

Management instruments for Natura 2000 areas;

Use or modify the old or develop something new

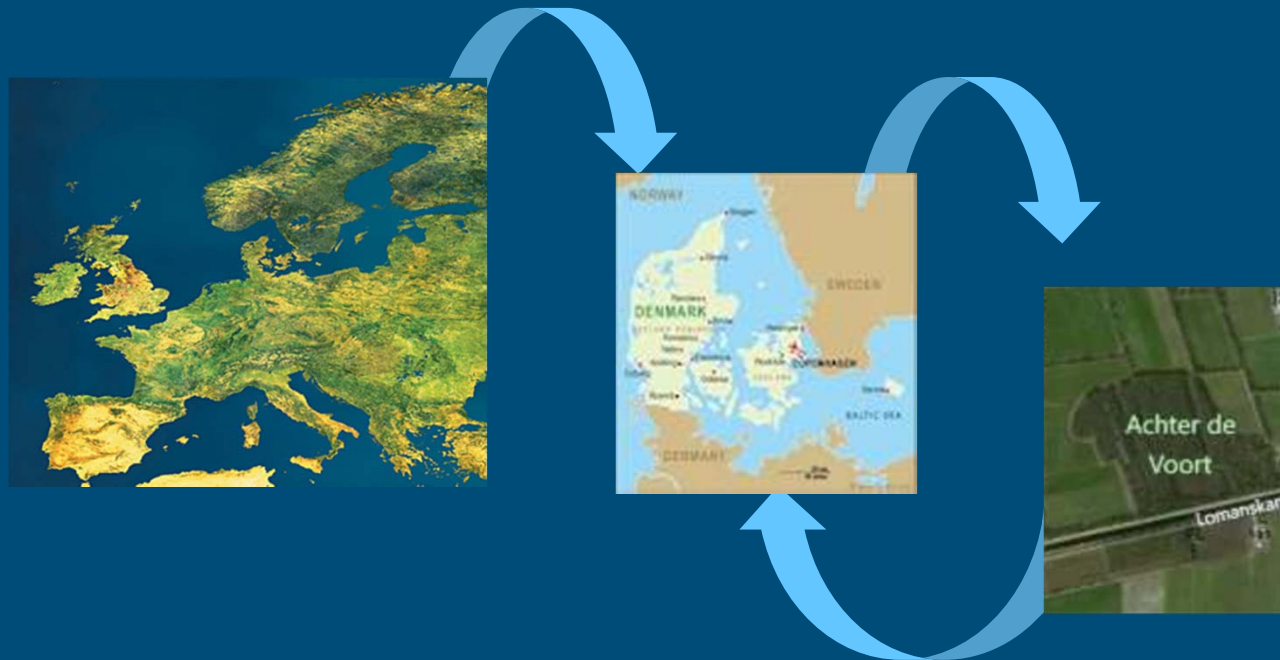
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Irene Bouwma

Article: I. M. Bouwma, R. van Apeldoorn, D. Liefferink, B. Arts (in prep)



Research

PhD-study : European environmental policy: national responses to and local practices of Natura 2000 site management

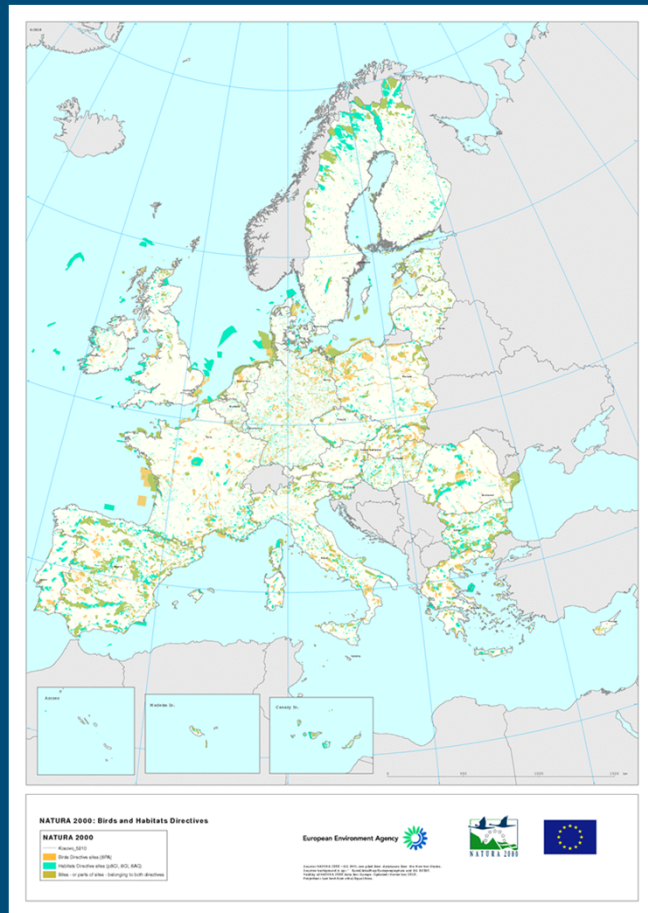


Supervisors: Prof. Dr.
B. Arts (Wageningen
University)

Dr. D. Liefferink
(Radboud University
Nijmegen)

Part 1: European overview of national

Natura 2000



Natura 2000 – the network of protected areas established under the Birds Directive (1979) and Habitats Directive (1992)

Over 18.000 sites covering approx. 18 % of the EU surface

Multiple use of the areas – need for

nt



Article 6 of the Habitats Directive

1. For special areas of conservation, Member States shall establish the necessary conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans specifically designed for the sites or integrated into other development plans, and appropriate statutory, administrative or contractual measures which correspond to the ecological requirements of the natural habitat types in Annex I and the species in Annex II present on the sites.

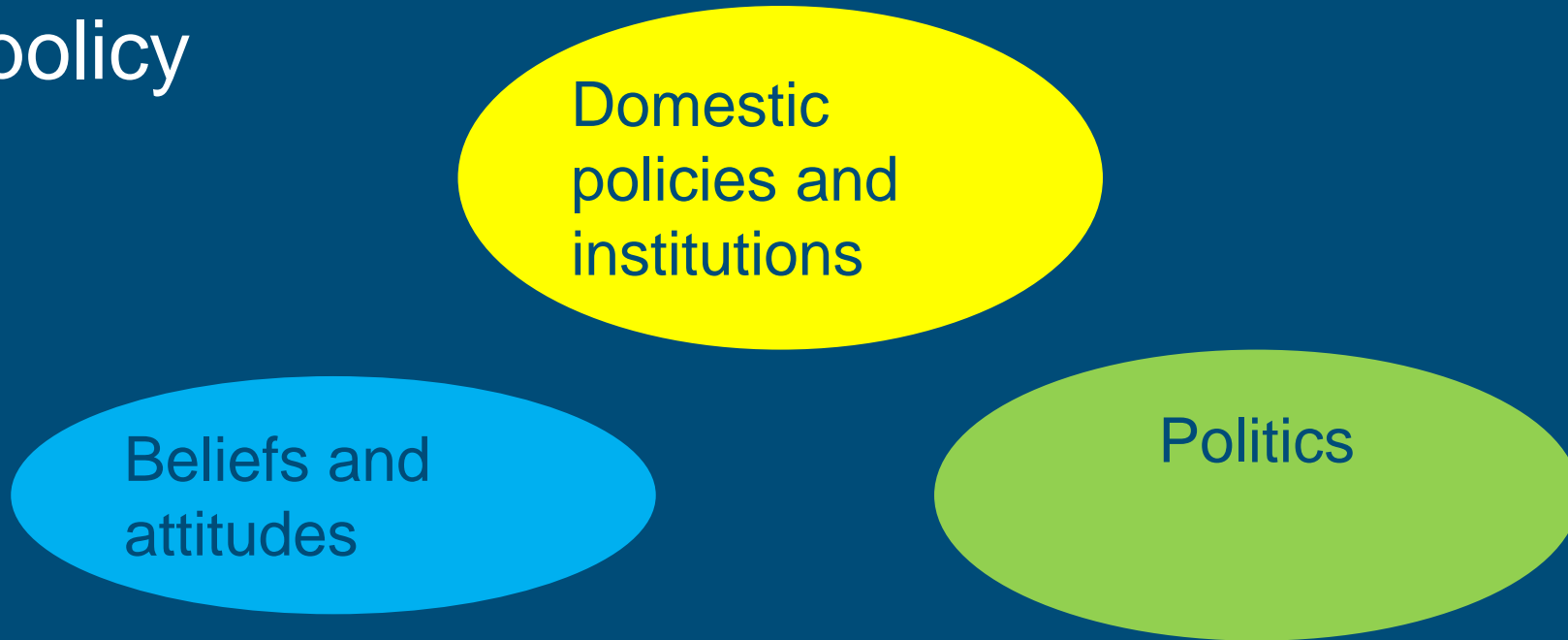


Why this study

- EU Member States experience delay in implementing Directives, also de Habitats Directive
- Scoping studies show some countries have introduced new policy instruments to implement the Directive, others existing ones

Existing theories on implementation of EU

policy



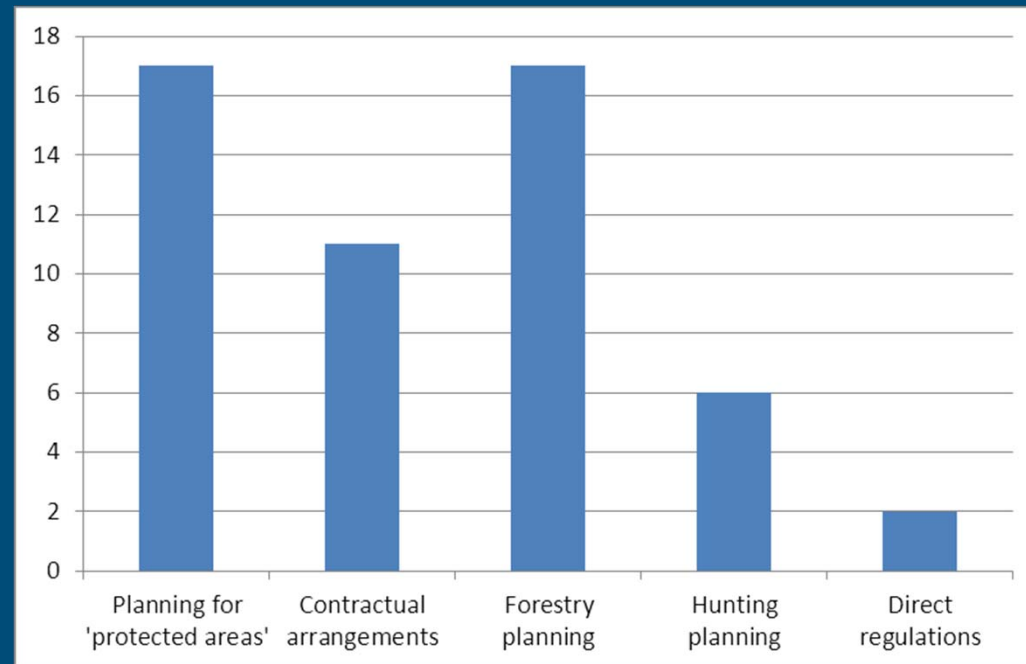
Domestic factors and existing repertoire of institutional procedures, technologies and organizational forms have a considerable impact on the ways countries implement EU-policy (Lenschow et al, 2005) =>

Path dependency

Available management instruments prior to N2000 – EU wide

- Protected area planning instruments (Cat. 1)
- Contractual arrangements (Cat. 2)
- Forestry plans (Cat 3.)
- Hunting plans (Cat. 4)
- Regulations (Cat. 5)

Existence of various instruments in reviewed Member States*



* Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, UK

How to ensure management?

If we use new ones:

- Instrument specifically targeted for the policy goal
- It could go quick (< 3y)
- Instruments cover all areas

But

- People have to familiarize themselves with new instruments and might oppose them
- Additional costs for setting up a new instrument

If we use existing ones:

- People are familiar with it
- No costs for setting up a maintaining a new instrument

But

- It could take long (max. 10 year)
- Not set up for this – does it suit objectives and covers all areas?

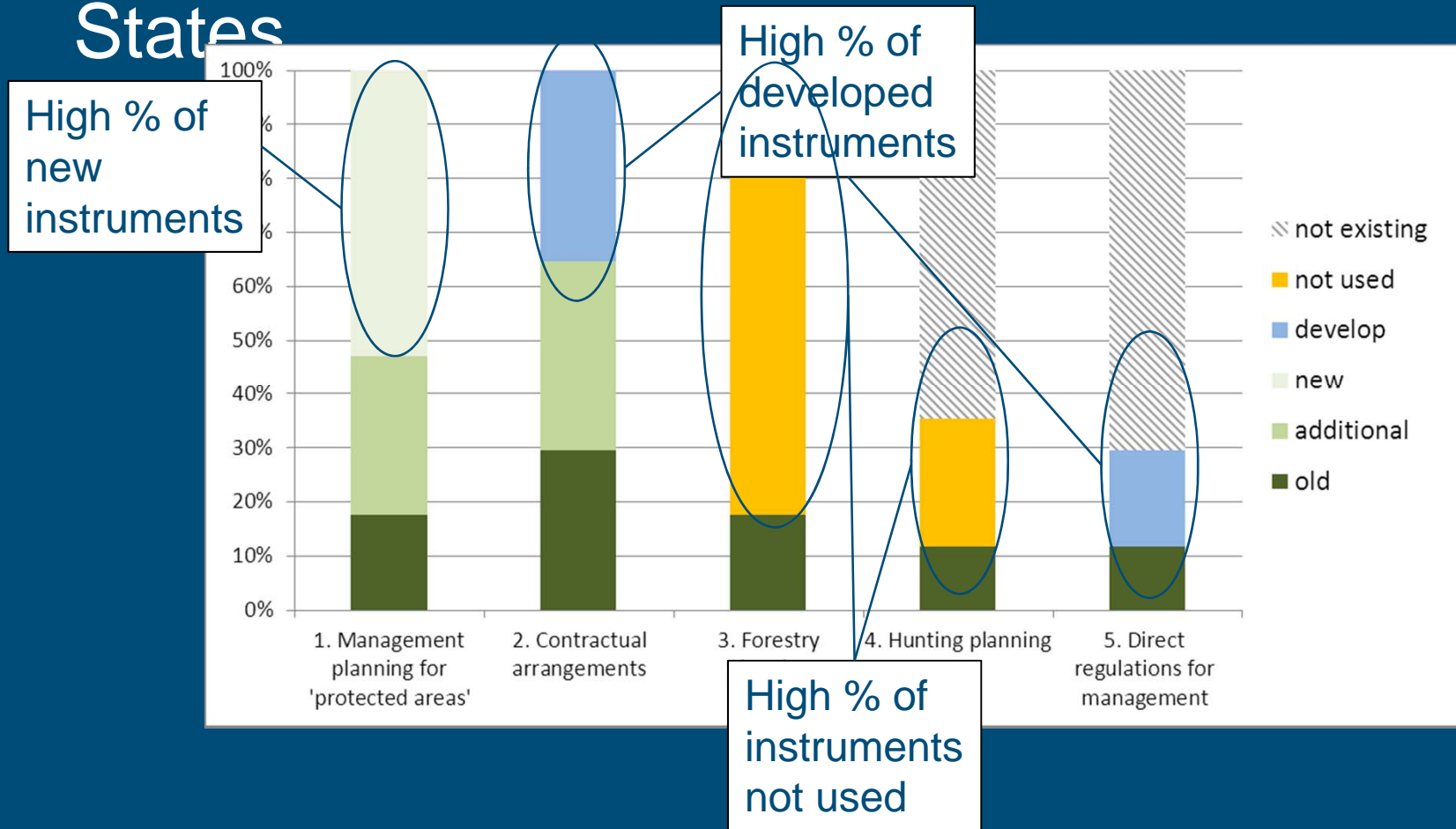


Possible (theoretical) responses

- Use pre-existing management instruments (‘ the old’)
- Modify the pre-existing ones (‘ modify’)
- Develop additional instruments (‘additional’)
- Develop new instruments in the same category (‘ the new’)
- Use instruments from another category (‘not used’)
- Develop instruments in a category previously not used (‘ develop’)

Policy instrument choices of the Member States

States



Conclusions

Use or modify the old or develop something new ?

- Overall tendency to use **category** of instruments already in use for nature conservation (limited use of forestry and hunting instruments and direct regulation)
- At the level of individual **instruments** : several responses occur

Further steps

- Country cases: review reasons for chosen old, additional or new instruments
- Local level studies – does it matter if you choose the old, additional or new?

Thank you for your attention

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