL – ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Which role or attitude has adopted state and regional administrations towards land stewardship (promotion, facilitator, blocking agent, indifference...)?
- What is the role or attitude of local public administrations involved in land stewardship at your country? (for example in Catalonia local administration can act as an owner, as a land stewardship organisation or as a promoter or facilitator)
- From your point of view, is there a good coordination and communication system between the involved public administrations and the land stewardship organisations / networks in order to achieve the objectives set? Why?

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

B _SYSTEMS OF NATURE PROTECTION

- Is the regional/state system of protected areas enough for guarantee a real conservation and management of biodiversity?
- At which degree of development is Nature 2000 network at your country or region? Is it defined or mapped at a territorial scale? Is it just planned?
- How works public-private participation, if it exists?
- How do you see land stewardship paper in the system of nature protection?

C _OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES

- Could you explain us how is ownership structured in your region? For example: ownership structure is based upon large agricultural holdings or in multiple small properties? Does it depend on regions or habitats?
- Properties are closed to public access or with difficult physical access to them (e.g. England) or social tradition is permissive to public access (e.g. Catalonia)?
- How is your work with owners? Easy, difficult? Are they receptive for nature conservation?
- Are owners organized in associations? Daily work with these ones can facilitate land stewardship?

D _LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND STEWARDSHIP

- From your point of view, current legislation at your country is sufficiently developed for land stewardship? Why? How could it further be improved?
- Does the law provide any economic or tax reduction to land owners for reasons of conservation of natural or cultural values in his or her property? If yes, how is it regulated?
- Do legal/property registry agencies and organisations know about your work in land stewardship? Are they involved in the process?

E _CONSTITUENCY (MEMBERSHIP) AND ALLIANCES FOR LAND STEWARDSHIP

- Do you usually work in network in your land stewardship projects?
- What would be the most essential partners in your country for a European network?

- Do you know any other organisation that might be interested in participating in projects related to land stewardship and receiving the questionnaire? Please tell us or send them the mail with the link to the questionnaire.

ORGANISATION'S NAME	REPRESENTATIVE	EMAIL ADDRESS

F _IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP PROJECTS

- Explain us your work in land stewardship beyond data provided in survey.

G _FUNDING

- Which are your funding future perspectives?

H _INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION AND YOUR COMMUNICATION TOOLS

- Which are your priorities for land stewardship activities and works?
- Do your members know about land stewardship? Do they know that your organisation uses this concept on its projects?
- Is the communication of land stewardship agreed with the land owner?
- Can you provide us your communication material in land stewardship?

I _FUTURE PRESPECTIVES (TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE STRATEGIC MEETING, JUST FROM THE ORGANISATION'S POINT OF VIEW)

- What does your organisation expect of LandLife?
- Which constraints could come across during the development of land stewardship?
- How may LandLife offer an opportunity for land stewardship in your region?

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

ANNEX V _SAMPLE OF STRATEGIC MEETING DOCUMENT

STRATEGIC MEETING

For an efficient development of the meeting and an achievement of the objectives set, the number of representatives invited should not exceed 4 people. We are especially interested that the participating organisations are key actors in land stewardship in the region. Hopefully, you may be able to invite people with capacity for planning public policies, or with a vision and an insight of public administration in land stewardship, that have numerous networks with other organisations, members of key organisations, etc.

This meeting will have an informal character and would aim at:

- Introduce Landlife to the assisting representatives
- Identify key organisations and persons of interests for land stewardship and its relationship
- Establish bridges of communication and networking among the participating organisations
- Debate over the future development of land stewardship in the region and Europe.
- Which challenges and constraints could come across during the development of land stewardship?
- Do you think networking (at regional or European level) can boost land stewardship?
- How may LandLife offer an opportunity for land stewardship in your region?
- Do you think that working toward a European Land Stewardship Network may be useful and necessary?
- How can people be involved at Landlife, what can they provide and add and what benefits might they take from it?

Strategic Meeting Agenda:

1. Presentation of Landlife
2. Sociogram design
3. Debate and discuss over the development of land stewardship

ANNEX VI_LIFE PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION METHODOLOGY

First selection step: Identification of projects related to any of the words of table X and X.

FREE TEXT USED FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECTS RELATED TO LAND STEWARDSHIP:
Stewardship
Land trust
Biodiversity conservation
Nature conservation
Landowners
Owners
Land stewardship organisations

Table X: Free text

KEY WORDS USED FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECTS RELATED TO LAND STEWARDSHIP		
Animal corridor	Informal negotiation	Nature conservation
Biodiversity	Information network	Nature reserve
Coastal management	Introduction of animal species	Protected Area
Conservation of genetic resources	Introduction of plant species	Public awareness campaign
Ecotourism	Land restoration	Public-private partnership
Endangered species	Land use planning	Renaturalisation
Environmental management	Landscape conservation policy	Rural development
Environmental protection advise	Landscape protection	Social participation
Forest management	Management contract	Voluntary work
Forestry	Management plan	Nature conservation
Nature reserve	Public awareness campaign	Protected Area
Public-private partnership		

Table X: key words

Second selection step: All projects identified during the first selection process have been further reviewed to check whether at least one of their objectives can be linked directly or indirectly with land stewardship. This second selection aims to refine the project search specifically in reference to the different forms of land stewardship being adopted or applied at European level.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

ANNEX VII _ORGANISATION GLOSSARY

ACA = Agència Catalana de l'Aigua (Catalan Water Agency)

ACM = Associació Catalana de Municipis (Catalan Association of Municiplities)

AFA = Association Foncière Agricole (Association of Agricultural Land)

AIAB = Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica (Italian Association for Biological Agriculture)

AVINENÇA = Associació Valenciana de Custòdia i Gestió Responsable del Territori (Valencian Organization on Land Stewardship and Responsible Management of Land)

CDCTC = Comissió pel Desenvolupament de la Custòdia del Territori de Catalunya (Commission for the Development of Land Stewardship in Catalonia)

CDL = Conservatoire Du Littoral (Conservatory of Coastline Areas)

CEN L-R = Conservatoire d'espaces naturels Languedoc – Roussillon (Conservation Society for Natural Areas at Languedoc – Roussillon)

CEN M-P = Conservatoire Régional des Espaces Naturels de Midi-Pyrénées (Conservation Society for Natural Areas at Midi-Pyrénées)

CEPI = Confederation of European Paper Industries

CFC = Consorci Forestal de Catalunya (Catalan Consortium of Forest)

CIA = Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori (Italian Agricultural Confederation)

Coastline Conservation Managers (France)

COLDIRETTI = Organisation of Farmers

COPA – COGECA = European Farmers – European Agri-cooperatives

CPF = Centre Propietat Forestal (Forest Ownership Centre)

CRPF = Centre Regional de la Propriété Forestière (Regional Center of Forest Ownership)

CSOP= Ceský svaz ochránc p írody (Czech Union for the Conservation of Nature)

CSR Europe = Business network for corporate social responsibility

DAAM = Departament d'Agricultura, Ramaderia, Pesca, Alimentació i Medi Natural (Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery, Food and Natural Environment)

DECO = Departament d'Economia i Coneixement (Department of Economy and Knowledge)

DGRI = Departament de Governació i Relacions Institucionals (Department of Government and Institutional Relations)

DIBA = Diputació de Barcelona (Barcelona Provincial Council)

DIGI = Diputació de Girona (Girona Provincial Council)

DILle = Diputació de Lleida (Lleida Provincial Council)

DITA = Diputació de Tarragona (Tarragona Provincial Council)

DJUS = Departament de Justícia (Department of Justice)

DPRE = Departament de Presidència (Department of Presidency)

DTES = Department de Territori i Sostenibilitat (Deparment of Territory and Sustainability)

DVL = Deutscher Verband für Landschaftspflege (German Land care Association)

EEA = European Environmental Agency

EEB = European Environmental Bureau

ELO = European Landowners Organisation

ERSAP = Ente Regionale per Servizi All'agricultura e Alla Foreste (Regional Agency for Services to Agriculture and Forestry)

FAI = Fondo Ambientale Italiano (Italian Environmental Fund)

FCT = Foro de Custodia del Territorio (Land Stewardship Forum)

FMC = Federació de Municipis de Catalunya (Catalan Federation of Municipalities)

FPF-LR = Forêt Privée Française Lanuguedoc-Roussillon (Regional Union for Private Forest)

GAC = Gremi Àrids de Catalunya (Catalan Guild Aggregates)

IACSI = Institut Agrícola Català de Sant Isidre (Catalan Agriculture Institute of Sant Isidre)

ICLEI = Local Governments for Sustainability

ICTIB = Impulsors Custòdia del Territori a les Illes Balears (Land Stewardship Promoters at the Balearic Islands)

IEEP = Institute for European Environmental Policy

IENE = Infra Eco Network Europe

IUCN – WCPA = World Commission on Protected Areas

IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature

JARC = Associació Agrària de Joves Agricultors (Young Agricultural Association)

LEAF = Linking Environment And Farming

MAGRAMA = Ministerio Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment)

Obra Social CatalunyaCaixa (Bank Welfare)

ONF = Office National des Forêts (National Office of Forest)

PAN PARKs = Protected Area Network of Parks

PLIS - Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracommunale (Local Park of Supramunicipal Interest)

PN = Parcs Nationaux de France (National Parks of France)

PNR = Parcs Naturels Regionaux (Regional Nature Parks)

Rivages de France = France Shores

RNN = Réserves Naturelles Nationales (National Nature Reserves)

RNN&R = Réserves Naturelles Nationales and Régionales (National and Regional Nature Reserves)

RNR = Réserves Naturelles Régionales (Regional Nature Reserves)

Syndicate Mixte = Joint Cooperation of local unions

WBA = World Biodiversity Association

WWF = World Wide Fund for Nature

XCEPM = Xarxa de Cooperació de l'Eurorregió Pirineus Mediterrània (Cooperation Network of the Pyrenees Mediterranean Euroregion)

XCT = Xarxa de Custòdia del Territori (Land Stewardship Network)

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
LIFE+ • Fundación Biodiversidad • Obra Social de la Caixa •
Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

ANNEX VIII _BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Beckmann, Andreas, Ladislav Ptácdek, Brent Mitchell, Miroslav Kundrata, and Rafal Serafin. 2000. ***Caring for the Land: A Decade of Promoting Landscape Stewardship in Central Europe***. Czech Republic: Environmental Partnership for Central Europe Consortium and QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment. 48 pp. (http://www.okotars.hu/sites/default/files/caring_for_the_land.pdf)
- ***Expansion of Nature Conservation Areas: Problems with Natura 2000 Implementation in Poland?*** published online in 2010, November 25th by Malgorzata Grodzinska-Jurczak and Joanna Cent.
- ***Fair access to land: an issue to Europe as well,*** published online at http://www.arc2020.eu/front/2012/03/fair-access-to-land-an-issue-for-europe-as-well/ by Agricultural and Rural Convention
- ***La custòdia del territori. Una guia per a la implantació a Catalunya,*** published by Fundació Territori i Paisatge, 2001.
- ***Opcions per a la custòdia del territori en finques privades.*** Guia pràctica per a la propietat, Fundació Territori i Paisatge, 2002
- *Oportunitats per a la custòdia del terrritori als municpis. Guia pràctica per a ajuntaments i entitats locals*, published by XCT and Fundació Territori i Paisatge, June 2005
- ***Per la promoció de la custòdia del territori a Catalunya. Pla de treball de Legislatura 2011-2014 DGPA-XCT***, published by Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat and XCT, November 2011
- ***Point d'information réglementation environnementale. Comission Régionale de la Forêt et des Produits Forestiers***, by DREAL Languedoc-Roussillon, January 2012
- ***Prospectiva de futuro de la custodia del territorio en el contexto de la gobernanza territorial en España,*** published by Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, December 2011
- Shine, C. 1996. ***Private or voluntary systems of natural habitats' protection and management.*** Nature and environment, 85. Council of Europe. 59 pp.
- ***Tableau de Bord du réseau des Conservatoires d'espaces naturels,*** by Conservatoires d'espaces naturels, 2012.

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND STEWARDSHIP IN THE DIFFERENT PARTICIPATING REGIONS

LIFE+10 INF/ES/540

www.landstewardship.eu

LAND LIFE
care for nature