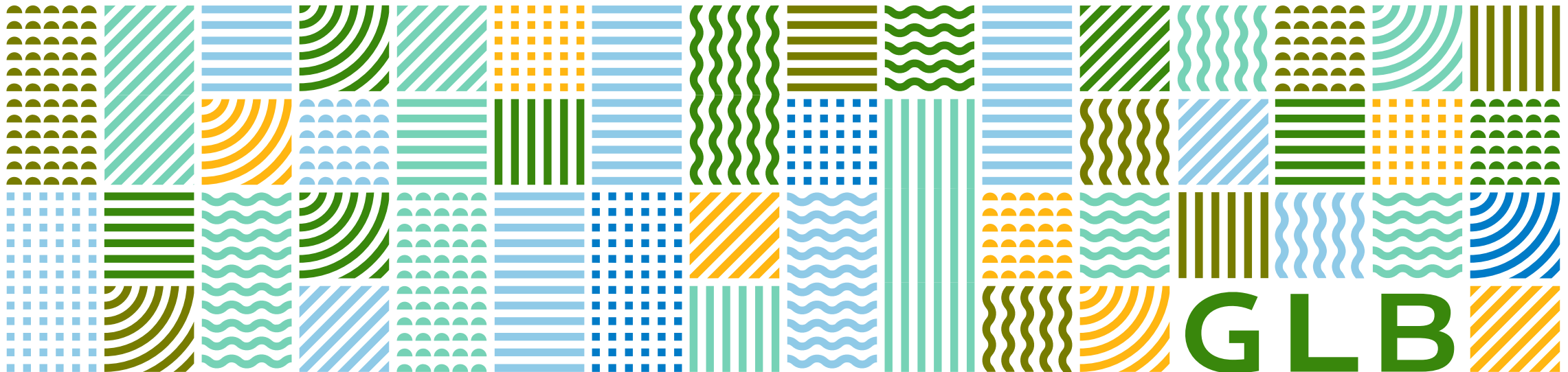


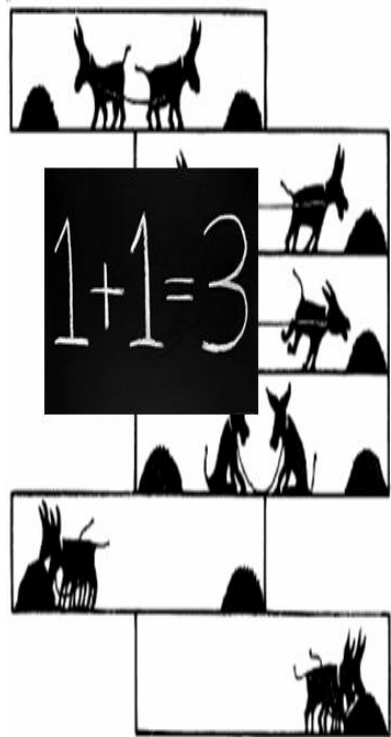


The Dutch AECM: where do we stand?





A new approach for green blue delivery



- A new intervention logic for green delivery:
 - Supporting a change in agriculture: growing towards future-proof (sustainable/profitable) agriculture.
 - A performance-based approach for EU legal obligations with focus on public objectives for climate, soil-, water-, air quality, biodiversity and landscape elements.
 - Linking income support with interventions for rural development:
 - Aligning conditionality, ecoschemes and AECM;
 - Supported by investments, improvement of knowledge skills, cooperation, experiments and innovation, both on agricultural land, farmhouses as other rural areas;
 - Linking policy goals with policy results in a region;
 - Efficient and simple.
- Discussion: long term change to sustainable agriculture versus short term area-related priorities (f.ex climate, biodiversity, water quality..)?

FARMERS WORKING ON A BIODIVERS LANDSCAPE

Different levels of area-related interventions



- 3 Habitats: AECM and cooperation
- 2 Functional agrobiodiversity: ecoscheme and AECM
- 1 Basic quality for climate and environment: GEAC's and ecoscheme





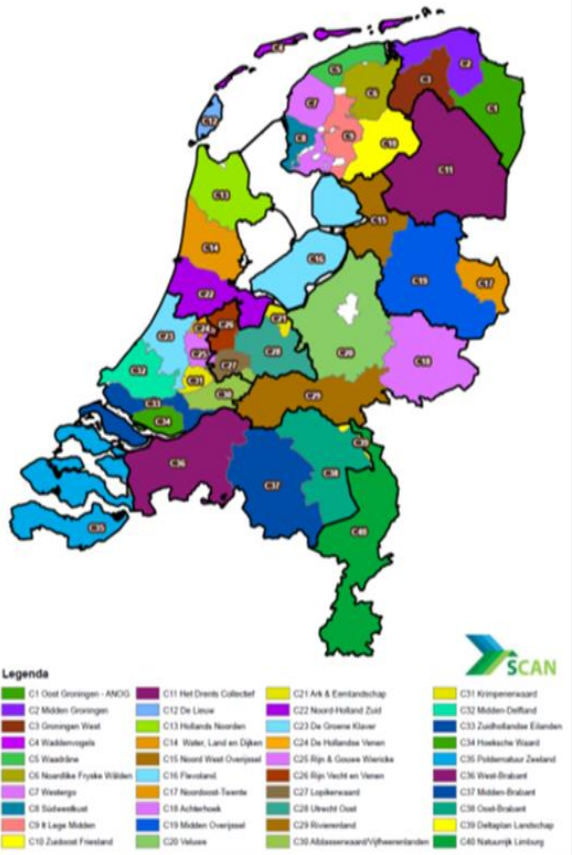
The AECM, a general introduction to the collective approach



- Long term Goal (2020 ->): sustainable rural areas with a vital agricultural sector;
 - supported by a new farmland-linked CAP delivery model;
- Short term goal (2014-2020): Nature efficiency;
 - supported by collective approach for AECM;
- Key-rôle for farmers to improve biodiversity and water quality;
- It comes together in rural areas, with groups of farmers (collectives) in a central position.

Working with collectives

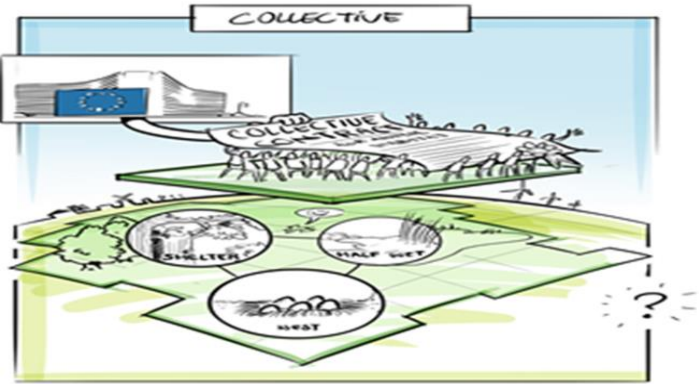
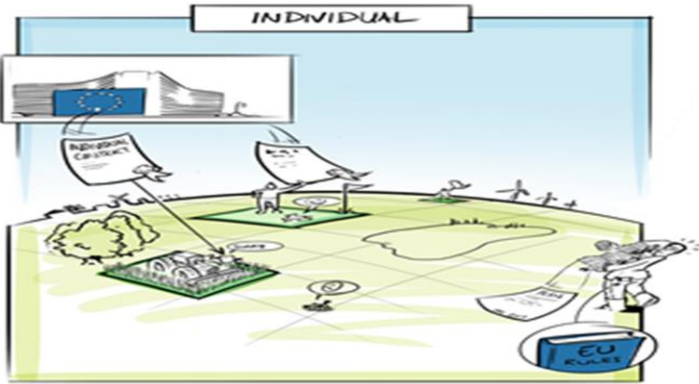
a good coordinator!!!



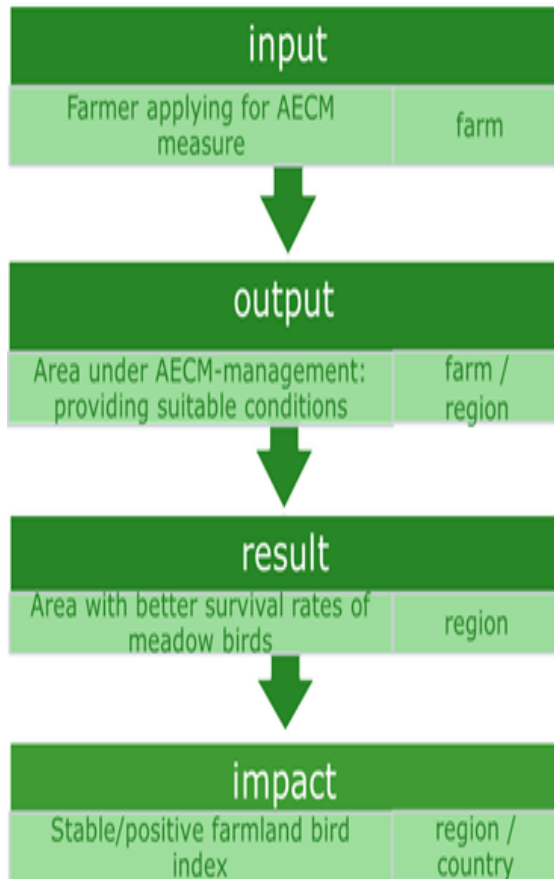
- Started in in the Netherlands, in 2016.
- Regional commitments with a group of farmers (collectives) focusing on creating good habitat conditions for rare species and water quality protection.
- 40 certified collectives as final beneficiaries to:
 - enhance effectiveness;
 - improve efficiency;
 - improve knowledge-skills;
 - make better use of local skills and energy.
- Flexibility to respond to changes in nature and climate.
- Aim for the future CAP: broadening the scope, and only minor system changes.



A collective approach on a landscape level

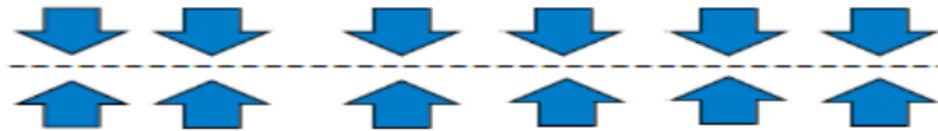


Objectives and result



- European impact: Birds- and Habitat Directive conservation objectives;
- National result: species that are largely dependent of farmland:

- Defining habitat characteristics;
- National map of species and promising areas;



- Regional output: Regional nature conservation plans (habitat / focus area)
- Local input: yearly management plans for habitats, made by the collectives.



Front door – back door

AUTHORITIES

government contract
(areas, qualities)

accountability
cost-effectiveness

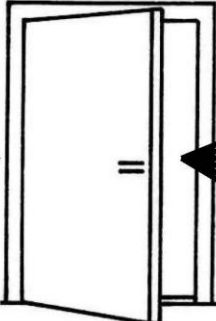
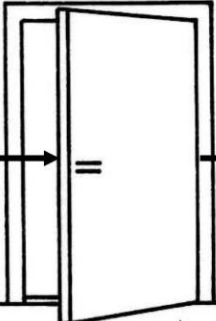
COOPERATIVES

regional fine-tuning

individual contracts,
controls,
payments

LAND MANAGERS

no. 1
no. 2
no. 3
no. 4
no. 5
etc.



government checks
- administrative
- financial

on-the-spot checks
by cooperative and
authorities



And then, there is a map.....



- The Netherlands has in many parts of the land, multiple goals, agriculture can have an important role in achieving those goals;
- This would mean that the current way farmers work, would change.
- This means:
 - Knowing: the need for change is clear, what is the goal and what does this means for the farmer;
 - Wanting: farmers are involved in the change, have confidence in a good follow-up and are motivated to actively contribute;
 - Can: knowledge and experience are or will be brought into line with the new requirements and farmers are given the time and resources necessary to work in the new way.

→ Expanding the AECM



Questions?

