ENRD Seminar on Stakeholder Involvement

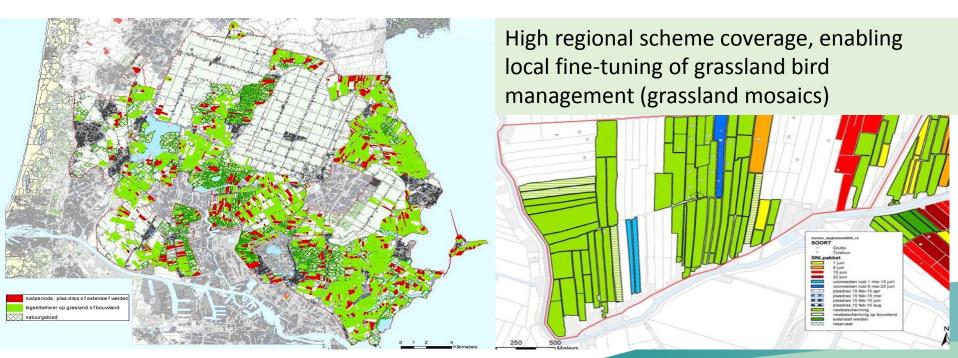
Brussels, 26 March 2015

A collective approach to farmland conservation: the Dutch example

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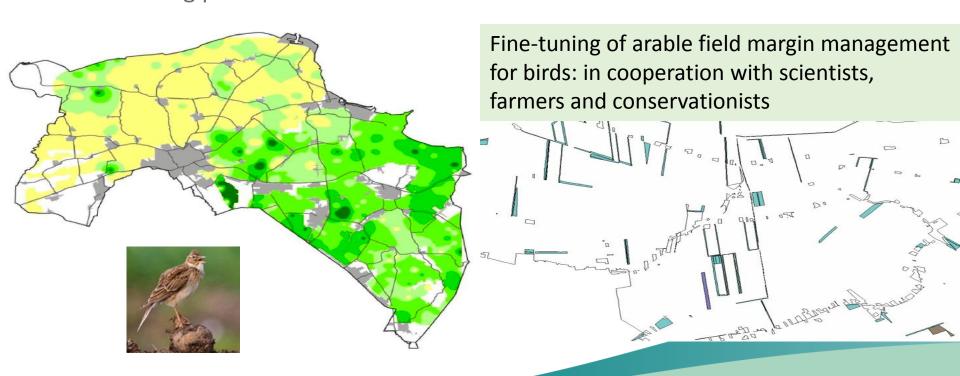
A collective approach to farmland conservation: the Dutch example

- 150 farmers' cooperatives (associations) on farmland conservation.
- Involving 10 000 farmers, 25% of the countryside, thousands of civilians.
- 'field workers' to assist in protection and perform checks and monitoring
- Activities paid from national budgets on project basis
- From core to broader activities (rural tourism, education, water, energy)



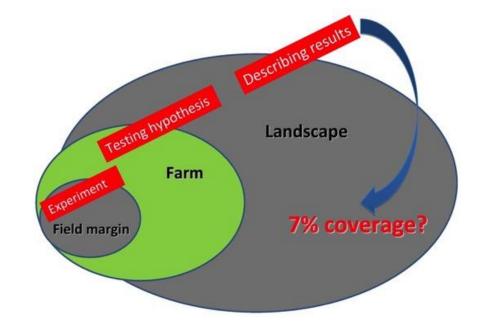
Main purpose - why?

- More effective towards biodiversity objectives, less cost
- Pilot projects in 4 regions to practice with regional guidance, implementation tasks and explore budget savings
- The farmer: better tailored measures, less paperwork, shared acquisition of specialist equipment
- More efficient scheme control, budget savings, using regional knowledge, creating positive social norm

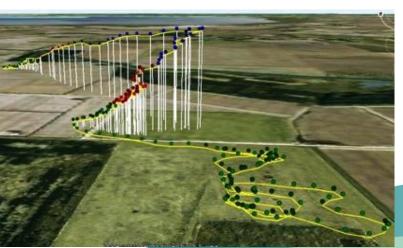


Stakeholders concerned - Who & how?

- Farmers Cooperatives
- Farmers
- Conservationists (e.g. Birdlife)
- Waterboard
- Government (local national)







Lessons about stakeholders involvement

What worked well:

- Pre-existing active groups and networks, bottom-up approach
- Shared recognition of the problem, private benefits from collective action
- Develop solid internal arrangements and protocols for guidance and enforcement
- Local coordination and implementation capacity
- Support from key individuals and institutions

What needs improvement:

- Cooperation as a beneficiary by governments including clear regulations
- Support capacity building within all stakeholders (including government)
- Associations need a certain scale



Achievement/Results

New program developed with different stakeholders

Increased support

Increased involvement

Bottom up development of measures



Thank you for your attention!

