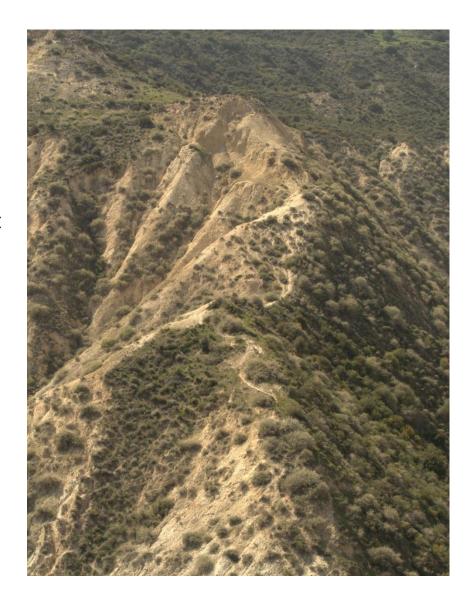
Resilience Assessment Tool

For land management systems in Mediterranean drylands







This questionnaire allows documenting and assessing the resilience of a land management system (defined as an area managed under the same combination of management practices), and the potential of land management practices in preventing or reversing catastrophic shifts in the ecosystem.

To answer the question in of the "Tool for Resilience Assessment" you can use:

- -scientific data concerning the degradation of landscape, vegetation, soil, water and fauna and external shocks
- -Description of land management practices and approaches derived from the WOCAT technology questionnaire, the WOCAT approach questionnaire and the WOCAT Mapping tool.
- -Opinion of land users, land managers and local experts on the state of the environment, the ecosystem services provided, the future evolution of the system
- -Scenarios of future evolution of the socioeconomic system and the environment



Introduction

What is a land management system?

This questionnaire is meant to evaluate the state and the resilience of a land management system defined as an area under a unique combination of management practices implemented for a specific objective.

Normally, a land management system corresponds to **one area, with one land use / cover**. For example: "Pinus halepensis afforestation managed with selective clearing and firebreaks for landscape conservation and controlling soil erosion" (Land use classification: Fp-Plantations)

However, a land management system can be composed of different land uses / covers if they are all managed by the same actors and with the same objectives. For example: "Grazing system managed with seasonal grazing management and fodder cultivation for milk and meat production" (Land uses include Ge-Extensive grazing GI-Intensive grazing and Ca-Cropland for fodder production).

If the same management practices are applied on **small portions of land** within an area, with the same objectives and by the same or comparable actors, they can be considered as one land management system. For examples: "Riverbank management with multispecific shrub plantation and dry walls to prevent soil erosion, reduce risk of floods and increase diversity of vegetation".

It is strongly advised to identify the boundaries of the land management system on the field, and to document them using a GIS based software (Qgis, ARCGis, GoogleEarth, Googlemaps)

How should the resilience of the land management system be assessed?

The Resilience Assessment Tool is meant to be **applied by a land management expert** (scientist, local advisor, conservation expert...) **in consultation with a diverse group of stakeholders:** land users, land managers, local administrators and other stakeholders, and using all the available scientific data and knowledge related to the area.

The amount of **scientific** (derived from studies, articles and projects) **vs. experience knowledge** (derived from stakeholder consultation) may vary, but both should be considered within each section of the questionnaire. Existing documents and advices from other SLM specialists and land users should be used as much as possible in order to **improve the quality of the data**. The quality of the results entirely depends on the quality of your answers.

Except where specifically stated, all the questions aim to assess the state and resilience of the system at the present day, regardless of the time the land management practice where first implemented.

Instructions

How to complete the printed version of the questionnaire?

| Write your answers in the grey areas such as the one below |
|--|
| |
| • Use the circles to score how much you value a certain property, pressure or factor with a number ranging from 1 (Very important) to 4 (less important). Only relevant and important elements should be scored! If a factor or property is not relevant or important for your system it should be left blank! |
| $ullet$ Use the boxes $oxedsymbol{\square}$ to select the appropriate answer. |
| • Add quantitative data, explanations and other details that could help us understand your answers in the "Specify /Comment" section |
| • Complete question 2.2 by directly distributing the table to at least 10-15 stakeholders related with the land management system. The table (in the layout presented in annex 1 should be translated beforehand into the language of the stakeholders using a clear and simple wording. A version in your language might already be available! Please consult the CASCADE dropbox folder or enquire with the author for further information about it |
| How to upload the results? |
| A form is available at the following URL: https://goo.gl/lxjTzW to facilitate entering the data from the questionnaire, and will provide an automated result page for further discussion and dissemination. Refer to the CASCADE dropbox folder or directly to the authors for more information. |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| For any question or clarification contact: |
| Matteo Jucker Riva, Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern |
| Email: matteo.jucker@cde.unibe.ch skype: giucher.cant |

Resilience Assessment Tool

Contents:

| 1. | Ge | neral i | nformation on the land management system | 1 |
|----|------|-----------------|--|------|
| | 1.2. | Ider | ntification of the land management system | 1 |
| | 1.3. | Nan | ne of the land management system: | 2 |
| | 1.3 | 3.1. | Which management practices are implemented withinin the land management system? | 2 |
| 2. | Sco | ope of | the land management system | 3 |
| | 2.1. | Wha | at are the functions or services the land management system should provide? | 3 |
| | 2.2. | Whi | ch properties of the environment are to be maintained or restored? | 5 |
| | 2.2 | 2.1. | Vegetation | 5 |
| | 2.2 | 2.2. | Soil and water: | 5 |
| | 2.2 | 2.3. | Fauna: | 6 |
| | 2.2 | 2.4. | Landscape: | 7 |
| 3. | Ev | olutior | of the land management system | 8 |
| | 3.1. | Wha | at pressures can have a negative impact on the system? | 8 |
| | 3.2. | Wha | at external factors enable land management? | 9 |
| | 3.3. | Hov | do you foresee the evolution of the land management system in the next 10 years? | . 10 |
| | 3.3 | 3.1. | Conditions for a positive evolution of the land management system in the next 10 years | . 11 |
| | | 3.2. e syste | What activities /changes in land management could improve the state and functionality o m? | |
| 4. | Inf | luence | of external shocks and disturbances | . 14 |
| | 4.1. | Тур | e and frequency of shocks and disturbances affecting the land management system | . 14 |
| | 4.1 | 1.1. | Can the shock or disturbance cause permanent change in the land management system?. | . 15 |
| | 4.1 | 1.2. | Under what conditions does the shock or disturbance cause permanent change? | . 16 |
| | | | ctiveness of land management in preventing, mitigating or restoring the land management | |
| | 4.2 | 2.1. | Does the land management prevent shocks or disturbances? | . 18 |
| | 4.2 | 2.2. | Does the land management mitigate shocks or disturbances? | . 20 |
| | 4.2 | 2.3. | Does land management help recover/restore the system after a shock? | . 21 |
| | 4.3. | Hov | v resilient are the land management practices to shocks and disturbances? | . 23 |
| | 4.3 | 3.1. | What is the impact of shocks and disturbances on the effectiveness of land management? | ' 23 |
| | | 3.2. | What additional land management practices could be used to prevent, mitigate or restore | |
| | | | management system? | |
| 5. | | | bout the land management system | |
| | 5.1. | | cription of land management system | |
| | | 1.1. | Average annual rainfall: | |
| | 5.1 | 1.2. | Agro-climatic zone: | . 27 |

Resilience Assessment Tool

| 5.1.3. | Landforms: | 27 |
|--------------|--|----|
| 5.1.4. | Which land use type constitutes the land management system? | 28 |
| 5.1.5. | Previous land use type(s) in the last 100 year: | 29 |
| 5.1.6. | Who owns the land and what are the land and water use rights? | 29 |
| 5.1.7. | Who is managing the land management system? | 29 |
| 5.2. Des | cription of land management practices | 30 |
| 5.2.1. | Short description of the land management practices | 30 |
| 5.2.2. | Which measures does the land management consist of? | 30 |
| | at are the inputs needed for the implementation and maintenance of land management | 32 |
| 5.3.1. | Inputs for initial establishment: | 32 |
| 5.3.2. | Inputs and timing of maintenance activities: | 33 |
| 5.3.3. | What are the main benefits of the land management? | 34 |
| 5.3.4. | What are the main disadvantages of the land management? | 36 |
| 5.4. Hov | w does landscape influence the effectiveness of land management? | 39 |
| 5.4.1. | Impact of aspect/orientation on the effectiveness of land management practices | 39 |
| 5.4.2. | Impact of slope steepness on the effectiveness of land management practices | 40 |
| 5.4.3. | Impact of land use history on the effectiveness of land management practices | 40 |
| Annex 1: Que | stionnaire on the perception of environmental properties | 43 |

1. General information on the land management system

1.1. Contributing expert

"Contributing expert" refers to the person completing the questionnaire.

If more than 1 expert is involved, write the name of the main resource person and his / her institution below and add the other person(s) details below.

| Surname | First name(s): | female | |
|--|--|--------|--|
| | | male | |
| Current institution and country: | | | |
| Name of institution: | | | |
| | Country: | | |
| | | | |
| E-mail: Other | r contact information: | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Name and affiliation of other contributing s | specialists: | | |
| | | | |
| I confirm that institutions, projects, etc. refe information by WOCAT. | erred to, have no objections to the use and dissemination of | this | |
| Date: | Signature: | | |
| 1.2. Identification of the land manage | ement system | | |
| 1.2.1. Brief identification of the land | l management system: | | |
| "Country" refers to the location of the land me technology. | anagement system; "code" to the consecutive identifier of th | е | |
| For example: Country: Spain | Code: SPA-001 | | |
| Country | Code | | |

1.3. Name of the land management system:

The name given to the land management system should reflect the land use, the management and its main objectives

For example: Pine forest under firebreak and selective clearing management for ecosystem conservation and soil protection

| Name of the Land Management System: |
|-------------------------------------|
| |
| |
| |

1.3.1. Which management practices are implemented within the land management system?

Indicate here the main land management practices/ Technologies and approaches implemented in the land management system. When possible indicate the reference to the WOCAT Technology or Approach database. The management practices/Technologies are the physical practices in the field that control land degradation and / or enhance productivity. The approaches are the ways and means of support that help to introduce, implement, adapt, and promote those technologies on the ground, such as laws, projects, community organizations

For example:

| Name of Land management Technology | Country code and no. |
|---|----------------------|
| Selective forest clearing to prevent large forest fires | QT SPA 010 |
| Cleared strip network for fire prevention | QT SPA 011 |
| Name of land management approaches | Country code and no. |
| Plan of preventive silviculture within a forest intervention area (ZAU) | A_SPA 002en |

| | Name of land management practices | WOCAT Technology database reference |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Country code and no. |
| 1) | | QT |
| 2) | | QT |
| 3) | | QT _ |
| | Name of land management approaches | Country code and no. |
| 1) | | QA |
| 2) | | QA |

2. Scope of the land management system

In this section we evaluate the services that the land users/managers demand from the land management system and the specific environmental properties that are considered important to provide those services.

Information to complete this section should be gathered by consulting directly at least 10-15 stakeholders from different categories: land users, land managers, local administrators, env. advisors, scientists and others. Question 2.1 and 2.1.1 should be answered by group discussion or by aggregating the opinion of the stakeholders. Question 2.2 should be distributed directly to the stakeholders, in the layout presented in annex 1.

2.1. What are the functions or services the land management system should provide?

Indicate the most important services and functions that land users demand from the land management system (Attention: include also those services that are not currently provided by the land management system, but that are desired by the stakeholders). In the State column, indicate if these are provided in satisfactory way (maintain) or they have to be increased (restore). If necessary, indicate the category of people that demand a specific service/function in the comment/specify section. To complete this section information can be derived from the WOCAT mapping questionnaire (section i). For example:

| and from the WOCAT mapping question | naire (section i). F | or example: | | , |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Service code or description: | S | State of service functions | es / | Specify/comment |
| | N | Maintain | Χ | The area is used for hunting by local people and for sightseeing and hiking |
| S1- Recreation | R | Restore | | by tourists |
| | N | Maintain | | Restoration of typical dry Mediterranean forest with seeder and |
| E5- above ground biodiversity | R | Restore | X | resprouter species (resprouter species are considered not enough at the moment) |
| A list of possible services/functions is pr | oposed as auidand | e in the table b | belov | • |
| P Productive services: | - | cal services : | | S Socio cultural services: |
| (P1) Animal and plant productivity (quantity and quality), including | (E1) regulation of | | iter | (S1) Recreation(e.g tourism, sports) (S2) Cultural services(e.g maintainin |
| timber and biomass for energy | (E2) regulation (| | r and | |
| (P2) water (quantity and quality) for | | lity eg during dr | | (S3) Conflict mitigation |
| human, animal and plant | seasons | | | (S4) Others |
| consumption | (E3) reduced ero | | | |
| (P3) land available for production | (E4) soil formati | | | |
| (area of land for production per person) | (E5) above groud (E6) greenhouse | • | | |
| (P4) Others | (CO2, meth | - | 11 | |
| , | (E7) micro-clima | | wina | d, |
| | shade, tem _l | perature, humi | idity) | |
| | (E8) Protection f | | | ts |
| | | ght, floods, etc. | .) | |
| | (E9) Others | | | |
| | | State of | | |
| Service code or description | n: s | ervices / | | Specify/comment |
| | f | unctions | | |

| Service code or description: | State of services / functions | | services / | | Specify/comment |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|--|-----------------|
| | Maintain | | | | |
| | Restore | | | | |
| | Maintain | | | | |
| | Restore | | | | |

| Service code or descript | ion: | Service State | S | Specify/comment |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | |
| | | Maintain | Ш | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | Restore | П | |
| | | Maintain | $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Restore | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| | | | | |
| management system. Score the im important) and 4 (least important). C If different opinions emerge from the | nagers value th portance of sen Inly evaluate the stakeholder gro | rvice/function category of oup report the | cat servio m in | |
| Category of service/function | Importan | ice Spec | ify/c | omment |
| P Productive services: | \circ | | | |
| | | | | |
| E Ecological services : | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| S Socio cultural services | : | | | |
| | | | | |

2.2. Which properties of the environment are to be maintained or improved?

Submit directly this question to the stakeholders (layout provided in Annex 1) previously translated in their language with a clear and simple wording. Refer to annex 1 for further indications. The table is presented here only to facilitate explanation and discussion between experts and stakeholders. A specific online form has been created to facilitate results submission: https://goo.gl/lhGPo6

2.2.1. Vegetation

| Presence of a mixture of grasses, shrubs and trees (complex vegetation structure) High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | | | State of | |
|--|--|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Presence of a mixture of grasses, shrubs and trees (complex vegetation structure) High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Maintain Maintain | Environmental property | Importance | | Comment / Specify: |
| Presence of a mixture of grasses, shrubs and trees (complex vegetation structure) High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) | | | | · ore |
| Shrubs and trees (complex vegetation structure) High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | Presence of a mixture of grasses | | Maintain | Late here |
| Vegetation structure) High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | | | | mpleco |
| High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | | | Improve \tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{ | |
| High number of different species (vegetation diversity) Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | | | Dollo | |
| Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | High number of different species | | Maintain 🗌 | |
| Presence of a specific plant or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Maintain | | \bigcirc | | |
| group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Maintain | (128000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | Improve \square | 20X 1 |
| group (e.g resprouters, palatables): Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Maintain | | | | · anne |
| Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Refrective Maintain | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | Maintain | e "" |
| Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Reference Maintain Improve Maintain | | | to tab | |
| Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain | palatables). | \(\bar{\rho}\) | Ingrive | |
| Continuity of vegetation canopy/cover Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain | | / L | Maintain | |
| Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain | | \circ | | |
| canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Other (Specify) | canopy/cover | | Improve \Box | |
| canopy or low biomass density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Other (Specify) | | | | |
| (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain | | | | te her |
| Spreading) Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Mal Ptain Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain | | | IIIIprove | molete |
| Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Malrcain Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain Maintain | | | at C | OULL |
| Low presence of alien/ dangerous species (specify) High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain Maintain Other (Specify) | | | Tho not | |
| High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Improve Maintain Maintain Maintain Other (Specify) | Low presence of alien/ | | Maletain | |
| High biomass density (overall vegetation including dead material) Other (Specify) Maintain Maintain Maintain Other (Specify) | • | 0 | Improvo 🗆 | 1 |
| vegetation including dead material) Reference Maintain Other (Specify) | | | improve \Box | nex |
| vegetation including dead material) Reference Maintain Other (Specify) | High biomass donsity (avorall | \bigcirc | Maintain | (in all.) |
| material) Reflectors Maintain Other (Specify) | • | | *3DIC | 3 11 |
| Other (Specify) | | | dmurote | |
| Other (Specify) | | R | 516, | |
| | | 0 | Maintain | |
| Improve □ | Other (Specify) | | | |
| | | | Improve \Box | |

2.2.2. Soil and water:

| | | State of | |
|--|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Environmental property | Importance | environmental property | Comment / Specify : |
| High soil cover (including vegetation, litter, rocks and | | Maintain | late here |
| mosses) | | Improve COM | PIES |
| Low soil erosion | 0 (| Vaintain | |

| | | Improve | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Environmental property | <i>Importance</i> | State of environment property | ral | Comment / Specify : |
| | | Maintain | | x1 |
| High soil organic matter | | Improve | ni sa | anner |
| High soil moisture | 9 Re | Mair tain Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | П | |
| Favourable soil structure | \bigcirc | Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| Good soil drainage/infiltration | | Improve | | , te here |
| | | Maintain | | aplece |
| Low surface runoff | \bigcirc | (morson pot | 70° | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
| | | Maintain | П | |
| Availability/ protection of springs / water sources | | Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | П | |
| Oth on (Conneity) | | Widilitaili | | |
| Other (Specify) | | Improve | | |
| 2.2.3. Fauna: | | | | |
| Environmental property | Importance | State of environment property | al | Comment / Specify : |
| 6.116 | | Maintain | | |
| Soil fauna | 0 | Improve | | here |
| | | Maintain | COY | nplete |
| Birds | O | Imoros Vot | | |
| Wild grazers | \bigcirc | Maintain | | |
| | | Improve | | n anne |
| Domestic grazers | 0 | Maintein ta | ole ' | |
| | Re | 210 | | |
| | K | Improve | | |
| Predators | R | | | |

2.2.4. Landscape:

| Environmental property | Importance | State of environment property | tal | Comment / Specify: |
|---|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Presence of different habitats, landscape heterogeneity | 0 | Maintain Improve | tcomp | eteher |
| Connectivity between healthy areas | 0 | Maintain Improve | | lete here |
| Presence of one specific habitat/land use/land cover(specify) | 0 | Maintain NO | D | |
| Other (Specify) | 0 | Maintain Improve | | |

3. Evolution of the land management system

In this section we want to assess, at the best possible approximation, how the land management system will evolve in the future, considering the pressures that can degrade the system and the external factors that enable land management. To complete this question you can rely on future scenarios and scientific data about trends, information from the WOCAT Technology Questionnaire (section 2.2.2.5) and the WOCAT Mapping Questionnaire (column "e") and also the perception of stakeholders.

3.1. What pressures can have a negative impact on the system?

Indicate what pressures cause a degradation of the land management system. Their importance in the present situation should be scored in the circles under the column "Importance" with a number ranging from 1 (very important) to 4 (less important). Give an estimation of how pressures will change in the next 10 years. For example:

| Pressure | Importance | Is the pressure increasing, stable or decreasing? | | | Comment / Specify : |
|-------------|------------|---|--------|------------|---|
| | | Increasing | Stable | Decreasing | |
| Overgrazing | 1 | X | | | The number of animals per farmer and the amount of farmers per area has increased in the last 5 years and it is thought to continue on this trend |

| Pressure | Importance | | ssure incre or decreas | easing, stable ing? | Comment / Specify : |
|---|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Increasing | Stable | Decreasing | |
| Unsustainable soil management | 0 | | | | |
| Deforestation / removal of natural vegetation (incl. forest fires) | 0 | | | | |
| Overgrazing | 0 | | | | |
| Industrial activities and mining | 0 | | | | |
| Urbanisation and infrastructure development | 0 | | | | |
| Discharges (point contamination of water) | 0 | | | | |

| Pressure | Importance | - | ire increas decreasin | sing, stable or g? | Comment / Specify : |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Increasing | Stable | Decreasing | |
| Disturbance of water cycle | | | | | |
| (infiltration / | \bigcirc | | | | |
| runoff) | | | | | |
| Over abstraction | | | | | |
| of water (for irrigation, | | | | | |
| industry, etc.) | | | | | |
| Other pressures | | | | | |
| (specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

3.2. What external factors enable land management?

Indicate what external factors allow land users/managers to implement the land management. Assess their future evolution following the same method of the previous question (3.1)

| Ext. factor | Importance | Is the ext. factor increasing, stable or decreasing? | | | Comment / Specify : |
|---|------------|--|--------|------------|---------------------|
| | | Increasing | Stable | Decreasing | |
| Subsidies for land use activity (agriculture, farming, tourism and others) | \bigcirc | | | | |
| Subsidies for land management or nature conservation | \bigcirc | | | | |
| Market prices of goods produced from the land (e.g. wood, cheese or meat, honey, energy, etc.) | 0 | | | | |
| A specific land use activity (e.g. olive orchards for fodder production) | 0 | | | | |
| Affordable energy price | 0 | | | | |
| Presence of infrastructures (e.g. roads) | 0 | | | | |

| Ext. factor | Importance | Is the ext. factor increasing, stable or decreasing? | | _ | Comment / Specify : |
|---|------------|--|--------|------------|---------------------|
| | | Increasing | Stable | Decreasing | |
| Laws and regulations prescribing land management | \circ | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Land tenure (specify if public, private or community owned) | 0 | | | | |
| Cooperation and community organization | 0 | | | | |

3.3. How do you foresee the evolution of the land management system in the next 10 years? Give a general assessment of the present state and the future evolution of the land management system considering the changes in pressure and in the factors enabling management (questions 3.1 and 3.2) and without considering external shocks or disturbances such as wildfires, droughts or floods. Evaluate the present state through a number: (1)Very adequate; (2) Quite adequate; (3) Inadequate; (4) Very inadequate. Add details about the foreseen evolution of the land management system in the Comment / Specify section.

| | Present state | Future evolution | | | Comment / Specify: |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Increa sing | Stable | Decrea sing | |
| Provision of services/functions | 0 | | | | |
| Effectiveness of management | 0 | | | | |

| 3.3.1. | Conditions for a positive | e evolution of the land | l management system | in the next 10 years |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|

Describe in your own words, the conditions necessary to reach or maintain an adequate level of services /functions, without considering external shocks or disturbances such as wildfires, droughts or floods. You can include the pressures and factors examined in the previous section. For example:

| The land management system will provide adequate services/function | ns if: |
|--|--------|
|--|--------|

The average amount of rainfall remains higher than 500 mm/year. The subsidies for land management are maintained or increased and the price of timber does not fall below 10 euros / cubic meter

| The land management system will provide adequate services/functions if: |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 3.3.2. What activities /changes in land management could improve the state and functionality of the system? Describe here what activities, land management practices and changes in land use could improve the system in terms of provision of services /functions (e.g to increase productivity) or efficiency of land management practice. The answer to this question should largely include the view of different stakeholders and not be limited to nature /resources conservation. For example: Touristic valorization of the area, ameliorating fences to ensure conservation, machinery to reduce labor for milking, increased maintenance of firebreaks, education of land users |
| The land management system will provide adequate services/functions if: |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Knowledge and sources used in section 3: Evolution of land management systems

The following questions allow understanding what type of knowledge was used to answer the questions of the previous section. They should be answered only by the expert(s) compiling the questionnaire. The answer should focus specifically on section 3, disregarding the other parts of the questionnaires.

What sources of scientific knowledge were used to complete section 3?

Include in this answer scientific papers, studies, official documents such as management plans, scenarios, forestry archives and others.

| Main sources of scientific knowledge | | | | Publication year |
|---|-----|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Which stakeholders were consulted to complete section 3 Give information on the people that have been consulted to complete the | | on | | |
| Category of stakeholder | | mber of stakeh | older | s per category |
| Land users /owners | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Land users / Owners | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Local administrators (municipality, local and regional | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| government) | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Advisors or land managers (forestry service, nature | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| conservation, agricultural advisors | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Scientists and land management experts | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Scientists and land management experts | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Other stakeholders (specify category): | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| What other sources of information were used to complete include here all other sources of information that were not included in the information/data used (e.g. measured data, newspaper publication) | | | pecify | the type of |
| Description of other information sources | | Type | of dat | ta /information |
| | | | | |
| low important was each information source to complete | | | | |
| Assign a value of importance to each category with a number between . Scientific knowledge Stakeholders' knowledg | | · | | nportant) sources |
| cientific knowledge Stakeflolders knowledg | , - | <u> </u> | Julei : | sources \bigcirc |

4. Influence of external shocks and disturbances

Shocks and disturbances can degrade the land management system in a dramatic and permanent way, and they often require a specific management strategy to prevent or recover from degradation. In this section we analyze the occurrence of different types of shocks and disturbance along with their impact and potential mitigation/recovery strategies.

Shocks and disturbances to be considered are those that occur in the region in which the land management system is located (i.e. with the same natural and human environment) and that could affect the land management system in a negative way.

4.1. Type and frequency of shocks and disturbances affecting the land management system

Assess the negative impact of a shock or disturbance on the functions/services provided by the land management system through a number ranging from 1 (very important) to 4 (less important). Report the average frequency of a shock or disturbance in the region of the land management system by selecting the appropriate category. Indicate the year of the last shock or disturbance that affected the land management system

| Type Shock or disturbance | Impact | Frequ | Year of last shock | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Once per year or less | Between 1 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Between 10 and 30 years | More than 30 years | (in the land management system) |
| Drought | \bigcirc | | | | | | |
| Fire | 0 | | | | | | |
| Pests/diseases | | | | | | | |
| Torrential rainfall | | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | | |
| Wind storm | | | | | | | |
| Other (Specify) | 0 | | | | | | |

4.1.1. Can the shock or disturbance cause permanent change in the land management system?

Indicate if the shock or disturbances can cause a permanent degradation (the land management system will not recover without specific intervention within 30 years). Only consider the shocks and disturbances identified as relevant in question (4.1). Specify which property of the environment can be affected by this permanent degradation. Refer to the indicators below as guidance to evaluate the impact of shocks

| Vegetation | | Soil | Water | Fauna | Landscape |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Presence of grasses, shrubs and | Continuity of vegetation | Soil cover (including | Low runoff | Soil fauna | Presence of different habitats, |
| trees (complex vegetation | canopy/cover | vegetation, litter, rocks and mosses) | High water infiltration | Birds | landscape heterogeneity |
| structure) | Discontinuity of vegetation | Low soil erosion | capacity | Wild grazers | Connectivity |
| Number of different | canopy or low biomass density | Presence and | Acquifer recharge | Domestic grazers | between healthy areas |
| species(vegetation structure) | (to reduce fire risk or disease | thickness of litter | 3 | Predators | Presence of one |
| Presence of a | spreading) | Soil organic matter | | ., | specific habitat/land |
| specific plant or group(e.g | Low presence of alien/ | Soil moisture | | | use/land cover(specify) |
| resprouters, palatables): | dangerous species (specify) | John moisture | | | cover (specify) |
| | High biomass | | | | |
| | density (overall vegetation | | | | |
| | including dead material) | | | | |

| - (1 1 | - • | | | | | S '' / S |
|---------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| Type Shock or disturbance | Environmental property affected by permanent change | | | | | Specify / Comment |
| | Vegetation | Soil | Water | Fauna | Landscape | |
| Drought | | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | | |
| Pests / diseases | | | | | | |
| Torrential rainfall | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | |
| Wind storm | | | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | | | |

4.1.2. Under what conditions does the shock or disturbance cause permanent change?

Describe the characteristics of the shock or disturbance that can cause permanent degradation in the land management system. When possible refer to quantitative values in the intensity, frequency or duration of the shock.

| | Threshold conditions for permanent degradation: |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Type of shock or disturbance: Fire | If more than 3 fires occur within 20 years, there will be no pine seeds to regenerate the forest after the fire |

| Type of shock or disturbance: | Threshold conditions for permanent change: |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Type of shock or disturbance: | Threshold conditions for permanent change: |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | Threshold conditions for permanent change: |

4.1.3. Describe the impact of permanent change on the provision of services/functions

For each disturbance that can determine a permanent change in the land management system, describe the changes in the provision of services/functions caused by a permanent change in the environment. Indicate the negative ones (decrease in the provision of a certain service) and also the positive one (increase in the provision of a certain service/function). For example:

| | Change in productive services: Services that will decrease: With the loss of the trees, the forest area will lose value for | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | timber production/logging, | | | | | |
| | Services that will increase: The vegetation will be more favorable for honey production | | | | | |
| | and hunting | | | | | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: Fire | Change in ecological functions: Services that will decrease: The shrubland vegetation will be more fire prone, | | | | | |
| | increasing the risk of fire. Mitigation of floods and erosion will also be reduced | | | | | |
| | Change in socio-cultural services: Services that will decrease: The forest has an important aesthetic value for the local | | | | | |
| | land users | | | | | |
| | Services that will increase: the area will be more attractive for tourism and leisure | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

As guidance, refer to the list of services/functions below:

| Р | Productive se | ervices: | Ε | Ecological services : | S | Socio cultural service | es: |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----|
| (P2) w hi cc (P3) la | quantity and quantity and biom vater (quantity uman, animo onsumption area of land folerson) | and quality) for and plant for production per production per Change in produ | (E2) (E3) (E4) (E5) (E6) (E7) (E8) (E9) (ctive solid decomposition | regulation of excessive water (eg water logging) regulation of scarce water and its availability eg during dry seasons reduced erosion soil formation above ground biodiversity greenhouse gas absorption (CO2, methane, etc.) micro-climate regulation (wind, shade, temperature, humidity) Protection from extreme events (fires, drought, floods, etc.) Others | (S2) (S3) (S4) | | |
| | of shock or bance: | Services that w | ill ded | rease: | | | |
| | of shock or bance: | Change in ecology Services that w Services that w Change in socio- | ill dec | rease: | | | |
| | | Services that w | III ded | crease: | | | |

Resilience Assessment Tool

| | Services that will increase |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | Change in productive services: |
| | Services that will decrease: |
| | |
| | Complete that will be access |
| | Services that will increase |
| | |
| | Change in ecological services: |
| | Services that will decrease: |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | |
| disturbance: | |
| | Services that will increase |
| | |
| | Change in socio-cultural services: |
| | Services that will decrease: |
| | |
| | |
| | Services that will increase |
| | |
| | |

4.2. Effectiveness of land management in preventing, mitigating or restoring the land management system after a shock

4.2.1. Does the land management prevent shocks or disturbances?

Land management can play a role in the occurrence of shocks and disturbances, by reducing or preventing the conditions for a shock to happen. Report here how the land management practices influence the probability of a shock occurring in the land management system. Only consider the shocks and disturbances identified as relevant in question (4.1). Specify the conditions for the management to be effective in the Specify/comment section. Report the land management practices in the same order used for question 1.3.1. For example:

| Influence of land management practices on probability of shock or disturbance | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Land management practice 1 name: Firebreak network | | | | | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: Wildfire | □ strong increase in probability of shock □ increase □ negligible X decrease □ strong decrease in probability of a shock | | | | |
| Specify / Comment | Firebreaks are effective in reducing the spread of fire if the microclimatic conditions are not extreme | | | | |

| | Influence of land man | agement practices on probability | y of shock or disturbance |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Land management practice | Land management practice 2 | Land management practice 3 |
| | 1 name: | name: | name: |
| | 1 name. | nume. | nume. |
| | | •••••• | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | □ strong increase in | strong increase in | □ strong increase in |
| | probability of shock | probability of shock | probability of shock |
| | | | |
| Type of shock or | ☐ increase | ☐ increase | ☐ increase |
| disturbance: | negligible | negligible | ☐ negligible |
| | □ decrease | ☐ decrease | ☐ decrease |
| | □ strong decrease in | strong decrease in | strong decrease in |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | probability of a shock |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | probability of a shock |
| | | | |
| 6 16 10 | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Influence of land man | agement practices on probability | y of shock or disturbance |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | Land management practice | Land management practice 2 | Land management practice 3 |
| | 1 name: | name: | name: |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | •••••• | | |
| | | | |
| | strong increase in | strong increase in | strong increase in |
| | probability of shock | probability of shock | probability of shock |
| Type of shock or | □ increase | □ increase | □ increase |
| disturbance: | _ | | |
| aistai bailte. | ☐ negligible | ☐ negligible | ☐ negligible |
| ••••• | ☐ decrease | ☐ decrease | ☐ decrease |
| | □ strong decrease in | strong decrease in | strong decrease in |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | probability of a shock |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | probability of a shock |
| | | | |
| C | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Influence of land man | agement practices on probability | u of shock or disturbance |
| | | | 1 |
| | Land management practice | Land management practice 2 | Land management practice 3 |
| | 1 name: | name: | name: |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | •••••• | | |
| | | | atura a la su |
| | strong increase in | strong increase in | strong increase in |
| | probability of shock | probability of shock | probability of shock |
| Type of shock or | □ increase | □ increase | □ increase |
| disturbance: | | | |
| | negligible | ☐ negligible | ☐ negligible |
| | □ decrease | ☐ decrease | ☐ decrease |
| | □ strong decrease in | strong decrease in | strong decrease in |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | probability of a shock |
| | probability of a shock | probability of a shock | productiney of a shock |
| | | | |
| Smarifu / Comment | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4.2.2. Does the land management mitigate shocks or disturbances?

Land management can mitigate the effects of a shock or disturbance if they can reduce the resulting degradation. Here we assess the effect of land management only on the resulting degradation, without considering the effect on prevention or recovery. Follow the indications provided for the previous question (4.2.1)

| | Influence of land management practices on the degradation associated with a shock or disturbance | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Land management practice 1 name: | Land management practice 2 name: | Land management practice 3 name: | | | | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation Increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation Increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation Increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | | | | | |
| | Influence of land manager | ment practices on the degradatio | on associated with a shock or | | | | |
| | Land management practice 1 name: | disturbance Land management practice 2 name: | Land management practice 3 name: | | | | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | strong mitigation mitigation negligible mitigation increased degradation Strong increase of degradation | | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | | | | | |

| | Influence of land management practices on the degradation associated with a shock or disturbance | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | Land management practice 1 name: | | | nd management practice 2 | Lai | Land management practice 3 | | |
| | | | | name: | name: | | | |
| | | | ••••• | | ••••• | | | |
| | •••• | | ••••• | | | | | |
| | | strong mitigation | | strong mitigation | | strong mitigation | | |
| _ | | mitigation | | mitigation | | mitigation | | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | | negligible mitigation | | negligible mitigation | | negligible mitigation | | |
| | | increased degradation | | increased degradation | | increased degradation | | |
| | | strong increase of degradation | | strong increase of degradation | | strong increase of degradation | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Specify / Comment | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

4.2.3. Does land management help recover/restore the system after a shock?

Land management can help the system to recover/restore after a shock. In this question we assess the impact of land management after the shock. Impact of restoration actions such as reforestation should be included in this question and specified under the Specify/comment section.

| | | Influence of land manage | emen | t practices on the recovery | after | a shock or disturbance |
|----------------------------------|-----|--|------|--|-------|--|
| | Lan | d management practice 1 name: | Lar | nd management practice 2 name: | | nd management practice 3 name: |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured |
| Specify / Comment | | | | | | |

| Influence of land management practices on the recovery after a shock or disturbance | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Land management practice 1 name: | Land management practice 2 name: | Land management practice 3 name: | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | |
| | | | | |
| | Influence of land manage Land management practice 1 name: | Land management practice 2 name: | Land management practice 3 name: | |
| Type of shock or disturbance: | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | regeneration prevented regeneration decreased or delayed negligible increased or faster regeneration full regeneration ensured | |
| Specify / Comment | | | | |

4.3. How resilient are the land management practices to shocks and disturbances?

Assess the consequences of a shock or disturbance on the effectiveness of land management practices (i.e will the land management practice still provide benefits after a shock?) and what is needed to restore their effectiveness. Only consider the shocks and disturbances identified as relevant in question (4.1)

4.3.1. What is the impact of shocks and disturbances on the effectiveness of land management? Describe the consequences of a shock on the effectiveness of land management. Consider in the evaluation the overall benefits of the land management practice and not only in relation to shocks and disturbances.

| | | Land manageme Name: | - | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Type Shock or disturbance | Is fully effective | Effectiveness is reduced | Does not provide any benefits | Has negative impacts | Specify / Comment |
| Drought | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | |
| Pests/diseases | | | | | |
| Torrential rainfall | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | |
| Wind storm | | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Land manageme Name: | | | |
| Type Shock or disturbance | Is fully effective | Effectiveness is reduced | Does not provide any benefits | Has negative impacts | Specify / Comment |
| Drought | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | |
| Pests/diseases | | | | | |

Resilience Assessment Tool

| | Land I | management pr Name: | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Type Shock or disturbance | Is fully effective | Effectiveness is reduced | Does not provide any benefits | Has negative impacts | Specify / Comment |
| Torrential rainfall | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | |
| Wind storm | | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | | |
| | | Land manageme | ont practice | 2 | |
| | | Name: | | | |
| Type Shock or disturbance | Is fully effective | Effectiveness is reduced | Does not provide any | Has negative | Specify / Comment |
| | | | benefits | impacts | |
| Drought | | | benefits | | |
| Drought Fire | | | benefits | | |
| | | | benefits | | |
| Fire | | | benefits | | |
| Fire Pests/diseases Torrential | | | | | |
| Fire Pests/diseases Torrential rainfall | | | benefits | | |
| Fire Pests/diseases Torrential rainfall Flood | | | | | |

4.3.2. What additional land management practices could be used to prevent, mitigate or restore the land management system?

Indicate here additional management practices that could be used to prevent or mitigate a shock or disturbance, or to increase chances of recovery after these events. Indicate which shocks or disturbances are targeted by the additional technology and, if possible, indicate an example in the WOCAT database. For example:

| Description of additional land management practice | Targeted shock(s) or disturbance(s) | WOCAT identifier (if possible) | | Aim |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| Natural mulching: Using wood and leaves | | | | Prevent |
| to cover the soil after a fire to reduce soil | Wildfire | T_POR003en | Χ | Mitigate |
| erosion | | | | Restore |
| | | | | |
| Name or description of additional land management practice | Targeted shock(s) or disturbance(s) | WOCAT identifier (if possible) | | Aim |
| | | () / / | | Prevent |
| | | QT | | Mitigate |
| | | | | Restore |
| | | | | |
| | | | Ш | Prevent |
| | | QT | | Mitigate |
| | | | | Restore |
| | | | | Prevent |
| | | QT | П | Mitigate |
| | | | | |
| | | | Ш | Restore |
| | | | | Prevent |
| | | QT | | Mitigate |
| | | | | Restore |
| | | | | Prevent |
| | | OT | | Mitigate |

Restore

Knowledge and sources used in section 4: External shocks and disturbances

The following questions allow understanding what type of knowledge was used to answer the questions of the previous section. They should be answered only by the expert(s) compiling the questionnaire. The answer should focus specifically on section 4, disregarding the other parts of the questionnaires.

| What s | ources o | of scientific | knowledge | were used | l to com | iplete secti | on 4? |
|----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| vviiat 3 | oui ces o | ,, эсісіісіііс | MIIO WICASC | . WCIC GOCO | | PICEC SCCI | JII T . |

Scientific knowledge

| Include in this answer scientific papers, s | studies, official | documents such a | s management plans, | scenarios, j | forestry |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|
| archives and others. | | | | | |

| Main sources of scientific knowledge | | | | Publication year |
|---|----------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Which stakeholders were consulted to complete section 4 clude in this answer scientific papers, studies, official documents such chives and others. | | nagement plans, | scenai | rios, forestry |
| Category of stakeholder | Nu | mber of stakeh | older | s per category |
| Land users /owners | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Land users / Owners | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Local administrators (municipality, local and regional | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| government) | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Advisors or land managers (forestry service, nature | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| conservation, agricultural advisors | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Scientists and land management experts | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Scientists and land management experts | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Other stakeholders (specify category): | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| That other sources of information were used to complete clude here all other sources of information that were not included in formation/data used (e.g. measured data, newspaper publication) | the prev | ious question. Sp | | he type of ta /informati |
| Description of other information sources | | | a | |
| | | | | |
| | | ••••• | | |

Stakeholders' knowledge

Other sources

5. Details about the land management system

This section aims at describing the general features of a land management system by considering the natural environment, the human environment and the management practices. The information to complete the section can be derived from the WOCAT Technology questionnaire, the WOCAT approach questionnaire or the WOCAT mapping too and do not need to be completed on the field. If the WOCAT questionnaire were not previously completed, sections from 5.1 and 5.2 can be completed using maps and descriptions of the area in which land management system is located, section 5.3 and 5.4 can be completed by discussing with land users/managers.

5.1. Description of land management system

This section allows describing the natural and human environment of the land management system. The information to answer the following questions can be extracted from the WOCAT questionnaire (section 2.7 and 2.8).

| 5.1.1. Average annual r | ainfall: | 5.1.2. | Agro-climatic zone: |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| < 250 mm | | humid | |
| 250-500 mm | | subhumid | |
| 500-750 mm | | semi-arid | |
| 750-1000 mm | | arid | |
| 1000-1500 mm | | 5.1.3. Landf | orms: |
| 1500-2000 mm | | plateau / plain | |
| 2000-3000 mm | | ridges | |
| 3000-4000 mm | | mountain slop | nes |
| > 4000 mm | | hill slopes | |
| | | foot slopes | |
| | | valley floors | |

5.1.4. Which land use type constitutes the land management system?

Indicate the main land use type according to the classification below. If relevant, add other land use types in order of extension. For example:

| Most common land use type: Fp: Plantations | Other land use type: 2) Fn: Natural forests; 3) Ge: extensive grazing land |
|--|--|
|--|--|

Categories of land use type:

| Land use type | Subcategory of land use type |
|--------------------------|---|
| | |
| Cropland: Land used for | Ca: Annual cropping: land under temporary / annual crops usually harvested within one, maximally |
| cultivation of crops | within two years (eg maize, paddy rice, wheat, vegetables, fodder crops) |
| (field crops, orchards). | • Cp: Perennial (non-woody) cropping: land under permanent (not woody) crops that may be harvested |
| | after 2 or more years, or only part of the plants are harvested (eg sugar cane, banana, sisal, pineapple) |
| | • Ct: Tree and shrub cropping: permanent woody plants with crops harvested more than once after |
| | planting and usually lasting for more than 5 years (eg orchards / fruit trees, coffee, tea, grapevines, oil |
| | palm, cacao, coconut, fodder trees) |
| Grazing land: Land used | • Ge: Extensive grazing land: grazing on natural or semi-natural grasslands, grasslands with trees / |
| for animal production | shrubs or open woodlands for livestock and wildlife |
| | • Gi: Intensive grazing/fodder production: improved or planted pastures for grazing/production of |
| | fodder (for cutting and carrying: hay, leguminous species, silage etc) notincluding fodder crops such as |
| | maize, cereals. These are classified as annual crops (see |
| | above |
| Forests / woodlands: | •Fn: Natural forests: composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man |
| land used mainly for | • Fp: Plantations, afforestations: forest stands established by planting or/and seeding in the process of |
| wood pro-duction, | afforestation or reforestation |
| other forest products, | • Fo: Other: eg selective cutting of natural forests and incorporating planted species |
| recreation, protection. | |
| Mixed: mixture of land | Mf: Agroforestry: cropland and trees |
| use types within the | Mp: Agro-pastoralism: cropland and grazing land (including seasonal change) |
| same land unit. | between crops and livestock) |
| | • Ma: Agro-silvopastoralism: cropland, grazing land and trees (including seasonal |
| | change between crops and livestock) |
| | Ms: Silvo-pastoralism: forest and grazing land |
| | Mo: Other: other mixed land |
| Other: | • Oi: Mines and extractive industries |
| | • Os: Settlements, infrastructure networks: roads, railways, pipe lines, power lines |
| | • Ow: Waterways, drainage lines, ponds, dams |
| | • Oo: Other: wastelands, deserts, glaciers, swamps, recreation areas, etc |

| | Other land use type(s): 2); |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Most common land use type: | 3); |
| | 4); |

5.1.5. Previous land use type(s) in the last 100 year:

Indicate the previous land use type(s), if it has changed in the last hundred years from the most recent one. Complete as indicated per previous question adding the indication of how many years ago the land use changed. For example:

| Most common land use type: Ca: A Approximate date of change: 60 (in present) | - | | ype: 2) Gi: inter | nsive grazing; | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Most common land use type: | | | | | | | | |
| years before present) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1.6. Who owns the land and what are the land and water use rights? | | | | | | | | |
| to de contra | | Diabter Land von | Water use rights | | | | | |
| Land ownership | | Rights: Land use | (if relevant) | | | | | |
| state | | open access (unorganised) | \bigcirc | 0 | | | | |
| company | \bigcirc | communal (organised) | \bigcirc | 0 | | | | |
| communal / village | \bigcirc | leased | \bigcirc | | | | | |
| group | | individual | | | | | | |
| individual, not titled | | other (specify): | \circ | 0 | | | | |
| individual, titled | | | | | | | | |
| other (specify): | \bigcirc | | | | | | | |
| 5.1.7. Who is managing the land management system? Score the relevant categories of stakeholders with a number that goes from 1(very important) to 4(less important). Specify relevant detail such as type of company or name of community organization in the "Comments" section. | | | | | | | | |
| Individual/household | | groups / community / employee (company, cooperative government) | | loyee (company, | | | | |
| Small scale land users | | medium scale land users | | scale land users | | | | |
| Leaders / privileged | | common / average land users | disadva | antaged land users \Box | | | | |
| Mainly women | | mainly man | | mived | | | | |

5.2. Description of land management practices

5.2.1. Short description of the land management practices

Describe here the land management practices that are implemented in the land management system (as indicated in question 1.3.1) and their impacts. Information to complete this question can be derived from the WOCAT technology questionnaire.

| Land management practice 1 |
|----------------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Land management practice 2 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Land management practice 3 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

5.2.2. Which measures does the land management consist of?

Conservation measures fall into four categories: agronomic, vegetative, structural and management measures. Measures are components of land management practices. Each land management practice is made up of one or a combination of measures: For instance, terraces – a typical structural measure – are often combined with other measures, such as grass on the risers for stabilisation and fodder (vegetative measure), or contour ploughing (agronomic measure).

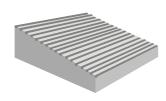
Specify the name of the land management practice in the same order used for question 1.3.1. Rank the relevant categories with a number that goes from 1(very important) to 4(less important). For example:

| | Management practice 1 Name: Selective clearing of forest | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | Ranking | Code(s) | Comment/ Specify | | |
| agronomic measures | 2 | A3 | Mulching with wood derived from selective clearing | | |
| vegetative measures | 1 | V3 | Clearing of fireprone or dense vegetation | | |

A categorisation of land use types is proposed below the question.

| | Land management practice 1 | | | Land management practice 2 | | Land management practice 3 | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Nam | e: | | Na | ame: | | N: | Name: | |
| | Impor tance | Code(s) | Comment/ Specify | R Imp orta nce | Code(s) | Comment/ Specify | R Imp orta nce | Code(s) | Comment/ Specify |
| agronomic | | | | | | | | | |
| measures | neasures | ••••• | | | ······ | |) | ••••• | |
| vegetative | | | | | | | | | |
| measures | O | | | | | | | | |
| structural | | | | | | | | | |
| measures | | | | | ••••• | | | ••••• | |
| managemen | | | | | | | | | |
| t measures | | ······ | | |) | | | | |

Codes for land conservation measures



Agronomic measures such as conservation agriculture, manuring / composting, mixed cropping, contour cultivation, mulching, etc.

- are usually associated with annual crops
- are repeated routinely each season or in a rotational sequence
- are of short duration and not permanent
- do not lead to changes in slope profile
- are normally independent of slope

Vegetative measures such as grass strips, hedge barriers, windbreaks, agroforestry etc.

- involve the use of perennial grasses, shrubs or trees
- are of long duration
- often lead to a change in slope profile
- are often aligned along the contour or against the prevailing wind direction
- are often spaced according to slope

Structural measures such as terraces, banks, bunds, constructions, palisades, etc

- often lead to a change in slope profile
- are of long duration or permanent
- are carried out primarily to control runoff, wind velocity and erosion and to harvest rainwater
- often require substantial inputs of labour or money when first installed
- are often aligned along the contour / against prevailing wind direction
- are often spaced according to slope
- involve major earth movements and / or construction with wood, stone, concrete, etc.

Types of agronomic measures

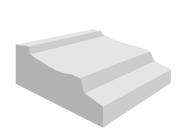
- A1: Vegetation / soil cover
- A2: Organic matter / soil fertility
- A3: Soil surface treatment
- A4: Subsurface treatment
- A5: Others

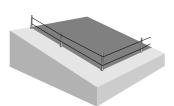
Types of vegetative measures

- **V1:** Tree and shrub cover
- **V2:** Grasses and perennial herbaceous plants
- **V3:** Clearing of vegetation (eg fire breaks/reduced fuel)
- V4: Others

Types of structural measures

- **S1:** Bench terraces (slope of terrace bed <6%)
- **S2:** Forward sloping terraces (slope of terrace bed >6%)
- **S3:** Bunds / banks
- **S4:** Graded ditches / waterways (to drain and convey water)
- **S5:** Level ditches / pits
- **S6:** Dams / pans: store excessive water
- **S7:** Reshaping surface (reducing slope)
- **S8:** Walls / barriers / palisades
- **S9:** Others





Management measures such as land use change, area closure, rotational grazing, etc.

- involve a fundamental change in land use
- involve no agronomic and structural measures
- often result in improved vegetative cover
- often reduce the intensity of use

Types of management measures

M1: Change of land use type

M2: Change of management / intensity level

M3: Layout according to natural and human environment

M4: Major change in timing of activities

M5: Control / change of species composition (if annually or in a rotational sequence as done eg on cropland -> A1)

M6: Waste Management: includes recycling, re-use or reduce: includes both artificial and natural methods for waste management

M7: Others

5.3. What are the inputs needed for the implementation and maintenance of land management practices?

5.3.1. Inputs for initial establishment:

Indicate here the inputs needed for the initial establishment of each land management practice (i.e. the first time it is performed) according to the example and the indications below. Specify the name of the land management practice in the same order used for question 1.3.1. For example:

| Land n | nanagement practice 1 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name: Se | lective clearing of forest |
| Labour ¹ : | between 5 and 15 person/days |
| Tools ² : | medium |
| Materials ³ : | none |

¹Labour refers to the number of persons and the time needed to implement the land management practice. **Tools** refers to machines such as tractors, saw, tillers

²Tools refers to the machinery or tools needed to establish the land management practice. Specialised refers to costly machinery especially built for the task, not owned by the land users and requiring a specific expertise such as reapers, shredders, special tillers or heavy trucks. Heavy refers to machines and tools that are costly but are of more general use and are owned by at least some land users: tractors, trucks, electric saws and tillers. Light refers to simple tools of common use(saw, hand hoe, hammers) and small vehicles.

³Materials refers to the consumables that are used to implement the land management practice. Custom-made refers to costly or technological material that is usually made upon request or is difficult to find: seedlings from nurseries, specially built metal components, sensors, percolation pipes. Medium refers to construction or agricultural materials that are more common, but cannot be made by the land users such as: cement, bricks, chemical fertiliser, biocides. Light refers to materials that can be produced or gathered locally by the land users such as wood, seeds, compost, natural mulch.

| Land management practice 1 Name: | | Land management practice 2 Name: | | Land management practice 3 Name: | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Labour¹: | ☐ more than 15 person/days ☐ between 5 and 15 person/days ☐ less than 5 person/days | Labour¹: | ☐ more than 15 person/days ☐ between 5 and 15 person/days ☐ less than 5 person/days | Labour ¹ : | ☐ more than 15 person/days ☐ between 5 and 15 person/days ☐ less than 5 person/days |

| Tools ² : | specialized heavy light none | Tools ² : | ☐ Specialized ☐ medium ☐ light ☐ none | Tools ² : | ☐ intensive ☐ medium ☐ light ☐ none |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Materials ³ : | ☐ heavy ☐ medium ☐ light ☐ none | Materials ³ : | ☐ heavy ☐ medium ☐ light ☐ none | Materials ³ : | ☐ heavy ☐ medium ☐ light ☐ none |
| Define unit | ☐ Hectare ☐ Unit (dam, animal) ☐ Linear meter ☐ Other | Define unit | ☐ Hectare ☐ Unit (dam, animal) ☐ Linear meter ☐ Other | Define unit | ☐ Hectare ☐ Unit (dam, animal) ☐ Linear meter ☐ Other |

5.3.2. Inputs and timing of maintenance activities:

Indicate the labour, the tools and the material needed to maintain the effectiveness of each management practice by comparison with the establishment inputs (previous question).

| Land | management practice 1 | Land management practice 2 | Land management practice 3 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Na Labour: | me: more than initial establishment same as initial establishment less than initial establishment no maintenance is needed | Name: more than initial establishment same as initial establishment less than initial establishment no maintenance is needed | Name: more than initial establishment same as initial establishment less than initial establishment no maintenance is needed |
| Tools: | □ more than initial establishment □ same as initial establishment □ less than initial establishment □ none | ☐ more than initial establishment ☐ same as initial establishment ☐ less than initial establishment ☐ none | □ more than initial establishment □ same as initial establishment □ less than initial establishment □ none |
| Materials: | □ more than initial establishment □ same as initial establishment □ less than initial establishment □ no maintenance is needed | ☐ more than initial establishment ☐ same as initial establishment ☐ less than initial establishment ☐ no maintenance is needed | □ more than initial establishment □ same as initial establishment □ less than initial establishment □ no maintenance is needed |
| Frequency of maintenance activity | ☐ more than 20 years ☐ between 10 and 20 years ☐ between 5 and 10 years ☐ between 2 and 5 years ☐ each year or less ☐ no maintenance is needed | ☐ more than 20 years ☐ between 10 and 20 years ☐ between 5 and 10 years ☐ between 2 and 5 years ☐ each year or less ☐ no maintenance is needed | ☐ more than 20 years ☐ between 10 and 20 years ☐ between 5 and 10 years ☐ between 2 and 5 years ☐ each year or less ☐ no maintenance is needed |

5.4. Benefits and disadvantages of land management practices

Indicate here the main benefits and disadvantages of the land management practice. Base your evaluation on all available sources, including the opinion of land users / managers. Information to complete these questions can be extracted from the WOCAT technology questionnaire

5.4.1. What are the main benefits of the land management?

Indicate here the main benefits of the land management practices from the indicators proposed in the table below. Add maximum 3 benefits for each section. For example:

| Land management practice 1 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Name: Selective cled | | | |
| 1)Increased wood production | □negligible □little X medium □ high | | |
| 2)Reduced fire risk | □negligible □little □medium X high | | |

Benefits of land management:

| Production and socio-economic |)-economic Ecolo | ogical benefits | Offsite benefits | Socio-cultural benefits |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Production and socio-economic benefit increased crop yield increased fodder production increased fodder quality increased animal production increased wood production reduced risk of production failure increased drinking / household water availability / quality increased water availability / quality for livestock increased irrigation water availability / quality reduced demand for irrigation water reduced expenses on agricultural inputs increased farm income diversification of income sources increased production area (new land under cultivation / use) decreased labour constraints decreased workload simplified farm operations increased product diversification | increased water quantity increased water quantity increased water quality improved harvesting / collection of water (runoff, dew, snow, etc) increased soil moisture reduced evaporation reduced surface runoff improved excess water drainage recharge of groundwater table/aquifer reduced hazard towards adverse events (drought, floods, storms) reduced wind velocity improved soil | • increased soil organic matter/below ground C • reduced emission of carbon and • greenhouse gases • reduced soil loss • reduced soil crusting/sealing • reduced soil compaction • reduced soil compaction • reduced slinity • reduced fire risk • increased animal diversity • increased plant diversity • reduced invasive alien species • increased beneficial species • (predators, earthworms, pollinators) • increased biological pest / disease control • increased / maintained habitat diversity | Increased water availability (groundwater, springs) reduced downstream flooding increased stream flow in dry season/reliable and stable low flows reduced downstream siltation reduced groundwater/river pollution improved buffering/filtering capacity (by soil, vegetation, wetlands) reduced wind transported sediments reduced damage on neighbours' fields reduced damage on public/private infrastructure | • improved cultural opportunities (eg. spiritual, aesthetic, others) • increased recreational opportunities • community institution strengthening • national institution strengthening • improved conservation / erosion • knowledge • conflict mitigation • improved situation of disadvantaged groups (gender, age, status, ethnicity etc) • improved food security / self-sufficiency improved health • others (specify |

| Land management p | practice 1 | Land management | t practice 2 | Land management practice 3 | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name: | | Name: | | Name: | |
| Production and socioeconor | nic benefits: | | | | |
| 1) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 1) | ☐ negligible☐ little☐ medium☐ high | 1) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| 2) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 2) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 2) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| Ecological benefits: | _ | | _ | | _ |
| 1) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 1) | negligible little medium high | 1) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| 2) | negligible little medium high | 2) | negligible little medium high | 2) | negligible little medium high |
| 3) | negligible little medium high | 3) | negligible little medium high | 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| Offsite benefits: | | | | | |
| 1) | negligible little medium high | 1) | negligible little medium high | 1) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| 2) | negligible little medium high | 2) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 2) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |
| 3) | negligible little medium high | 3) | negligible little medium high | 3) | negligible little medium high |

| Socio-cultural benefits: | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1) | \square negligible | 1) | \square negligible | 1) | ☐ negligible |
| | ☐ little☐ medium☐ high | | ☐ little☐ medium☐ high | | ☐ little☐ medium☐ high |
| 2) | negligible little medium high | 2) | negligible little medium high | 2) | negligible little medium high |
| 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high | 3) | negligible little medium high | 3) | negligible little medium high |

5.4.2. What are the main disadvantages of the land management?

Indicate here the main disadvantages of the land management practices from the indicators proposed in the table below. Add maximum 3 disadvantages for each section/land management practice. Disadvantages of land management:

| Production and socio-economic disadvantages | Ecological disadvantages | Offsite disadvantages | Socio-cultural disadvantages | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| reduced crop production reduced fodder production reduced fodder quality reduced animal production reduced wood production increased risk of crop failure decreased drinking water availability / quality decreased irrigation water availability / quality increased demand for irrigation water increased expenses on agricultural inputs decreased farm income increased economic inequity loss of land (decreased production area) increased labour constraints reduced product diversification hindered farm operations Other(Specify) | decreased water quantity decreased water quality decreased soil moisture increased evaporation increased surface water runoff lowering of ground water table decreased soil cover increased wind velocity decreased soil organic matter increased soil sealing / compaction increased fire risk increased competition (water, sunlight, nutrients) increased soil erosion (locally) reduced biodiversity / crop diversity increased habitat fragmentation increased niches for pests (birds, slugs, rodents, etc) Other(Specify) | increased downstream flooding reduced river flows reduced sediment yields increased groundwater / river pollution decreased buffering / filtering capacity (by soil, vegetation, wetlands) increased damage on neighbours' fields increased damage on public/ private infrastructure Other(Specify) | improved cultural opportunities (eg. spiritual, aesthetic, others) increased recreational opportunities community institution strengthening national institution strengthening improved conservation / erosion knowledge conflict mitigation improved situation of disadvantaged groups (gender, age, status, ethnicity etc) improved food security / self-sufficiency improved health others (specify) | |

| Land management p | ractice 1 | Land management practice 2 | | Land management practice 3 | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name: | | Name: | | Name: | |
| Production and socioeco | nomic disadvar | ntages: | | | |
| 1) | □negligible □little □medium □ high | 1) | □negligible □little □medium □ high | 1) | □negligible □little □medium □ high |
| 2) | ☐ negligible☐little☐medium☐ high | 2) | ☐ negligible☐little☐medium☐high | 2) | ☐ negligible ☐little ☐medium ☐ high |
| 3) | ☐ negligible☐little☐medium☐ high | 3) | ☐ negligible☐little☐medium☐ high | 3) | ☐ negligible ☐ little ☐ medium ☐ high |

Ecological disadvantages: □negligible 1)..... 1)..... 1)..... □negligible □negligible □little □little □little \square medium □medium □medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high 2)..... 2)..... ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □little □little □little □medium **□**medium □ medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high 3)..... 3)..... ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □little □little □ little \square medium ☐ medium □medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high Offsite disadvantages: 1)..... □negligible □negligible □negligible □little □little □little □medium \square medium \square medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high 2)..... ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □little □little □little \square medium \square medium \square medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □ little □little □little \square medium \square medium ☐ medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high Socio-cultural disadvantages: □negligible 1)..... □negligible □negligible □little □little □little \square medium \square medium \square medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □little □little □little □medium □medium \square medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high ☐ negligible ☐ negligible ☐ negligible □little □little ☐ little □medium □medium ☐ medium ☐ high ☐ high ☐ high

5.5. How does landscape influence the effectiveness of land management?

Landscape plays an important role in drylands, affecting the soil, the water availability and the vegetation and by result the technical possibilities for land management. Describe here how the different land management practices are influenced by landscape characteristics. Only the questions that are relevant for the specific land management system should be completed.

5.5.1. Impact of aspect/orientation on the effectiveness of land management practices

Indicate the land management practices in the same order used for question 1.3.1. Indicate how the different land management practices are influenced by aspect/orientation according to the following scoring: (1)Best situation, (2)Land management benefits are reduced, (3) disadvantages are increased or implementation is more costly/difficult, (4)Land management does not provide benefits or implementation is not possible. Indicate reasons and details in the Specify/comment section. For example:

| Aspect / Orientation | Land management practice 1 |
|----------------------|---|
| Aspect / Orientation | Name: Afforestation with Pinus Haleppensis |
| North exposed | 1 |
| East exposed | 1 |
| South exposed | 3 |
| West exposed | 2 |
| Specify/ Comment | Survival of Pinus Haleppensis seedlings is highly dependent on soil humidity. In south exposed areas afforestation has been attempted but has largely failed on southern exposed areas, while, although more difficult it has partially succeeded on western exposed sloped |

| Aspect / Orientation | Land management practice 1 Name: | Land management practice 2 Name: | Land management practice 3 Name: |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| North exposed | | 0 | \circ |
| East exposed | \circ | \circ | \circ |
| South exposed | \bigcirc | \circ | \bigcirc |
| West exposed | \bigcirc | \circ | \circ |
| Or: | | | |
| Aspect/ Orientation is not relevant | | | |
| Specify/ Comment | | | |

5.5.2. Impact of slope steepness on the effectiveness of land management practices

Complete the question following instructions provided by question 5.5.1, with reference to slope steepness.

| | Land management practice 1 | Land management practice 2 | Land management practice 3 | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Slope steepness | Name: | Name: | Name: | | |
| Flat areas (0-8%) | 0 | 0 | O | | |
| Gentle slope (8-15%) | \circ | \bigcirc | 0 | | |
| Moderate slope (15- 30%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Steep slope (more than 30%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Or: Slope steepness is not relevant | | | | | |
| Specify/ Comment | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

5.5.3. Impact of land use history on the effectiveness of land management practices *Indicate if previous land use history has an impact on the land management effectiveness*

| Slope steepness | Land management practice 1 Name: | Land management practice 2 Name: | Land management practice 3 Name: | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Cropland with terraces | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cropland without terraces | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Grazing land Afforestation | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Natural vegetation /non used land | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Burnt areas | 0 | 0 | | |
| Or: | | | | |
| Aspect/ Orientation is not relevant | | | | |
| Specify/ Comment | | | | |

5.5.4. Impact of other landscape variable(s)

Add other landscape/environmental variables that influence the effectiveness of land management practices. Indicate only the variables that change within the land management system and have a clear impact on land management practices. Indicate impact on land management practice with a number between 1 (Land management benefits are reduced) and 4(Land management does not provide benefits or implementation is not possible) For example:

| Landscape /environmental variable | Variation within the land management system | Impact on Land management practices | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| | | Land management practice 1 Name: afforestation | Land management practice 2 Name: firebreaks | Land management practice 3 Name: Selective clearing |
| Soil type | Soil is clayish and thick in the valley bottom, while sandy and rocky on the slopes | 4 | 0 | 2 |

| Landscape /environmental variable | Variation within the land management system | Impact on Land management practices | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Land management practice 1 Name: | Land management practice 2 Name: | Land management practice 3 Name: | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | \circ | | |
| | | \circ | \circ | 0 | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | \circ | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Knowledge and sources used in section 5: Details on the land management system

The following questions allow understanding what type of knowledge was used to answer the questions of the previous section. They should be answered only by the expert(s) compiling the questionnaire. The answer should focus specifically on section 5, disregarding the other parts of the questionnaires.

What sources of scientific knowledge were used to complete section 5?

Include in this answer scientific papers, studies, official documents such as management plans, scenarios, forestry archives and others.

| Main sources of scientific knowledge | | | | Publication |
|---|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| | | | | year |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Which stakeholders were consulted to complete section 5 nclude in this answer scientific papers, studies, official documents such archives and others. | | nagement plans, | scenai | rios, forestry |
| Category of stakeholder | Nu | mber of stakeh | older | s per category |
| Lond vector for the sec | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Land users /owners | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Local administrators (municipality, local and regional | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| government) | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Advisors or land managers (forestry service, nature | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| conservation, agricultural advisors | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| C.t. distance like decrease and a second | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| Scientists and land management experts | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| Other stakeholders (specify category): | | Less than 2 | | 5 to 7 |
| | | 2 to 5 | | More than 7 |
| What other sources of information were used to completenciate here all other sources of information that were not included in a information/data used (e.g. measured data, newspaper publication) | the prev | | pecify t | he type of |
| Description of other information sources | | Туре | of da | ta /informatio |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| low important was each information source to complete | sectio | n 5? | | |
| Assign a value of importance to each category with a number between | | | (less in | nportant) |
| Scientific knowledge O Stakeholders' knowledg | ge | | Other | sources (|

Annex 1: Questionnaire on the perception of environmental properties.

The questionnaire presented in the next page should be distributed directly to 10-15 stakeholders pertaining to different categories (see question 1.4 in the next page) related to the assessed land management system. To enhance the quality of the responses follow the indications below:

Before meeting the stakeholders:

1) The expert or the person(s) that will contact the stakeholder should translate the questionnaire in the language of the stakeholders using a clear and simple wording

Upon meeting the stakeholders, before distributing the questionnaire:

- 2) Explain the aim of the questionnaire (i.e. allowing scientists and external expert to gain a better knowledge of what they value of their environment / area) and remind that the questionnaire is anonymous and confidential
- 3) Explain how stakeholders should complete each column of section 2

After having distributed the questionnaire to the stakeholders:

4) Encourage any demand for further clarification on how to complete the questionnaire and the meaning of the environmental properties

To facilitate results submission, a specific online form has been created: https://goo.gl/lhGPo6

Which properties of the environment should be maintained or restored?

CASCADE

1.4. How are you related with the area examined?

The following table will allow us to understand better how you value your environment, and what properties should be improved or maintained.

All the information you provide us will be treated anonymously and communicated only in an aggregated form. Please follow the instructions below and don't hesitate to ask for further clarification.

1.2. Gender

Male

We thank you for your cooperation!

1.1. Age Category

2.

Below 30

1. General information on the responder:

| | 30 to 50 | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------|
| | 50 to 70 | | 1 | 1.3. Profession: | | I am a land owner | |
| | More than 70 | | | | | I am a land user (e.g farmer, pastoralist, forester) | |
| | | | | | | I advise land users in the area (forestry service, fire protection, public or private advisory,) | |
| | | | | | | I am an administrator in charge of the area (municipality, regional government) | |
| | | | | | | I visit or use the area for sports or leisure | |
| | | | | | | Other: | |
| Whi | ich proper | ties o | f the e | nvironment ar | e to be mainta | ained or improved? | |
| Instru | ıctions: | | | | | | |
| • <i>v</i> | Vrite your ans | wers in | the grey | areas such as the | one below | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| envir | onment with | a num perties | nber rang | ging from 1 (Very | important) to 4 (| you value a certain property o (less important). Choose only es that are not important for | the |
| | | | | | | ate if you think that a ce improved (Improve) | rtain |

If you wish, specify further your answer under the Comment/ Specify column

Female

2.1. Vegetation:

| Environmental property | Importance | State | | Comment / Specify : |
|--|------------|----------|--|---------------------|
| Presence of a mixture of grasses, shrubs and trees | | Maintain | | |
| (complex vegetation structure) | | Improve | | |
| High number of different | | Maintain | | |
| species (vegetation diversity) | | Improve | | |
| Presence of a specific plant | | Maintain | | |
| or group (e.g resprouters, palatables): | O | Improve | | |
| Continuity of vegetation | 0 | Maintain | | |
| canopy/cover | | Improve | | |
| Discontinuity of vegetation canopy or low biomass | 0 | Maintain | | |
| density (to reduce fire risk or disease spreading) | | Improve | | |
| Low presence of alien/ | 0 | Maintain | | |
| dangerous species (specify) | | Improve | | |
| High biomass density (overall | | Maintain | | |
| vegetation including dead material) | | Improve | | |
| | 0 | Maintain | | |
| Other (Specify) | | Improve | | |

2.2. Soil and water:

| Environmental property | Importance | State | | Comment / Specify: |
|--|------------|----------|---|--------------------|
| High soil cover (including vegetation, litter, rocks and | | Maintain | | |
| mosses) | | Improve | | |
| Low soil erosion | | Maintain | | |
| LOW SOIL ELOSION | | Improve | | |
| High soil organic mottor | | Maintain | | |
| High soil organic matter | | Improve | | |
| 112-15-1-21-1-2-1-1-1-1 | | Maintain | | |
| High soil moisture | O | Improve | | |
| | 0 | Maintain | | |
| Favorable soil structure | | Improve | П | |
| | | mprove | | |
| Good soil | | Maintain | | |
| drainage/infiltration | | Improve | П | |
| | | Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| Low surface runoff | | Improvo | | |
| | | Improve | | |
| Availability/ protection of | | Maintain | | |
| springs / water sources | | Improve | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| Other (Specify) | | Improve | | |

2.3. Fauna:

| Environmental property | Importance | State | | Comment / Specify : |
|---|------------|--------------|---|---------------------|
| | 0 | Maintain | | |
| High Soil fauna | | Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| High number of birds | O | Improve | | |
| High number of wild | | Maintain | | |
| grazers | O | Improve | | |
| High number of |) | Maintain | | |
| domestic grazers | O | Improve | | |
| Low number of wild / |) | Maintain | | |
| domestic grazers | | Improve | | |
| High number of predators | 0 | Maintain | | |
| | | Improve | | |
| Other: | 0 | Maintain | | |
| | | Improve | | |
| 2.4. Landscape: | | | | |
| Environmental property | Importance | State | | Comment / Specify : |
| Presence of different | \bigcirc | Maintain | | |
| landscape elements and vegetation patters | | Improve | | |
| | | Maintain | | |
| Connectivity between | \cap | IVIdIIItdiii | | |
| healthy areas | | Improve | | |
| Presence of one specific | | | П | |
| habitat/land use/land | | Maintain | | |
| cover(specify) | | Improve | | |
| Other: | | Maintain | | |
| | | Improve | | |