

Complex Problems (Wicked Problems)

Thematic approach

Sectoral approach

Targeted approach depending on the challenge

Area-specific approach

Preliminary investigation, investigation, planning phase

Collaboration (setting up partnerships)

Area deal

Realisation

Generic National and Provincial openings

Knowledge

Investments

Partnerships (for innovation)

Partnerships (specific to area)

- Knowledge /advice
- Investments
- Partnerships (process )

Area plan

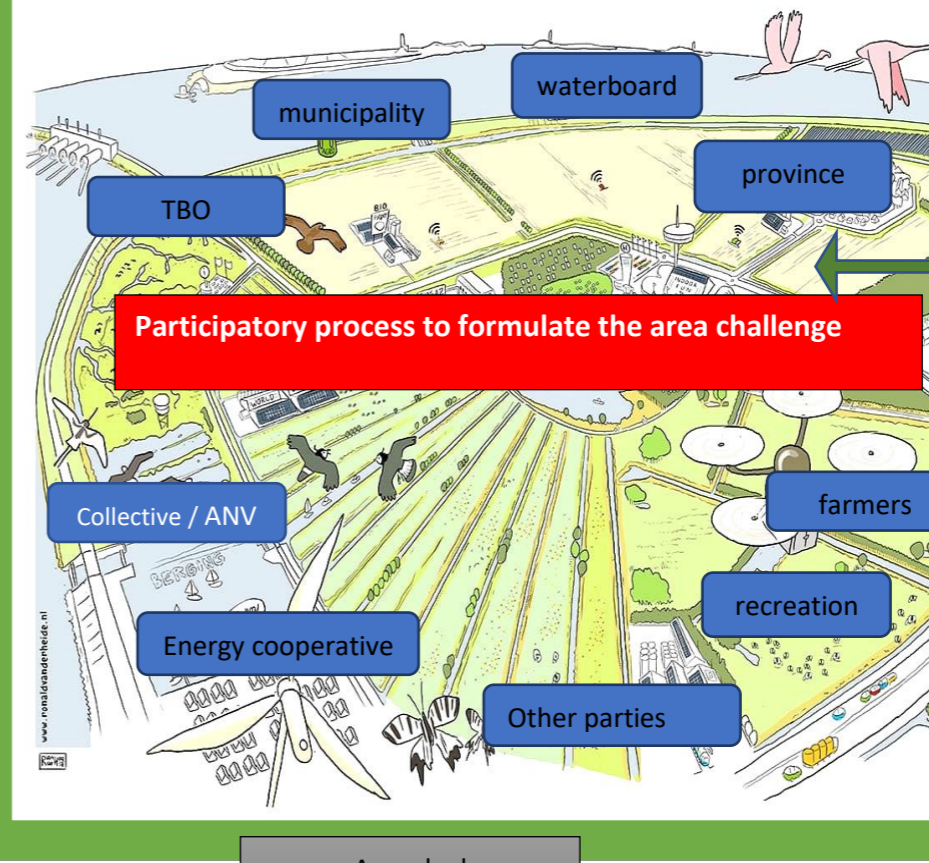
Operation and management

Conditionalities

Agro-environmental measures

Eco-services

Management contract



Policy challenges

NOVI, IBP, Region deal, Environment

Energy (RES)

Climate mitigation and adaptation

Maintaining landscape and biodiversity (Nature Management Plan)

Natural resources (soil, water, air)

KRW (SGBP)

Agriculture (closed circle and nature inclusive)

Nitrate guideline

Area deal

Rural investment, investment in agriculture, nature, countryside, incl. LEADER, Pillar 2, one-off

ANLB, hectare-based support for agricultural nature management, Pillar 2, multi-year

Eco-services, hectare-based support for services Pillar 1, 1 year, certification/points

Conditionalities, hectare-based income support Pillar 1, 1 year

Networks are often used to resolve complex problems (wicked problems). In the case of wicked problems, the resources, knowledge and solutions are spread across a range of knowledge domains or work areas. This necessitates a coordinated approach among the various knowledge domains or work areas in order to adequately meet the needs of society. If these conditions are met, the network approach is more effective than the market approach or the hierarchical approach (Provan and Lemaire, 2012).