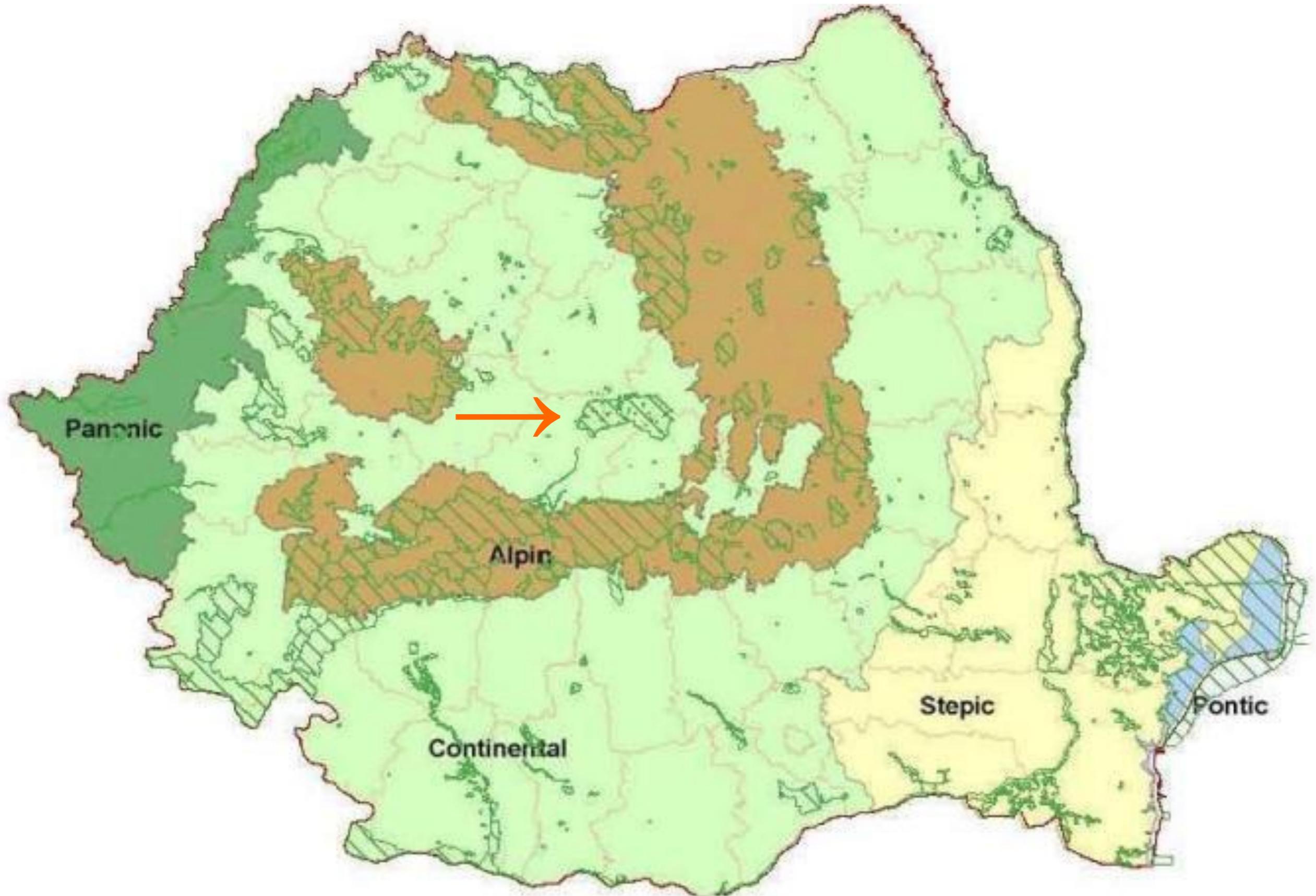


Fundatia ADEPT Transilvania

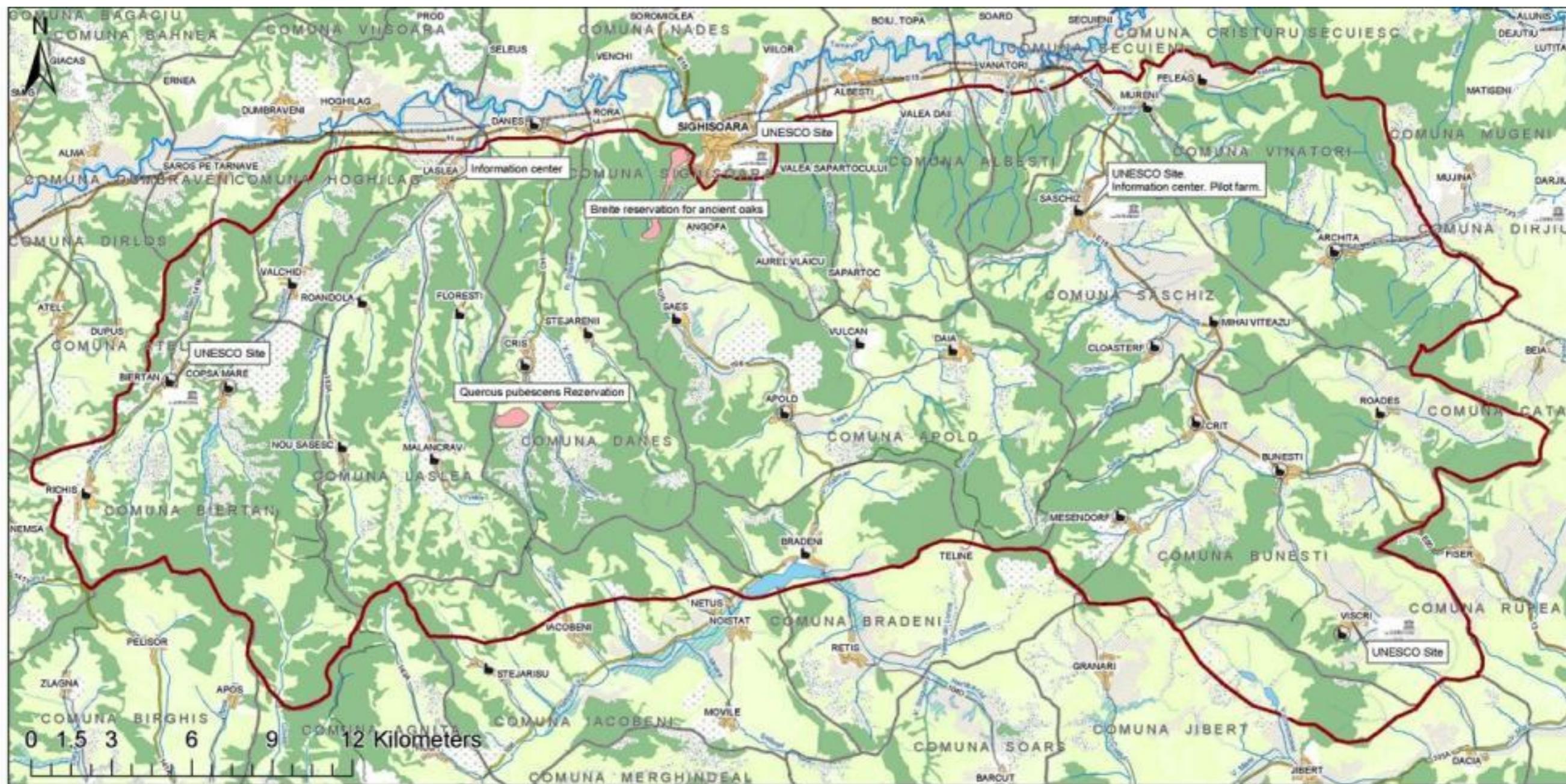
Protecting Romania's high-biodiversity farmed landscapes
and the small-scale farming communities that maintain
them



S-E Transylvania, Târnava Mare area, a Natura 2000 site



the largest area in lowland Europe with extensive tracts of ancient landscape, intact villages and associated traditional agriculture

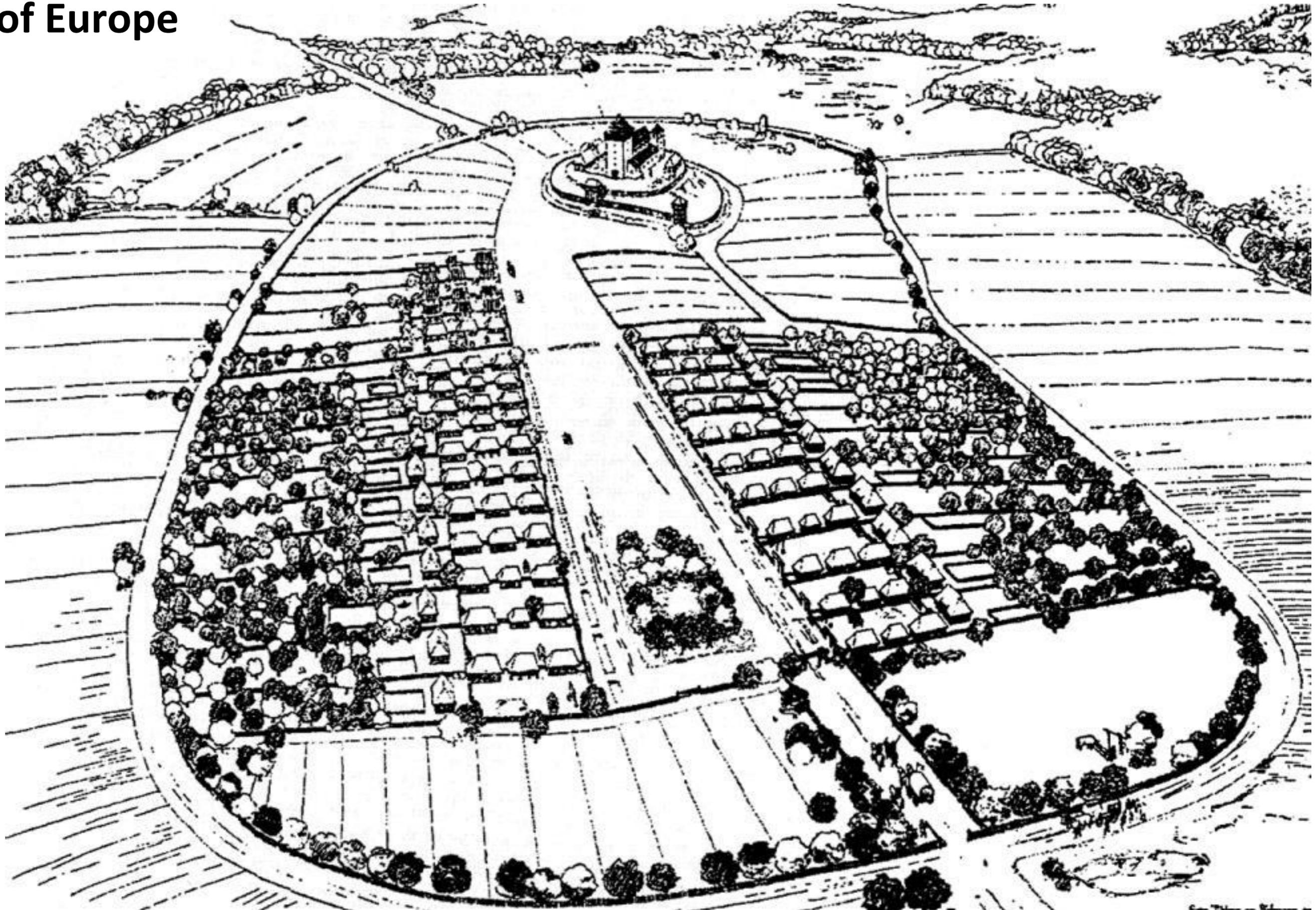


Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Temporary water course | ▭ Project area | ⦿ Fortified church |
| — Permanent water course | ▭ Proposed protected area | ⦿ Church |
| — Local road | ▭ Existing protected area | ▭ Arable land |
| — County road | ▭ Village/town | ▭ Orchard and wood pastures |
| — National road | ▭ Lake | ▭ Pastures |
| — Administrative boundary | | ▭ Broadleaf forest |
| | | ▭ Transitional woodland/scrub |
| | | ▭ Inland marshes |
| | | ▭ Water bodies |



One of the most important natural, cultural and historical landscapes of Europe



Why are HNV Landscapes so important?

For the public benefits and added economical value

**ETHICS:
FAIR TRADE,
ANIMAL WELFARE**

**HIGH QUALITY
FOOD PRODUCTS**

**LOCAL ECONOMY:
AGRICULTURAL
EMPLOYMENT AND
CONNECTED LOCAL
EMPLOYMENT**

**SERVICES:
TOURISM
ETC.**

**CULTURAL
HERITAGE**

**FAMILY
SUCCESSION**

**ENVIRONMENT:
BIODIVERSITY, WATER
MANAGEMENT, SOIL
QUALITY, CARBON
STORAGE ETC.**

**SOCIAL
COHESION,
FOOD
SECURITY**



Areas of mosaic landscape with semi-natural grasslands, trees and scrub offering biodiversity connectivity and refuges



Important wildflower-rich haymeadows

Supporting a remarkable range of habitats and species

Tab. 2: Some EU Habitats Directive habitats typically found in Romania's HNV farmland areas

Code	Name
40A0*	Sub-continental Peripannonic scrub
6210*	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) with important orchid sites
6230*	Mountain pastures with <i>Nardus</i>
6240*	Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
62C0*	Ponto-sarmatic steppes
6410	Molinea meadows
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
6520	Mountain hay meadows

Tab. 4: Some EU Birds Directive species typically found in Romania's HNV farmland areas

Species	Species
<i>Aquila pomarina</i> (lesser spotted eagle)	<i>Crex crex</i> (corncrake)
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (golden eagle)	<i>Picus canus</i> (grey-headed woodpecker)
<i>Circus gallicus</i> (short-toed eagle)	<i>Lanius collurio</i> (red-backed shrike)
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (western marsh harrier)	<i>Lanius minor</i> (lesser grey shrike)
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (hen harrier)	<i>Lullula arborea</i> (woodlark)
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (red-footed falcon)	<i>Anthus campestris</i> (tawny pipit)
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (European honey buzzard)	<i>Coprimoligus europaeus</i> (European nightjar)
<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Eurasian eagle owl)	<i>Tringa glareola</i> (wood sandpiper)
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (white stork)	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (ruff)
<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (black stork)	<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (red-breasted goose)

Tab. 3: Some EU Habitats Directive and Berne Convention animal and plant species typically found in Romania's HNV farmland areas

Group	Species	Group	Species	
Plants	<i>Echium russicum</i>	Lepidoptera	<i>Callimorpha quadripunctaria</i> (Jersey tiger moth)*	
	<i>Crambe tataria</i>		<i>Catopta thrips</i>	
	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>		<i>Eriogaster catax</i>	
	<i>Angelica palustris</i>		<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> (marsh fritillary)	
	<i>Iris aphylla</i>		<i>Euphydryas maturna</i> (scarce fritillary)	
	<i>Adenophora liliifolia</i>		<i>Leptidea morsei</i> (Fenton's wood white)	
Also:	<i>Cephalaria radiata</i> (endemic)		<i>Lycaena dispar</i> (large copper)	
	<i>Salvia transsylvanica</i> (end.)		<i>Maculinea teleius</i> (scarce large blue).	
Mammals	<i>Ursus arctos</i> *		Lepidoptera species protected under Berne Convention	
	<i>Lutra lutra</i>		<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	
	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	<i>Maculinea arion</i> (large blue)		
	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	<i>Aricia eumedon</i> (geranium argus)		
Reptiles	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	<i>Brenthis ino</i> (lesser marbled fritillary)		
	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	<i>Brenthis daphne</i> (marbled fritillary)		
	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	<i>Brenthis euphrosyne</i> (pearl bordered fritillary)		
Amphibia	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i> (purple shot copper)		
	<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	<i>Lycaena helle</i> (violet copper)		
	<i>Bombina variegata</i>	<i>Maculinea alcon</i> (alcon blue)		
	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	<i>Plebeius argus</i> (silver studded blue).		













What are the threats to the HNV farmlands?

Lack of social and economic incentives - abandonment

Reduction of traditional land management practices

Intensification of grassland management and changes in land use

Threats

Tarnava Mare HNV farmed landscape

Desired landscape based on small-scale farming management

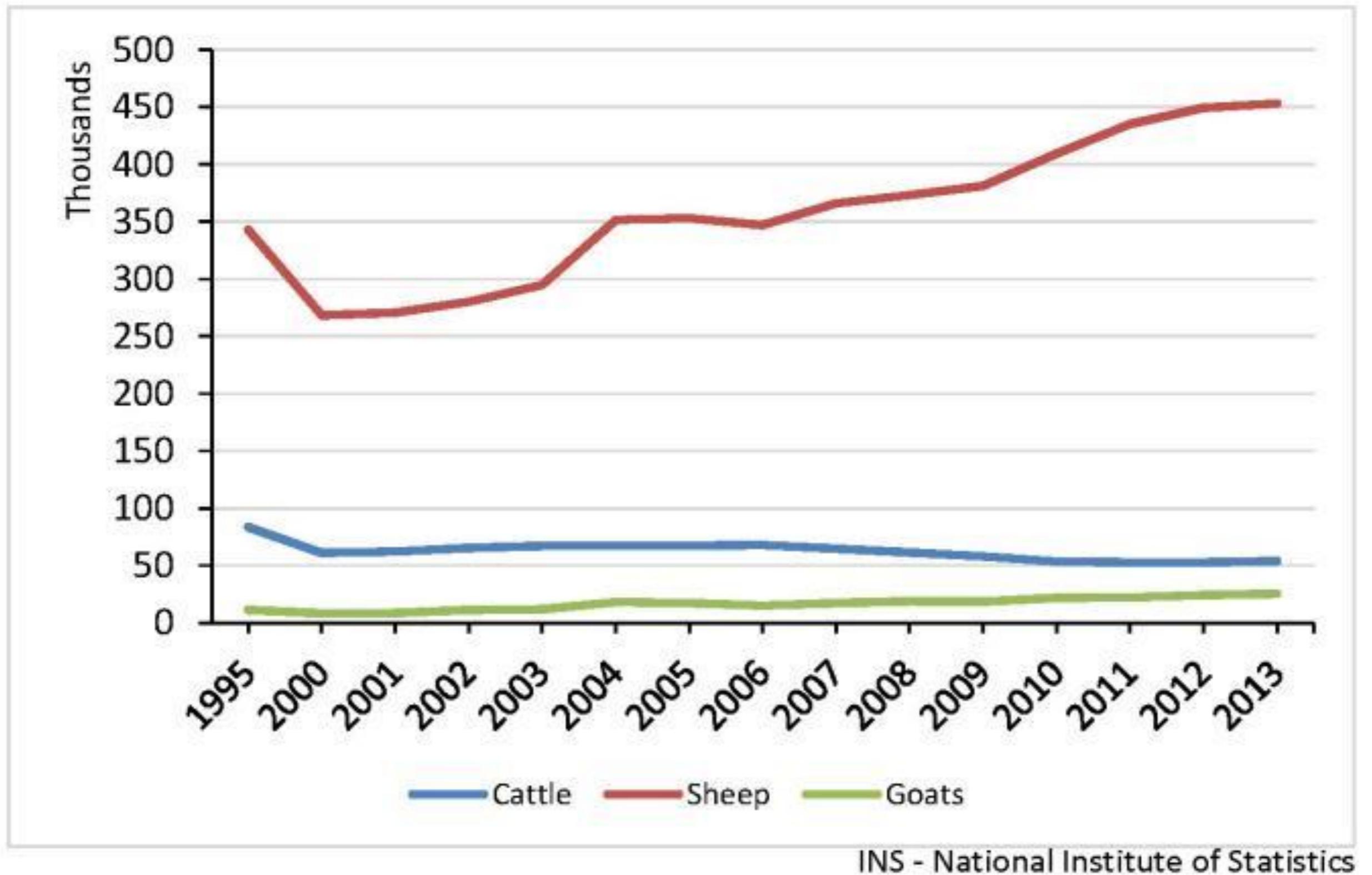


IMMEDIATE THREATS



SECONDARY THREATS / CAUSES OF THREATS





Evolution of cattle and sheep numbers in Transylvania 1995-2013



A romantic view of these ideal landscapes is not enough.

We need a science-based and market-based approach

ADEPT's response

Using an integrated approach linking economic and social benefits with biodiversity conservation, and raising local capacity for good management in the future (for example encouraging associations).



ADEPT's Mission

To protect the High Nature Value Farmed Landscapes of Transylvania, working with and supporting the small-scale farming communities that created them and maintain them today.

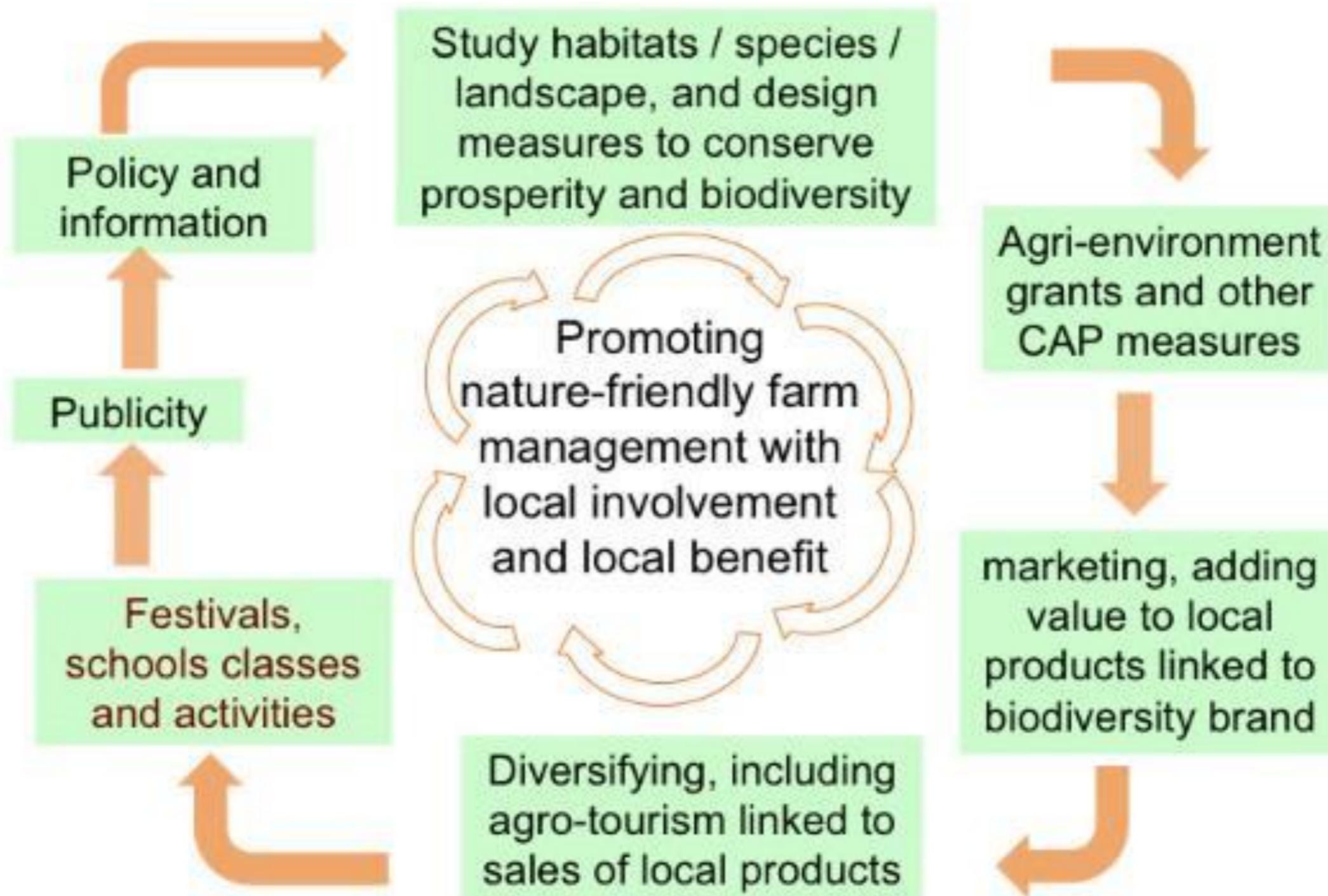


ADEPT's Aim

Give these landscapes and communities an economic future and relevance in the 21st century without sacrificing their sustainability and productivity.



ADEPT's integrated programme

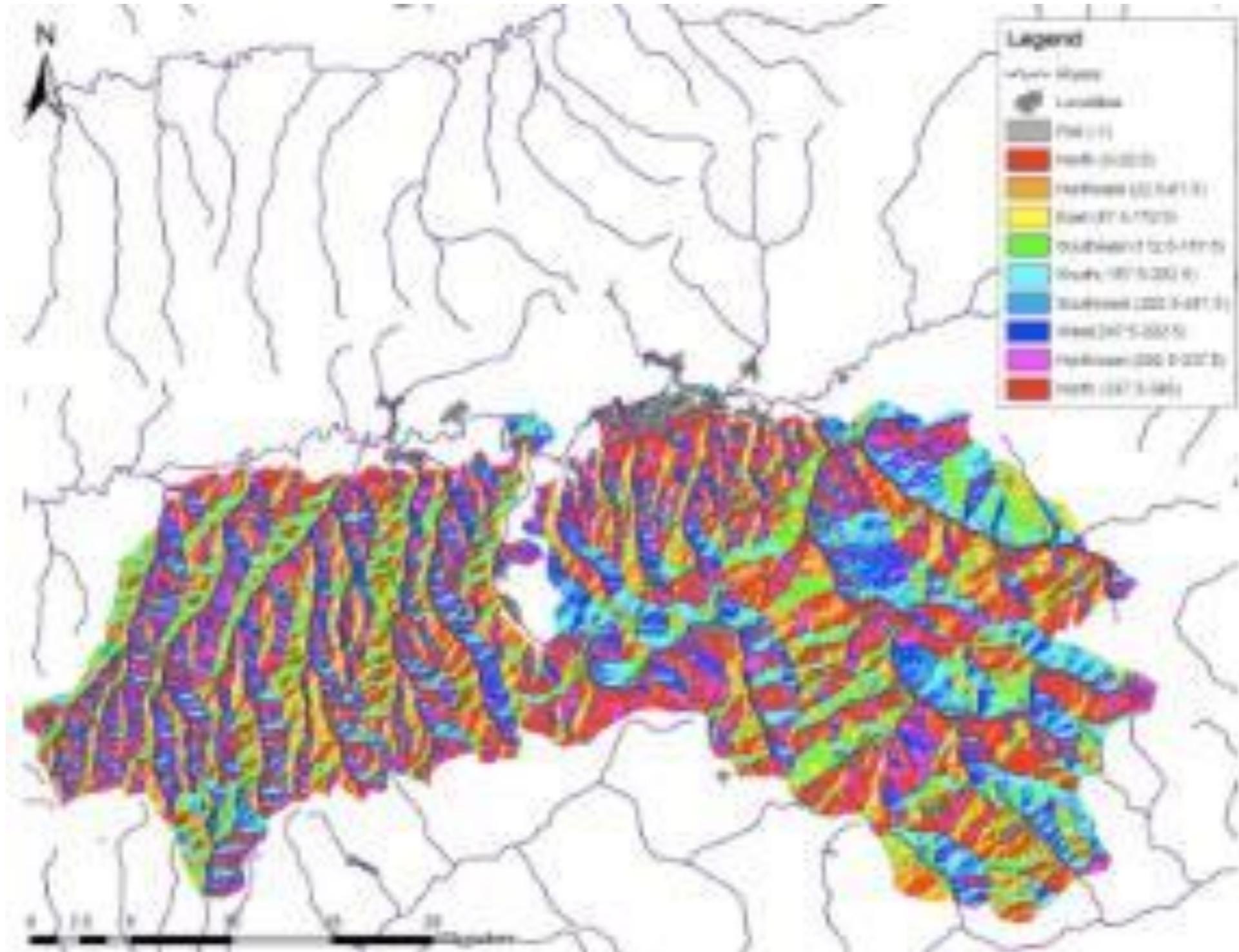


1. Understanding the landscape: every physical block (over 5,000) inventoried

This helps us understand how it works, and also gives us data to defend support policies at government level



Innovative mapping systems will assist both conservation management and agricultural management



Biodiversity Conservation

Târnava Mare area included in the EU Natura 2000 network
since 2008



2. Developing policy incentives in cooperation with Ministries





Policy influence

Promoting farmer participation in agri-environment schemes, and advising on the design of these schemes

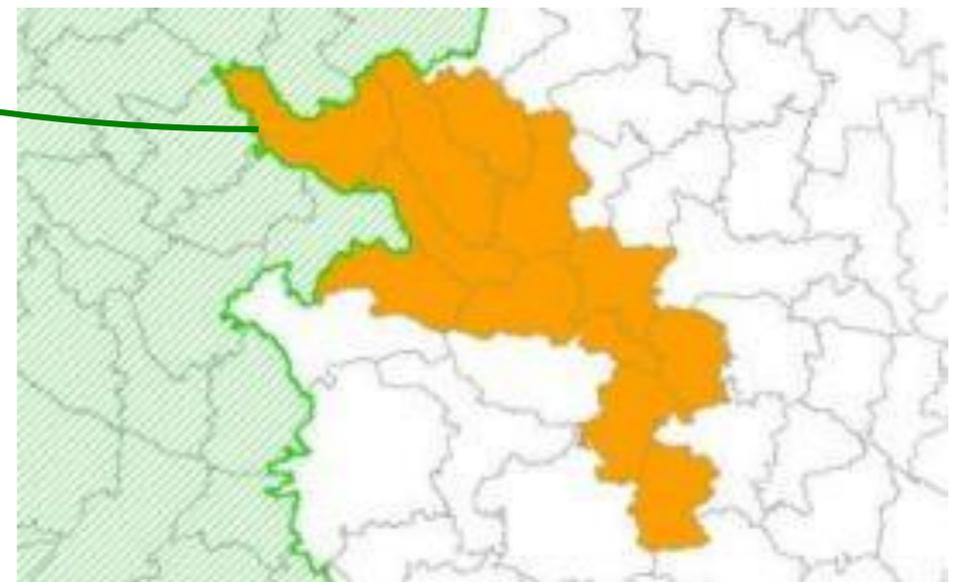
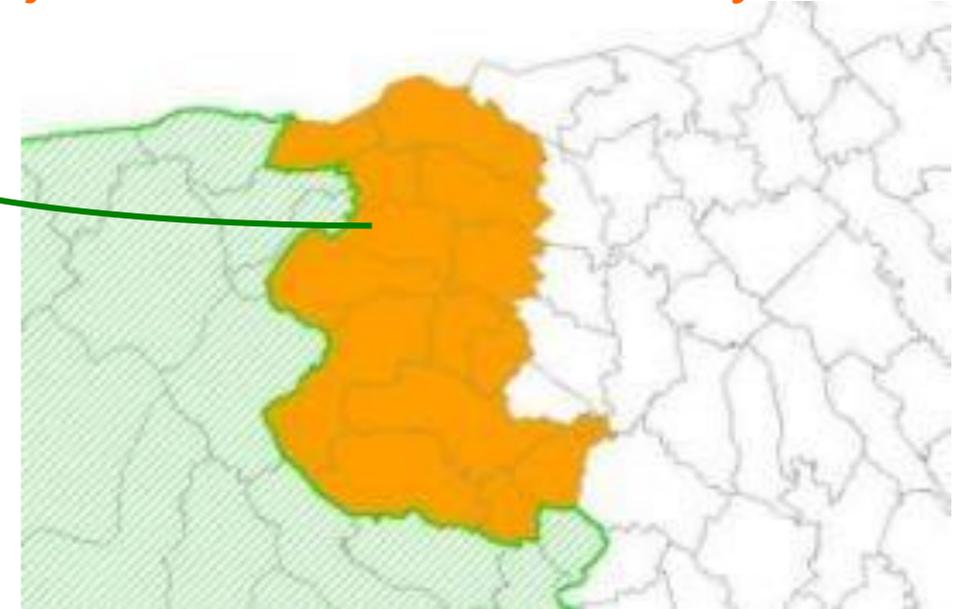
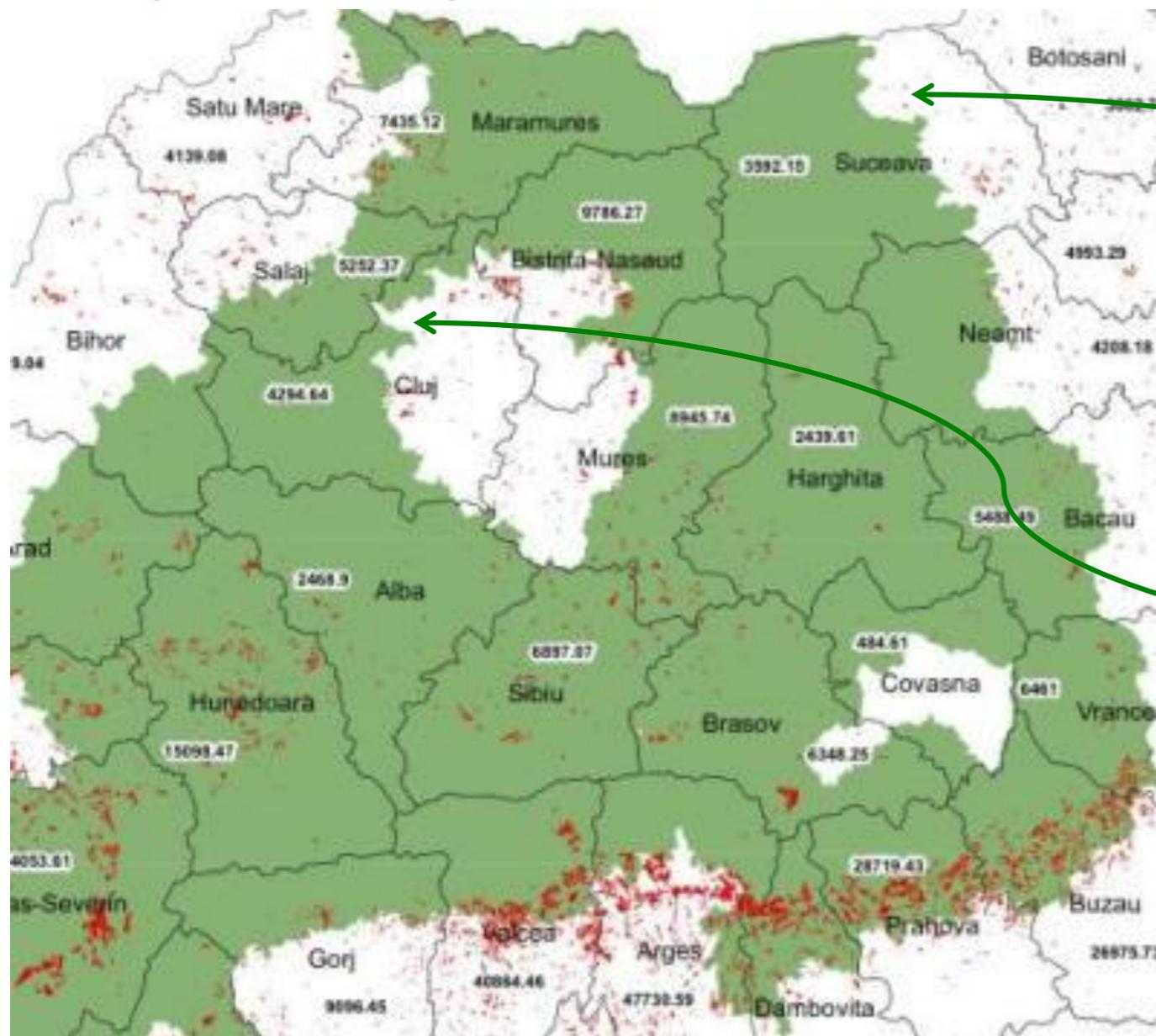


- In 2005-2006 we designed **Romania's first HNV grassland agri-environment scheme**. Scheme **launched nationally in 2008**. Participation of Târnava Mare area farmers in the agri-environment scheme was five times higher than regional average.
 - **Local: 1,390 small farmers on 17,641 ha**
 - **National: 230,000 farmers on 1.1m ha**

New packages 2014-20

➤ 195.000 ha of extensive orchards now eligible throughout HNV area: €9m/year

➤ Additional 26 communes in Cluj and Bucovina: €2m/year



+ *Aquila pomarina* arable

Results-based pilot 2015-19

Very simple system for Romania, based on the local situation – large number of small-scale applicants.

Surveys for identification of list with 30 species that:

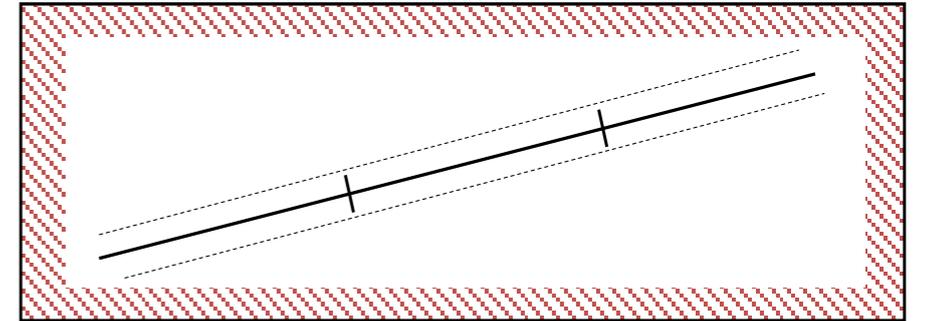
- **are moderately common**
- **are easy to identify**
- **cover a range of habitat types**
- **correlate with HNV habitat score**
- **distinguish between meadows of different habitat quality**



Payment according to no. indicator species in each of 3 sections along a 100m transect.

3 payment levels calculated using income foregone, based on assumptions of the necessary management to maintain species numbers:

- 5 species: €213 / ha / year
- 8 species: €229 / ha / year
- 10 species: €259 / ha / year



Uptake

Farmers very interested in the flexibility provided.

76 farmers, 207 parcels = 173 ha

Payment Agency was involved and they consider it practical for future national implementation

Incentive to improve

Farmers are allowed to move UP in species number, but not DOWN.

The three levels (5, 8 and 10 species) provide buffer against surveyor error or natural variation year to year, and reward increasing species richness.



In the near future we hope to develop local management schemes

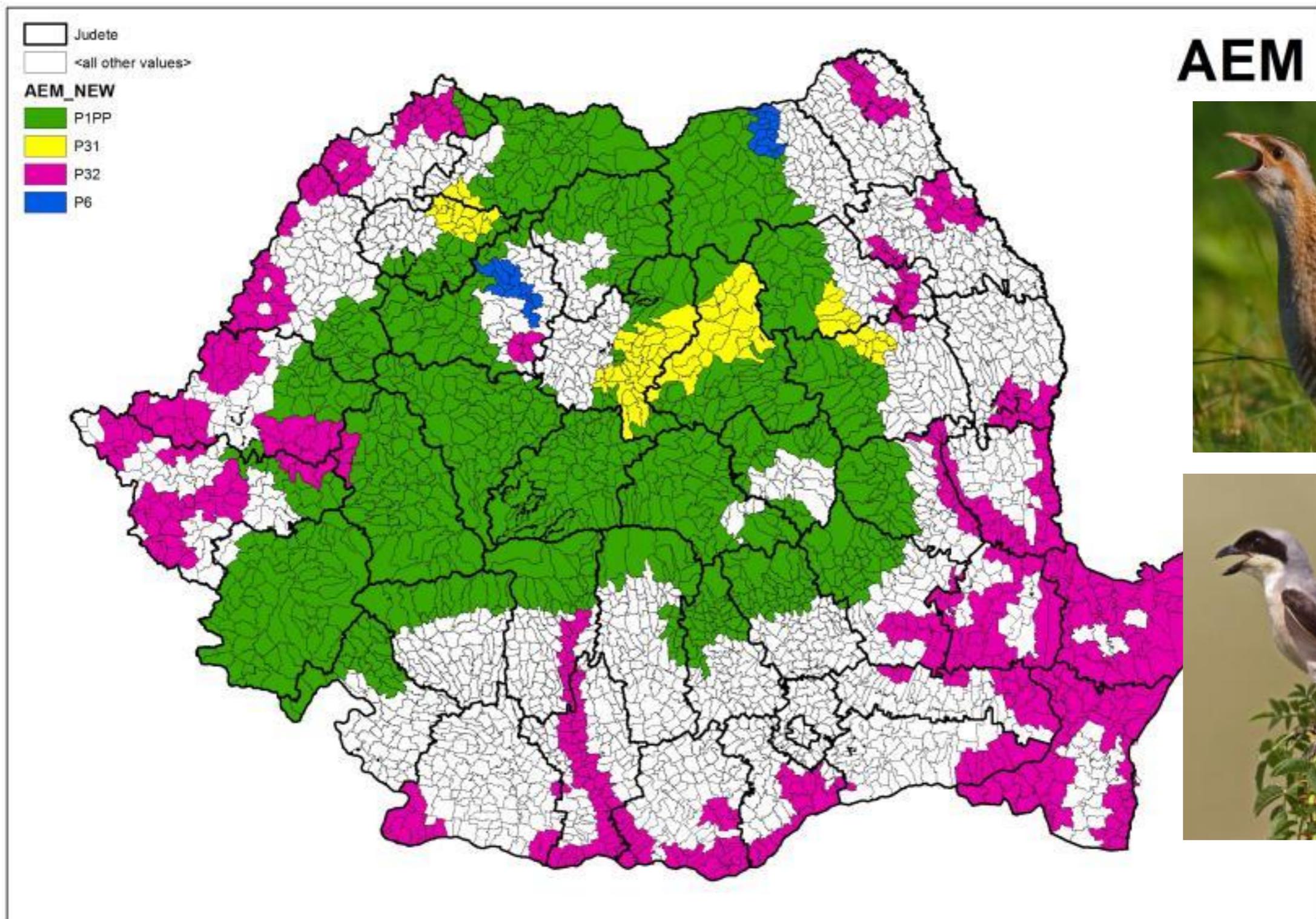


Netherlands is already practicing local a-e schemes across the whole country

Local and schemes would:

- Incentivise cooperation between farmers, promoting landscape-scale approach
- Improved ecological effectiveness, tailored to local conditions
- better tailored measures, less paperwork for the farmer if the schemes are a joint agreement
- Very suitable for landscapes such as Transylvania where there may be 100 farmers in a 1,000 ha valley

How NOT to conserve farmland biodiversity!





3. Making innovative equipment accessible to farmers



4. Encouraging association/cooperation

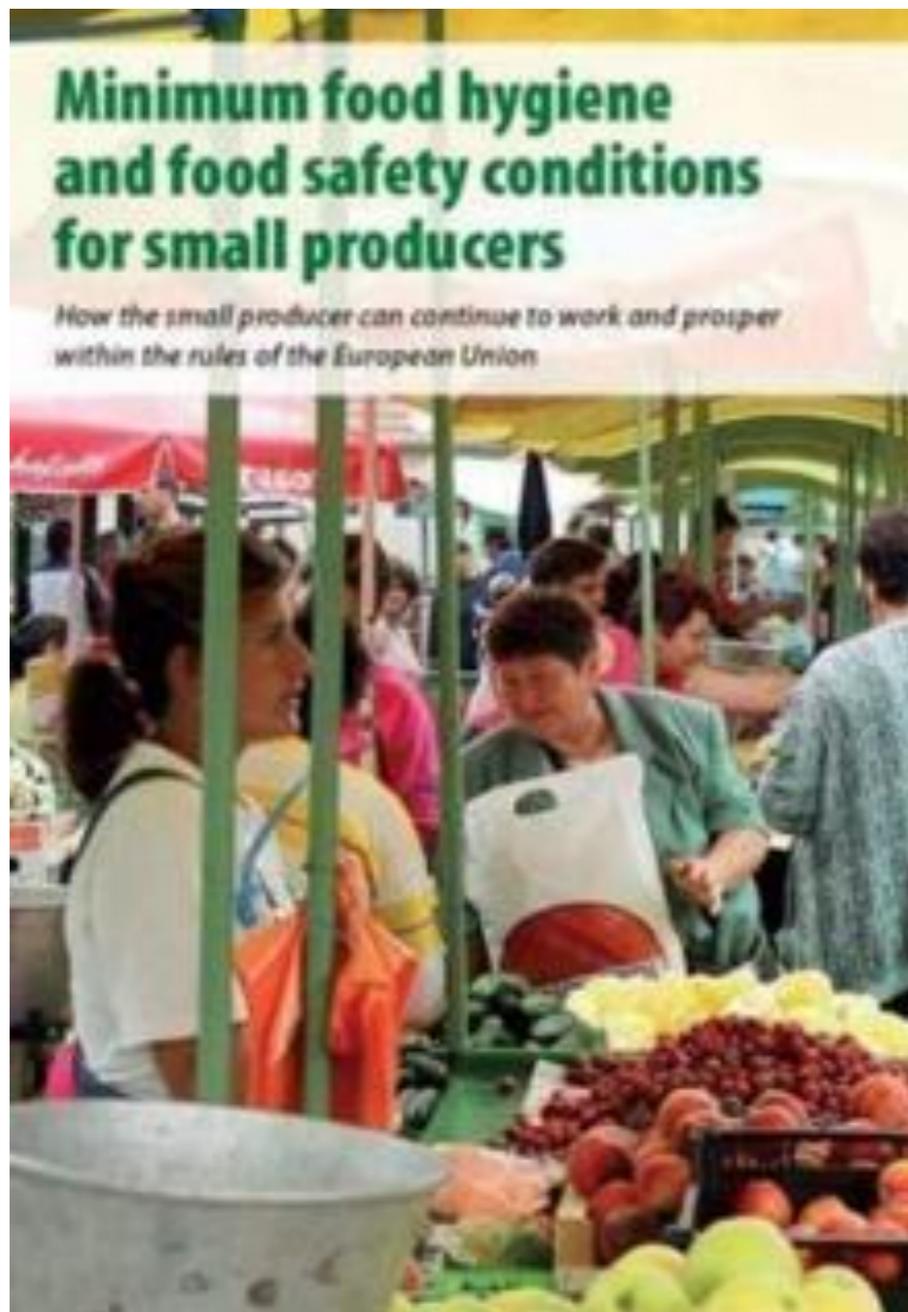


Milk: the Viscri Association story



5. Regulations and markets

Helping micro-producers meet regulations



Developing and marketing value-added products

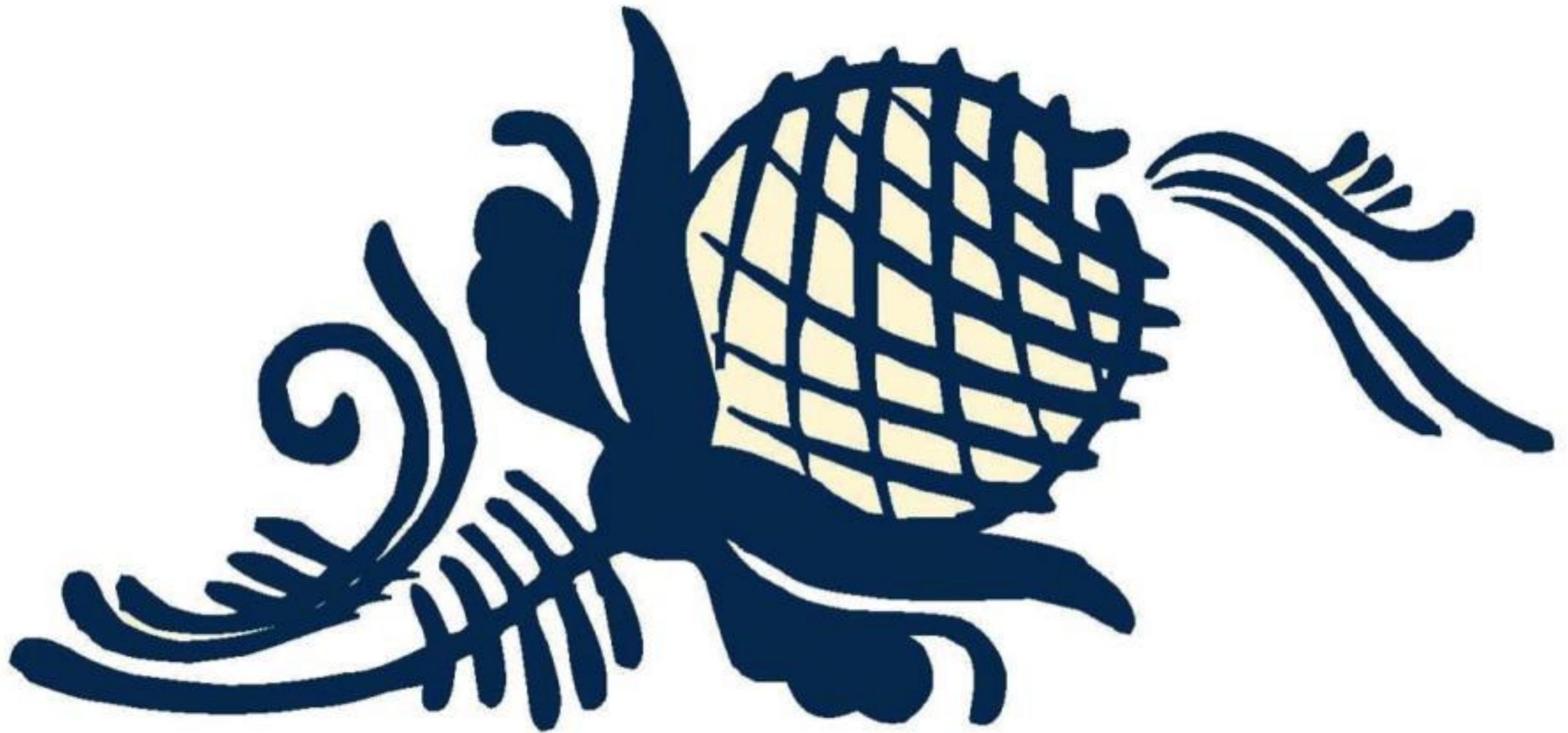


The Art of
DAR



Innovative marketing

Creating a brand for the area - a quality mark for local products & services



TARNAVA **M**ARE

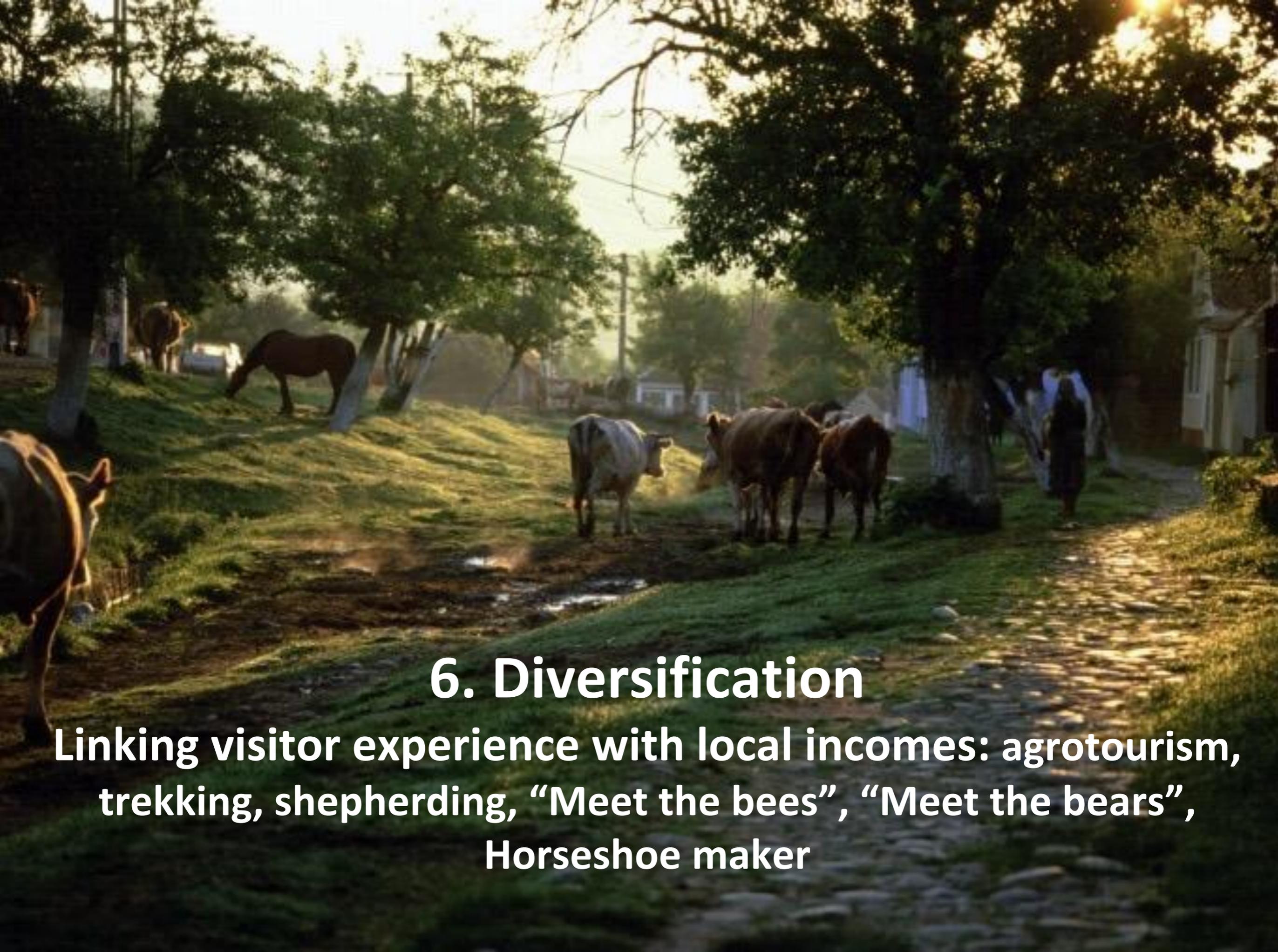
National HNV brand?



HNV Products

Diversified, nutritious, healthy and tasty food





6. Diversification

Linking visitor experience with local incomes: agrotourism, trekking, shepherding, “Meet the bees”, “Meet the bears”, Horseshoe maker

Transylvania Bike Trails - an innovative approach in adding value to the area





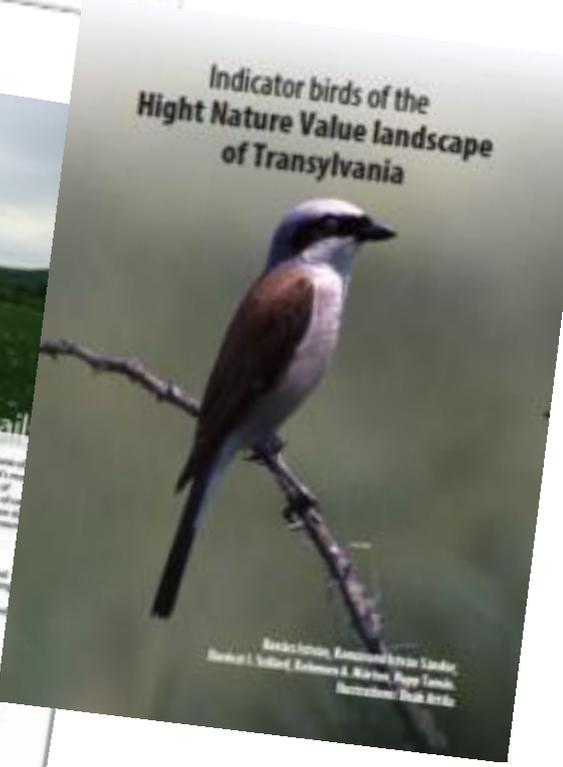
**100 Km mountain bike trails networks, linking
8 Saxon villages with Sighisoara**

Revival of old crafts

Saschiz Pottery Centre



Communication Campaigns and Publications



Balanced approach

- **Policy: environment and economy balanced**
- **High ability of locals to capitalise on opportunities**

Thank you!
Mulțumesc!




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