

Experiences and processes of leveraging complementary funding

Building capacity to drive investment in our environment, Waters of LIFE

Dr Gary Goggins, 30th March 2023







LIFE IP Wild Atlantic Nature overview

- Long-term project (-2029) funded under EU LIFE
 - Coordinated by DHLGH, 9 partners
- Total budget €20.6m (EU €12.3m)
 - Remit to attract complementary funding
- Aimed at management of Natura 2000 network
 - Specific focus on Ireland's SAC network of blanket bog
- > 75 project actions (A, C, D, E, F)
 - Farmer, community focused, supported by government

Wild Atlantic Nature 2021-2023











Complementary actions

- Seed funding for community groups (Philanthropy)
- Partnership in other EU projects, e.g. WaterLANDS (Horizon 2020)
- General peatland restoration (Corporates)
- Research projects, e.g. 3 PhDs starting (various sources)
- Community-led restoration projects (NPWS)
- Domestic heating/retro-fitting/turf-cutting project (NPWS)
- Capacity-building (Shared Island)









Lessons learned

7 recommendations





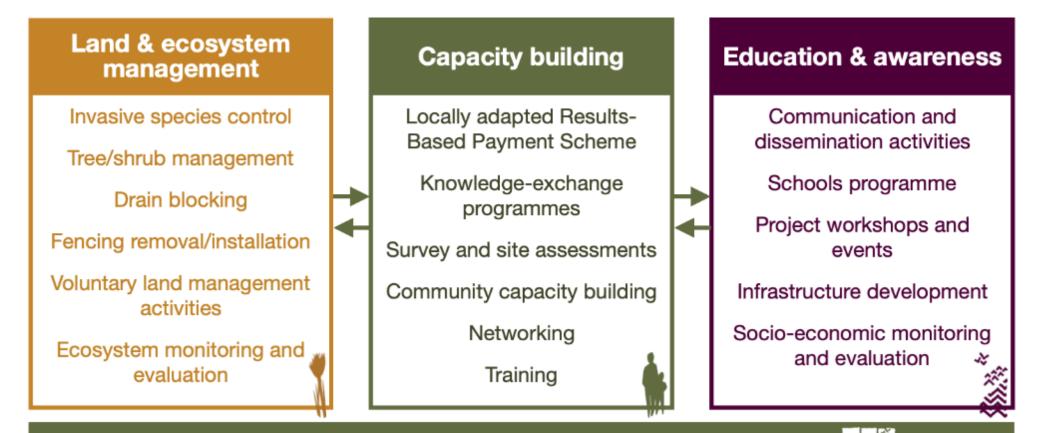
1. Start with a vision

- Think long-term
- Align project actions
- Strategic thinking, problem solving, planning
- Develop a clear & coherent messaging
- Consider positionality





Wild Atlantic Nature programme approach



Project management, Coordination and Governance







WILD ATLANTIC

Wild Atlantic Nature programme approach

 Key objective = high <u>quality</u> habitats, sensitive to local contexts that deliver for the environment, farmers and local communities









2. Build relationships

- Projects are partnerships
- Identify key actors, treat people as equals
- Develop good communications
- Maintain contact, offer support
- Meet up in person





Communication, dissemination & exploitation





























3. Get solid financial/admin systems in place

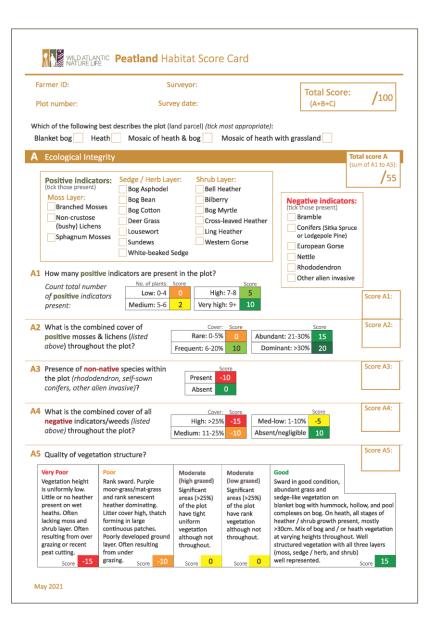
- Network and identify best practice
- Understand budgets, deliverables, reporting requirements, etc.
- Ensure demonstration of compliance, paperwork, operating procedures, etc.
- Plan IT, financial and admin systems to cope with upscaling
- Be seen as a 'safe pair of hands' (reputation is key!)





Results-based agrienvironment programme (RBPS)











An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage



4. Create multiple small-scale demonstration pilot projects

- Develop proof-of-concept
- Identify available capacity, resources
- Tackle issues head-on, learn from success/failures
- Build on lessons learnt from similar projects
- Tie into overarching vision



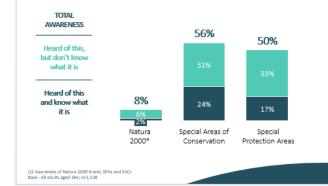


Evidence >> Investment & funding



Low awareness of the Natura 2000 Network brand name, but at least half recognise SAC and SPA

Awareness of brand names: Natura 2000, SACs and SPAs





Overall awareness of the Natura 2000 brand name is quite low – any comms activity needs to be cognisant of this. There is greater familiarity with the SACs and SPAs, although actual understanding of what they are is a good bit weaker.

* A Eurobarometer survey conducted in Dec 2018 using a face-to-face methodology found that 18% of the population claimed they had heard of Natura 2000. While some of the difference in the ensuits may be accounted for by the different methodological approaches (online v face-to-face), it's also possible that awareness of Natura 2000 has also declined over the last three years.















5. Plan for upscaling

- Consider who is in a position to lead potential extension
- What sources of funding are available, appropriate
- What other resources, supports are needed
- Have end goal in mind, push to get there

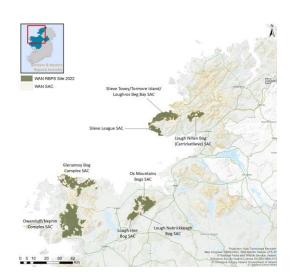


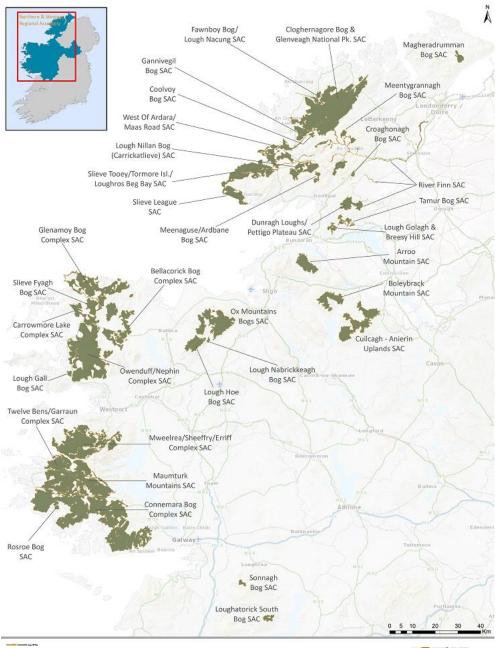




Project sites

- 35 sites
 - 4/5 demonstration sites
 - Dissemination and exploitation of results









6. Hire good staff who are flexible and adaptable

- Maintain high standards
- Capitalise on people's strengths
- Aim to plug skills gap via contractors, complementary projects, etc.
- Use available support from within Department











NATURA 2010





7. Be ambitious

- Don't over rely on any one partner or organisation
- Be reflexive, try to anticipate what will be needed
- Manage timelines & workload (esp. when dependent on external partners)
- Lean on existing infrastructure and knowledge where possible



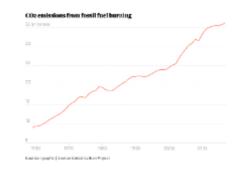


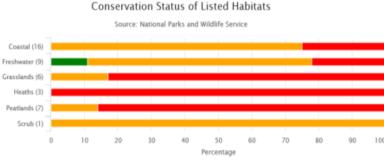
Organizational and institutional barriers to environmental improvement

Often, our land use policies don't align!









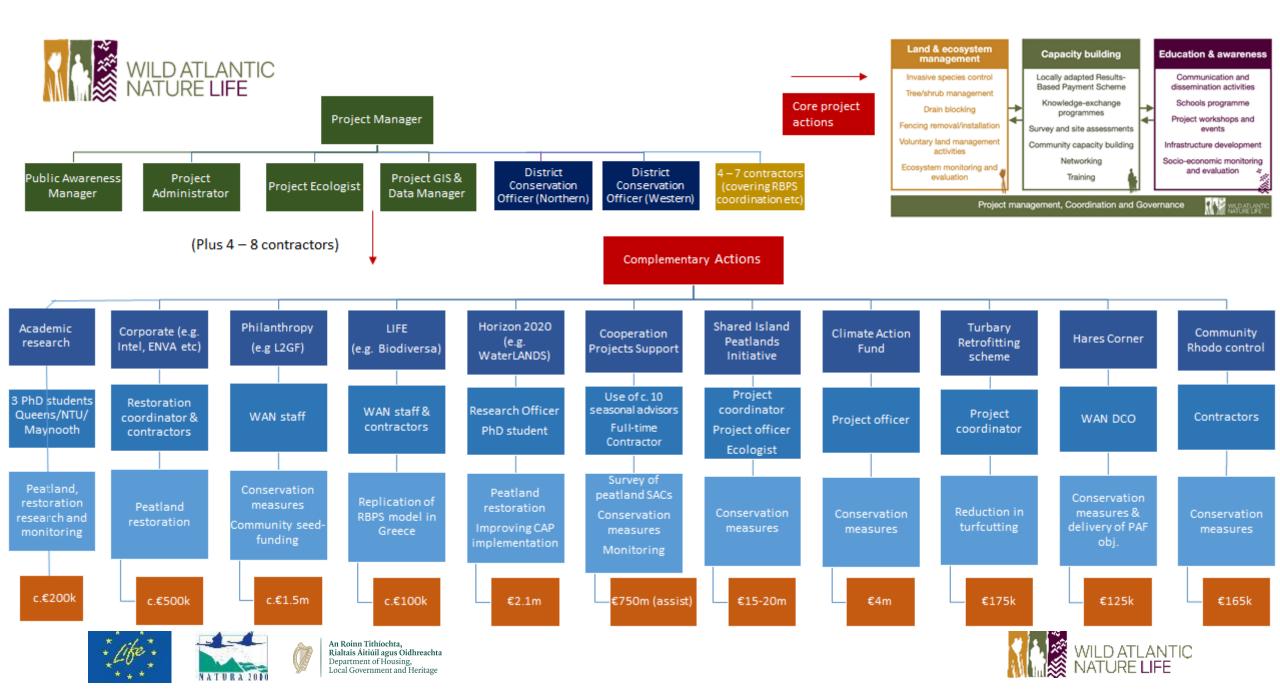












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NATURE LIFE



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta The Heritage Council



Thank you for your attention!

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