

The Scottish Government

Integrating Biodiversity in SRDP

Integration vs complication?

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- What do we mean by integration?
- SRDP – the “mother” of integrated programmes?
- What about people?
- Discussion



Integration

- Objectives (eg biodiversity / water quality)
- Activities (eg woodland creation / stock mgmt)
- Geography (eg single SSSI / national objectives)
- Ecosystem approach (eg moorland mgmt)



Integrated biodiversity schemes

Some examples:

- ESA Environmentally sensitive areas
- BLWGS Broadleaved woodland grant scheme
- RSS Rural Stewardship Scheme
- OAS Organic aid scheme



SRDP

- 5 objectives
- 8 schemes
- 11 regions
- Multiple packages, options and measures.



SRDP Objectives

- Improve **business viability**
- Enhance **biodiversity and landscape**
- Improve **water quality**
- Tackle **climate change**
- Support **thriving rural communities**



SRDP schemes

- Less Favoured Areas (LFASS)
- Organic Aid Scheme
- LEADER+
- Crofting (CCAGS)
- Food processing and marketing
- Woodland challenge funds
- Rural Development Contracts (LMO and RPs)



For example.....

- **Objective** = enhance biodiversity
- **Mechanism** = Rural Priorities
- Application **links** activity to Regional priorities (packages of 'options')
- Applications assessed and scored regionally (**competition**)



Does it work?

- Integrating objectives
 - SBS and SRDP
 - Biodiversity and other objectives
- Integrating activities
 - Planning is key!
 - First steps



Does it work? (2)

- Integrating scales

Site>farm ✓

Farm>landscape ✗

Landscape>Regional ✗

Region>National ✓ / ✗

- Ecosystem approach?



What about people?

- SRDP is a tool to influence human behaviour
- Integration = complexity
- Value for money
- Experience with SRDP to date



Conclusions

- SRDP very ambitious for integration
- SRDP reality = first steps
- Lessons from integrated forest management
- What next.....?

